

# Whitaker

## 1970

COMPLETE EDITION

### CALENDAR for 1970

JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL	
☾	4 11 18 25	☾	1 8 15 22	☾	1 8 15 22 29	☾	5 12 19 26
M	5 12 19 26	M	2 9 16 23	M	2 9 16 23 30	M	6 13 20 27
Tu	6 13 20 27	Tu	3 10 17 24	Tu	3 10 17 24 31	Tu	7 14 21 28
W	7 14 21 28	W	4 11 18 25	W	4 11 18 25	W	1 8 15 22 29
Th	1 8 15 22 29	Th	5 12 19 26	Th	5 12 19 26	Th	2 9 16 23 30
F	2 9 16 23 30	F	6 13 20 27	F	6 13 20 27	F	3 10 17 24
S	3 10 17 24 31	S	7 14 21 28	S	7 14 21 28	S	4 11 18 25
MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST	
☾	3 10 17 24 31	☾	7 14 21 28	☾	5 12 19 26	☾	2 9 16 23 30
M	4 11 18 25	M	1 8 15 22 29	M	6 13 20 27	M	3 10 17 24 31
Tu	5 12 19 26	Tu	2 9 16 23 30	Tu	7 14 21 28	Tu	4 11 18 25
W	6 13 20 27	W	3 10 17 24	W	1 8 15 22 29	W	5 12 19 26
Th	7 14 21 28	Th	4 11 18 25	Th	2 9 16 23 30	Th	6 13 20 27
F	1 8 15 22 29	F	5 12 19 26	F	3 10 17 24 31	F	7 14 21 28
S	2 9 16 23 30	S	6 13 20 27	S	4 11 18 25	S	1 8 15 22 29
SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
☾	6 13 20 27	☾	4 11 18 25	☾	1 8 15 22 29	☾	6 13 20 27
M	7 14 21 28	M	5 12 19 26	M	2 9 16 23 30	M	7 14 21 28
Tu	1 8 15 22 29	Tu	6 13 20 27	Tu	3 10 17 24	Tu	1 8 15 22 29
W	2 9 16 23 30	W	7 14 21 28	W	4 11 18 25	W	2 9 16 23 30
Th	3 10 17 24	Th	1 8 15 22 29	Th	5 12 19 26	Th	3 10 17 24 31
F	4 11 18 25	F	2 9 16 23 30	F	6 13 20 27	F	4 11 18 25
S	5 12 19 26	S	3 10 17 24 31	S	7 14 21 28	S	5 12 19 26

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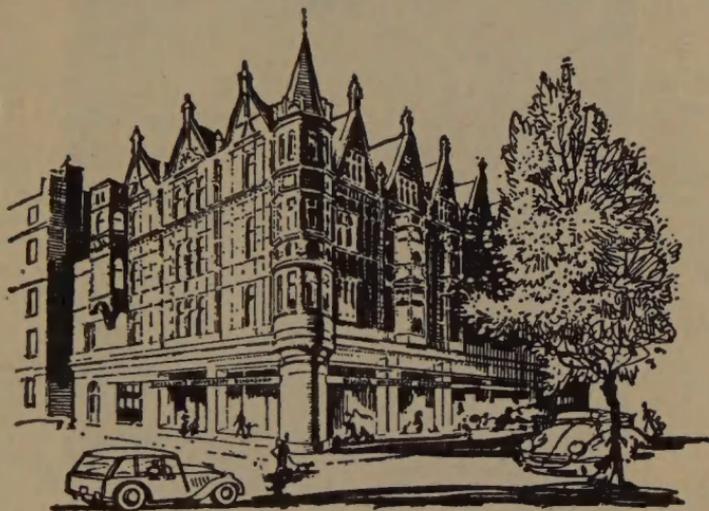


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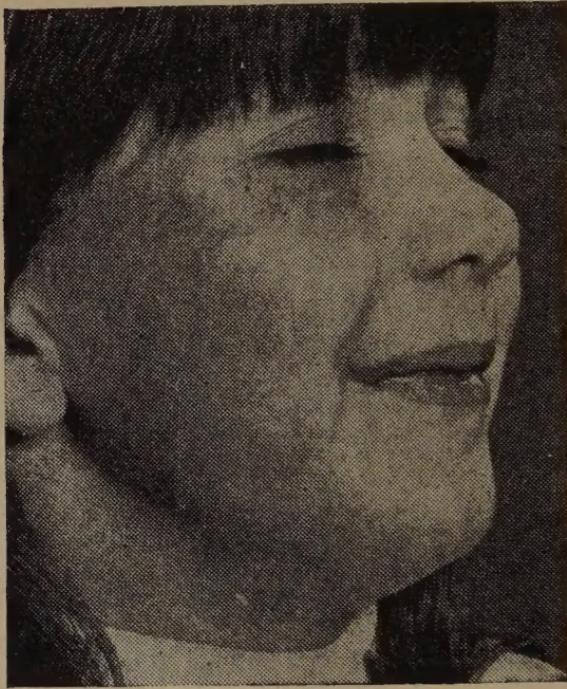


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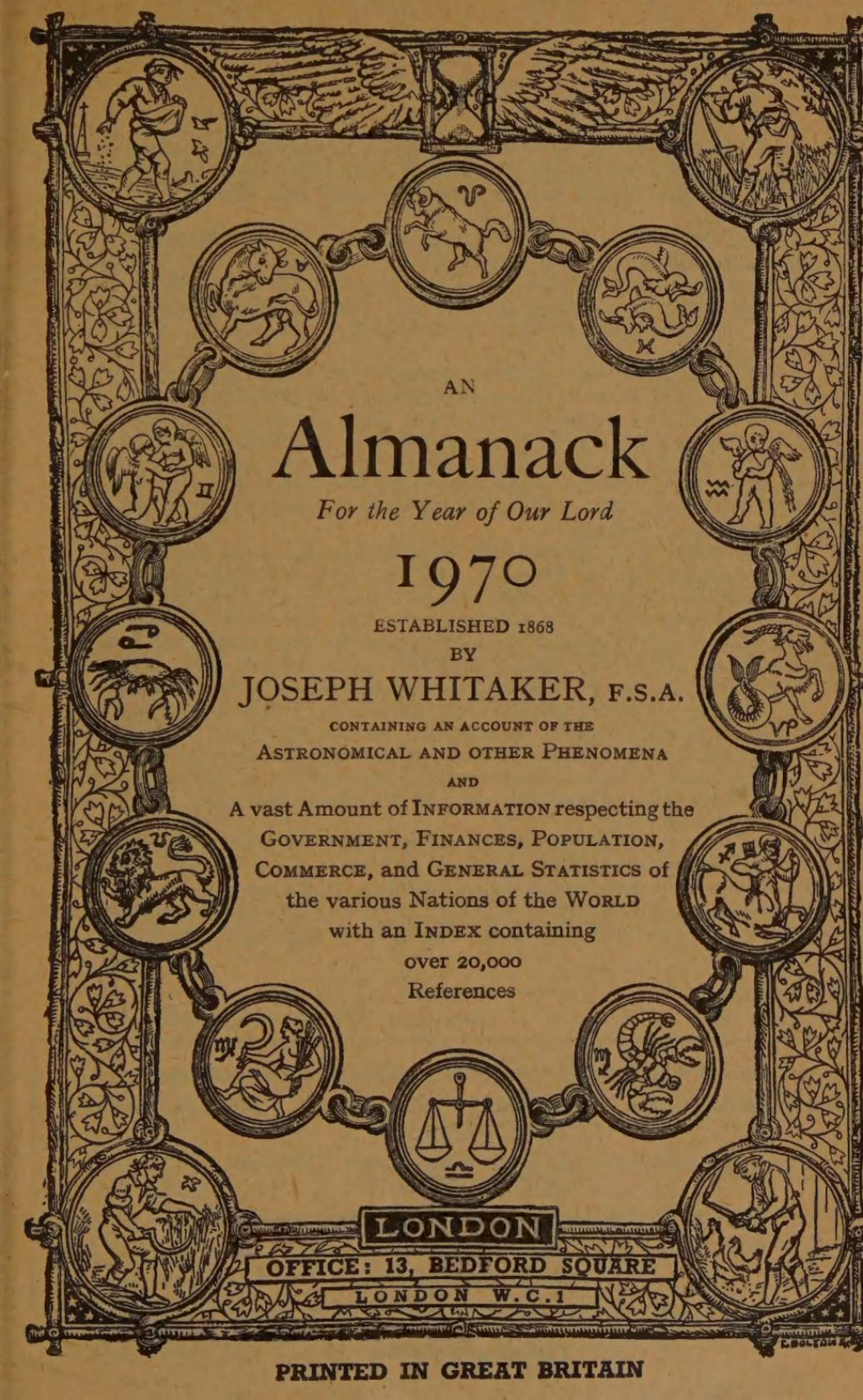
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*For the Year of Our Lord*

## 1970

ESTABLISHED 1868

BY

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PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ret. AY 754 W5 1970  
PREFACE TO THE 102<sup>ND</sup> ANNUAL VOLUME  
(1970)

The greater part of each edition of "Whitaker" inevitably consists of those regular features to which its users habitually turn. But the Editor also seeks not only to describe contemporary events but to introduce each year features which are distinctively topical.

The year under review will be most memorable for man's first landing on the Moon. This great event is fully chronicled and illustrated. Subjects of other illustrations include the investiture of the Prince of Wales, the new Presidents of the United States and of France, and the *Queen Elizabeth II*. Unrest in Ulster during the year (which is also illustrated) caused the inclusion of a special section on Northern Ireland among Events of the Year.

As in a number of recent years Cabinet changes took place while the Almanack was going to press. Ministries were reorganized and many new appointments made. An up-to-date list of Her Majesty's Ministry is given among Occurrences during Printing, where information about the new arrangement of Offices will also be found. Meanwhile many more new official bodies were set up during the year and appear in Government and Public Offices. They include the Metrication Board, the Gaming Board, the Commission for Industrial Relations, the National Freight Corporation and the National Bus Company.

New subjects selected for Topics of the Year include the Maud Report on local government reorganization in England, and its counterpart for Scotland, the Wheatley Report; the choice of the third airport site for London; the British Trans-Arctic Expedition; the new Victoria Underground line, and the Theft Act. Some other topics, notably that of surgical transplants, have been retained as still justifying inclusion as Topics of the Year, and information about decimal coinage has been expanded, with reference to the 1969 Act; conversion tables have also been supplied.

An Easy Reference Calendar has been introduced, from which it is possible at a glance to find the day of the week for any date between the years 1753 and 2000. Other new features include a special article on Earnings-Related Social Security, explaining the current proposals, and expanded expectation of life tables, which include geographical comparisons not only within the British Isles but between Britain and other countries.

The year was one of marked success for British sport. Results of the European Games at Athens are given in detail, and there are illustrations of British victories in the Games, as well as at Wimbledon and in the Open Golf Championship.

The Editor once more wishes to express his gratitude to his many correspondents. Their readiness to supply information and their helpful suggestions are alike of the greatest value.

13 BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.1.  
October, 1969

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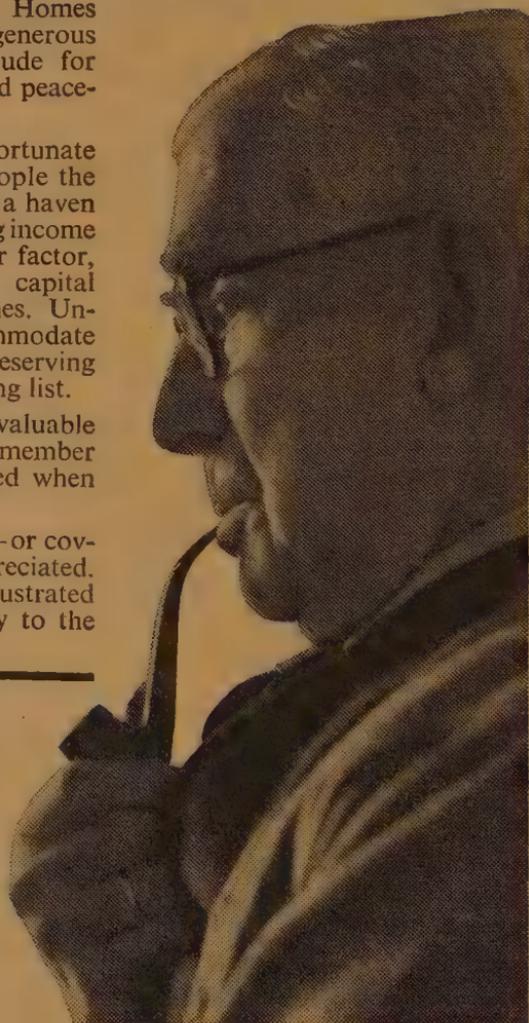
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Bequests of money and property—or covenanted gifts—are all greatly appreciated. May we send you copies of illustrated literature? Please write personally to the General Secretary.

## Methodist Homes for the Aged

General Secretary:  
Rev. R. J. Connell, B.A., B.D.

1 Central Buildings,  
Westminster, London SW1



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H.Q. Offices, 164, Romford Road, Stratford, E.15**

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# **CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE DISABLED**

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Standing commitments include liaison with international organisations and orthopaedic hospitals; the maintenance of a school for handicapped children and an advisory service; the operation of a travelling exhibition of aids and a case committee for the making of small grants.

Among other present activities, research is being carried out on domestic design, clothing, and leisure projects for the disabled; and a campaign is in being to make all public buildings accessible to them.

***Dependent Upon Voluntary Contributions***

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*Annual Report with Accounts and any further information  
available from The Secretary*

**THE CENTRAL BOARD OF FINANCE  
OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND**

**Church House, Dean’s Yard, Westminster,  
London, S.W.1**

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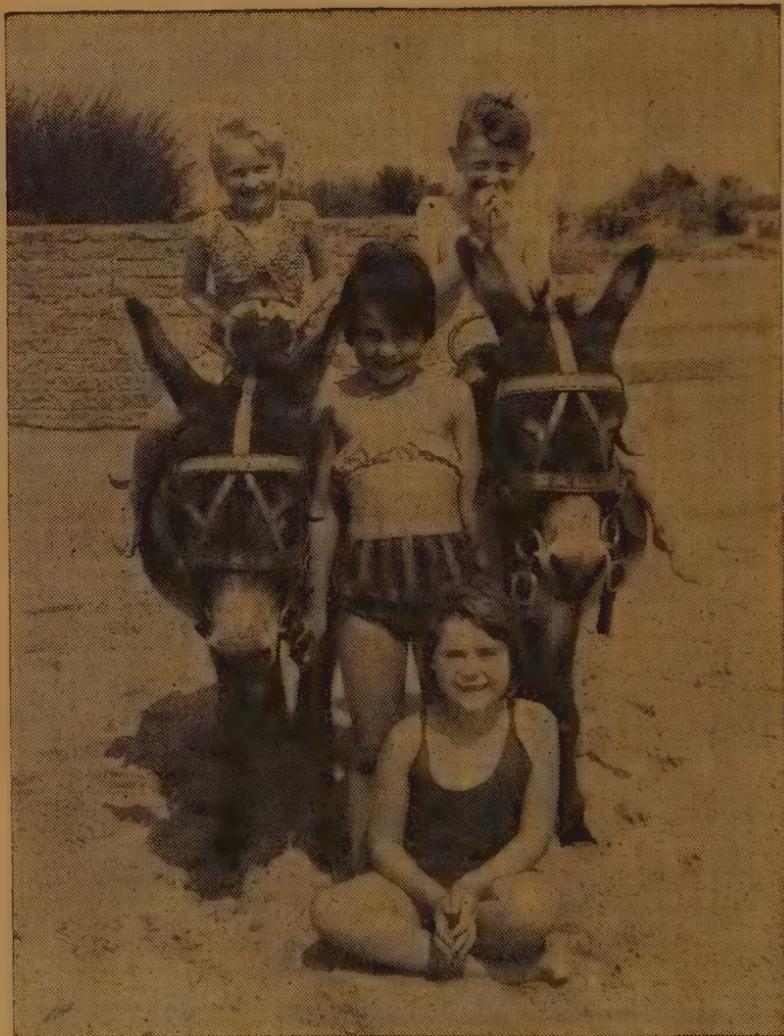
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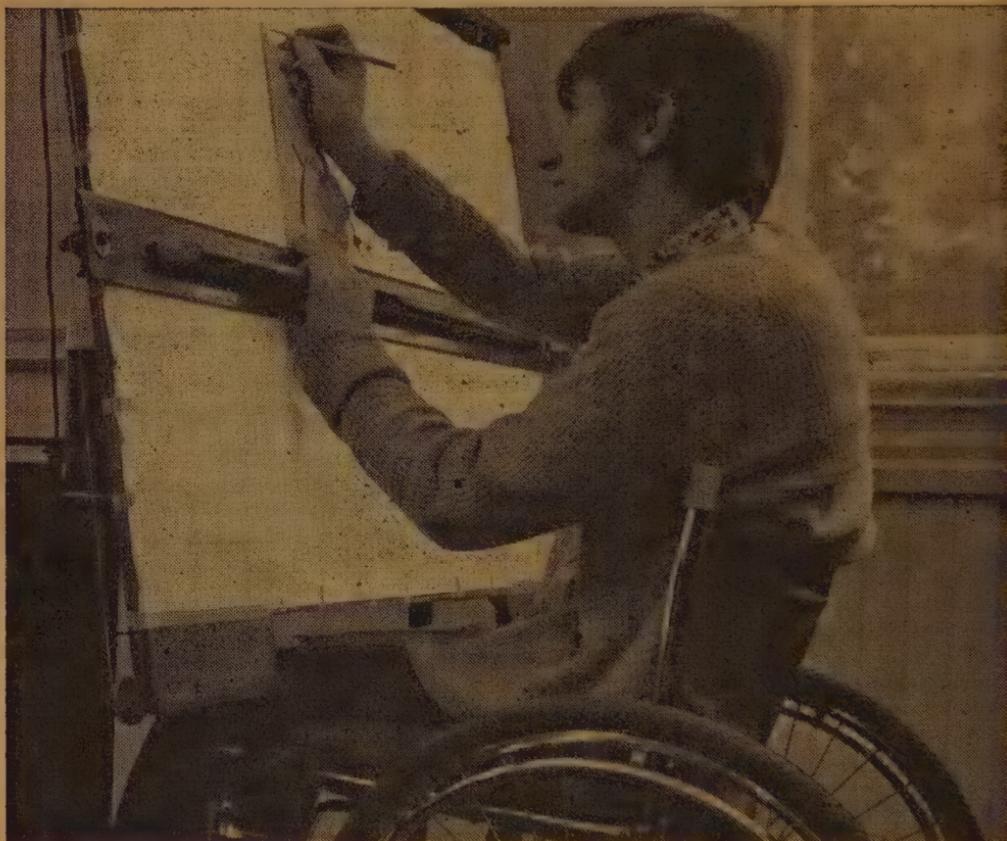
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# QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FOUNDATION FOR THE DISABLED



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## *Patron: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother*

This many-sided organisation provides vocational training, residential workshops holiday and convalescent amenities, and medical rehabilitation for men and women suffering from physical and mental disabilities. Nearly 1,000 disabled people receive help from one or other of the four units of the Foundation each year. Progress, however, is limited through lack of extra funds. The Foundation urgently needs help to enable them to train the handicapped to live a fuller and more useful life. Your legacy or donation, large or small, will be put to vital use wherever it is most needed.

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## OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING

Home Affairs. Oct. 3.—Labour Party Conference at Brighton approved Executive's policy statement by 3,562,000 to 2,272,000.

Oct. 5.—In Government reconstruction, Mr. R. W. Marsh, Minister of Transport, ceased to hold office and other Ministers not retained were Mr. F. Lee, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mr. K. Robinson, Minister of Planning and Land. The Department of Economic Affairs was wound up, and Mr. C. A. R. Crosland was appointed to new office of Secretary of State for Local Government and Planning. The Ministry of Power was merged in the Ministry of Technology, which also took over various responsibilities from the Board of Trade and the Department of Economic Affairs. Mr. Greenwood, while remaining Minister of Housing and Local Government, ceased to be in the Cabinet.

Oct. 6.—Unofficial strike of dustmen, which had already affected several London boroughs, spread to involve almost whole of Greater London area, as well as many places elsewhere, and was joined by other council workmen.

Oct. 9.—Mr. R. E. Prentice, newly-appointed Minister of State for Technology, resigned after only four days in the post.

Oct. 11.—In renewed rioting in Belfast, a policeman and two civilians were shot dead.

Oct. 12.—In completing reconstruction of Government, Mr. Wilson created two new posts for Ministers of State.

Oct. 13.—Unofficial strike of Yorkshire miners brought all pits but one in county to standstill.

Overseas. Oct. 1.—Spanish Government cut telephone lines linking Spain with Gibraltar. Mr. Olof Palme succeeded Mr. Erlander as Prime Minister of Sweden.

Oct. 15.—Day of demonstration against war in Vietnam was widely observed in U.S.A. President Shermarke of Somalia was assassinated.

Oct. 21.—Herr Willy Brandt received requisite number of votes in Bundestag and became Chancellor of West Germany.

Obituary. Oct. 5.—Walter Hagen, famous U.S. golfer, aged 76. Oct. 12.—Sonja Henie, former world skating champion, aged 56. Oct. 18.—Emrys Hughes, Labour M.P. for South Ayrshire since 1946, aged 75 (by-election pending). Oct. 19.—Sir Harold Scott, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.B.E., former Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, aged 81.

## SERVICE PAY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

1969 Increases (Superseding rates shown on pp. 477-483)

Pay rises averaging 3½ per cent. and effective from April 1, 1969, were announced in a White Paper on October 1, 1969, together with improved rates of allowances and retirement benefits.

PAY.—Examples of the increases for officers of the Royal Navy (and equivalent ranks in the other Services) with four years' service in the rank are: Lieutenant, increase of £55 per annum (new rate, £1,424); Lt.-Cdr., increase of £82 (£2,090); Cdr. increase of £110 (£2,756); Captain, increase of £137 (£3,522). Ratings, Soldiers and Airmen (Weekly rates).—R.N.: Ordinary Seaman, increase of 8s. 9d. (to £10 6s. 6d.); Able Seaman, 8s. 9d. (to £12 3s. 3d.); Leading Seaman (age 23), 12s. 3d. (to £15 9s. 9d.); Petty Officer (age 27), 15s. 9d. (to £20 7s. 9d.); C.P.O. (age 34), 19s. 3d. (to £24 8s. 3d.); Chief Artificer (32), 22s. 9d. (to £28 14s.). Army: Private (9 yrs. engagement), 8s. 9d. (to £10 6s. 6d.); Private (Tradesman Cl. 3), 8s. 9d. (to £11 14s. 6d.); Sgt. (age 30; 15 yrs. engagement), 15s. 9d. (to £19 12s.); Staff-Sgt. (age 34; 21 yrs. engagement), 19s. 3d. (£23 17s. 9d.); W.O.1 (age 36; 21 yrs. engagement), 21s. (to £26 15s. 6d.); W.O.1 (Tech.) (age 36; 21 yrs. engagement), 24s. 6d. (to £30 14s. 3d.). R.A.F.: Aircraftman (9 yrs.), 8s. 9d. (to £10 6s. 6d.); Sen. Aircraftman (9 yrs.), 8s. 9d. (to £12 13s. 9d.); Chief Technician (age 35; 9 yrs.), 21s. (to £26 13s. 9d.); Warrant Offr., Electronic Fitter (age 48), 22s. 9d. (to £31 4s. 9d.).

PAY, MARRIAGE ALLOWANCE AND RATION ALLOWANCE (Married officers under 25).—R.N.: Acting Sub-Officers: R.N. Acting Sub. Lt., increase of £265 (in Married Quarters, £156) to £1,472 (£1,363); Army 2nd Lieut., £265 (in Married Quarters, £156) to £1,490 (£1,381); R.A.F. Pilot Officer, £265 (in Married Quarters,

£156) to £1,490 (£1,391). (Married men under 21).—R.N. Able Seaman, increase of £2 12s. 6d. wkly. to £20 15s. 11d.; Army Gp. "A" Tradesman (9 yrs.), £2 12s. 6d. wkly. to £20 7s. 2d.; R.A.F. Senior Aircraftman (9 yrs.), £2 12s. 6d. wkly. to £21 6s. 5d.

RETIREMENT PAY.—Examples of new rates of officers' retired pay (with old rate following) are: Captain, with 16 yrs. reckonable service over age 21, £680 (£655); Major (16 yrs. service), £790 (£760); Lt.-Col. (16 yrs. service), £950 (£915); Brigadier (22 yrs. service), £1,770 (£1,700); Maj.-Gen. (24 yrs. service), £2,090 (£2,010); Lt.-Gen. (27 yrs. service), £2,525 (£2,430); Field Marshal, £4,510 (£4,335). Ratings, Soldiers and Airmen. For each of the first 22 years of reckonable service, plus amount for each additional year over 22 years—weekly rates (with women's services rates in parentheses): Below Corporal, 3s. 5d.+6s. 10d. (women, 2s. 10d.+5s. 8d.); Corporal, 4s. 3d.+8s. 6d. (3s. 8d.+7s. 4d.); Sergeant, 5s. 4d.+10s. 8d. (4s. 7d.+9s. 2d.); Staff-Sgt., 6s. 2d.+12s. 4d. (5s. 2d.+10s. 4d.); W.O.II., 6s. 8d.+13s. 4d. (5s. 8d.+11s. 4d.); W.O.I., 7s.+14s. (6s.+12s.).

GRATUITIES.—Officers, for the first 22 years' qualifying service, £1,530 (women officers, £1,300 10s.); for each further year's qualifying service, £305 (women, £259 5s.). Short service gratuity, £225 for each year of service (women officers, £191 5s. per yr.). Other Ranks after at least 12 years' service, £205 (women, £174 5s.); after 17 years' service, £520 (£442); after 21 years' service, £850 (£722 10s.).

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTRY  
(as reconstructed on several occasions)  
THE CABINET

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, THE RT. HON. JAMES HAROLD WILSON, O.B.E., M.P., born 1916.  
Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Robert Maitland Michael Stewart, C.H., M.P., born 1906.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Rt. Hon. Roy Harris Jenkins, M.P., born 1920.  
First Secretary of State and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, The Rt. Hon. Barbara Anne Castle, M.P., born 1911.

Lord High Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Gardiner, born 1900.  
Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, The Rt. Hon. Richard Crossman, O.B.E., M.P., born 1907.  
Secretary of State for Defence, The Rt. Hon. Denis Winston Healey, M.B.E., M.P., born 1917.  
Secretary of State for the Home Department, The Rt. Hon. Leonard James Callaghan, M.P., born 1912.  
Secretary of State for Scotland, The Rt. Hon. William Ross, M.B.E., M.P., born 1911.  
Secretary of State for Education and Science, The Rt. Hon. Edward Watson Short, M.P., born 1912.  
Secretary of State for Wales, The Rt. Hon. Thomas George Thomas, M.P., born 1909.  
Secretary of State for Local Government and Planning, The Rt. Hon. Charles Anthony Raven Crosland, M.P., born 1918.

Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. Thomas Frederick Peart, M.P., born 1914.

Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords, The Rt. Hon. Lord Shackleton, O.B.E., born 1911.

President of the Board of Trade, The Rt. Hon. Roy Mason, M.P., born 1924.  
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, The Rt. Hon. Cledwyn Hughes, M.P., born 1916.  
Minister of Technology and Power, The Rt. Hon. Anthony Neil Wedgwood Benn, M.P., born 1925.  
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, The Rt. Hon. George Morgan Thomson, M.P., born 1921.  
Paymaster-General, The Rt. Hon. Norman Harold Lever, M.P., born 1914.  
Chief Secretary to the Treasury, The Rt. Hon. John Diamond, M.P., born 1907.  
Minister without Portfolio, The Rt. Hon. Peter David Shore, M.P., born 1924.

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Minister of Transport, The Rt. Hon. Frederick William Mulley, M.P., born 1918.  
Minister of Housing and Local Government, The Rt. Hon. Anthony Greenwood, M.P., born 1911.  
Minister of Overseas Development, The Rt. Hon. Judith Constance Mary Hart, M.P., born 1924.  
Minister of Public Building and Works, The Rt. Hon. John Ernest Silkin, M.P., born 1923.  
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, The Rt. Hon. John Thomas Stonehouse, M.P., born 1925.  
Minister of Defence (Equipment), John Morris, M.P., born 1931.  
Minister of Defence (Administration), Roy Sydney George Hattersley, born 1932.  
Ministers of State (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), The Lord Chalfont, P.C., O.B.E., M.C., born 1910; The Lord Caradon, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., born 1907; The Lord Shepherd, P.C. (Deputy Leader of the House of Lords), born 1918.  
Minister of State (Home Office), Mrs. Shirley Williams, M.P., born 1930.  
Ministers of State (Department of Education and Science), The Rt. Hon. Alice Martha Bacon, C.B.E., M.P.; The Rt. Hon. Jennie Lee, M.P., born 1904; Gerald Teasdale Fowler, M.P., born 1935.  
Ministers of State (Scottish Office), Dr. J. Dickson Mabon, M.P., born 1925; The Lord Hughes, C.B.E., born 1911.  
Ministers of State (Board of Trade), The Lord Brown, M.B.E., born 1908; The Rt. Hon. Goronwy Owen Roberts, M.P., born 1913.  
Minister of State (Welsh Office), Mrs. Eirene Lloyd White, M.P., born 1909.  
Ministers of State (Technology), The Lord Delacourt-Smith, born 1917; Eric Graham Varley, M.P., born 1932.  
Minister of State (Treasury), William Thomas Rodgers, M.P., born 1928.  
Minister of State (Housing and Local Government), Denis Herbert Howell, M.P., born 1923.  
Ministers of State (Health and Social Security), David Hedley Ennals, M.P., born 1922; The Baroness Serota, born 1910.  
Minister of State (Department of Employment and Productivity), Edmund Dell, M.P., born 1921.  
Minister of State (Local Government and Regional Planning), Thomas William Urwin, M.P., born 1912.

PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARIES, ETC.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P.  
Solicitor-General, Sir Arthur Irvine, Q.C., M.P.  
Lord Advocate, The Lord Wilson of Langside, P.C., Q.C.  
Solicitor-General for Scotland, E. G. F. Stewart, M.C., Q.C.  
Agriculture and Fisheries, J. Mackie, M.P.; Rt. Hon. J. H. Hoy, M.P.  
Defence, D. A. L. Owen, M.P. (Royal Navy); I. S. Richard, M.P. (Army); The Lord Winterbottom (Royal Air Force).  
Education and Science, Miss J. Lester, M.P.  
Employment and Productivity, E. Fernyhough, M.P.; H. Walker, M.P.  
Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, M. A. Foley, M.P.; D. E. T. Luard, M.P.  
Health and Social Security, B. K. O'Malley, M.P.; J. E. O. Dunwoody, M.P.  
Home, D. E. Morgan, M.P.; M. Rees, M.P.  
Housing and Local Govt., The Lord Kennet; A. M. Skeffington, M.P.; R. Freeson, M.P.  
Overseas Development, B. C. G. Whitaker, M.P.  
Posts and Telecommunications, N. Pentland, M.P.  
Public Building and Works, C. W. Loughlin, M.P.  
Scottish Office, B. Millan, M.P.; N. F. Buchan, M.P.  
Technology, A. J. Williams, M.P.; N. G. Carmichael, M.P.; E. A. Davies, M.P.  
Trade, Hon. Mrs. G. P. Dunwoody, M.P.  
Transport, R. C. Brown, M.P.; A. J. Murray, M.P.  
Treasury, Rt. Hon. R. J. Mellish, M.P. (Deputy Leader of the House of Commons)  
(do.) Financial Secretary, D. Taverne, Q.C., M.P.  
Junior Lords, J. Harper, M.P.; W. Harrison, M.P.; N. McBride, M.P.; E. Armstrong, M.P.; E. G. Perry, M.P.  
Asst. Whips, J. D. Concannon, M.P.; T. G. Boston, M.P.; J. Hamilton, M.P.; R. F. H. Dobson, M.P.; W. Hamling, M.P.  
Welsh Office, E. Rowlands, M.P.

Leader of the Opposition, The Rt. Hon. Edward Richard George Heath, M.B.E., born 1916.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

## A. London Market Rates

Country	Denomination	1939 Average Rate to £ (approx.)	September 30, 1969 Middle Rates
Austria	Schilling	..	61.60*
Belgium	Franc	26.49 Belgas	119.64*
Canada	Dollar	4.545	2.57½*
Denmark	Krone	22.26	17.94½*
Finland	Markka	217½	10.01½*
France	Franc	176.10	13.28½*
Germany (Federal Republic of)	D'Mark	..	9.09*†
Greece	Drachma	545	71.25*
Italy	Lira	85	1,500* 852½*
Japan	Yen	1/ad.	8.59½*
Netherlands	Florin	8.34	4.50
Netherlands West Indies	Florin	8.34	17.04*
Norway	Krone	19.45	67.75*
Portugal	Escudo	110.07	166.40*
Spain	Peseta	42.45	12.31½*
Sweden	Krona	18.59	10.25*
Switzerland	Franc	19.87	2.38½*
U.S.A.	Dollar	4.485	

## B. Scheduled Territories

Australia	Australian £	A £1.2525	2.147½
Bahamas	Bahamas \$	..	2.4520
Barbados	East Caribbean \$	..	4.80
Bermuda	Bermuda £	..	Par
British Honduras	British Honduras £	..	4.00
Ceylon	Rupee	13.38	1/4½ ad.
Cyprus	Cyprus £	..	Par
Ghana	Cedi	..	2.45
Hongkong	Hong Kong £	..	14.57
Iceland	Krona	..	209
India	Rupee	13.38	1/21½ ad.
Jamaica	Jamaica £	..	2.00
Jordan	Dinar	Par	0.861
Kenya	Shilling	..	17.17½
Kuwait	Dinar	..	0.855
Libya	Libyan £	..	0.855
Malawi	Pound	..	Par
Malaysia	Malaysian \$	8.572	7.30½
Malta	Maltese £	..	Par
New Zealand	New Zealand \$	£1.2425	2.1429½
Nigeria	Nigerian £	..	0.85712
Pakistan	Rupee	..	1/9d.
Rhodesia	Pound	..	Suspended
South Africa	Rand	S.A. £1	1.716
Southern Yemen	South Arabian Dinar	..	Par
Tanzania	Shilling	..	17.17½
Trinidad	Trinidad and Tobago £	..	4.80
Uganda	Shilling	..	17.17½
Zambia	Kwacha	..	1.71425

## C. Other Rates

Algeria	Dinar	..	11.723
Argentina	Peso	19	833
Bolivia	Bolivian Peso	141.50	28.12½
Brazil	New Cruzeiro	82	9.83½
Bulgaria	Lev	375	2.81†
Burma	Kyat (Rupee)	13.38	1/9d.
Chile	Escudo	116½	26.11½†
China	People's £	4½	5.908
Colombia	Peso	7.59	41½†
Congolese Republic	Zaire	..	1.20045
Costa Rica	Colon	25.16	15.924
Cuba	Peso	4.386	2.38½
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	..	17.28†
Ecuador	Sucre	66	42.70†
Egypt (see United Arab Republic)			
Ethiopia	Ethiopian £	..	6

\* Limited exchange fluctuations permitted.      || Per £100 London.

† To avoid confusion rates quoted for the rupee, yen or dollar in shillings and pence ■ indicated thus.

‡ Indicates that other rates are also obtainable, varying according to the nature of the transaction.

§ As at September 30, the German Central Bank had temporarily withdrawn support for the Deutsche Mark and had allowed the currency to "float" according to supply and demand.

Country	Denomination	1939 Average Rate to £ (approx.)	September 30, 1969 Middle Rates
Germany (East)	Ostmark	..	10.01
Guatemala	Quetzal	4.386	2.38½
Guinea	Franc	..	586
Haiti	Gourde	22.4	11.91½
Honduras (Republic of)	Lempira	8½	4.76½
Hungary	Forint	20½	28.18½
Indonesia	Rupiah	..	909.61
Iran	Rial	80.50 (Persian)	179.56
Iraq	Dinar	Par	0.855
Israel	Israel £	Par	8.4
Lebanon	Lebanon £	9.65	7.75½
Madagascar	M.G. Franc	175 (F. Fr.)	663
Mexico	Peso	..	29.75
Morocco	Dirham	176.10 (F. Fr.)	12.025
Nicaragua	Cordoba	24	16.70
Paraguay	Guarani	..	297½
Peru	Sol	24½	102½
Philippines	Peso	..	9.34½
Poland	Zloty	23½	9.61
Rumania	Leu (Lei)	655	14.41
Salvador	Colon	11.20	5.98
Saudi Arabia	Ryal	..	10.74
Sudan	Sudan £	97½	0.8358
Syria	Syrian £	..	10
Thailand	Baht	10.91	49.90
Tunisia	Tunisian Dinar	..	1.2486
Turkey	T. £	..	21.61
United Arab Republic	Egyptian £	97½	1.04
Uruguay	Peso	9	592½
U.S.S.R.	Rouble	23.75	2.15
Venezuela	Bolivar	14.15	10.70
Vietnam (South)	Piastre	..	192½
Yugoslavia	New Yugoslav Dinar	197½	30

See Notes, p. 83.

**A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS**

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

**THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES**

	English Mile	English Geog. Ml.	French Kilom.	German Geog. Ml.	Russian Verst	Austrn. Mile	Dutch Ure	Norweg. Mile	Swedish Mile	Danish Mile	Swiss Stunale
English Statute Mile	1.000	0.868	1.609	0.217	1.508	0.212	0.289	0.142	0.151	0.213	0.335
English Geog. Mile	1.153	1.000	1.855	0.250	1.738	0.245	0.333	0.164	0.169	0.246	0.386
Kilometre	0.621	0.540	1.000	0.135	0.937	0.132	0.180	0.088	0.094	0.133	0.208
German Geog. Mile	4.610	4.000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1.333	0.657	0.694	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst	0.663	0.575	1.067	0.144	1.000	0.141	0.192	0.094	0.100	0.142	0.223
Austrian Mile	4.714	4.089	7.586	1.022	7.112	1.000	1.363	0.672	0.710	1.006	1.578
Dutch Ure	3.458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0.734	1.000	0.493	0.520	0.738	1.157
Norwegian Mile	7.021	6.091	11.299	1.523	10.589	1.489	2.035	1.000	1.057	1.499	2.350
Swedish Mile	6.644	5.764	10.692	1.441	10.019	1.409	1.921	0.948	1.000	1.419	2.224
Danish Mile	4.682	4.062	7.536	1.016	7.078	0.994	1.354	0.667	0.705	1.000	1.567
Swiss Stunale	2.987	2.592	4.808	0.648	4.505	0.634	0.864	0.425	0.449	0.638	1.000

Ψ = Seaport.

- A**
- A.A., Automobile Association.  
 A.A.A., Amateur Athletic Association.  
 A.A.C.C.A., Associate of Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants.  
 A.A.I., of Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute.  
 A. and M., (Hymns) Ancient and Modern.  
 A.B., Able-bodied Seaman.  
 A.B.C., Alphabet (also Aerated Bread Company).  
 a.c., alternating current.  
 a/c., accounts.  
 A.C. (*Ante Christum*), B.C.  
 A.C.A., Associate of Inst. of Chartered Accountants (of England and Wales).  
 A.C.C.S.—of the Corporation of Secretaries.  
 A.C.I.S.—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.  
 A.C.W.A.—of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants.  
 A.D. (*Anno Domini*), In the year of our Lord.  
 A.D.C., Aide-de-Camp.  
 Ad lib. (*ad libitum*), At pleasure.  
 A.F.C., Air Force Cross.  
 A.F.M., Air Force Medal.  
 A.H. (*Anno Hegirae*), In the year of the Hejira.  
 A.I.A., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.  
 A.I.C.S.—of Bankers.  
 A.I.C.S.—of Chartered Ship-brokers.  
 A.I.M.T.A.—of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.  
 A. Inst.P.—of Physics.  
 A.I.Q.S.—of Quantity Surveyors.  
 A.K.C.—of King's College.  
 A.L. (*Anno Lucis*), In the year of Light.  
 A.L.A., Associate of the Library Association.  
 A.L.C.D.—of London College of Divinity.  
 A.M. (*Ante meridiem*), Before noon.  
 A.M. (*Anno mundi*), In the year of the world.  
 A.M.D.G. (*Ad majorem Dei Gloriam*), To the greater glory of God.  
 A.M.I.C.E., Associate Member of Institution of Civil Engrs.  
 A.M.I.Chem.E.—Do. Chemical Engineers.  
 A.M.I.E.E.—Do. Electrical Engineers.  
 A.M.I.Mech.E.—Do. Mechanical Engineers.  
 A.N.A.R.E., Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions.  
 A.N.Z.A.C., Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.  
 A.O.C., Air Officer Commanding.  
 A.R.A., Associate of Royal Academy.  
 A.R.A.M.—of Royal Academy of Music.
- A.R.B.S.—of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.  
 A.R.C.A.—of Royal Coll. of Arts.  
 A.R.C.M.—of Royal College of Music.  
 A.R.C.O.—of Organists.  
 A.R.I.B.A.—of Royal Institute of British Architects.  
 A.R.I.C.—of Royal Institute of Chemistry.  
 A.R.I.C.S.—of Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.  
 A.R.P.S.—of Royal Photographic Society.  
 A.R.R.C.—of Royal Red Cross.  
 A.R.W.S.—of Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.  
 A.S.V.A.—of Inc. Society of Valuers and Auctioneers.  
 A.S.A., Amateur Swimming Association.  
 A.S.D.I.C., Anti-Submarine Detector Indicator Committee.  
 A.S.L.I.B., Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux.  
 A.T.A., Air Transport Auxiliary.  
 A.T.C., Air Training Corps.  
 A.U.C. (*Ab urbe condita*), In the year from the foundation of Rome.  
 A.W.O.L., Absent Without Leave.
- 
- B.A., Bachelor of Arts.  
 B.Arch.—of Architecture.  
 B.Ch. (or Ch.B.)—of Surgery.  
 B.C.L.—of Civil Law.  
 B.Com.—of Commerce.  
 B.D.—of Divinity.  
 B.D.S. (or B.Ch.D.)—of Dental Surgery.  
 B.Ed.—of Education.  
 B.Eng.—of Engineering.  
 B.Litt.—of Literature or of Letters.  
 B.Phil.—of Philosophy.  
 B.Sc.—of Science.  
 B.V.M.S.—of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.  
 B.A.O.R., British Army of the Rhine.  
 B.B., Boys' Brigade.  
 B.B.C., British Broadcasting Corporation.  
 B.C., Before Christ.  
 B.D.A., British Dental Assocn.  
 B.E.A., British European Airways.  
 B.E.M., British Empire Medal.  
 B.M.A., British Medical Assocn.  
 B.N.C., Brasenose College (Oxon.).  
 B.O.A.C., British Overseas Airways.  
 B.Pharm., Bachelor of Pharmacy.  
 B.R.C.S., British Red Cross Society.  
 B.S.T., British Standard Time.  
 Bt., Baronet.  
 B.Th.U., British Thermal Unit.  
 B.V.M., Blessed Virgin Mary.
- C
- C.—Conservative.
- ca. (*circa*), about.  
 C.A., Chartered Accountant (*Scottish Institute*).  
 Cantab., Cambridge.  
 Cantuar., Canterbury.  
 Cap. (Chapter), Number of Act of Parliament.  
 C.B., Companion of the Bath.  
 C.B.E., Commander of Order of British Empire.  
 c.c., cubic centimetres.  
 C.C., County Council.  
 C.C.F., Combined Cadet Force.  
 C.E., Civil Engineer.  
 C.E.N.T.O., Central Treaty Organisation.  
 C.E.T., Central European Time.  
 C. of E., Church of England.  
 cf. (*confer*), Compare.  
 C.F., Chaplain to the Forces.  
 C.G.M., Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.  
 C.G.S., Centimetre - gramme - second (system).  
 C.H., Companion of Honour.  
 Ch. Ch., Christ Church.  
 C.I., Lady of Imperial Order of the Crown of India.  
 C.I., Channel Islands.  
 C.I.A., Central Intelligence Agency.  
 C.I.D., Criminal Investigation Department.  
 C.I.E., Companion, Order of Indian Empire.  
 C.I.F. (usually cif.), Cost, Insurance and Freight.  
 C.I.G.S., Chief of Imperial General Staff.  
 C.-in-C., Commander-in-Chief.  
 C.I.O., Congress of Industrial Organizations (U.S.A.).  
 C.L.B., Church Lads' Brigade.  
 C.M. (*Chirurgiae Magister*), Master of Surgery.  
 C.M.G., Companion, Order of St. Michael and St. George.  
 C.M.S., Church Missionary Society.  
 C.N.A.A., Council for National Academic Awards.  
 C.O., Commanding Officer.  
 C.O.D., Cash on delivery.  
 C.O.I.—Central Office of Information.  
 C.P.R.E.—Council for Preservation of Rural England.  
 C.S.I., Companion, Order of Star of India.  
 C.T.C., Cyclists' Touring Club.  
 C.V.O., Commander, Royal Victorian Order.  
 cwt., Hundredweight.
- D
- D.B.E., Dame Commander of Order of British Empire.  
 d.c., direct current.  
 D.C., District of Columbia.  
 D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law.  
 D.D.—of Divinity.  
 D.D.S.—of Dental Surgery.  
 D.Litt.—of Letters, or of Literature.  
 D.Phil.—of Philosophy.

D.Sc.—of Science.  
 D.Th.—of Theology.  
 D.C.M., Distinguished Conduct Medal.  
 D.C.M.G.—Dame Commander, Order of St. Michael and St. George.  
 D.C.V.O.—Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.  
 D.D.T., dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (insecticide).  
 D.D. (delineavit), He (she) drew it.  
 D.F.C., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 D.F.M., Distinguished Flying Medal.  
 D.G. (*Del gratia*), By the Grace of God.  
 D.I.C., Diploma of the Imperial College.  
 D.P.H.—in Public Health.  
 D.P.M.—in Psychological Medicine.  
 D.T.M.—in Tropical Medicine.  
 D.L., Deputy-Lieutenant.  
 D.N.B., Dictionary of National Biography.  
 Do. (ditto), The same. (Italian, *ditto*).  
 D.O.M., *Dominus Omnium Magister* (God the Master of All).  
 D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross.  
 D.S.M., Do. Medal.  
 D.S.O., Companion of Distinguished Service Order.  
 D.V. (*Deo volente*), God willing.  
 dwt., Pennyweight.

## E

E. and O.E., Errors and omissions excepted.  
 E.C., East Central District.  
 E.C.S.C., European Coal and Steel Community.  
 E.D., Efficiency Decoration.  
 E.E.C., European Economic Community.  
 E.F.T.A., European Free Trade Association.  
 e.g. (*exempli gratia*), for the sake of example.  
 E.M.A., European Monetary Agreement.  
 E.R., Elizabetha Regina, or Edwardus Rex.  
 E.R.D., Emergency Reserve Decoration.  
 etc. (*et cetera*). And the other things.  
 et seq. (*et sequentia*). And the following.  
 ■ lib. (*ex libris*), from the books of.

■

F.A., Football Association.  
 F.A.C.C.A., Fellow of Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants.  
 F.A.I., of Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents Institute.  
 F.B.A.—of the British Academy.  
 F.C.A.—of Institute of Chartered Accountants (of England and Wales).  
 F.C.C.S.—of Corporation of Secretaries.

F.C.G.L.—of City and Guilds Institute.  
 F.C.I.A.—of Corporation of Insurance Agents.  
 F.C.L.B.—of Corporation of Insurance Brokers.  
 F.C.I.I.—of the Chartered Insurance Institute.  
 F.C.I.S.—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.  
 F.C.P.—of the College of Preceptors.  
 F.C.W.A.—of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants.  
 F.G.S.—of the Geological Society.  
 F.H.S.—of the Heraldry Society.  
 F.I.A.—of the Institute of Actuaries.  
 F.I.Arb.—of Arbitrators.  
 F.I.B.—of Bankers.  
 F.I.C.S.—of Chartered Shipbrokers.  
 F.I.M.T.A.—of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.  
 F.Inst.P.—of Physics.  
 F.I.Q.S.—of Quantity Surveyors.  
 F.J.I.—of Journalists.  
 F.L.A., Fellow of Library Assocn.  
 F.L.A.S.—of Land Agents Society.  
 F.L.S.—of the Linnean Society.  
 F.P.S.—of the Pharmaceutical Society.  
 F.R.A.I.—of Royal Anthropological Institute.  
 F.R.A.M.—of Royal Academy of Music.  
 F.R.A.S.—of the Royal Astronomical Society.  
 F.R.Ae.S.—of Royal Aeronautical Society.  
 F.R.B.S.—of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.  
 F.R.C.M.—of the Royal College of Music.  
 F.R.C.O.—of Royal College of Organists.  
 F.R.C.O.G.—of Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.  
 F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., and F.R.C.P.I.—of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of Edinburgh, and in Ireland respectively.  
 F.R.C.P.S.G.—of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.  
 F.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons of England.  
 F.R.C.S.Ed., ditto of Edinburgh;  
 F.R.C.S.I., of Ireland.  
 F.R.C.V.S.—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.  
 F.R.Econ.S.—of Roy. Economic Society.  
 F.R.G.S.—of the Royal Geographical Society.  
 F.R.H.S.—of the Royal Horticultural Society.  
 F.R.Hist.Soc., ditto Historical.  
 F.R.I.B.A.—of the Royal Institute of British Architects.  
 F.R.I.C.—of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.  
 F.R.I.C.S.—of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

F.R.M.S.—of Royal Microscopical Society.  
 F.R. Met. S.—of Royal Meteorological Society.  
 F.R.N.S.—of Royal Numismatic Society.  
 F.R.P.S.—of Royal Photographic Society.  
 F.R.S.—of the Royal Society.  
 F.R.S.E., ditto of Edinburgh.  
 F.R.S.A.—of the Royal Society of Arts.  
 F.R.S.L.—Do. Literature.  
 F.S.A.—of the Society of Antiquaries.  
 F.S.S.—Do. Statistical Society.  
 F.S.V.A.—Do. Valuers and Auctioneers.  
 F.Z.S.—of the Zoological Society.  
 F.A.N.Y., First Aid Nursing Yeomanry.  
 F.A.O., Food and Agriculture Organization.  
 F.B.I., Federation of British Industries.  
 fcp., Foolscap.  
 F.D. (*Fidei Defensor*) Defender of the Faith.  
 F.O.C. (*fecit*), He did it (or made it).  
 F.H., Fire Hydrant.  
 F.I.D.O., Fog Investigation Dispersal Operations.  
 fl. (*floruit*), he, or she, flourished.  
 F.O., Flying Officer; Foreign Office.  
 FOB (*usually f.o.b.*), Free on board.

## G

G.A.T.T., General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.  
 G.B.E., Knight or Dame Grand Cross of British Empire.  
 G.C., George Cross.  
 G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.  
 G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander of Indian Empire.  
 G.C.M.G., Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.  
 G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander of Star of India.  
 G.C.V.O., Knight or Dame Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order.  
 G.H.Q., General Headquarters.  
 G.L.C., Greater London Council.  
 G.M., George Medal.  
 G.M.T., Greenwich Mean Time.  
 G.O.C., General Officer Commanding.  
 G.P.O., General Post Office.  
 G.R. (*Georgius Rex*), King George.  
 G.R.C.M., Graduate of the Royal College of Music.  
 G.R.S.M., Graduate of the Royal Schools of Music (Royal Academy and Royal College).  
 G.S.O., General Staff Officer.

## H

H.A.C., Honble. Artillery Coy.  
 H.C.F., Highest Common Factor.  
 H.E., His Excellency.  
 H.E.H., His [Her] Exalted Highness.  
 H.H., His [Her] Highness.

H.I.H., His [Her] Imperial Highness.  
 H.I.M., His [Her] Imperial Majesty.  
 H.J.S. (*Hic jacet sepultus*), Here lies buried. *cf.* H.S.E.  
 H.M., His, or Her, Majesty.  
 H.M.A.S., Her Majesty's Australian Ship.  
 H.M.L., Her Majesty's Lieutenant.  
 H.M.S., Her Majesty's Ship.  
 H.M.S.O., Her Majesty's Stationery Office.  
 h.p., horse power.  
 H.Q., Headquarters.  
 H.R.H., His [Her] Royal Highness.  
 H.S.E. (*Hic sepultus est*), Here lies buried. *cf.* H.J.S.  
 H.S.H., His [Her] Serene Highness.

## I

I.A., Indian Army.  
 Ibid. (*ibidem*), In the same place.  
 IBRD., Internat. Bank for Reconstruction and Development.  
 I.C.B.M., Inter-Continental ballistic missile.  
 I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.  
 Id. (*idem*), The same.  
 I.C.A.O., International Civil Aviation Organization.  
 i.d.c., Graduate of Imperial Defence College.  
 i.e. (*id est*), That is.  
 IFC, International Finance Corporation.  
 I.H.S. (*Iesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of Mankind; originally, these were the Greek Capital letters, IHΣ.  
 I.L.O., International Labour Organization.  
 I.L.P., Independent Labour Party.  
 IMCO., Inter - Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.  
 IMF, International Monetary Fund.  
 I.M.S., Indian Medical Service.  
 Incog. (*incognito*), Unknown.  
 In *loc* (*in loco*), In its place.  
 I.N.R.I. (*Iesus Nazarenus Rex Judaeorum*), Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews.  
 Inst. (instant), current month.  
 I.O.M., Isle of Man.  
 I.O.U., I owe you.  
 I.O.W., Isle of Wight.  
 I.Q., Intelligence Quotient.  
 IRBM., Intermediate - range ballistic missile.  
 I.S.O., Imperial Service Order.  
 I.T.A., Independent Television Authority.  
 I.T.O., International Trade Organization.  
 I.T.U., International Telecommunication Union.

## J

J., Judge.  
 J.P., Justice of the Peace.

## K

K.B.E. Knight Commander of Order of British Empire.  
 K.C.B.—Do. the Bath.  
 K.C.I.E.—Do. Indian Empire.

K.C.M.G.—Do. St. of Michael and St. George.  
 K.C.S.I.—Do, the Star of India.  
 K.C.V.O.—Do. Royal Victorian Order.  
 K.G., Knight of the Garter.  
 k.o., knock out (boxing).  
 K.P., Knight of St. Patrick.  
 K.T., Knight of the Thistle.  
 Kt., Knight Bachelor.

## L

L., Liberal.  
 Lab., Labour.  
 L.A.C., London Athletic Club.  
 L.A.H., Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.  
 L.C.P., Do. of College of Preceptors.  
 L.D.S., Do. in Dental Surgery.  
 L.M., Do. in Midwifery.  
 L.M.S.S.A. Do. in Medicine and Surgery, Soc. of Apothecaries.  
 L.R.A.M., Do. of Royal Acad. of Music.  
 L.R.C.P., Do. of the Roy. Coll. of Physicians.  
 L.R.C.P.Ed., ditto Edinburgh.  
 L.R.C.S.Ed.—of Roy. Coll. Surg., Edinburgh.  
 L.R.F.P.S.G., Do. of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.  
 L.S.A., Do. of Society of Apothecaries.  
 L.Th., Licentiate in Theology.  
 L.T.M., Do. of Tropical Medicine.  
 Lat., Latitude.  
 lb. (*libra*), Pound weight.  
 L.C.C., London County Council.  
 L.C.J., Lord Chief Justice.  
 L.C.M., Least Common Multiple.  
 Lit., Literally.  
 Litt.D., Doctor of Letters.  
 L.J., Lord Justice.  
 LL.B., Bachelor of Laws.  
 LL.D., Doctor of Laws.  
 LL.M., Master of Laws.  
 L.S. (*loco sigilli*), Place of the Seal.  
 l s. d. (*Librae, solidi, denarii*). Pounds, shillings, pence.  
 L.T.A., Lawn Tennis Association.  
 Ltd., Limited Liability.  
 LXX., Septuagint.

## M

M.A., Master of Arts.  
 M.Ch.—of Surgery.  
 M.Ch.D.—of Dental Surgery.  
 M.S.—of Surgery.  
 M.Sc.—of Science.  
 M.Th.—of Theology.  
 M.B., Bachelor of Medicine.  
 M.D., Doctor of ditto.  
 M.B.E., Member of British Empire Order.  
 M.E.C.—of Executive Council.  
 M.I.C.E.—of Institution of Civil Engineers.  
 M.I.Chem.E.—of Chemical Engineers.  
 M.I.E.E.—of Electrical Engineers.  
 M.I.Mar.E.—of Institute of Marine Engineers.

M.I.Mech.E.—of Institution of Mechanical Engineers.  
 M.Inst.Met.—of Institute of Metals.  
 M.Inst.T.—of Institute of Transport.  
 M.J.I.—of Journalists.  
 M.L.A., Member of Legislative Assembly.  
 M.L.C., ditto Council.  
 M.N., Merchant Navy.  
 M.P., Member of Parliament (also Military Police).  
 M.P.S. — of Pharmaceutical Society.  
 M.R.C.P.—of Royal College of Physicians.  
 M.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons.  
 M.R.C.V.S.—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.  
 M.V.O.—of Royal Victorian Order.  
 M.C., Military Cross.  
 M.C.C., Marylebone Cricket Club.  
 M.F.H., Master of Fox Hounds.  
 Mgr., Monsignor.  
 Min. Plenip., Minister Plenipotentiary.  
 Mlle., Mademoiselle.  
 M.M., Military Medal (also MM., Messieurs).  
 Mme., Madame.  
 M.O.H., Medical Officer of Health.  
 m.p.h., Miles per hour.  
 MS., manuscript (pl. MSS).  
 Mus. D. [B.J.] Doctor, [Bachelor], of Music.

## N

N.A.A.F.I., Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.  
 N.A.T.O., North Atlantic Treaty Organization.  
 N.B., North Britain.  
 N.B. (*Nota bene*), Note well.  
 N.C.B., National Coal Board.  
 N.C.O., Non - commissioned Officer.  
 n.d., no date (of books).  
 N.D.P.S., National Data Processing Service.  
 Nem. con. (*Nemine contradicente*), No one contradicting.  
 N.F.U. — National Farmers' Union.  
 No. (*Numero*), Number.  
 N.P., Notary Public.  
 Non seq. (*non sequitur*), It does not follow.  
 N.R.A., National Rifle Association.  
 N.S., Nova Scotia.  
 N.S.P.C.C., National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.  
 N.S.W., New South Wales.  
 N.T., New Testament.  
 N.U.J., National Union of Journalists.  
 N.U.R.—of Railwaymen.  
 N.U.S.—of Students.  
 N.W.P.[T.], North West Provinces [Territory].  
 N.Y., New York.  
 N.Z., New Zealand.

O  
 O.B.E., Officer of British Empire Order.  
*ob.*, or *obit.*, died.  
 O.C., Officer Commanding.  
 O.E.C.D., Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.  
 O.E.D., Oxford English Dictionary.  
 O.H.M.S., On Her Majesty's Service.  
 O.M., Order of Merit (and member of).  
 O.P., Opposite Prompt side (of Theatre), Out of Print (of books).  
*op. cit.* (*opere citato*), in the work cited.  
 O.S., Old Style.  
 O.S.B., Order of St. Benedict.  
 O.T., Old Testament.  
 O.U.D.S., Oxford University Dramatic Society.  
 Oxon., Oxford.  
 Oz., Ounce.

## P

P.A., Press Association.  
 P.C., Privy Councillor.  
 P.E.N. (*Club*), Poets, Essayists, Novelists.  
*p.f.t.*, Passed Flying College.  
 Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.  
*pinx(it)*, he (or she) painted it.  
 P.L.A., Port of London Authority.  
 P.M. (*post meridiem*), Afternoon (also *post mortem*).  
 P.M.G., Postmaster-General.  
 P.N.E.U., Parents' National Educational Union.  
*p.p.*, or per pro. (*per procuratorem*)—by proxy.  
 Pro tem. (*pro tempore*), For the time being.  
 Prox. (*proximo*), Next month.  
 P.S. (*Post scriptum*), Postscript.  
*p.s.c.*, Passed Staff College.  
 P.T., Physical Training.  
 P.T.O., Please turn over.

## Q

Q.C., Queen's Counsel.  
 Q.e.d. (*quod erat demonstrandum*), which was to be proved.  
 Q.H.C., Honorary Chaplain to the Queen; Q.H.P., ditto Physician; Q.H.S., ditto Surgeon; Q.H.D.S., ditto Dental Surgeon; Q.H.N.S., ditto Nursing Sister.  
 Q.M.G., Quartermaster-General.  
 Q.S., Quarter Sessions.  
 Q.S.O., Quasi-stellar object (quasar).  
*q.v.* (*quod vide*), "which see".

## R

R.A., Royal Artillery or Royal Academy (or Academician).  
 R.A.C.—Armoured Corps (also Royal Automobile Club).  
 R.A.D.C.—Army Dental Corps.  
 R.A.E.C.—Army Educational Corps.  
 R.Ac.S., Royal Aeronautical Society.  
 R.A.F.—Air Force.  
 R.A.M.—Academy of Music.

R.A.M.C. — Army Medical Corps.  
 R.A.N.—Australian Navy.  
 R.A.P.C.—Army Pay Corps.  
 R.A.O.C.—Army Ordnance Corps.  
 R.A.V.C.—Army Veterinary Corps.  
 R.B.A.—Society of British Artists.  
 R.B.S.—Society of British Sculptors.  
 R.C.N.—Canadian Navy.  
 R.C.N.C.—Corps of Naval Constructors.  
 R.C.T.—Corps of Transport.  
 R.D.—Naval Reserve Decoration, or Rural Dean.  
 R.E.—Engineers.  
 R.E.M.E.—Electrical and Mechanical do.  
 R.H.A.—Horse Artillery or—Hibernian Academy.  
 R.I.A.—Irish Academy.  
 R.M.—Marines.  
 R.M.A.—Military Academy.  
 R.M.S.—Mail Steamer.  
 R.N.—Navy; R.N.R. Naval Reserve; R.N.V.R., Naval Volunteer Reserve.  
 R.O.I.—Institute of Oil Painters.  
 R.P.—Society of Portrait Painters.  
 R.P.C.—Pay Corps.  
 R.Sigs.—Signals.  
 R.S.A.—Scottish Academician.  
 R.S.P.C.A.—Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.  
 R.W.S.—Water Colour Society.  
 R.Y.S.—Yacht Squadron.  
 R.C., Roman Catholic.  
 R.D., Refer to drawer (banking).  
 R.D.C., Rural District Council.  
 R.D.I., Designer for Industry of the Royal Society of Arts.  
 R.I.P. (*Requiescat in pace*), May he (she) rest in peace.  
 Ro. (*recto*), On the right-hand page. (See Vo.)  
 R.O.C., Royal Observer Corps.  
 r.p.m., revolutions per minute.  
 R.R.C., Lady of Royal Red Cross.  
 R.S.V.P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît*), Answer, if you please.  
 R.V., Revised Version (of Bible).

R.O.I.—Institute of Oil Painters.

Sc.D., Doctor of Science.  
 S.E.A.T.O.—South East Asia Treaty Organization.  
 S.E.T., Selective Employment Tax.  
 S.H.A.P.E.—Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe.  
*Sic*, So written.  
 S.J., Society of Jesus.  
 S.O.S. ("Save Our Souls") Distress Signal.  
*s.p.* (*sine prole*), Without issue.  
 S.P.C.K., Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.  
 S.P.Q.R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*), The Senate and People of Rome.  
 S.R.N., State Registered Nurse.  
 S.S.A.F.A., Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Assoc.

## S

S.S.C., Solicitor in the Supreme Court (Scotland).  
*Stet.*, Let it stand.  
 S.T.P. (=D.D.), *Sacrae Theologiae Professor*.

## T

T.A.N., Twilight all night.  
 t.b., Tuberculosis.  
 T.D., Territorial Decoration.  
 T.C.D., Trinity College, Dublin.  
 T.N.T., Trinitrotoluene (explosive).  
 Toc. H., Talbot House.  
 T.U.C., Trades Union Congress.

## U

Ult. (*ultimo*), in the preceding month.  
 U.D.C., Urban District Council.  
 U.K., United Kingdom.  
 U.N.A.C., United Nations Appeal for Children.  
 U.N.E.S.C.O., United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.  
 U.N.O., United Nations Organization.  
 U.P., United Press.  
 U.P.U., Universal Postal Union.  
 U.S.A. or U.S., United States of America.  
 U.S.C.L., United Society for Christian Literature.  
 U.S.S.R., Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

## V

*v.* (*versus*), Against.  
 V.A., Victoria and Albert Order or Vicar Apostolic.  
 V.A.D., Voluntary Aid Detachment.  
 V.C., Victoria Cross.  
 V.D., Vol. Officers' Decoration.  
 Ven., Venerable.  
*Verb. sap.* (*Verbum sapienti sat*); *est*, A word to the wise is enough.  
 V.I.P., Very Important Person.  
 Viz. (*videlicet*), Namely.  
 Vo. (*verso*), On the left-hand page. (See Ro.)  
 V.R., Victoria Regina.  
 V.R.D.—Volunteer Reserve Decoration.

## W

W.A.A.F., now W.R.A.F., Women's Auxiliary Air Force.  
 W.H.O., World Health Organization.  
 W.M.O. World Meteorological Organization.  
 W.O., Warrant Officer.  
 W.R.A.C., Woman's Royal Army Corps.  
 W.R.A.F., Women's Royal Air Force.  
 W.R.N.S., Women's Royal Naval Service.  
 W.R.V.S., Women's Royal Voluntary Services.  
 W.S., Writer to the Signet.

## Y

Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association.  
 Y.W.C.A., Young Women's do.

BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR AND ■ AND 19 OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Golden Number .. .. .	.. .. .	XIV	Easter Day .. .. .	.. .. .	Mar. 29
Epact .. .. .	.. .. .	22	The Queen's Birthday (1926) .. .. .	.. .. .	Apr. 21
Dominical Letter .. .. .	.. .. .	D	St. George's Day .. .. .	.. .. .	" 23
Solar Cycle .. .. .	.. .. .	19	Ascension Day .. .. .	.. .. .	May 7
Roman Indiction .. .. .	.. .. .	■	Whit Sunday .. .. .	.. .. .	" 17
Julian Period .. .. .	.. .. .	6683	Trinity Sunday .. .. .	.. .. .	" 24
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon) .. .. .	2,440,588		Corpus Christi .. .. .	.. .. .	" 28
New Year's Day (Thursday) .. .. .	Jan. 1		Duke of Edinburgh's Birthday (1921) .. .. .	.. .. .	June 10
Septuagesima Sunday .. .. .	" 25		Queen's Official Birthday .. .. .	.. .. .	" 13
Australia Day .. .. .	" 26		Canada Day (1867) .. .. .	.. .. .	July 1
Accession of Queen Elizabeth II .. .. .	Feb. 6		The Queen Mother's Birthday (1900) .. .. .	.. .. .	Aug. 4
New Zealand Day .. .. .	" 6		Princess Anne's Birthday (1950) .. .. .	.. .. .	" 15
Ash Wednesday .. .. .	" 11		Jewish New Year (5731) .. .. .	.. .. .	Oct. 1
Prince Andrew's Birthday (1960) .. .. .	" 19		Remembrance Sunday .. .. .	.. .. .	Nov. 8
St. David's Day .. .. .	Mar. 1		Prince of Wales's Birthday (1948) .. .. .	.. .. .	" 14
Moslem New Year (1390) .. .. .	" 9		First Sunday in Advent .. .. .	.. .. .	" 29
Prince Edward's Birthday (1964) .. .. .	" 10		St. Andrew's Day .. .. .	.. .. .	" 30
St. Patrick's Day .. .. .	" 17		Christmas Day (Friday) .. .. .	.. .. .	Dec. 25
Good Friday .. .. .	" 27				

Spring Equinox .. .. .	Sun enters Sign Aries .. .. .	March 21d 01h	} G.M.T.
Summer Solstice .. .. .	" " " Cancer .. .. .	June 21d 20h	
Autumn Equinox .. .. .	" " " Libra .. .. .	Sept. 23d 11h	
Winter Solstice .. .. .	" " " Capricornus .. .. .	Dec. 22d 07h	

CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1970

January				April				July				October			
Su.	—	4	11 18 25	Su.	—	5	12 19 26	Su.	—	5	12 19 26	Su.	—	4	11 18 25
M.	—	5	12 19 26	M.	—	6	13 20 27	M.	—	6	13 20 27	M.	—	5	12 19 26
Tu.	—	6	13 20 27	Tu.	—	7	14 21 28	Tu.	—	7	14 21 28	Tu.	—	6	13 20 27
W.	—	7	14 21 28	W.	—	8	15 22 29	W.	—	8	15 22 29	W.	—	7	14 21 28
Th.	—	8	15 22 29	Th.	—	9	16 23 30	Th.	—	9	16 23 30	Th.	—	8	15 22 29
F.	—	9	16 23 30	F.	—	10	17 24	F.	—	10	17 24 31	F.	—	9	16 23 30
S.	—	10	17 24 31	S.	—	11	18 25	S.	—	11	18 25	S.	—	10	17 24 31
February				May				August				November			
Su.	—	1	15 22	Su.	—	3	10 17 24 31	Su.	—	2	9 16 23 30	Su.	—	1	8 15 22 29
M.	—	2	16 23	M.	—	4	11 18 25	M.	—	3	10 17 24 31	M.	—	2	9 16 23 30
Tu.	—	3	10 17 24	Tu.	—	5	12 19 26	Tu.	—	4	11 18 25	Tu.	—	3	10 17 24
W.	—	4	11 18 25	W.	—	6	13 20 27	W.	—	5	12 19 26	W.	—	4	11 18 25
Th.	—	5	12 19 26	Th.	—	7	14 21 28	Th.	—	6	13 20 27	Th.	—	5	12 19 26
F.	—	6	13 20 27	F.	—	8	15 22 29	F.	—	7	14 21 28	F.	—	6	13 20 27
S.	—	7	14 21 28	S.	—	9	16 23 30	S.	—	8	15 22 29	S.	—	7	14 21 28
March				June				September				December			
Su.	—	8	15 22 29	Su.	—	7	14 21 28	Su.	—	6	13 20 27	Su.	—	6	13 20 27
M.	—	2	9 16 23 30	M.	—	8	15 22 29	M.	—	7	14 21 28	M.	—	7	14 21 28
Tu.	—	3	10 17 24 31	Tu.	—	9	16 23 30	Tu.	—	8	15 22 29	Tu.	—	8	15 22 29
W.	—	4	11 18 25	W.	—	10	17 24	W.	—	9	16 23 30	W.	—	9	16 23 30
Th.	—	5	12 19 26	Th.	—	4	11 18 25	Th.	—	10	17 24	Th.	—	10	17 24 31
F.	—	6	13 20 27	F.	—	5	12 19 26	F.	—	11	18 25	F.	—	11	18 25
S.	—	7	14 21 28	S.	—	6	13 20 27	S.	—	12	19 26	S.	—	12	19 26

CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1971

January				April				July				October			
Su.	—	3	10 17 24 31	Su.	—	4	11 18 25	Su.	—	4	11 18 25	Su.	—	3	10 17 24 31
M.	—	4	11 18 25	M.	—	5	12 19 26	M.	—	5	12 19 26	M.	—	4	11 18 25
Tu.	—	5	12 19 26	Tu.	—	6	13 20 27	Tu.	—	6	13 20 27	Tu.	—	5	12 19 26
W.	—	6	13 20 27	W.	—	7	14 21 28	W.	—	7	14 21 28	W.	—	6	13 20 27
Th.	—	7	14 21 28	Th.	—	8	15 22 29	Th.	—	8	15 22 29	Th.	—	7	14 21 28
F.	—	8	15 22 29	F.	—	9	16 23 30	F.	—	9	16 23 30	F.	—	8	15 22 29
S.	—	9	16 23 30	S.	—	10	17 24	S.	—	10	17 24 31	S.	—	9	16 23 30
February				May				August				November			
Su.	—	7	14 21 28	Su.	—	2	9 16 23 30	Su.	—	1	8 15 22 29	Su.	—	7	14 21 28
M.	—	1	8 15 22	M.	—	3	10 17 24 31	M.	—	2	16 23 30	M.	—	1	8 15 22 29
Tu.	—	2	9 16 23	Tu.	—	4	11 18 25	Tu.	—	3	10 17 24 31	Tu.	—	2	9 16 23 30
W.	—	3	10 17 24	W.	—	5	12 19 26	W.	—	4	11 18 25	W.	—	3	10 17 24
Th.	—	4	11 18 25	Th.	—	6	13 20 27	Th.	—	5	12 19 26	Th.	—	4	11 18 25
F.	—	5	12 19 26	F.	—	7	14 21 28	F.	—	6	13 20 27	F.	—	5	12 19 26
S.	—	6	13 20 27	S.	—	8	15 22 29	S.	—	7	14 21 28	S.	—	6	13 20 27
March				June				September				December			
Su.	—	7	14 21 28	Su.	—	6	13 20 27	Su.	—	5	12 19 26	Su.	—	5	12 19 26
M.	—	1	15 22 29	M.	—	7	14 21 28	M.	—	6	13 20 27	M.	—	6	13 20 27
Tu.	—	2	9 16 23 30	Tu.	—	8	15 22 29	Tu.	—	7	14 21 28	Tu.	—	7	14 21 28
W.	—	3	10 17 24 31	W.	—	9	16 23 30	W.	—	8	15 22 29	W.	—	8	15 22 29
Th.	—	4	11 18 25	Th.	—	10	17 24	Th.	—	9	16 23 30	Th.	—	9	16 23 30
F.	—	5	12 19 26	F.	—	11	18 25	F.	—	10	17 24	F.	—	10	17 24 31
S.	—	6	13 20 27	S.	—	12	19 26	S.	—	11	18 25	S.	—	11	18 25

Month	Day of Week	Event
		 <p><i>Janus, god of the portal, facing two ways, past and future.</i></p> <p><i>Sun's Longitude 300° 20' 11"</i></p> 
1	Th.	Circumcision. Sir Edwin Lutyens d. 1944
2	F.	Sir Michael Tippett b. 1905
3	S.	J. E. Flecker d. 1915. Marshal Joffre d. 1931
4	S.	2nd Sunday after Christmas. T. S. Eliot d. 1965
5	M.	Sir Edward Shackleton d. 1922
6	Tu.	Epiphany. Twelfth Day
7	W.	Visct. Hewart b. 1870**. Gerald Durrell b. 1925
8	Th.	Lord Baden-Powell d. 1941
9	F.	Richard M. Nixon b. 1913. Tommy Handley d.
10	S.	Mary Russell Mitford d. 1855 [1949]
11	S.	1st Sunday after Epiphany. Richmal Crompton
12	M.	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN [d. 1969]
13	Tu.	James Joyce d. 1941. Wickham Steed d. 1956
14	W.	Cardinal Manning d. 1892. Lewis Carroll d. 1898
15	Th.	Lord Hill of Luton b. 1904
16	F.	Edmund Spenser d. 1599. Sir John Moore d. 1809
17	S.	Sir Compton Mackenzie b. 1883
18	S.	2nd Sunday after Epiphany. Arthur Rubinstein
19	M.	Ciudad Rodrigo 1812 [b. 1888]
20	Tu.	George V d. 1936. Sir John Soane d. 1837
21	W.	Lenin d. 1924. George Orwell d. 1950
22	Th.	Queen Victoria d. 1901. David Garrick d. 1779
23	F.	Charles Kingsley d. 1875. Lord Denning b. 1899
24	S.	Dogger Bank 1915. Sir Winston Churchill d. 1965
25	S.	Septuagesima. Conversion of St. Paul
26	M.	AUSTRALIA DAY. Cardinal Heenan b. 1905
27	Tu.	Verdi d. 1901. Marshal Juin d. 1967
28	W.	W. B. Yeats d. 1939. Gen. Weygand d. 1965
29	Th.	George III d. 1820. Earl Haig d. 1928
30	F.	Charles I d. 1649. Gandhi d. 1948
31	S.	Sir C. B. Cochran d. 1951. A. A. Milne d. 1956

(G.M.T.)

**PHENOMENA**

January 1<sup>d</sup> Perihellion (147,000,000 kilometres).  
 1<sup>d</sup> 20<sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon.  
 Jupiter 5° N.  
 12<sup>d</sup> 04<sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Moon.  
 Mars 1° S.  
 13<sup>d</sup> 09<sup>h</sup> Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.  
 15<sup>d</sup> 09<sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon.  
 Saturn 7° S.  
 24<sup>d</sup> 20<sup>h</sup> Venus in superior conjunction with the Sun.  
 30<sup>d</sup> 09<sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon.  
 Jupiter 6° N.

**CONSTELLATIONS**

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h	d h
Dec. 24	Dec. 16	23
Jan. 1	Jan. 16	21
Feb. 1	Feb. 15	19

Draco (below the Pole).  
 Ursa Minor (below the Pole), Camelopardus, Perseus, Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Eridanus and Lepus.

**MINIMA OF ALGOL**

d h	d h
19	20 00
5 16	22 21
8 13	25 18
11 10	28 15
14 06	31 11
17 03	

(G.M.T.)

**PHASES OF THE MOON**

	d h m
■ New Moon.....	7 36
☾ First Quarter.....	14 13 18
○ Full Moon.....	21 55
☾ Last Quarter.....	30 14 39

Perigee (357,270 kilometres) 8  
 Apogee (406,410 " " ) 22 20  
 Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on January 1, 345°.

**MONTHLY NOTES**

January 1. New Year's Day. Bank Holiday in Scotland and in the Channel Islands.

6. Dividends ■ Consols, etc., due.  
 7. Christmas Fire insurances must be paid.  
 31. Pheasant and partridge shooting ends.

**NATIONAL DAYS.**—Jan. 1, Haiti; Cuba (Day of Liberation); Sudan (Independence Day); Cameroon (Independence Day); Jan. 4, Burma (Independence Day); Jan. 26, Australia (see above); India (Republic Day).

\*\* Centenary

Day	THE SUN (G.M.T.)								Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries (G.M.T.)
	Right Ascension	Dec. —	Equation of time	Rise		Transit	Set			
				52°	56°		52°	56°		
	h m s	° ' "	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s
1	18 44 12	23 03	- 3 16	8 08	8 32	12 04	15 59	15 36	6 40 55	17 26 14
2	18 48 36	23 59	- 3 45	8 08	8 32	12 04	16 00	15 37	6 44 52	17 28 19
3	18 53 01	22 53	- 4 13	8 08	8 31	12 04	16 01	15 38	6 48 48	17 08 23
4	18 57 25	22 47	- 4 40	8 08	8 31	12 05	16 02	15 39	6 52 45	17 04 27
5	19 01 49	22 41	- 5 08	8 08	8 30	12 05	16 03	15 41	6 56 42	17 00 31
6	19 06 13	22 34	- 5 35	8 07	8 30	12 06	16 04	15 42	7 00 38	16 56 35
7	19 10 36	22 27	- 6 01	8 07	8 29	12 06	16 06	15 44	7 04 35	16 52 39
8	19 14 59	22 20	- 6 27	8 07	8 29	12 07	16 07	15 45	7 08 31	16 48 43
9	19 19 21	22 12	- 6 53	8 06	8 28	12 07	16 08	15 47	7 12 28	16 44 47
10	19 23 42	22 03	- 7 18	8 06	8 27	12 08	16 10	15 48	7 16 24	16 40 51
11	19 28 03	21 54	- 7 42	8 05	8 26	12 08	16 11	15 50	7 20 21	16 36 55
12	19 32 24	21 45	- 8 06	8 04	8 26	12 08	16 11	15 52	7 24 18	16 32 59
13	19 36 43	21 35	- 8 29	8 04	8 25	12 09	16 14	15 53	7 28 14	16 29 03
14	19 41 01	21 25	- 8 52	8 03	8 24	12 09	16 16	15 55	7 32 11	16 25 08
15	19 45 19	21 14	- 9 14	8 03	8 23	12 09	16 17	15 57	7 36 07	16 21 12
16	19 49 39	21 03	- 9 35	8 01	8 22	12 10	16 19	15 59	7 40 04	16 17 16
17	19 53 56	20 52	- 9 56	8 00	8 20	12 10	16 20	16 01	7 44 00	16 13 20
18	19 58 12	20 40	- 10 16	8 00	8 19	12 10	16 21	16 02	7 47 57	16 09 24
19	20 02 28	20 28	- 10 35	7 59	8 18	12 11	16 24	16 04	7 51 53	16 05 28
20	20 06 43	20 15	- 10 53	7 58	8 17	12 11	16 25	16 06	7 55 50	16 01 32
21	20 10 57	20 02	- 11 11	7 56	8 15	12 11	16 27	16 08	7 59 47	15 57 36
22	20 15 10	19 49	- 11 27	7 55	8 14	12 12	16 29	16 10	8 03 43	15 53 40
23	20 19 23	19 35	- 11 44	7 54	8 12	12 12	16 30	16 12	8 07 40	15 49 44
24	20 23 35	19 21	- 11 59	7 53	8 10	12 12	16 32	16 15	8 11 36	15 45 48
25	20 27 46	19 07	- 12 13	7 52	8 09	12 12	16 34	16 17	8 15 33	15 41 53
26	20 31 56	18 52	- 12 27	7 50	8 07	12 13	16 36	16 19	8 19 29	15 37 57
27	20 36 06	18 37	- 12 40	7 49	8 06	12 13	16 38	16 21	8 23 26	15 34 01
28	20 40 15	18 22	- 12 52	7 48	8 04	12 13	16 39	16 23	8 27 22	15 30 05
29	20 44 22	18 06	- 13 04	7 46	8 02	12 13	16 41	16 25	8 31 19	15 26 09
30	20 48 30	17 50	- 13 14	7 45	8 00	12 13	16 43	16 27	8 35 16	15 22 13
31	20 52 36	17 33	- 13 24	7 43	7 59	12 13	16 45	16 29	8 39 12	15 18 17

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	Jan. 1			Jan. 11			Jan. 21			Jan. 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	41	84	125	40	82	123	38	80	120	37	78	117
56	47	96	141	45	93	138	43	90	134	41	87	130

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is ■ difficult evening star, magnitude about zero, for the first few days in January, visible low above the south-western horizon at the end of civil twilight. For the remainder of the month it is too close to the Sun for observation.

VENUS is unsuitably placed for observation.

MARS is ■ evening star, magnitude +1.1, and moves from Aquarius into Pisces during the month.

On the evening of the 11th the Moon will be seen to the west of Mars passing just N. of it on the morning of the 12th.

JUPITER is a splendid morning star, magnitude -1.5, in the constellation of Virgo. The four Galilean satellites of Jupiter are easily visible with only small optical aid.

SATURN is ■ evening star, magnitude +0.5 on the borders of Pisces, Cetus and Aries.

THE MOON (G.M.T.)

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
									h m	h m		h m	h m
1	12 36	- 6.3	55.9	15.2	188	113	50	22.6	0 30	0 35	6 05	11 26	11 19
2	13 22	-12.1	56.8	15.5	200	111	39	23.6	1 47	1 59	6 50	11 39	11 25
3	14 12	-17.5	57.7	15.7	212	108	29	24.6	3 10	3 28	7 38	11 55	11 35
4	15 06	-22.3	58.7	16.0	224	102	20	25.6	4 37	5 04	8 32	12 18	11 51
5	16 06	-26.0	59.6	16.2	236	95	12	26.6	6 06	6 41	9 33	12 54	12 19
6	17 11	-28.0	60.4	16.5	249	85	5	27.6	7 25	8 06	10 38	13 50	13 10
7	18 18	-28.1	61.0	16.6	261	67	1	28.6	8 27	9 04	11 45	15 09	14 32
8	19 26	-26.1	61.3	16.7	273	326	0	0.1	9 08	9 37	12 51	16 43	16 15
9	20 31	-22.2	61.3	16.7	285	267	2	1.1	9 35	9 56	13 52	18 21	18 02
10	21 31	-16.8	61.0	16.6	297	255	7	2.1	9 54	10 07	14 47	19 55	19 45
11	22 27	-10.6	60.3	16.4	309	249	14	3.1	10 08	10 15	15 38	21 25	21 21
12	23 19	- 3.9	59.5	16.2	322	247	23	4.1	10 20	10 21	16 26	22 50	22 52
13	0 08	+ 2.8	58.7	16.0	334	246	33	5.1	10 31	10 27	17 12	..	..
14	0 57	+ 9.1	57.8	15.7	346	247	44	6.1	10 43	10 33	17 58	0 12	0 20
15	1 45	+14.9	56.9	15.5	358	249	55	7.1	10 57	10 41	18 45	1 33	1 48
16	2 35	+19.9	56.2	15.3	10	253	65	8.1	11 14	10 52	19 34	2 54	3 15
17	3 27	+23.8	55.5	15.1	22	258	74	9.1	11 38	11 09	20 24	4 12	4 41
18	4 20	+26.6	55.0	15.0	35	265	82	10.1	12 10	11 35	21 16	5 26	6 01
19	5 14	+28.1	54.6	14.9	47	272	89	11.1	12 55	12 16	22 09	6 29	7 08
20	6 09	+28.3	54.3	14.8	59	280	94	12.1	13 53	13 16	23 00	7 19	7 57
21	7 02	+27.1	54.1	14.7	71	291	98	13.1	15 01	14 30	23 50	7 56	8 28
22	7 54	+24.7	54.0	14.7	83	314	100	14.1	16 14	15 49	..	8 21	8 47
23	8 43	+21.2	54.0	14.7	95	75	100	15.1	17 28	17 10	0 37	8 40	8 59
24	9 30	+16.9	54.0	14.7	107	101	98	16.1	18 41	18 29	1 21	9 54	9 08
25	10 14	+12.0	54.2	14.8	120	109	95	17.1	19 53	19 47	2 02	9 05	9 14
26	10 58	+ 6.6	54.4	14.8	132	113	90	18.1	21 05	21 03	2 42	9 15	9 18
27	11 40	+ 0.9	54.8	14.9	144	114	83	19.1	22 17	22 21	3 22	9 24	9 23
28	12 23	- 4.9	55.2	15.1	156	115	75	20.1	23 31	23 41	4 03	9 34	9 28
29	13 08	-10.6	55.8	15.2	168	114	66	21.1	..	..	4 45	9 45	9 33
30	13 55	-16.1	56.6	15.4	180	111	56	22.1	0 50	1 06	5 30	9 58	9 41
31	14 46	-20.9	57.4	15.6	192	107	46	23.1	2 13	2 36	6 20	10 18	9 53

MERCURY ♿ (G.M.T.)

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
						52°	56°								
						h m	h m								
1	20 05	20.9	8	43	13 23	16 46	16 17	16	19 00	18.7	10	4	11 38		Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation
4	20 08	19.9	8	29	13 13	16 43	16 17	19	19 09	19.0	10	11	11 13		
7	20 05	19.1	9	17	12 57	16 31	16 06	22	19 01	19.5	10	22	10 55		
10	19 54	18.7	10	5	12 33	16 10	15 46	25	18 59	19.9	9	32	10 42		
13	19 38	18.5	10	4	12 05	15 42	15 18	28	19 02	20.4	8	41	10 34		
16	19 00	18.7	10	4	11 38	15 13	14 48	31	19 09	20.7	7	49	10 29		

VENUS ♀ (G.M.T.)

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Venus is too close to the Sun for observation	
							h m
							1
11	18 47	23.5	10	100	11 47		
11	19 14	23.0	10	100	11 55		
16	19 41	22.2	10	100	12 00		
21	20 08	21.2	10	100	12 09		
26	20 34	19.9	10	100	12 15		
31	21 00	18.3	10	100	12 21		

MARS ♂ (G.M.T.)

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
						h m	h m
1	22 56	-7.7	6	90	16 14	21 02	20 52
6	23 09	-6.2	6	90	16 08	21 04	20 55
11	23 23	-4.7	6	90	16 02	21 06	20 59
16	23 37	-3.1	6	91	15 56	21 08	21 02
21	23 50	-1.6	5	91	15 50	21 10	21 06
26	0 04	0.0	5	91	15 43	21 12	21 09
31	0 17	+1.5	5	92	15 37	21 13	21 12

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	8 06	4 01	8 16	4 12	8 18	4 03	8 25	4 00	8 31	3 48	8 48	3 54	8 47	4 08
2	8 06	4 02	8 16	4 13	8 18	4 04	8 25	4 01	8 31	3 49	8 48	3 55	8 47	4 09
3	8 06	4 03	8 16	4 14	8 18	4 05	8 25	4 02	8 31	3 50	8 47	3 56	8 47	4 10
4	8 06	4 05	8 16	4 15	8 18	4 06	8 25	4 03	8 31	3 51	8 47	3 57	8 47	4 11
5	8 06	4 06	8 15	4 16	8 17	4 08	8 24	4 05	8 30	3 53	8 46	3 59	8 46	4 13
6	8 05	4 07	8 15	4 17	8 17	4 09	8 24	4 06	8 30	3 54	8 46	4 00	8 46	4 14
7	8 05	4 08	8 15	4 19	8 17	4 10	8 24	4 07	8 29	3 56	8 45	4 00	8 45	4 16
8	8 05	4 09	8 15	4 20	8 16	4 12	8 23	4 09	8 29	3 57	8 45	4 03	8 45	4 17
9	8 04	4 10	8 14	4 21	8 15	4 13	8 22	4 10	8 28	3 59	8 44	4 05	8 44	4 19
10	8 04	4 12	8 13	4 23	8 15	4 15	8 21	4 12	8 27	4 00	8 43	4 06	8 43	4 20
11	8 03	4 13	8 13	4 24	8 14	4 16	8 21	4 13	8 26	4 02	8 42	4 08	8 42	4 21
12	8 02	4 14	8 12	4 25	8 13	4 17	8 20	4 14	8 26	4 04	8 42	4 10	8 42	4 22
13	8 02	4 16	8 11	4 27	8 13	4 19	8 19	4 16	8 25	4 05	8 41	4 11	8 41	4 25
14	8 01	4 18	8 11	4 28	8 12	4 21	8 19	4 18	8 24	4 07	8 40	4 13	8 40	4 27
15	8 00	4 19	8 10	4 30	8 11	4 22	8 18	4 19	8 23	4 09	8 39	4 15	8 39	4 29
16	7 59	4 21	8 09	4 31	8 10	4 24	8 17	4 21	8 22	4 10	8 38	4 17	8 38	4 30
17	7 58	4 22	8 08	4 33	8 09	4 25	8 16	4 22	8 21	4 12	8 36	4 19	8 37	4 32
18	7 58	4 24	8 08	4 34	8 09	4 27	8 16	4 24	8 21	4 14	8 35	4 20	8 36	4 34
19	7 57	4 26	8 07	4 36	8 08	4 29	8 14	4 26	8 18	4 16	8 34	4 22	8 34	4 36
20	7 56	4 27	8 06	4 37	8 07	4 30	8 13	4 27	8 17	4 17	8 32	4 24	8 33	4 37
21	7 54	4 29	8 04	4 39	8 05	4 32	8 12	4 29	8 16	4 19	8 31	4 26	8 32	4 39
22	7 53	4 31	8 03	4 41	8 04	4 34	8 11	4 31	8 15	4 21	8 30	4 28	8 31	4 41
23	7 52	4 32	8 02	4 42	8 03	4 35	8 09	4 33	8 13	4 23	8 28	4 30	8 29	4 43
24	7 51	4 34	8 01	4 44	8 02	4 37	8 08	4 35	8 11	4 26	8 26	4 33	8 28	4 45
25	7 50	4 36	8 00	4 46	8 01	4 39	8 07	4 37	8 10	4 28	8 25	4 35	8 27	4 47
26	7 48	4 38	7 58	4 48	7 59	4 41	8 05	4 39	8 08	4 30	8 23	4 37	8 25	4 49
27	7 47	4 40	7 57	4 50	7 58	4 43	8 04	4 41	8 07	4 32	8 22	4 39	8 24	4 51
28	7 46	4 41	7 56	4 51	7 57	4 44	8 02	4 43	8 05	4 34	8 20	4 41	8 22	4 53
29	7 44	4 43	7 54	4 53	7 55	4 46	8 01	4 45	8 04	4 36	8 18	4 43	8 20	4 55
30	7 43	4 45	7 53	4 55	7 54	4 48	7 59	4 47	8 02	4 38	8 16	4 45	8 18	4 57
31	7 41	4 47	7 51	4 57	7 52	4 50	7 57	4 49	8 00	4 40	8 15	4 47	8 17	4 59

JUPITER ♃

(G.M.T.)

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high E.		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high W.	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
			h m	h m					h m	h m
1	14 02	11 1	2 55	3 08	7 20	2 03	9 8	19 19	1 40	1 45
11	14 07	11 5	2 22	2 37	6 46	2 03	9 9	18 40	1 01	1 06
21	14 11	11 9	1 49	1 03	6 10	2 04	10 0	18 01	0 23	0 28
31	14 14	12 1	1 14	1 29	5 34	2 05	10 2	17 23	23 43	23 48

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 36"; of Saturn 18". Diameters of Saturn's rings 42" and 12".

URANUS ♅

(G.M.T.)

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
			h m	h m				h m	h m	
1	12 33 2	2 48	1 13	1 22	5 51	15 52 3	18 31	6 17	6 52	9 10
11	12 33 4	2 49	0 34	0 43	5 12	15 53 5	18 34	5 39	6 15	8 32
21	12 33 4	2 48	23 50	0 00	4 33	15 54 5	18 37	5 01	5 37	7 53
31	12 32 9	2 45	23 10	23 20	3 53	15 55 3	18 39	4 23	4 59	7 15

Diameter 4".

Diameter 2".

DAY OF	Month	Week	
			 <p><i>Februa</i>, Roman festival of Purification.</p> <p>Sun's Longitude 330° ✕ 19<sup>d</sup> 02<sup>h</sup></p> 
1	S.		<b>Sexagesima.</b> Sir Stanley Matthews b. 1915
2	M.		<b>Purification.</b> Candlemas
3	Tu.		Beau Nash d. 1762. George Crabbe d. 1832
4	W.		Carlyle d. 1881. Lord Shawcross b. 1902
5	Th.		Lord Fraser of North Cape b. 1888
6	F.		QUEEN'S ACCESSION, 1952. NEW ZEALAND DAY
7	S.		Charles Dickens b. 1812
8	S.		<b>Quinquagesima.</b> Sir Victor Gollancz d. 1967
9	M.		Marquess of Exeter b. 1905
10	Tu.		Shrove Tuesday. Harold Macmillan b. 1894
11	W.		<b>Ash Wednesday.</b> PRINCE ANDREW BORN 1960
12	Th.		Marie Lloyd b. 1870**. Lily Langtry d. 1929
13	F.		Massacre of Glencoe 1692. Wagner d. 1883
14	S.		Valentine's Day. Kenneth Horne d. 1969
15	S.		<b>1st Sunday in Lent.</b> H. M. Bateman b. 1887
16	M.		Cardinal Wiseman d. 1865. Lord Franks b. 1905
17	Tu.		Heine d. 1856. Sir Donald Wolfitt d. 1968
18	W.		Sir Arthur Bryant b. 1899
19	Th.		Lady Asquith of Yarnbury d. 1969
20	F.		Admiral Peary d. 1920
21	S.		W. H. Auden b. 1907. Lord Florey d. 1968
22	S.		<b>2nd Sunday in Lent.</b> Washington b. 1732
23	M.		Sir Joshua Reynolds d. 1792. Sir Edward Elgar d.
24	Tu.		<b>St. Matthias.</b> David Langdon b. 1914 [1934
25	W.		Thomas Moore d. 1852. Sir John Tenniel d. 1914
26	Th.		Sir Christopher Wren d. 1723. Dean Inge d. 1954
27	F.		John Evelyn d. 1706. Lawrence Durrell b. 1912
28	S.		Henry James d. 1916

(G.M.T.)

**PHENOMENA**  
 February 4<sup>d</sup> 11<sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 5° N.  
 5<sup>d</sup> 20<sup>h</sup> Mercury at greatest western elongation (26°).  
 10<sup>d</sup> 03<sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° S.  
 11<sup>d</sup> 18<sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 7° S.  
 21<sup>d</sup> 08<sup>h</sup> Partial eclipse of the Moon. See p. 148.  
 26<sup>d</sup> 16<sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 6° N.

**CONSTELLATIONS**  
 The following constellations are near the meridian at

d	h	d	h
Jan.	1 24	Jan.	16 23
Feb.	1 22	Feb.	15 21
Mar.	1 20	Mar.	16 19

Draco (below the Pole), Camelopardus, Auriga, Taurus, Gemini, Orion, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Lepus, Canis Major and Puppis (Argo).

**MINIMA OF ALGOL**

d	h	d	h
3	08	17	16
6	05	20	13
9	02	23	10
11	23	26	07
14	19		

(G.M.T.)

**PHASES OF THE MOON**

d h m

- New Moon. . . . . 07 13
- ) First Quarter. . . . . 13 04 10
- Full Moon . . . . . 21 08 19

d h

- Perigee (356,970 kilometres) 5 23
- Apogee (406,210 " ) 18 22

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on February 1, 344°.

**MONTHLY NOTES**

February 11. Lent begins (ends midnight March 28).

**QUARTER DAYS** (England, Wales and Northern Ireland)

- Lady Day. . . . . March 25
- Michaelmas. . . . . September 29
- Midsummer. . . . . June 24
- Christmas. . . . . December 25

**SCOTTISH TERM DAYS**

- Candlemas. . . . . February ■
- Lammass. . . . . August ■
- Whitsunday. . . . . May 15
- Martinmas. . . . . November ■■
- Removal Terms ■■ May 28 and November 28.

**NATIONAL DAYS.**—Feb. 4, Ceylon; 6, New Zealand; 18, The Gambia; Nepal; 25, Kuwait; 27, Dominican Republic.

\*\* Centenary

Day	THE SUN (G.M.T.)										s.d. 16'3	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries (G.M.T.)
	Right Ascension			Dec. —	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set				
	h	m	s			5a°	56°		5a°	56°			
1	20	56	41	17 17	-13 33	7 42	7 57	12 14	16 47	16 32	8 43 09	15 14	
2	21	00	46	17 00	-13 41	7 40	7 55	12 14	16 48	16 34	8 47 05	15 10 25	
3	21	04	50	16 42	-13 49	7 38	7 53	12 14	16 50	16 36	8 51 02	15 06 29	
4	21	08	53	16 25	-13 55	7 37	7 51	12 14	16 52	16 38	8 54 58	15 02 33	
5	21	12	56	16 07	-14 01	7 35	7 49	12 14	16 54	16 40	8 58 55	14 58 37	
6	21	16	57	15 49	-14 06	7 33	7 47	12 14	16 56	16 42	9 02 51	14 54 42	
7	21	20	58	15 30	-14 10	7 32	7 45	12 14	16 58	16 45	9 06 48	14 50 46	
8	21	24	58	15 11	-14 13	7 30	7 43	12 14	17 00	16 47	9 10 45	14 46 50	
9	21	28	57	14 52	-14 16	7 28	7 41	12 14	17 02	16 49	9 14 41	14 42 54	
10	21	32	55	14 33	-14 18	7 26	7 39	12 14	17 03	16 51	9 18 38	14 38 58	
11	21	36	53	14 14	-14 19	7 24	7 36	12 14	17 05	16 53	9 22 34	14 35 02	
12	21	40	49	13 54	-14 19	7 23	7 34	12 14	17 07	16 56	9 26 31	14 31 06	
13	21	44	45	13 34	-14 18	7 21	7 32	12 14	17 09	16 58	9 30 27	14 27 10	
14	21	48	41	13 14	-14 17	7 19	7 30	12 14	17 11	17 00	9 34 24	14 23 14	
15	21	52	35	12 54	-14 15	7 17	7 28	12 14	17 13	17 02	9 38 20	14 19 18	
16	21	56	29	12 33	-14 12	7 15	7 25	12 14	17 14	17 04	9 42 17	14 15 22	
17	22	00	22	12 12	-14 08	7 13	7 23	12 14	17 16	17 07	9 46 14	14 11 27	
18	22	04	14	11 51	-14 04	7 11	7 21	12 14	17 18	17 09	9 50 10	14 07 31	
19	22	08	05	11 30	-13 59	7 09	7 18	12 14	17 20	17 11	9 54 07	14 03 35	
20	22	11	56	11 09	-13 53	7 07	7 16	12 14	17 22	17 13	9 58 03	13 59 39	
21	22	15	46	10 47	-13 47	7 05	7 14	12 14	17 24	17 15	10 02 00	13 55 43	
22	22	19	36	10 25	-13 39	7 03	7 11	12 14	17 26	17 18	10 05 56	13 51 47	
23	22	23	25	10 04	-13 32	7 01	7 09	12 13	17 27	17 20	10 09 53	13 47 51	
24	22	27	13	9 42	-13 23	6 59	7 06	12 13	17 29	17 22	10 13 49	13 43 55	
25	22	31	00	9 20	-13 15	6 56	7 04	12 13	17 31	17 24	10 17 46	13 39 59	
26	22	34	47	8 57	-13 05	6 54	7 01	12 13	17 33	17 26	10 21 43	13 36 03	
27	22	38	34	8 35	-12 55	6 52	6 59	12 13	17 35	17 28	10 25 39	13 32 08	
28	22	42	20	8 12	-12 44	6 50	6 56	12 13	17 36	17 30	10 29 36	13 28 12	

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	Feb. 1			Feb. 11			Feb. 21			Feb. 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	37	77	117	35	75	114	34	74	113	34	73	112
56	41	86	130	39	83	126	38	81	125	38	81	124

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation.

VENUS is unsuitably placed for observation for almost the whole of the month. On the last couple of evenings, however, a keen-sighted observer might be able to glimpse the planet immediately after sunset, about 5° above the W.S.W. horizon.

MARS is an evening star, magnitude +1.4, in the constellation of Pisces. The Moon passes 3° N. of Mars on the morning of the 10th.

JUPITER is a splendid morning star, magnitude -1.7, almost stationary in the eastern part of Virgo.

SATURN is an evening star, magnitude +0.6, in the south-west corner of Aries.

ECLIPSE. A partial eclipse of the Moon occurs on the 21st. See page 148 for details.

ZODIACAL LIGHT. The evening cone may be observed in the western sky after the end of twilight from the beginning of the month to the 7th and again after the 22nd. This phenomenon is only visible in the absence of both moonlight and artificial lighting.

THE MOON (G.M.T.)

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
									h m	h m		h m	h m
1	15 42	-24.9	58.3	15.9	205	102	35	24.1	3 38	4 10	7 16	10 46	10 13
2	16 43	-27.5	59.2	16.1	217	95	25	25.1	5 00	5 39	8 17	11 30	10 51
3	17 48	-28.5	60.1	16.4	229	86	16	26.1	6 10	6 50	9 21	12 35	11 55
4	18 55	-27.4	60.8	16.6	241	78	8	27.1	7 00	7 34	10 27	14 01	13 28
5	20	-24.3	61.3	16.7	253	68	3	28.1	7 33	7 58	11 30	15 38	15 15
6	21 03	-19.5	61.4	16.7	266	42	0	29.1	7 56	8 13	12 29	17 17	17 02
7	22 01	-13.5	61.2	16.7	278	257	0	0.7	8 12	8 22	13 23	18 51	18 44
8	22 56	-6.7	60.7	16.5	290	247	4	1.7	8 26	8 29	14 14	20 21	20 21
9	23 48	+0.3	60.0	16.3	302	245	10	2.7	8 37	8 35	15 03	21 48	21 54
10	0 39	+7.0	59.1	16.1	314	245	18	3.7	8 49	8 41	15 51	23 13	23 25
11	1 29	+13.2	58.1	15.8	326	247	28	4.7	9 03	8 49	16 39	..	..
12	2 20	+18.6	57.1	15.6	339	250	38	5.7	9 19	8 59	17 28	0 37	0 56
13	3 12	+23.0	56.3	15.3	351	254	48	6.7	9 40	9 13	18 19	1 59	2 25
14	4 06	+26.2	55.5	15.1	3	260	58	7.7	10 10	9 36	19 12	3 16	3 49
15	5 00	+28.0	54.9	15.0	15	266	68	8.7	10 51	10 12	20 04	4 23	5 02
16	5 55	+28.5	54.5	14.8	27	273	76	9.7	11 45	11 06	20 56	5 18	5 57
17	6 49	+27.6	54.2	14.8	39	279	84	10.7	12 50	12 16	21 46	5 58	6 33
18	7 41	+25.5	54.0	14.7	52	285	90	11.7	14 02	13 35	22 34	6 27	6 55
19	8 31	+22.3	54.0	14.7	64	291	95	12.7	15 16	14 56	23 19	6 47	7 09
20	9 18	+18.1	54.0	14.7	76	296	98	13.7	16 30	16 16	..	7 02	7 18
21	10 03	+13.3	54.2	14.8	88	309	100	14.7	17 42	17 34	0 01	7 14	7 24
22	10 47	+7.9	54.4	14.8	100	311	100	15.7	18 54	18 51	0 42	7 24	7 29
23	11 30	+2.2	54.7	14.9	112	316	97	16.7	20 07	20 09	1 22	7 33	7 34
24	12 13	-3.6	55.1	15.0	124	317	94	17.7	21 21	21 28	2 02	7 43	7 38
25	12 57	-9.4	55.5	15.1	137	316	88	18.7	22 37	22 51	2 44	7 53	7 43
26	13 43	-14.9	56.0	15.3	149	314	81	19.7	23 58	..	3 28	8 06	7 50
27	14 33	-19.8	56.6	15.4	161	311	72	20.7	..	0 18	4 15	8 22	8 00
28	15 26	-24.0	57.3	15.6	173	306	62	21.7	1 21	1 50	5 08	8 46	8 17

MERCURY ♿ (G.M.T.)

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
	h m	°	"		h m		h m	°	"		h m
1	19 12	20.8	7	51	10 29	16	20 23	20.2	6	76	10 41
4	19 23	21.0	7	58	10 28	19	20 40	19.6	6	79	10 47
7	19 36	21.1	7	63	10 30	22	20 58	18.7	6	82	10 53
10	19 51	21.0	6	68	10 32	25	21 16	17.7	5	84	10 59
13	20 06	20.7	6	72	10 36	28	21 35	16.5	5	86	11 06
16	20 23	20.2	6	76	10 41	31	21 53	15.0	5	89	11 13

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

VENUS ♀ (G.M.T.)

(G.M.T.)

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
	h m	°	"		h m		h m	°	"		h m	h m	h m
1	21 05	18.0	10	100	12 23	1	21 20	1.8	5	92	15 36	21 14	21 12
6	21 30	16.2	10	100	12 28	6	0 33	3.3	5	92	15 29	21 15	21 15
11	21 55	14.2	10	100	12 33	11	0 46	4.9	5	93	15 23	21 17	21 17
16	22 19	12.0	10	100	12 37	16	1 00	6.3	5	93	15 17	21 18	21 20
21	22 43	9.7	10	99	12 41	21	1 13	7.8	5	93	15 11	21 19	21 22
26	23 06	7.3	10	99	12 45	26	1 27	9.2	5	94	15 04	21 20	21 24
31	23 29	4.9	10	99	12 48	31	1 40	10.6	5	94	14 58	21 21	21 26

Venus is too close to the Sun for observation

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	7 40	4 49	7 50	4 59	7 51	4 52	7 56	5 1	7 59	4 42	8 13	4 50	8 15	5 02
2	7 39	4 50	7 48	5 00	7 49	4 54	7 54	4 53	7 57	4 44	8 11	4 52	8 13	5 04
3	7 37	4 52	7 46	5 02	7 47	4 56	7 52	4 55	7 55	4 46	8 09	4 54	8 11	5 06
4	7 36	4 54	7 45	5 04	7 46	4 58	7 51	4 57	7 53	4 48	8 07	4 56	8 10	5 08
5	7 34	4 56	7 43	5 06	7 44	5 00	7 49	4 59	7 51	4 50	8 05	4 58	8 08	5 10
6	7 32	4 58	7 42	5 08	7 42	5 02	7 47	5 01	7 49	4 52	8 03	5 00	8 06	5 12
7	7 31	4 59	7 40	5 09	7 40	5 04	7 45	5 03	7 47	4 55	8 01	5 03	8 04	5 14
8	7 29	5 01	7 38	5 11	7 38	5 06	7 43	5 05	7 45	4 57	7 59	5 05	8 02	5 16
9	7 27	5 03	7 37	5 13	7 36	5 08	7 41	5 07	7 43	4 59	7 57	5 07	8 00	5 18
10	7 25	5 04	7 35	5 14	7 34	5 09	7 39	5 08	7 41	5 01	7 55	5 09	7 58	5 20
11	7 23	5 06	7 33	5 16	7 32	5 11	7 37	5 10	7 39	5 03	7 53	5 11	7 56	5 22
12	7 22	5 08	7 32	5 18	7 31	5 13	7 36	5 12	7 37	5 05	7 51	5 13	7 54	5 24
13	7 20	5 10	7 30	5 20	7 29	5 15	7 34	5 14	7 35	5 07	7 49	5 15	7 52	5 26
14	7 18	5 12	7 28	5 22	7 27	5 17	7 32	5 16	7 33	5 09	7 47	5 17	7 50	5 28
15	7 16	5 14	7 26	5 24	7 25	5 19	7 30	5 18	7 31	5 11	7 45	5 19	7 48	5 30
16	7 14	5 15	7 24	5 25	7 23	5 20	7 28	5 20	7 28	5 13	7 42	5 21	7 46	5 32
17	7 12	5 17	7 22	5 27	7 21	5 22	7 26	5 21	7 26	5 16	7 40	5 24	7 44	5 34
18	7 10	5 19	7 20	5 29	7 19	5 24	7 24	5 24	7 24	5 18	7 38	5 26	7 42	5 36
19	7 08	5 21	7 18	5 31	7 17	5 26	7 21	5 26	7 21	5 20	7 35	5 28	7 39	5 38
20	7 06	5 23	7 16	5 33	7 15	5 28	7 19	5 28	7 19	5 22	7 33	5 30	7 37	5 40
21	7 04	5 25	7 14	5 35	7 13	5 30	7 17	5 30	7 17	5 24	7 31	5 32	7 35	5 42
22	7 02	5 27	7 12	5 37	7 11	5 32	7 15	5 32	7 15	5 26	7 28	5 35	7 32	5 45
23	7 00	5 28	7 10	5 38	7 09	5 33	7 13	5 34	7 12	5 28	7 26	5 37	7 30	5 47
24	6 58	5 30	7 08	5 40	7 07	5 35	7 10	5 36	7 10	5 30	7 23	5 39	7 27	5 49
25	6 55	5 32	7 05	5 42	7 04	5 37	7 08	5 38	7 08	5 32	7 21	5 41	7 25	5 51
26	6 53	5 34	7 03	5 44	7 02	5 39	7 06	5 40	7 05	5 34	7 18	5 43	7 23	5 53
27	6 51	5 36	7 01	5 46	7 00	5 41	7 03	5 42	7 03	5 36	7 16	5 45	7 20	5 55
28	6 49	5 37	6 59	5 47	6 58	5 43	7 01	5 44	7 00	5 38	7 13	5 47	7 18	5 57

JUPITER ♃

(G.M.T.)

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high E.		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high W.	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
			h m	h m					h m	h m
1	14 14	12 1	1 10	1 25	5 30	11 06	10 2	17 20	23 39	23 44
11	14 16	12 2	0 33	0 48	4 53	11 08	10 5	16 43	23 03	23 08
21	14 16	12 2	23 50	23 10	4 14	2 11	10 7	16 06	22 28	22 34
31	14 16	12 1	23 10	23 25	3 34	2 14	11 1	15 30	21 54	22 00

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 39"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 39" and 12".

URANUS ♅

(G.M.T.)

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
			h m	h m				h m	h m	
1	12 32 9	11 45	23 06	23 16	3 49	15 55 4	18 39	4 19	4 55	7 11
11	12 32 1	11 39	22 26	22 35	3 09	15 56 0	18 40	3 40	4 17	6 32
21	12 31 1	11 32	21 45	21 54	2 29	15 56 3	18 41	3 02	3 38	5 53
31	12 29 8	11 24	21 03	21 12	1 48	15 56 5	18 41	2 22	2 59	5 14

Diameter 4".

Diameter 2".

Month	Week	DAY OF	Mars, Roman god of battle.	
				
			<i>Sun's Longitude 0° T and 0° h</i>	
1	S.	3rd Sunday in Lent.	ST. DAVID'S DAY	
2	M.	John Wesley d. 1791.	Sir Miles Thomas b. 1897	
3	Tu.	van Gogh b. 1853		
4	W.	Dunkirk Pact signed 1947		
5	Th.	James I d. 1625.	Stalin d. 1953	
6	F.	Cologne captured 1945		
7	S.	Lord Tovey b. 1885.	Reginald Maudling b. 1917	
8	S.	4th Sunday in Lent.	William III d. 1702	
9	M.	Cobbett b. 1763.	V. M. Molotov b. 1890	
10	Tu.	PRINCE EDWARD BORN 1964.	Jan Masaryk d. 1948	
11	W.	William Huskisson b. 1770**.	Harold Wilson	
12	Th.	Sun Yat Sen d. 1925	[b. 1916	
13	F.	Sir Frank Worrell d. 1967	[d. 1965	
14	S.	Admiral Byng d. 1757.	Sir Frederick Browning	
15	S.	5th Sunday in Lent.	Passion Sunday	
16	M.	Sir Austen Chamberlain d. 1937		
17	Tu.	ST. PATRICK'S DAY.	Bobby Jones b. 1902	
18	W.	Sir Robert Walpole d. 1745		
19	Th.	Earl of Balfour d. 1930		
20	F.	Sir Isaac Newton d. 1727.	Sir M. Redgrave b.	
21	S.	Aboukir 1801.	Robert Southey d. 1843	[1908
22	S.	6th Sunday in Lent.	Palm Sunday	
23	M.	Jimmy Edwards b. 1920.	Roger Bannister b. 1929	
24	Tu.	Queen Mary d. 1953.	Longfellow d. 1882	
25	W.	Annunciation.	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END	
26	W.	MAUNDY THURSDAY.	Cecil Rhodes d. 1902	
27	F.	Good Friday.		
28	S.	Rachmaninoff d. 1943.	General Eisenhower d. 1969	
29	S.	Easter Day.		
30	M.	Easter Monday.	John Constable d. 1837	
31	Tu.	Easter Tuesday.	Duke of Gloucester b. 1900	

(G.M.T.)

## PHENOMENA

March 7<sup>d</sup> 18<sup>h</sup> Total eclipse of the Sun. See p. 148.

11<sup>d</sup> 02<sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 4° S.

13<sup>d</sup> 08<sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 7° S.

17<sup>d</sup> 02<sup>h</sup> Pluto at opposition.

17<sup>d</sup> 08<sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with Saturn. Mars 3° N.

21<sup>d</sup> 01<sup>h</sup> Vernal Equinox.

23<sup>d</sup> 15<sup>h</sup> Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

25<sup>d</sup> 19<sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 6° N.

27<sup>d</sup> 21<sup>h</sup> Uranus at opposition.

## CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are ■■■ the meridian at

	d h	d h
Feb. 1 24	Feb. 15 23	
Mar. 1 22	Mar. 16 21	
April 1 20	April 15 19	

Cepheus (below the Pole),

Camelopardus, Lynx, Gemini, Cancer,

Leo, Canis Minor, Hydra, Monoceros, Canis Major

and Puppis (Argo).

## MINIMA OF ALGOL

	d h	d h
1	03	18 08
4	00	21 05
9	21	24 02
11	18	26 23
12	15	29 20
15	12	

(G.M.T.)

## PHASES OF THE MOON

d h m

( Last Quarter ..... 1 02 33

● New Moon ..... 7 17 43

) First Quarter ..... 14 ■ 16

○ Full Moon ..... 23 01 53

( Last Quarter ..... 30 11 05

Perigee (359,880 kilometres) 6 10

Apogee (405,380 " ) 18 ■

Mean Longitude of Ascending

Node ■ March 1, 342°.

## MONTHLY NOTES

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs, Eng. and W., to be elected.

9. Moslem New Year (A.H. 1390).

17. Bank Holiday in Northern Ireland.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Local Government Authorities, Eng. and W., to be made up to 31st.

30. Bank and General Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland.

31. Financial Year 1969-70 ends.

NATIONAL DAYS.—Mar. 1, Wales (see above); 3, Morocco; 6, Ghana; 11, Denmark; 12, Mauritius; 17, Irish Republic; 23, Pakistan; 25, Greece.

\*\* Centenary

Day	THE SUN (G.M.T.)								Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries (G.M.T.)
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set			
				52°	56°		52°	56°		
	h m s	°	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s
1	46 05	-7 50	-12 33	6 48	6 54	12 12	17 38	17 32	10 33 32	13 24 16
2	49 50	-7 27	-12 22	6 46	6 51	12 12	17 40	17 35	10 37 29	13 20 20
3	22 53 35	-7 04	-12 10	6 43	6 49	12 12	17 42	17 37	10 41 25	13 16 24
4	22 57 19	-6 41	-11 57	6 41	6 46	12 12	17 44	17 39	10 45 22	13 12 28
5	23 01	-6 18	-11 44	6 39	6 44	12 12	17 45	17 41	10 49 18	13 08 32
6	23 04 45	-5 55	-11 31	6 37	6 41	12 11	17 47	17 43	10 53 15	13 04 36
7	23 08 28	-5 31	-11 17	6 34	6 39	12 11	17 49	17 45	10 57 12	13 00 40
8	23 12 10	-5 08	-11 02	6 32	6 36	12 11	17 51	17 47	11 01 08	12 56 44
9	23 15 52	-4 45	-10 48	6 30	6 33	12 11	17 52	17 49	11 05 05	12 52 48
10	23 19 34	-4 21	-10 33	6 28	6 31	12 10	17 54	17 51	11 09 01	12 48 53
11	23 23 15	-3 58	-10 17	6 25	6 28	12 10	17 56	17 54	11 12 58	12 44 57
12	23 26 56	-3 34	-10 02	6 23	6 26	12 10	17 58	17 56	11 16 54	12 41 01
13	23 30 36	-3	-9 46	6 21	6 23	12 10	18 00	17 58	11 20 51	12 37 05
14	23 34 17	-2 47	-9 29	6 19	6 21	12 09	18 01	18 00	11 24 47	12 33 09
15	23 37 57	-2 23	-9 13	6 16	6 18	12 09	18 03	18 02	11 28 44	12 29 13
16	23 41 36	-1 59	-8 56	6 14	6 15	12 09	18 05	18 04	11 32 41	12 25 17
17	23 45 16	-1 36	-8 39	6 12	6 13	12 08	18 07	18 06	11 36 37	12 21 21
18	23 48 55	-1 12	-8 21	6 09	6 10	12 08	18 08	18 08	11 40 34	12 17 25
19	23 52 34	-0 48	-8 04	6 07	6 07	12 08	18 10	18 10	11 44 30	12 13 29
20	23 56 13	-0 25	-7 46	6 05	6 05	12 08	18 12	18 12	11 48 27	12 09 33
21	23 59 51	-0 01	-7 28	6 02	6 02	12 07	18 14	18 14	11 52 23	12 05 38
22	03 30	+0 23	-7 10	6 00	5 59	12 07	18 15	18 16	11 56 20	12 01 42
23	0 07 08	+0 46	-6 52	5 58	5 57	12 07	18 17	18 18	12 00 16	11 57 46
24	0 10 47	+1 10	-6 34	5 56	5 54	12 06	18 19	18 20	12 04 13	11 53 50
25	0 14 25	+1 34	-6 16	5 53	5 52	12 06	18 20	18 22	12 08 09	11 49 54
26	0 18 03	+1 57	-5 57	5 51	5 49	12 06	18 22	18 24	12 12 06	11 45 58
27	0 21 41	+2 21	-5 39	5 48	5 46	12 05	18 24	18 26	12 16 03	11 42 02
28	0 25	+2 44	-5 21	5 46	5 43	12 05	18 25	18 28	12 19 59	11 38 06
29	0 28 58	+3 08	-5	5 44	5 41	12 05	18 27	18 30	12 23 56	11 34 10
30	0 32 36	+3 31	-4 44	5 42	5 38	12 05	18 29	18 32	12 27 52	11 30 14
31	0 36 15	+3 54	-4 26	5 39	5 36	12 04	18 30	18 34	12 31 49	11 26 18

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat. °	Mar. 1			Mar. 11			Mar. 21			Mar. 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	34	73	112	34	73	113	34	74	116	34	76	118
56	38	81	124	37	80	125	37	81	129	38	84	136

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation, superior conjunction occurring on the 23rd.

VENUS is slowly becoming visible low in the west in the evenings, magnitude -3.4, and by the end of the month may be seen for the best part of an hour after sunset.

MARS is an evening star, magnitude +1.6, moving eastwards from Pisces into Aries.

JUPITER is a splendid morning star, magnitude -1.9, in the constellation of Virgo.

SATURN is an evening star, magnitude +0.6, in the constellation of Aries. Mars overtakes Saturn

during this month, the two planets being within 3° of each other on the 17th. The crescent Moon passes both planets on the morning of the 11th.

URANUS is at opposition on the 27th, in the constellation of Virgo. It is barely visible to the naked eye (magnitude +5.7) but telescopically it shows a slightly greenish disk 4" in diameter. It is easily located with only small optical aid.

ECLIPSE. A total eclipse of the Sun occurs on the 7th. See page 148 for details.

ZODIACAL LIGHT. The evening cone may be observed in the western sky from the beginning of the month to the 9th and again after the 23rd.

THE MOON (G.M.T.)

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
									h m	°	'	''	°
1	16 24	-27.0	58.0	15.8	185	100	51	22.7	2 43	3 19	6 05	11 22	11 45
2	17 26	-28.4	58.8	16.0	197	92	40	23.7	3 56	4 36	7 06	10 16	9 35
3	18 30	-28.1	59.5	16.2	210	85	29	24.7	4 52	5 29	8 09	11 31	10 54
4	19 34	-25.9	60.2	16.4	222	78	19	25.7	5 31	6 00	9 11	13 01	12 33
5	20 36	-21.8	60.7	16.5	234	72	11	26.7	5 57	6 18	10 11	14 37	14 18
6	21 35	-16.4	60.9	16.6	246	67	4	27.7	6 16	6 29	11 06	16 12	16 01
7	22 31	- 9.9	60.9	16.6	258	65	1	28.7	6 30	6 37	11 59	17 45	17 40
8	23 24	- 3.0	60.6	16.5	271	234	0	0.3	6 43	6 44	12 49	19 14	19 16
9	0 16	+ 4.0	60.0	16.3	283	240	2	1.3	6 55	6 50	13 38	20 42	20 51
10	1 08	+10.7	59.2	16.1	295	242	7	2.3	7 08	6 57	14 27	22 09	22 25
11	2 00	+16.6	58.3	15.9	307	245	14	3.3	7 23	7 06	15 18	23 35	23 58
12	2 53	+21.6	57.3	15.6	319	250	22	4.3	7 42	7 18	16 10	..	..
13	3 47	+25.3	56.5	15.4	332	255	32	5.3	8 09	7 37	17 03	11 57	1 28
14	4 43	+27.6	55.7	15.2	344	262	41	6.3	8 46	8 08	17 57	2 11	2 48
15	5 39	+28.5	55.0	15.0	356	268	51	7.3	9 36	8 56	18 50	3 12	3 51
16	6 33	+28.0	54.6	14.9	..	274	61	8.3	10 38	10 ..	19 41	3 58	4 34
17	7 26	+26.2	54.3	14.8	20	280	70	9.3	11 48	11 18	20 30	4 30	5 00
18	8 17	+23.3	54.1	14.7	33	285	78	10.3	13 02	12 39	21 15	4 53	5 17
19	9 05	+19.4	54.1	14.7	45	289	85	11.3	14 26	14 00	21 59	5 10	5 27
20	9 50	+14.7	54.2	14.8	57	292	91	12.3	15 29	15 19	22 40	5 23	5 34
21	10 35	+ 9.5	54.5	14.8	69	293	96	13.3	16 41	16 37	23 20	5 33	5 40
22	11 18	+ 3.8	54.8	14.9	81	290	99	14.3	17 54	17 55	..	5 43	5 45
23	12 01	- 2.0	55.2	15.0	93	231	100	15.3	19 08	19 14	0 01	5 52	5 49
24	12 45	- 7.9	55.6	15.2	105	128	99	16.3	20 25	20 37	0 42	6 02	5 54
25	13 32	-13.5	56.1	15.3	118	121	96	17.3	21 45	22 03	1 26	6 14	6 01
26	14 21	-18.7	56.6	15.4	130	116	91	18.3	23 08	23 34	2 13	6 30	6 10
27	15 14	-23.1	57.1	15.6	142	110	84	19.3	..	..	3 04	6 51	6 24
28	16 10	-26.3	57.6	15.7	154	104	76	20.3	0 31	1 05	4 00	7 23	6 48
29	17 11	-28.2	58.1	15.8	166	97	66	21.3	1 46	2 26	4 59	8 10	7 30
30	18 13	-28.3	58.6	16.0	178	89	55	22.3	2 47	3 26	6 00	9 16	8 38
31	19 16	-26.6	59.1	16.1	191	82	44	23.3	3 30	4 02	7 01	10 39	10 08

MERCURY ♿ (G.M.T.)

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
h m	°	'	''	h m	h m	h m	°	'	''	h m	h m
1	21 41	16.0	5	87	11 08	16	23 18	-6.6	5	97	11 47
4	22 00	14.5	5	90	11 15	19	23 39	-4.2	5	99	11 56
7	22 19	12.8	5	92	11 23	22	0 00	-11.6	5	99	12 05
10	22 38	10.9	5	94	11 31	25	0 21	+1.1	5	100	12 15
13	22 58	8.9	5	95	11 39	28	0 43	+3.9	5	98	12 25
16	23 18	6.6	5	97	11 47	31	1 05	+6.7	5	95	12 35

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

VENUS ♀ (G.M.T.)

(G.M.T.)

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
						h m	h m							h m	h m
1	23 20	-5.9	10	99	12 47	17 45	17 37	1	1 35	10.0	5	94	15 01	21 21	21 26
6	23 43	-3.3	10	99	12 50	18 02	17 56	6	1 48	11.4	5	94	14 54	21 21	21 28
11	0 06	-0.8	10	98	12 53	18 18	18 15	11	2 02	12.7	5	95	14 48	21 22	21 30
16	1 28	+1.8	10	98	12 56	18 35	18 33	16	2 16	13.9	4	95	14 42	21 23	21 31
21	0 51	+4.3	10	97	12 59	18 51	18 51	21	2 30	15.1	4	95	14 36	21 23	21 33
26	1 14	+6.8	10	97	13 02	19 07	19 09	26	2 43	16.3	4	96	14 31	21 24	21 34
31	1 37	+9.3	10	96	13 05	19 23	19 27	31	2 57	17.3	4	96	14 25	21 24	21 36

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

(G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 47	5 39	6 57	5 49	6 56	5 45	6 59	5 46	6 58	5 40	7 11	5 49	7 16	5 59
2	6 45	5 41	6 55	5 51	6 53	5 47	6 56	5 48	6 55	5 42	7 08	5 52	7 13	6 01
3	6 43	5 43	6 54	5 53	6 51	5 48	6 54	5 49	6 53	5 44	7 06	5 54	7 11	6 02
4	6 41	5 45	6 50	5 55	6 49	5 50	6 52	5 51	6 51	5 46	7 03	5 56	7 09	6 04
5	6 39	5 46	6 48	5 56	6 46	5 52	6 49	5 53	6 48	5 48	7 01	5 58	7 06	6 06
6	6 37	5 48	6 46	5 58	6 44	5 54	6 47	5 55	6 46	5 50	6 58	6 00	7 04	6 08
7	6 34	5 50	6 44	6 00	6 41	5 56	6 44	5 57	6 43	5 52	6 56	6 02	7 01	6 10
8	6 32	5 51	6 42	6 01	6 39	5 58	6 42	5 59	6 41	5 54	6 53	6 04	6 59	6 11
9	6 30	5 53	6 40	6 03	6 37	5 59	6 40	6 00	6 38	5 56	6 50	6 06	6 56	6 14
10	6 28	5 55	6 37	6 05	6 35	6 01	6 38	6 02	6 36	5 58	6 48	6 08	6 54	6 16
11	6 25	5 56	6 35	6 06	6 32	6 03	6 35	6 04	6 33	6 01	6 45	6 11	6 51	6 19
12	6 23	5 58	6 33	6 08	6 30	6 05	6 33	6 06	6 31	6 03	6 43	6 13	6 49	6 21
13	6 21	6 00	6 31	6 10	6 28	6 07	6 31	6 08	6 28	6 05	6 40	6 15	6 46	6 23
14	6 19	6 01	6 29	6 11	6 26	6 08	6 29	6 10	6 26	6 07	6 38	6 17	6 44	6 25
15	6 16	6 03	6 26	6 13	6 23	6 10	6 26	6 11	6 23	6 08	6 35	6 19	6 41	6 26
16	6 14	6 05	6 24	6 15	6 21	6 12	6 24	6 13	6 21	6 10	6 32	6 21	6 39	6 28
17	6 12	6 07	6 22	6 17	6 19	6 14	6 21	6 15	6 18	6 12	6 30	6 23	6 36	6 30
18	6 09	6 08	6 19	6 18	6 16	6 15	6 19	6 17	6 16	6 14	6 27	6 25	6 34	6 32
19	6 07	6 10	6 17	6 20	6 14	6 17	6 16	6 19	6 13	6 16	6 24	6 27	6 31	6 34
20	6 05	6 12	6 15	6 22	6 12	6 19	6 14	6 21	6 11	6 18	6 21	6 29	6 29	6 36
21	6 02	6 14	6 12	6 24	6 09	6 21	6 11	6 23	6 08	6 21	6 19	6 31	6 26	6 38
22	6 00	6 15	6 10	6 25	6 07	6 21	6 09	6 25	6 06	6 22	6 16	6 33	6 24	6 40
23	5 58	6 17	6 08	6 27	6 05	6 24	6 06	6 27	6 03	6 24	6 14	6 35	6 21	6 42
24	5 56	6 19	6 06	6 29	6 02	6 26	6 04	6 28	6 01	6 25	6 11	6 37	6 19	6 43
25	5 53	6 20	6 03	6 30	6 00	6 27	6 27	6 30	5 58	6 27	6 09	6 39	6 16	6 45
26	5 51	6 22	6 01	6 32	5 58	6 29	5 59	6 32	5 56	6 29	6 06	6 41	6 14	6 47
27	5 49	6 24	5 59	6 34	5 55	6 31	5 56	6 34	5 53	6 31	6 03	6 43	6 11	6 49
28	5 46	6 25	5 56	6 35	5 53	6 32	5 54	6 35	5 50	6 33	6 00	6 45	6 08	6 51
29	5 44	6 27	5 54	6 37	5 51	6 34	5 52	6 37	5 48	6 35	5 58	6 47	6 06	6 53
30	5 42	6 29	5 52	6 38	5 49	6 36	5 50	6 39	5 45	6 37	5 55	6 49	6 03	6 55
31	5 40	6 30	5 50	6 40	5 46	6 37	5 47	6 40	5 43	6 39	5 53	6 51	6 01	6 57

JUPITER ♃

(G.M.T.)

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high E.		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high W.					
			52°						56°		52°		56°	
			h m	°					h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m
1	14 16	12° 1	23 18	23 33	3 42	2 13	11° 0	15 37	22 01	22 06				
11	14 14	12° 0	23 36	22 51	3 01	2 17	11° 4	15 02	21 27	21 33				
21	14 12	11° 7	21 52	22 06	2 19	2 21	11° 7	14 26	20 54	21 00				
31	14 08	11° 4	21 07	22 21	1 36	2 25	12° 1	13 52	20 21	20 28				

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 42"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 38" and 12".

URANUS ♅

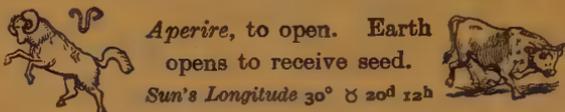
(G.M.T.)

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit				
				52°				56°			52°		56°	
				h m	°			h m	h m		h m	°	h m	h m
1	12 30.1	2 26	1 56	6 37	6 28	15 56.5	18 41	3 30	3 07	5 11				
11	12 28.6	2 17	1 15	5 58	5 49	15 56.4	18 40	3 51	3 47	4 43				
21	12 27.1	2 07	0 35	5 18	5 09	15 56.1	18 39	4 11	4 27	4 03				
31	12 25.5	1 56	23 50	4 38	4 29	15 55.6	18 37	0 31	1 07	3 23				

Diameter 4".

Diameter 2".

DAY OF	Month	Week	Event
			
1	W.		R.A.F. formed 1918
2	Th.		Richard Cobden d. 1865. Sir Neville Cardus b. 1889
3	F.		Richard d'Oyly Carte d. 1901 [d. 1950
4	S.		Duke of Beaufort b. 1900. Sir Cuthbert Whitaker
5	S.		1st Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday
6	M.		Danton d. 1794. Dr. Kiesinger b. 1904 [1770**
7	Tu.		EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Wordsworth b.
8	W.		Sir Adrian Boulton b. 1889. Henry Ford d. 1947
9	Th.		Lenin b. 1870**. Lord David Cecil b. 1902
10	F.		Lord Goddard b. 1877. Evelyn Waugh d. 1966
11	S.		George Canning b. 1770**. Charles Reade d. 1884
12	S.		2nd Sunday after Easter. F. D. Roosevelt d. 1945
13	M.		Sir Arthur Harris b. 1892. Eric Kennington d. 1960
14	Tu.		Handel d. 1759. Arnold Toynbee b. 1889
15	W.		Matthew Arnold d. 1888. Titanic lost 1912
16	Th.		Charles Chaplin b. 1889. Sir John Salmond d. 1968
17	F.		Benjamin Franklin d. 1790
18	S.		H. A. L. Fisher d. 1940. Albert Einstein d. 1955
19	S.		3rd Sunday after Easter. Byron d. 1824
20	M.		Manet d. 1883
21	Tu.		QUEEN ELIZABETH II BORN 1926
22	W.		Yehudi Menuhin b. 1916
23	Th.		ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Shakespeare b. 1564; d. 1616
24	F.		Sir Richard Woolley b. 1906
25	S.		St. Mark. ANZAC DAY
26	S.		4th Sunday after Easter. Daniel Defoe d. 1730
27	M.		Emerson d. 1882. C. Day Lewis b. 1904
28	Tu.		Mussolini d. 1945
29	W.		Duke of Wellington b. 1769
30	Th.		Franz Lehar b. 1870**. A. E. Housman d. 1936

(G.M.T.)  
**PHENOMENA**  
 April 7<sup>d</sup> 09<sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with the Moon  
 Mercury 3° S.  
 7<sup>d</sup> 16<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 5° S.  
 7<sup>d</sup> 23<sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 7° S.  
 8<sup>d</sup> 23<sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° S.  
 11<sup>d</sup> 13<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with Saturn. Venus 1° N.  
 12<sup>d</sup> 22<sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with Saturn. Mercury 5° N.  
 18<sup>d</sup> 08<sup>h</sup> Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (20°).  
 21<sup>d</sup> 15<sup>h</sup> Jupiter at opposition.  
 21<sup>d</sup> 20<sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 6° N.

**CONSTELLATIONS**  
 The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
Mar.	1	24	Mar.	16	23
April	1	22	April	15	21
May	1	20	May	16	19

Cepheus (below the Pole), Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Major, Leo Minor, Leo, Sextant, Hydra and Crater.

**MINIMA OF ALGOL**

	d	h		d	h
	1	16		18	21
	4	13		21	18
	7	10		24	15
	10	07		27	12
	13	04		30	09
	16	01			

(G.M.T.)  
**PHASES OF THE MOON**

	d	h	m
● New Moon	6	04	09
☾ First Quarter	13	15	44
○ Full Moon	21	16	21
☾ Last Quarter	28	17	18

	d	h
Perigee (364,890 kilometres)	3	11
Apogee (404,450 "	15	06
Perigee (369,450 "	30	04

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on April 1, 341°.

**MONTHLY NOTES**

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.  
 5. Income Tax Year (1969-70) ends.  
 8. Lady Day Fire Insurances must be paid.  
 21. First day of Jewish Passover.

**NATIONAL DAYS.**—April 4, Hungary, Senegal; 17, Syria; 23, England (see above); 27, Sierra Leone; Togo; 29, Japan; 30, Netherlands.

\*\* Centenary

Day	(G.M.T.)			THE SUN					s.d. 16'0		Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries (G.M.T.)
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set					
				52°	56°		52°	56°				
1	0 39 53	4 18	- 4 08	5 37	5 33	12 04	18 32	18 36	12 35 45	11 00 23		
2	0 43 32	4 41	- 3 50	5 35	5 30	12 04	18 34	18 39	12 39 42	11 18 27		
3	0 47 11	5 04	- 3 32	5 32	5 28	12 03	18 36	18 41	12 43 38	11 14 31		
4	0 50 50	5 27	- 3 15	5 30	5 25	12 03	18 37	18 43	12 47 35	11 00 35		
5	0 54 29	5 50	- 2 57	5 28	5 22	12 03	18 39	18 45	12 51 32	11 06 39		
6	0 58 08	6 13	- 2 40	5 26	5 20	12 03	18 41	18 47	12 55 28	11 02 43		
7	1 01 47	6 35	- 2 23	5 23	5 17	12 02	18 42	18 49	12 59 25	10 58 47		
8	1 05 27	6 58	- 2 06	5 21	5 15	12 02	18 44	18 51	13 03 21	10 54 51		
9	1 09 07	7 20	- 1 49	5 19	5 12	12 02	18 46	18 53	13 07 18	10 50 55		
10	1 12 47	7 43	- 1 33	5 16	5 10	12 01	18 48	18 55	13 11 14	10 46 59		
11	1 16 27	8 05	- 1 16	5 14	5 07	12 01	18 49	18 57	13 15 11	10 43 03		
12	1 20 08	8 27	- 1 00	5 12	5 04	12 01	18 51	18 59	13 19 07	10 39 08		
13	1 23 49	8 49	- 0 45	5 10	5 02	12 01	18 53	19 01	13 23 04	10 35 12		
14	1 27 30	9 11	- 0 29	5 07	4 59	12 00	18 54	19 03	13 27 01	10 31 16		
15	1 31 11	9 32	- 0 14	5 05	4 57	12 00	18 56	19 05	13 30 57	10 27 20		
16	1 34 53	9 54	0 00	5 03	4 54	12 00	18 58	19 07	13 34 54	10 23 24		
17	1 38 35	10 15	+ 0 15	5 01	4 52	12 00	19 00	19 09	13 38 50	10 19 28		
18	1 42 18	10 36	+ 0 29	4 59	4 49	11 59	19 01	19 11	13 42 47	10 15 32		
19	1 46 01	10 57	+ 0 42	4 56	4 47	11 59	19 03	19 13	13 46 43	10 11 36		
20	1 49 44	11 18	+ 0 56	4 54	4 44	11 59	19 05	19 15	13 50 40	10 07 40		
21	1 53 28	11 39	+ 1 09	4 52	4 42	11 59	19 06	19 17	13 54 36	10 03 44		
22	1 57 12	11 59	+ 1 21	4 50	4 39	11 59	19 08	19 19	13 58 33	9 59 48		
23	2 00 56	12 19	+ 1 33	4 48	4 37	11 58	19 10	19 21	14 02 30	9 55 53		
24	2 04 41	12 39	+ 1 45	4 46	4 34	11 58	19 11	19 23	14 06 26	9 51 57		
25	2 08 27	12 59	+ 1 56	4 44	4 32	11 58	19 13	19 25	14 10 23	9 48 01		
26	2 12 13	13 18	+ 2 06	4 42	4 30	11 58	19 15	19 27	14 14 19	9 44 05		
27	2 15 59	13 38	+ 2 16	4 40	4 27	11 58	19 16	19 29	14 18 16	9 40 09		
28	2 19 46	13 57	+ 2 26	4 38	4 25	11 57	19 18	19 31	14 22 12	9 36 13		
29	2 23 34	14 16	+ 2 35	4 36	4 22	11 57	19 20	19 33	14 26 09	9 32 17		
30	2 27 22	14 35	+ 2 43	4 34	4 20	11 57	19 22	19 35	14 30 05	9 28 21		

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat. °	Apr. 1			Apr. 11			Apr. 11			Apr. 30		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	34	76	121	35	79	128	37	84	138	39	89	152
56	38	85	137	40	90	148	42	96	167	44	105	200

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is ■ evening star except for the first few days of the month. Its magnitude ranges from -1 on the 5th to +2 by the end of the month. ■ is visible above the W.N.W. horizon around the end of civil twilight. This is the most favourable evening apparition of the year for observers in the northern hemisphere. Mercury passes 5°N. of Saturn ■ the evening of the 12th.

VENUS is an evening star, magnitude -3.3, visible in the W.N.W. sky after sunset. The Moon

passes N. of both Venus and Saturn on the 7th, and of Mars on the 8th.

MARS is ■ evening star, magnitude +1.7, moving eastwards from Aries into Taurus. By the end of the month it is passing between the Pleiades and the Hyades. Aldebaran, the bright reddish star in Taurus, is about half ■ magnitude brighter than Mars, which also has ■ reddish hue.

JUPITER is at opposition on the 21st and thus visible all night. It is ■ splendid object, magnitude -2.0, moving slowly westwards towards Spica.

SATURN is an evening star at first, magnitude +0.5, but is soon lost in the evening twilight.

Day	THE MOON											(G.M.T.)				
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set				
									52°	56°		52°	56°			
h m	°	'	"	°	°	°	d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m				
1	20 17	-23.2	59.6	16.2	203	76	33	24.3	4 00	4 24	7 59	12 10	11 47			
2	21 15	-18.4	59.9	16.3	215	71	22	25.3	4 20	4 37	8 54	13 43	13 28			
3	22 10	-12.5	60.1	16.4	227	68	13	26.3	4 36	4 46	10 46	15 13	15 06			
4	23 03	-5.8	60.1	16.4	240	68	6	27.3	4 49	4 52	12 36	16 42	16 41			
5	23 54	+1.1	59.8	16.3	252	72	2	28.3	5 01	4 59	14 25	18 09	18 15			
6	0 45	+7.9	59.4	16.2	264	117	0	29.3	5 13	5 05	16 14	19 37	19 49			
7	1 37	+14.1	58.8	16.0	276	230	1	0.8	5 27	5 13	18 04	21 04	21 23			
8	2 30	+19.6	58.1	15.8	288	242	4	1.8	5 44	5 24	19 57	22 30	22 57			
9	3 25	+23.8	57.3	15.6	301	249	10	2.8	6 08	5 40	21 50	23 50	..			
10	4 22	+26.8	56.5	15.4	313	256	17	3.8	6 41	6 06	23 45	..	0 24			
11	5 19	+28.2	55.7	15.2	325	263	25	4.8	7 26	6 47	0 58	1 37	1 37			
12	6 15	+28.2	55.1	15.0	337	270	34	5.8	8 24	7 47	17 33	0 52	2 29			
13	7 09	+26.8	54.7	14.9	349	276	44	6.8	9 33	9 01	18 23	2 30	3 02			
14	8 01	+24.2	54.4	14.8	2	282	53	7.8	10 46	10 21	19 10	2 56	3 22			
15	8 50	+20.6	54.2	14.8	14	286	63	8.8	12 00	11 41	19 54	3 15	3 35			
16	9 36	+16.2	54.3	14.8	26	290	71	9.8	13 13	13 01	20 36	3 29	3 43			
17	10 21	+11.1	54.5	14.8	38	292	80	10.8	14 25	14 19	21 17	3 41	3 50			
18	11 04	+5.6	54.8	14.9	50	292	87	11.8	15 38	15 36	21 57	3 51	3 55			
19	11 47	-0.2	55.2	15.0	63	291	93	12.8	16 51	16 55	22 38	4 01	3 59			
20	12 31	-6.1	55.7	15.2	75	287	97	13.8	18 08	18 17	23 22	4 10	4 05			
21	13 17	-11.8	56.3	15.3	87	270	99	14.8	19 27	19 43	..	4 22	4 11			
22	14 06	-17.2	56.9	15.5	99	257	100	15.8	20 51	21 14	0 08	4 36	4 19			
23	14 59	-21.9	57.4	15.6	111	222	98	16.8	23 16	22 47	0 59	4 56	4 32			
24	15 56	-25.5	57.9	15.8	123	111	94	17.8	23 35	..	1 54	5 25	4 54			
25	16 56	-27.7	58.3	15.9	136	102	87	18.8	..	0 13	3 53	6 07	5 29			
26	17 59	-28.3	58.7	16.0	148	94	79	19.8	0 41	1 21	3 54	7 09	6 29			
27	19 02	-27.0	58.9	16.1	160	86	69	20.8	1 30	2 04	4 55	8 27	7 54			
28	20 03	-24.0	59.1	16.1	172	79	58	21.8	2 03	2 29	5 54	9 55	9 30			
29	21 00	-19.5	59.3	16.2	184	74	47	22.8	2 25	2 44	6 49	11 25	11 09			
30	21 55	-14.0	59.4	16.2	197	70	36	23.8	2 42	2 54	7 41	12 54	12 44			

## MERCURY ♀

(G.M.T.)

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.			Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		
						52°	56°	h m							52°	56°	h m
	h m	°	'	"	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	'	"	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	1 12	7.7	5	94	12 38	18 50	18 53	16	47	18.8	7	47	13 13	20 21	20 35		
4	1 34	10.4	6	88	12 48	19 14	19 19	19	3 00	19.9	8	37	13 13	20 27	20 42		
7	1 55	13.0	6	79	12 57	19 36	19 44	22	3 09	20.7	9	27	13 10	20 27	20 42		
10	2 14	15.3	6	68	13 04	19 55	20 05	25	3 15	21.0	9	19	13 03	20 21	20 37		
13	2 32	17.3	7	58	13 10	20 11	20 22	28	3 18	20.8	10	12	12 53	20 10	20 25		
16	2 47	18.8	7	47	13 13	20 21	20 35	31	3 17	20.3	11	7	12 40	19 53	20 07		

## VENUS ♀ (G.M.T.)

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.			Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		
						52°	56°	h m							52°	56°	h m
	h m	°	'	"	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	'	"	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	1 41	9.8	10	96	13 06	19 26	19 31	1	3 00	17.6	4	96	14 24	21 24	21 36		
6	2 05	12.1	10	96	13 09	19 42	19 49	6	3 14	18.5	4	-	14 18	21 24	21 37		
11	2 28	14.3	11	95	13 13	19 57	20 06	11	3 28	19.5	4	-	14 13	21 24	21 38		
16	2 52	16.4	11	94	13 18	20 13	20 24	16	3 43	20.3	4	-	14 07	21 23	21 38		
21	3 17	18.3	11	93	13 23	20 28	20 41	21	3 57	21.1	4	-	14 02	21 22	21 38		
26	3 42	20.0	11	92	13 28	20 43	20 58	26	4 11	21.8	4	-	13 56	21 21	21 38		
31	4 07	21.5	11	91	13 33	20 58	21 14	31	4 26	22.4	4	-	13 51	21 20	21 37		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

(G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 38	6 32	5 48	6 41	5 44	6 39	5 45	6 42	5 40	6 41	5 50	6 53	5 58	6 59
2	5 36	6 34	5 46	6 43	5 42	6 41	5 43	6 44	5 38	6 43	5 47	6 56	5 56	7 01
3	5 33	6 36	5 43	6 45	5 39	6 43	5 40	6 46	5 35	6 45	5 45	6 58	5 53	7 03
4	5 31	6 37	5 41	6 46	5 37	6 45	5 38	6 48	5 33	6 47	5 42	7 00	5 51	7 05
5	5 29	6 39	5 39	6 48	5 34	6 47	5 35	6 50	5 30	6 49	5 39	7 02	5 48	7 07
6	5 27	6 40	5 37	6 50	5 32	6 49	5 33	6 52	5 28	6 51	5 37	7 04	5 46	7 09
7	5 24	6 42	5 34	6 51	5 29	6 50	5 30	6 54	5 25	6 53	5 34	7 06	5 43	7 11
8	5 22	6 43	5 32	6 53	5 27	6 52	5 28	6 55	5 23	6 55	5 32	7 08	5 41	7 12
9	5 20	6 45	5 30	6 55	5 25	6 54	5 26	6 57	5 20	6 57	5 29	7 10	5 39	7 14
10	5 17	6 47	5 27	6 57	5 22	6 56	5 23	6 59	5 18	6 59	5 27	7 12	5 36	7 16
11	5 15	6 48	5 25	6 58	5 20	6 57	5 21	7 01	5 15	7 01	5 24	7 14	5 34	7 18
12	5 13	6 50	5 23	7 00	5 18	6 59	5 18	7 03	5 12	7 03	5 21	7 16	5 31	7 20
13	5 11	6 52	5 21	7 02	5 16	7 01	5 16	7 04	5 10	7 04	5 19	7 18	5 29	7 24
14	5 08	6 53	5 18	7 03	5 13	7 02	5 14	7 06	5 08	7 06	5 16	7 20	5 26	7 24
15	5 06	6 55	5 16	7 05	5 11	7 04	5 11	7 08	5 05	7 08	5 14	7 22	5 24	7 26
16	5 04	6 57	5 14	7 07	5 09	7 06	5 09	7 10	5 03	7 10	5 11	7 24	5 21	7 28
17	5 02	6 59	5 12	7 09	5 07	7 08	5 07	7 12	5 01	7 12	5 09	7 26	5 19	7 30
18	5 00	7 00	5 10	7 10	5 05	7 09	5 04	7 14	4 58	7 14	5 06	7 28	5 16	7 32
19	4 57	7 02	5 07	7 12	5 02	7 11	5 02	7 16	4 56	7 16	5 04	7 30	5 14	7 34
20	4 55	7 04	5 05	7 14	5 00	7 13	5 00	7 18	4 53	7 18	5 01	7 32	5 12	7 36
21	4 53	7 05	5 03	7 15	4 58	7 14	4 57	7 19	4 51	7 20	4 59	7 34	5 09	7 37
22	4 51	7 07	5 01	7 17	4 56	7 16	4 55	7 21	4 48	7 21	4 56	7 36	5 07	7 39
23	4 49	7 09	4 59	7 19	4 54	7 18	4 53	7 23	4 46	7 24	4 54	7 38	5 05	7 41
24	4 47	7 10	4 57	7 20	4 52	7 19	4 51	7 24	4 43	7 26	4 51	7 40	5 02	7 43
25	4 45	7 12	4 55	7 22	4 50	7 21	4 49	7 26	4 41	7 28	4 49	7 42	5 00	7 45
26	4 43	7 14	4 53	7 24	4 48	7 23	4 47	7 28	4 39	7 30	4 47	7 44	4 58	7 47
27	4 41	7 15	4 51	7 25	4 46	7 25	4 45	7 30	4 37	7 32	4 45	7 46	4 56	7 49
28	4 40	7 17	4 50	7 27	4 44	7 26	4 43	7 31	4 35	7 33	4 43	7 47	4 54	7 50
29	4 38	7 19	4 48	7 28	4 42	7 28	4 41	7 33	4 32	7 35	4 40	7 49	4 52	7 52
30	4 36	7 21	4 46	7 30	4 39	7 30	4 38	7 35	4 30	7 37	4 38	7 51	4 49	7 54

JUPITER ♃

(G.M.T.)

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high W.		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	Saturn is too close to the Sun for observation
				52°	56°				
				h m	h m				
1	14 08	11°3	1 31	5 56	5 42	2 26	12°2	13 48	
11	14 03	10°9	0 48	5 15	5 01	2 31	12°6	13 13	
21	13 58	10°5	{ 0 04 } 23 59	4 33	4 20	2 35	13°0	12 39	
31	13 53	10°1	23 15	3 52	3 39	2 40	13°4	12 05	

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 44".

URANUS ♅

(G.M.T.)

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
				h m	h m			h m	h m	
1	12 25.4	1 55	23 46	4 34	4 25	15 55.6	18 37	0 27	1 03	3 19
11	12 23.8	1 45	23 05	3 54	3 45	15 54.9	18 34	23 42	0 23	2 39
21	12 22.3	1 36	22 24	3 14	3 05	15 54.0	18 31	23 02	23 38	1 59
31	12 21.0	1 28	21 43	2 34	2 26	15 53.0	18 28	22 21	22 57	1 19

Diameter 4".

Diameter 2".

Month	Week	DAY OF	 <i>Maia</i> , goddess of growth and increase. <i>Sun's Longitude 60° II 21d 12<sup>h</sup></i>	
1	F.	St. Philip and St. James.	Sir Harold Nicolson	
2	S.	German surrender in Italy 1945	[d. 1968]	
3	S.	5th Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday.		
4	M.	Joseph Whitaker b. 1820.	Sir O. Sitwell d. 1969	
5	Tu.	Napoleon d. 1821		
6	W.	Edward VII d. 1910.	Sir Alan Cobham b. 1894	
7	Th.	Ascension Day. <i>Lusitania</i> sunk 1915		
8	F.	Harry S. Truman b. 1884.	Gordon Selfridge d.	
9	S.	OFFICIAL END OF WAR IN EUROPE, 1945	[1947]	
10	S.	Sunday after Ascension. F. S. Chapman b. 1907		
11	M.	Fontenoy 1745. Earl of Chatham d. 1778		
12	Tu.	Sir A. Quiller-Couch d. 1944		
13	W.	Lord Crowther b. 1907. Nansen d. 1930		
14	Th.	Sir John Martin-Harvey d. 1944		
15	F.	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END		
16	S.	Albuera 1811. H. E. Bates b. 1905		
17	S.	Whit Sunday. Pentecost.		
18	M.	Earl Russell b. 1872. George Meredith d. 1909		
19	Tu.	W. E. Gladstone d. 1898. T. E. Lawrence d. 1935		
20	W.	Lord Harlech b. 1918. Sir Max Beerbohm d. 1956		
21	Th.	Visct. Portal of Hungerford b. 1893		
22	F.	Victor Hugo d. 1885		
23	S.	Ramillies 1706. Visct. de l'Isle b. 1909		
24	S.	Trinity Sunday. J. C. Smuts b. 1870**		
25	M.	Sir Frank Dyson d. 1939		
26	Tu.	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN		
27	W.	Hubert Humphrey b. 1911. Sir Philip Vian d. 1968		
28	Th.	Lord Parker of Waddington b. 1900		
29	F.	Oak Apple Day. Charles II b. 1630		
30	S.	Rubens d. 1640. Voltaire d. 1778		
31	S.	1st Sunday after Trinity. Jutland 1916		

(G.M.T.)

## PHENOMENA

May 2<sup>d</sup> 23<sup>h</sup> Saturn ■ conjunction with the Sun.  
 7<sup>d</sup> 17<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 4° S.  
 7<sup>d</sup> 19<sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 4° S.  
 9<sup>d</sup> 08<sup>h</sup> Mercury in inferior conjunction, transit over Sun.  
 9<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with Mars. Venus 0°·2 N.  
 17<sup>d</sup> 18<sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with Saturn. Mercury 0°·2 S.  
 18<sup>d</sup> 23<sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 6° N.  
 21<sup>d</sup> 00<sup>h</sup> Neptune at opposition.  
 29<sup>d</sup> 03<sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with Saturn. Mercury 1°·7 S.

## CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

d h	d ■
April 1 24	April 15 23
May 1 22	May 16 ■■
June 1 20	June 15 19

Cepheus (below the Pole), Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Coma Berenices, Bootes, Leo, Virgo, Crater, Corvus and Hydra.

## ALGOL

ALGOL is inconveniently situated for observation during May.

(G.M.T.)

## PHASES OF THE MOON

d h m

● New Moon.....	5 14 51
) First Quarter.....	13 10 26
○ Full Moon.....	■ 03 38
( Last Quarter.....	27 ■ 32

	d h
Apogee (404,120 kilometres)	13 02
Perigee (367,980 " )	25 08

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on May 1, 339°.

## MONTHLY NOTES

May ■ Half-Quarter Day. Bank and General Holiday, Channel Islands.

15. Whitsunday (Scotland). Scottish Term Day.

25. Bank and General Holiday, Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.

28. Removal Day, Scotland.

NATIONAL DAYS.—May 9, Czechoslovakia; 11, Laos; 14, Paraguay; 17, Norway; 25, Jordan; 26, Guyana; 27, Afghanistan; 31, South Africa.

■ Centenary.

Day	(G.M.T.)			THE SUN						Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries (G.M.T.)
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set				
				52°	56°		52°	56°			
1	h m s	° ' "	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s	
1	31 11	14 53	+ 2 51	4 32	4 18	11 57	19 23	19 37	14 34 02	9 24 25	
2	35 00	15 11	+ 2 59	4 30	4 16	11 57	19 25	19 39	14 37 59	9 20 29	
3	38 50	15 29	+ 3 05	4 28	4 13	11 57	19 26	19 41	14 41 55	9 16 33	
4	42 40	15 47	+ 3 12	4 26	4 11	11 57	19 28	19 43	14 45 52	9 12 38	
5	46 31	16 04	+ 3 17	4 24	4 09	11 57	19 30	19 45	14 49 48	9 08 42	
6	50 22	16 21	+ 3 23	4 22	4 07	11 57	19 32	19 47	14 53 45	9 04 46	
7	54 14	16 38	+ 3 27	4 21	4 05	11 57	19 33	19 49	14 57 41	9 00 50	
8	58 07	16 55	+ 3 31	4 19	4 03	11 56	19 35	19 51	15 01 38	8 56 54	
9	3 02 00	17 11	+ 3 35	4 17	4 00	11 56	19 36	19 53	15 05 34	8 52 58	
10	3 05 53	17 27	+ 3 38	4 16	3 58	11 56	19 38	19 55	15 09 31	8 49 02	
11	3 09 47	17 43	+ 3 40	4 14	3 56	11 56	19 40	19 57	15 13 28	8 45 06	
12	3 13 42	17 58	+ 3 42	4 12	3 54	11 56	19 41	19 59	15 17 24	8 41 10	
13	3 17 38	18 14	+ 3 43	4 10	3 52	11 56	19 43	20 01	15 21 21	8 37 14	
14	3 21 33	18 28	+ 3 44	4 09	3 51	11 56	19 44	20 03	15 25 17	8 33 18	
15	3 25 30	18 43	+ 3 44	4 07	3 49	11 56	19 46	20 05	15 29 14	8 29 23	
16	3 29 27	18 57	+ 3 43	4 06	3 47	11 56	19 48	20 07	15 33 10	8 25 27	
17	33 24	19 11	+ 3 43	4 04	3 45	11 56	19 49	20 08	15 37 07	8 21 31	
18	3 37 22	19 25	+ 3 41	4 03	3 43	11 56	19 51	20 10	15 41 03	8 17 35	
19	3 41 21	19 38	+ 3 39	4 01	3 42	11 56	19 52	20 12	15 45 00	8 13 39	
20	3 45 20	19 51	+ 3 36	4 00	3 40	11 56	19 54	20 14	15 48 57	8 09 43	
21	3 49 20	20 03	+ 3 33	3 59	3 38	11 56	19 55	20 16	15 52 53	8 05 47	
22	3 53 20	20 16	+ 3 29	3 57	3 36	11 57	19 56	20 17	15 56 50	8 01 51	
23	3 57 21	20 27	+ 3 25	3 56	3 35	11 57	19 58	20 19	16 00 46	7 57 55	
24	01 22	20 39	+ 3 21	3 55	3 33	11 57	19 59	20 21	16 04 43	7 53 59	
25	4 05 24	20 50	+ 3 15	3 54	3 32	11 57	20 00	20 22	16 08 39	7 50 03	
26	4 09 26	21 01	+ 3 09	3 52	3 30	11 57	20 02	20 24	16 12 36	7 46 07	
27	4 13 29	21 11	+ 3 03	3 51	3 29	11 57	20 03	20 26	16 16 32	7 42 12	
28	4 17 33	21 22	+ 2 56	3 50	3 28	11 57	20 04	20 27	16 20 29	7 38 16	
29	4 21 36	21 31	+ 2 49	3 49	3 26	11 57	20 06	20 29	16 24 26	7 34 20	
30	4 25 41	21 41	+ 2 41	3 48	3 25	11 57	20 07	20 30	16 28 22	7 30 24	
31	4 29 46	21 50	+ 2 33	3 47	3 24	11 58	20 08	20 32	16 32 19	7 26 28	

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat. °	May 1			May 11			May 21			May 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	39	90	154	41	97	179	44	106	T.A.N.	46	116	T.A.N.
56	45	106	209	49	121	T.A.N.	53	143	T.A.N.	57	T.A.N.	T.A.N.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation, inferior conjunction occurring on the 9th (but see below).

VENUS is a magnificent evening star, magnitude -3.4, visible in the W.N.W. sky after sunset. By the end of the month Venus is visible for nearly two hours after dusk. On the 9th Venus passes only 0.2° N. of Mars.

MARS is moving towards the Sun and the lengthening period of twilight increasingly hinders observation so that it will no longer be visible in the evenings at all by the end of the month. On

the evening of the 3rd Mars passes 6° N. of Aldebaran.

JUPITER is a splendid evening star, magnitude -2.0, in Virgo, only a few degrees east of Spica.

SATURN is unsuitably placed for observation, conjunction occurring on the 2nd.

NEPTUNE is at opposition on the 20th, magnitude +7.7, in the constellation of Libra. It shows a slightly greenish disk, diameter 2.1", in a telescope.

TRANSIT. A transit of Mercury, visible from the British Isles, occurs on the 9th. See page 148 for details.

THE MOON

(G.M.T.)

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
									h m	°	'	"	"
1	22 47	- 7.7	59.3	16.2	209	68	25	24.8	2 55	3 01	■ 30	14 21	14 17
2	23 37	- 1.1	59.2	16.1	221	68	16	25.8	3 07	3 08	■ 9 17	15 46	15 48
3	0 27	+ 5.6	58.9	16.1	233	70	■	26.8	3 19	3 14	■ 10 05	17 11	17 20
4	1 18	+ 11.9	58.5	15.9	246	77	3	27.8	3 32	3 21	■ 10 54	18 37	18 52
5	2 10	+ 17.6	58.0	15.8	258	98	1	28.8	3 48	3 31	■ 11 44	20 02	20 26
6	3 04	+ 22.3	57.5	15.7	270	209	0	0.4	4 09	3 44	■ 12 37	21 25	21 56
7	4 00	+ 25.7	56.8	15.5	282	243	2	1.4	4 38	4 06	■ 13 32	22 40	23 17
8	4 57	+ 27.7	56.2	15.3	294	255	6	2.4	5 18	4 41	■ 14 28	23 41	..
9	5 55	+ 28.2	55.6	15.1	307	264	12	3.4	6 11	5 33	■ 15 22	..	0 19
10	6 50	+ 27.2	55.0	15.0	319	272	19	4.4	7 17	6 43	■ 16 14	0 25	■ 00
11	7 43	+ 25.0	54.6	14.9	331	278	28	5.4	8 29	■ 02	■ 17 03	0 57	■ 1 25
12	8 33	+ 21.7	54.4	14.8	343	284	37	6.4	9 43	9 22	■ 17 48	1 19	■ 40
13	9 21	+ 17.5	54.3	14.8	356	288	46	7.4	10 56	10 42	■ 18 31	1 35	■ 51
14	10 05	+ 12.7	54.3	14.8	8	291	55	8.4	12 09	12 00	■ 19 12	■ 47	■ 58
15	10 49	+ 7.4	54.6	14.9	20	292	65	9.4	13 20	13 17	■ 19 52	■ 58	■ 04
16	11 32	+ 1.7	55.0	15.0	32	293	74	10.4	14 32	14 34	■ 20 32	2 08	■ 08
17	12 15	- 4.1	55.5	15.1	44	292	82	11.4	15 47	15 54	■ 21 14	2 17	2 13
18	13 00	- 9.9	56.2	15.3	57	289	89	12.4	17 05	17 18	■ 22 00	■ 28	■ 19
19	13 48	- 15.4	56.9	15.5	69	283	94	13.4	18 27	18 47	■ 22 49	■ 41	2 27
20	14 40	- 20.4	57.6	15.7	81	271	98	14.4	19 53	20 21	■ 23 43	■ 59	■ 38
21	15 36	- 24.4	58.2	15.9	93	215	100	15.4	21 17	21 52	..	3 24	■ 55
22	16 37	- 27.1	58.8	16.0	105	122	99	16.4	22 30	23 10	0 42	4 02	3 26
23	17 41	- 28.1	59.2	16.1	118	102	95	17.4	23 26	..	1 44	4 58	4 19
24	18 45	- 27.3	59.5	16.2	130	91	90	18.4	..	0 02	2 47	6 13	5 38
25	19 48	- 24.6	59.6	16.2	142	82	81	19.4	0 04	0 33	3 48	7 41	7 14
26	20 47	- 20.4	59.6	16.2	154	76	72	20.4	■ 30	0 51	4 45	9 12	■ 53
27	21 43	- 15.1	59.4	16.2	166	71	61	21.4	0 49	1 02	5 38	10 42	10 30
28	22 35	- 9.0	59.2	16.1	178	68	49	22.4	1 03	1 10	6 27	12 08	12 03
29	23 25	- 2.5	58.9	16.0	191	67	38	23.4	1 15	1 17	7 15	13 32	13 33
30	■ 14	+ 4.1	58.5	15.9	203	68	28	24.4	■ 27	1 23	■ 01	14 55	15 02
31	1 04	+ 10.4	58.1	15.8	215	70	18	25.4	1 39	1 30	8 48	16 18	16 32

MERCURY ♀

(G.M.T.)

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	
																		h m
1	3 17	20.3	11	7	12 40	16	■ 51	14.4	12	4	11 15	16	■ 51	14.4	12	4	11 15	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation
4	3 14	19.4	11	3	12 25	19	2 48	13.5	11	8	11 01	19	2 48	13.5	11	8	11 01	
7	3 08	18.3	12	0	12 08	■	2 47	12.8	11	13	10 48	■	2 47	12.8	11	13	10 48	
10	3 02	17.0	12	0	11 50	25	2 48	12.6	10	17	10 38	25	2 48	12.6	10	17	10 38	
13	2 56	15.6	12	1	11 32	28	2 52	12.6	10	22	10 31	28	2 52	12.6	10	22	10 31	
16	■ 51	14.4	12	4	11 15	31	2 59	13.0	9	28	10 26	31	2 59	13.0	9	28	10 26	

VENUS ♀

(G.M.T.)

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	
						52°	56°													
						h m	h m													h m
1	4 07	21.5	11	91	13 33	20 58	21 14	1	4 26	22.4	4	—	13 51	1	4 26	22.4	4	—	13 51	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation
5	4 33	22.7	11	90	13 40	21 11	21 29	6	4 40	23.0	4	—	13 46	6	4 40	23.0	4	—	13 46	
11	4 59	23.7	11	89	13 46	21 24	21 43	11	4 55	23.4	4	—	13 41	11	4 55	23.4	4	—	13 41	
16	5 25	24.4	12	88	13 53	21 34	21 54	16	5 10	23.8	4	—	13 36	16	5 10	23.8	4	—	13 36	
21	5 52	24.8	12	87	13 59	21 44	22 04	21	5 24	24.1	4	—	13 31	21	5 24	24.1	4	—	13 31	
26	6 18	24.9	12	86	14 06	21 51	22 11	26	5 39	24.2	4	—	13 26	26	5 39	24.2	4	—	13 26	
31	6 44	24.7	12	84	14 13	21 56	22 16	31	5 53	24.4	4	—	13 20	31	5 53	24.4	4	—	13 20	

Day	SUNRISE AND SUNSET														(G.M.T.)			
	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast					
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	4 34	7 22	4 44	7 31	4 37	7 32	4 06	7 37	4 28	7 39	4 36	7 53	4 47	7 56				
2	4 32	7 24	4 42	7 33	4 35	7 34	4 34	7 39	4 26	7 41	4 34	7 55	4 45	7 58				
3	4 30	7 25	4 40	7 34	4 33	7 35	4 32	7 41	4 23	7 43	4 31	7 57	4 43	8 00				
4	4 28	7 27	4 38	7 36	4 31	7 37	4 30	7 43	4 21	7 45	4 29	7 59	4 41	8 02				
5	4 26	7 28	4 36	7 38	4 29	7 39	4 28	7 44	4 19	7 47	4 27	8 01	4 39	8 03				
6	4 24	7 30	4 34	7 40	4 27	7 41	4 26	7 46	4 17	7 49	4 25	8 03	4 37	8 05				
7	4 23	7 31	4 33	7 41	4 26	7 42	4 24	7 48	4 15	7 51	4 23	8 05	4 35	8 07				
8	4 21	7 33	4 31	7 43	4 24	7 44	4 22	7 50	4 13	7 53	4 21	8 07	4 33	8 09				
9	4 19	7 34	4 29	7 44	4 22	7 45	4 20	7 51	4 11	7 54	4 18	8 09	4 30	8 11				
10	4 18	7 36	4 28	7 46	4 21	7 47	4 18	7 53	4 09	7 56	4 16	8 11	4 28	8 13				
11	4 16	7 38	4 26	7 48	4 19	7 49	4 17	7 55	4 07	7 58	4 14	8 13	4 27	8 15				
12	4 14	7 39	4 24	7 49	4 17	7 50	4 15	7 57	4 05	8 00	4 12	8 15	4 25	8 17				
13	4 12	7 41	4 22	7 51	4 15	7 52	4 13	7 58	4 03	8 02	4 10	8 17	4 23	8 19				
14	4 11	7 42	4 21	7 52	4 14	7 53	4 11	8 00	4 01	8 04	4 09	8 19	4 21	8 21				
15	4 09	7 44	4 19	7 54	4 12	7 55	4 09	8 02	4 00	8 06	4 07	8 21	4 19	8 23				
16	4 08	7 46	4 18	7 56	4 11	7 57	4 08	8 03	3 58	8 07	4 05	8 23	4 18	8 25				
17	4 06	7 47	4 16	7 57	4 09	7 58	4 06	8 05	3 56	8 09	4 03	8 24	4 16	8 27				
18	4 05	7 49	4 15	7 59	4 08	7 59	4 05	8 07	3 55	8 11	4 01	8 26	4 15	8 29				
19	4 03	7 50	4 14	8 00	4 06	8 00	4 03	8 08	3 53	8 13	4 00	8 28	4 13	8 31				
20	4 01	7 52	4 13	8 02	4 05	8 01	4 02	8 10	3 51	8 14	3 58	8 30	4 11	8 33				
21	4 01	7 53	4 11	8 03	4 04	8 04	4 01	8 11	3 50	8 16	3 56	8 32	4 10	8 35				
22	3 59	7 54	4 10	8 04	4 02	8 05	3 59	8 12	3 48	8 17	3 54	8 33	4 08	8 37				
23	3 58	7 56	4 09	8 06	4 01	8 07	3 58	8 14	3 47	8 19	3 53	8 35	4 07	8 39				
24	3 57	7 57	4 08	8 07	4 00	8 08	3 57	8 15	3 45	8 21	3 51	8 37	4 05	8 41				
25	3 56	7 58	4 07	8 08	3 59	8 10	3 56	8 17	3 44	8 22	3 50	8 38	4 04	8 43				
26	3 55	8 00	4 05	8 09	3 57	8 11	3 54	8 18	3 42	8 24	3 48	8 40	4 02	8 45				
27	3 54	8 01	4 04	8 11	3 56	8 13	3 53	8 20	3 41	8 26	3 47	8 42	4 01	8 47				
28	3 53	8 02	4 03	8 12	3 55	8 14	3 52	8 21	3 40	8 27	3 46	8 43	4 00	8 49				
29	3 52	8 04	4 01	8 13	3 54	8 15	3 51	8 23	3 39	8 28	3 44	8 45	3 59	8 51				
30	3 51	8 05	4 01	8 14	3 53	8 17	3 50	8 24	3 38	8 30	3 43	8 46	3 58	8 53				
31	3 50	8 06	4 00	8 15	3 51	8 18	3 48	8 25	3 36	8 31	3 42	8 48	3 56	8 55				

JUPITER ♃

(G.M.T.)

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high W.		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	
				52°	56°				
				h m	h m				
1	13 53	10° 1'	23 15	3 52	3 39	13 40	13° 4'	12 05	Saturn is too close to the Sun for observation
11	13 49	9° 7'	21 31	3 10	2 58	13 45	13° 8'	11 30	
21	13 45	9° 3'	21 48	2 29	2 17	13 50	14° 1'	10 56	
31	13 42	9° 1'	21 06	1 48	1 36	13 55	14° 5'	10 22	

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 44".

URANUS ♅

(G.M.T.)

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	h m				h m	h m
1	12 21.0	1 28	21 43	2 34	2 26	15 53.0	18 28	1 19	4 11	3 37
11	12 19.9	1 21	21 03	1 54	1 46	15 52.0	18 25	1 38	3 33	2 57
21	12 19.1	1 16	20 23	1 14	1 06	15 50.9	18 21	2 54	2 53	2 18
31	12 18.5	1 13	19 43	0 35	0 27	15 49.8	18 18	2 14	2 13	1 38

Diameter 4".

Diameter 2".

Month	Week	DAY OF	 Junius, Roman gens (family). <i>Sun's Longitude 90° E 21<sup>d</sup> 20<sup>h</sup></i>	
1	M.		Helen Keller d. 1968	
2	Tu.		CORONATION DAY (1953)	
3	W.		George V b. 1865. Pope John XXIII d. 1963	
4	Th.		George III b. 1738. Allies entered Rome 1944	
5	F.		Lord Kitchener d. 1916	
6	S.		"D" Day 1944. Randolph Churchill d. 1968	
7	S.		2nd Sunday after Trinity. J. B. Morton b. 1893	
8	M.		Sarah Siddons d. 1831. Sir Joseph Paxton d. 1865	
9	Tu.		Charles Dickens d. 1870**	
10	W.		DUKE OF EDINBURGH BORN 1921	
11	Th.		St Barnabas. Sir John Franklin d. 1847	
12	F.		Earl of Avon b. 1897. Sir Herbert Read d. 1968	
13	S.		W. B. Yeats b. 1865	
14	S.		3rd Sunday after Trinity. Mrs. Pankhurst d. 1928	
15	M.		Alcock and Brown's Atlantic Flight 1919	
16	Tu.		Earl Alexander of Tunis d. 1969	
17	W.		Joseph Addison d. 1719. Visct. Alanbrooke d. 1963	
18	Th.		WATERLOO DAY 1815. Cobbett d. 1835	
19	F.		Sir James Barrie d. 1937	
20	S.		William IV d. 1837. Black Hole of Calcutta 1756	
21	S.		4th Sunday after Trinity. Sir C. Auchinleck b. 1884	
22	M.		Sir Julian Huxley b. 1887. Lord Hunt b. 1910	
23	Tu.		Plassey 1757. Sir Charles Oman d. 1946	
24	W.		St John Baptist. Midsummer Day	
25	Th.		Korean War began 1950	
26	F.		George IV d. 1830. Gilbert White d. 1793	
27	S.		Cherbourg captured 1944	
28	S.		5th Sunday after Trinity. Treaty of Versailles 1919	
29	M.		St Peter. Paderewski d. 1941	
30	Tu.		Elizabeth Barrett Browning d. 1861	

(G.M.T.)

PHENOMENA

June 2<sup>d</sup> 04<sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 7°S.  
 2<sup>d</sup> 08<sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 9°S.  
 5<sup>d</sup> 03<sup>h</sup> Mercury at greatest western elongation (24°).  
 5<sup>d</sup> 15<sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 4°S.  
 6<sup>d</sup> 22<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 2°S.  
 15<sup>d</sup> 05<sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 6°N.  
 21<sup>d</sup> 20<sup>h</sup> Summer Solstice.  
 29<sup>d</sup> 16<sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 7°S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
May	1	24	May	16	23
June	1	22	June	15	21
July	1	20	July	16	19

Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Minor, Draco, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Bootes, Corona, Serpens, Virgo and Libra.

ALGOL

ALGOL is inconveniently situated for observation during June.

(G.M.T.)

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☉ New Moon	4	02	21
☾ First Quarter	12	04	07
☽ Full Moon	19	12	28
☾ Last Quarter	26	04	01
	d	h	
Apogee (404,640 kilometres)	9	20	
Perigee (363,040 "	21	18	
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on June 1, 337°.			

MONTHLY NOTES

June 10. Jewish Pentecost (Feast of Weeks) begins.  
 13. Queen's Official Birthday. Commonwealth Day.  
 15. World Children's Day.  
 21. Longest day.  
 24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

NATIONAL DAYS.—June 1, Tunisia; 2, Italy; 10, Portugal; 12, Philippines; 17, Iceland; 23, Luxemburg; 30, Congolese Republic.

\*\* Centenary.

Day	(G.M.T.)		THE SUN				s.d. 15'-8		Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries (G.M.T.)
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set			
				52°	56°		52°	56°		
h m "	° '	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m "	h m "	
1	4 33 51	21 58	+ 2 24	3 46	3 23	11 58	20 09	20 33	16 36 15	7 22 32
2	4 37 56	22 06	+ 2 15	3 46	3 22	11 58	20 10	20 34	16 40 12	7 18 36
3	4 42 02	22 14	+ 2 06	3 45	3 21	11 58	20 11	20 36	16 44 08	7 14 40
4	4 46 09	22 22	+ 1 56	3 44	3 20	11 58	20 12	20 37	16 48 05	7 10 44
5	4 50 16	22 29	+ 1 46	3 43	3 19	11 58	20 13	20 38	16 52 02	7 06 48
6	4 54 23	22 35	+ 1 35	3 43	3 18	11 59	20 14	20 39	16 55 58	7 02 52
7	4 58 30	22 42	+ 1 24	3 42	3 17	11 59	20 15	20 40	16 59 55	6 58 57
8	5 02 38	22 47	+ 1 13	3 42	3 16	11 59	20 16	20 42	17 03 51	6 55 01
9	5 06 46	22 53	+ 1 02	3 41	3 16	11 59	20 17	20 43	17 07 48	6 51 05
10	5 10 54	22 58	+ 0 50	3 41	3 15	11 59	20 18	20 44	17 11 44	6 47 09
11	5 15 03	23 03	+ 0 38	3 40	3 14	11 59	20 19	20 44	17 15 41	6 43 13
12	5 19 11	23 07	+ 0 26	3 40	3 14	12 00	20 19	20 45	17 19 37	6 39 17
13	5 23 20	23 11	+ 0 14	3 40	3 14	12 00	20 20	20 46	17 23 34	6 35 21
14	5 27 29	23 14	+ 0 01	3 40	3 13	12 00	20 21	20 47	17 27 31	6 31 25
15	5 31 38	23 17	- 0 11	3 39	3 13	12 00	20 21	20 48	17 31 27	6 27 29
16	5 35 48	23 20	- 0 24	3 39	3 13	12 01	20 22	20 48	17 35 24	6 23 33
17	5 39 57	23 22	- 0 37	3 39	3 13	12 01	20 22	20 49	17 39 20	6 19 37
18	5 44 06	23 24	- 0 50	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 23	20 49	17 43 17	6 15 42
19	5 48 16	23 25	- 1 03	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 23	20 50	17 47 13	6 11 46
20	5 52 25	23 26	- 1 16	3 39	3 13	12 01	20 23	20 50	17 51 10	6 07 50
21	5 56 35	23 27	- 1 29	3 39	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 50	17 55 06	6 03 54
22	6 00 44	23 27	- 1 42	3 39	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 50	17 59 03	5 59 58
23	6 04 54	23 26	- 1 54	3 40	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 51	18 03 00	5 56 02
24	6 09 03	23 26	- 2 07	3 40	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 51	18 06 56	5 52 06
25	6 13 13	23 25	- 2 20	3 40	3 14	12 02	20 24	20 51	18 10 53	5 48 10
26	6 17 23	23 23	- 2 33	3 41	3 14	12 03	20 24	20 51	18 14 49	5 44 14
27	6 21 31	23 21	- 2 46	3 41	3 15	12 03	20 24	20 50	18 18 45	5 40 18
28	6 25 40	23 19	- 2 58	3 42	3 15	12 03	20 24	20 50	18 22 42	5 36 22
29	6 29 49	23 16	- 3 10	3 42	3 16	12 03	20 24	20 50	18 26 39	5 32 26
30	6 33 58	23 13	- 3 23	3 43	3 17	12 03	20 24	20 50	18 30 35	5 28 31

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat. °	June 1			June 11			June 21			June 30		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	47	117	T.A.N.	48	125	T.A.N.	49	128	T.A.N.	49	125	T.A.N.
56	58	T.A.N.	T.A.N.	61	T.A.N.	T.A.N.	63	T.A.N.	T.A.N.	62	T.A.N.	T.A.N.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation.

VENUS is a magnificent evening star, magnitude -3.5, visible in the W.N.W. sky after sunset. The thin crescent Moon passes 2° N. of Venus on the evening of the 6th. During the second week of the month Venus passes south of the Twins, Castor and Pollux.

MARS is unsuitably placed for observation.

JUPITER is still a splendid evening star, magnitude -1.9; by the end of the month it is not visible after midnight. Eclipses and shadow transits of the Galilean satellites of Jupiter are mentioned on page 147.

SATURN is unsuitably placed for observation for the first part of the month. Towards the end of the month it may be glimpsed as a morning star, magnitude +0.5, low above the eastern horizon before civil twilight commences.

THE MOON													(G.M.T.)	
Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set		
									52°	56°		52°	56°	
									h m	°	'	°	°	d
1	1 54	+16.1	57.7	15.7	227	75	11	26.4	1 53	3 38	9 37	17 42	18 03	
2	2 47	+21.0	57.2	15.6	240	82	5	27.4	2 12	4 50	10 29	19 05	19 33	
3	3 42	+24.7	56.7	15.4	252	97	2	28.4	2 37	5 08	11 22	20 23	20 57	
4	4 38	+27.1	56.2	15.3	264	159	0	29.4	3 12	5 37	12 17	21 29	22 07	
5	5 35	+28.1	55.6	15.2	276	244	1	0.9	4 01	6 23	13 12	22 20	22 56	
6	6 32	+27.6	55.2	15.0	289	263	4	1.9	5 02	7 47	14 06	22 56	23 26	
7	7 26	+25.7	54.8	14.9	301	273	8	2.9	6 13	9 43	14 56	23 21	23 45	
8	8 17	+22.7	54.4	14.8	313	280	14	3.9	7 27	11 04	15 43	23 39	23 57	
9	9 05	+18.7	54.2	14.8	325	285	22	4.9	8 41	12 24	16 26	23 53	..	
10	9 51	+14.1	54.2	14.8	338	289	30	5.9	9 53	13 42	17 07	..	0 06	
11	10 34	+ 8.9	54.3	14.8	350	292	39	6.9	11 04	14 59	17 47	0 04	0 12	
12	11 17	+ 3.4	54.6	14.9	..	293	48	7.9	12 15	16 14	18 27	0 14	0 17	
13	11 59	- 2.3	55.0	15.0	14	293	58	8.9	13 27	17 32	19 08	0 24	0 22	
14	12 43	- 8.0	55.6	15.2	26	292	68	9.9	14 42	18 52	19 50	0 34	0 27	
15	13 29	-13.5	56.3	15.4	39	289	77	10.9	16 01	20 18	20 37	0 46	0 34	
16	14 19	-18.7	57.2	15.6	51	285	85	11.9	17 25	21 49	21 29	1 01	0 43	
17	15 13	-23.1	58.0	15.8	63	278	92	12.9	18 51	23 23	22 26	1 22	0 57	
18	16 13	-26.3	58.8	16.0	75	267	97	13.9	20 11	24 49	23 28	1 54	1 21	
19	17 16	-27.9	59.5	16.2	87	240	99	14.9	21 35	26 15	..	2 42	2 04	
20	18 22	-27.7	60.0	16.4	100	..	100	15.9	22 02	27 33	0 32	3 52	3 14	
21	19 27	-25.6	60.3	16.4	112	91	97	16.9	22 32	28 56	1 36	5 18	4 48	
22	20 29	-21.7	60.4	16.5	124	80	91	17.9	22 54	29 09	2 36	6 52	6 30	
23	21 27	-16.5	60.2	16.4	136	73	84	18.9	23 09	29 19	3 32	8 25	8 11	
24	22 22	-10.3	59.9	16.3	148	69	74	19.9	23 22	29 26	4 24	9 54	9 47	
25	23 13	- 3.8	59.4	16.2	161	67	63	20.9	23 34	29 32	5 12	11 20	11 19	
26	0 03	+ 2.9	58.8	16.0	173	66	52	21.9	23 46	29 39	5 59	12 44	12 49	
27	0 52	+ 9.2	58.2	15.9	185	68	41	22.9	..	29 47	6 46	14 07	14 18	
28	1 42	+15.0	57.6	15.7	197	71	30	23.9	0 00	29 57	7 34	15 30	15 48	
29	2 34	+20.0	57.0	15.5	210	75	21	24.9	0 17	..	8 24	16 52	17 18	
30	3 27	+24.0	56.5	15.4	222	81	13	25.9	0 39	0 13	9 16	18 10	18 43	

MERCURY ♀

(G.M.T.)

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Transit				
														h m	h m	h m	h m
														h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 01	13.2	9	30	10 24	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	16	4 08	18.7	6	60	10 34	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation				
4	3 10	14.0	9	35	10 22		19	4 28	20.0	6	68	10 42					
7	3 22	15.0	9	41	10 22		22	4 50	21.3	6	76	10 52					
10	3 35	16.1	7	47	10 24		25	5 13	22.5	6	83	11 05					
13	3 51	17.4	7	54	10 28		28	5 39	23.4	5	90	11 19					
16	4 08	18.7	6	60	10 34		31	6 07	24.0	5	95	11 35					

VENUS ♀

(G.M.T.)

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Transit		
						52°	56°								h m	h m
						h m	h m								h m	h m
1	6 50	24.7	12	84	14 14	21 57	22 16	1	5 56	24.4	4	-	13 19	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation		
6	7 16	24.1	13	83	14 21	21 59	22 18	6	6 11	24.4	4	-	13 14			
11	7 42	23.3	13	81	14 27	21 59	22 17	11	6 25	24.3	4	-	13 09			
16	8 07	22.2	13	80	14 32	21 57	22 14	16	6 40	24.1	4	-	13 04			
21	8 31	20.9	14	78	14 37	21 54	22 09	21	6 54	23.9	4	-	12 58			
26	8 56	19.3	14	76	14 41	21 49	22 02	26	7 08	23.6	4	-	12 53			
31	9 19	17.6	14	75	14 45	21 43	21 54	31	7 22	23.2	4	-	12 47			

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

(G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 49	8 07	3 59	8 16	3 50	8 19	3 47	8 26	3 35	8 32	3 41	8 49	3 55	8 48
2	3 49	8 08	3 59	8 17	3 50	8 20	3 46	8 27	3 34	8 33	3 40	8 50	3 54	8 49
3	3 48	8 09	3 58	8 18	3 49	8 21	3 45	8 29	3 33	8 35	3 39	8 52	3 53	8 51
4	3 47	8 10	3 57	8 19	3 48	8 22	3 45	8 30	3 33	8 36	3 38	8 53	3 53	8 52
5	3 46	8 11	3 56	8 20	3 47	8 23	3 44	8 31	3 32	8 37	3 37	8 54	3 52	8 53
6	3 46	8 12	3 56	8 21	3 47	8 24	3 43	8 32	3 31	8 38	3 36	8 55	3 51	8 54
7	3 45	8 13	3 55	8 22	3 46	8 25	3 42	8 33	3 30	8 39	3 35	8 56	3 50	8 55
8	3 45	8 14	3 55	8 23	3 46	8 26	3 42	8 34	3 29	8 41	3 34	8 57	3 50	8 56
9	3 44	8 14	3 54	8 24	3 45	8 27	3 41	8 35	3 29	8 42	3 34	8 59	3 49	8 57
10	3 44	8 15	3 54	8 25	3 45	8 28	3 41	8 36	3 28	8 43	3 33	9 00	3 49	8 58
11	3 43	8 16	3 53	8 26	3 44	8 29	3 40	8 36	3 27	8 43	3 32	9 00	3 48	8 58
12	3 43	8 17	3 53	8 26	3 44	8 29	3 40	8 37	3 27	8 44	3 32	9 01	3 48	8 59
13	3 43	8 17	3 53	8 27	3 44	8 30	3 40	8 38	3 27	8 45	3 32	9 02	3 48	9 00
14	3 43	8 18	3 53	8 28	3 44	8 31	3 39	8 39	3 26	8 46	3 31	9 03	3 47	9 01
15	3 42	8 18	3 52	8 28	3 43	8 31	3 39	8 39	3 26	8 46	3 31	9 04	3 47	9 01
16	3 42	8 19	3 52	8 29	3 43	8 32	3 39	8 40	3 26	8 47	3 31	9 04	3 47	9 02
17	3 42	8 19	3 52	8 29	3 43	8 32	3 39	8 40	3 26	8 47	3 31	9 05	3 47	9 02
18	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 41	3 26	8 48	3 30	9 05	3 47	9 03
19	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 41	3 26	8 48	3 30	9 06	3 47	9 03
20	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
21	3 42	8 21	3 52	8 31	3 43	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
22	3 42	8 21	3 52	8 31	3 43	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
23	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 07	3 47	9 04
24	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 31	9 07	3 48	9 04
25	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 32	9 07	3 48	9 04
26	3 44	8 21	3 54	8 31	3 45	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 32	9 07	3 48	9 04
27	3 44	8 21	3 54	8 31	3 45	8 34	3 41	8 42	3 28	8 49	3 33	9 06	3 49	9 04
28	3 45	8 21	3 55	8 31	3 46	8 34	3 41	8 42	3 28	8 49	3 33	9 06	3 49	9 04
29	3 45	8 21	3 55	8 31	3 46	8 34	3 42	8 42	3 29	8 49	3 34	9 06	3 50	9 04
30	3 46	8 21	3 56	8 31	3 47	8 34	3 43	8 42	3 30	8 49	3 35	9 06	3 51	9 04

JUPITER ♃

(G.M.T.)

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high W.		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	Observation
				52°	56°				
				h m	h m				
1	13 42	9° 0	21 02	1 44	1 32	2 56	14° 5	10 18	Saturn is too close to the Sun for observation
11	13 40	8° 9	20 20	1 03	0 52	3 01	14° 9	9 43	
21	13 39	8° 9	19 40	0 23	0 12	3 05	15° 1	8 09	
31	13 39	8° 9	19 01	23 40	23 29	3 09	15° 4	6 33	

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 41"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 38" and 14".

URANUS ♅

(G.M.T.)

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	h m				h m	h m
1	12 18.5	1 12	19 39	0 31	0 23	15 49.7	18 17	23 09	0 09	1 34
11	12 18.2	1 11	18 59	23 47	23 39	15 48.6	18 14	21 29	1 29	0 54
21	12 18.3	1 13	18 20	23 08	23 00	15 47.6	18 11	21 49	0 49	0 14
31	12 18.8	1 16	17 41	22 29	22 21	15 46.8	18 09	21 09	0 09	23 31

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Week	DAY OF	 <i>Julius Caesar, formerly Quintilis, 5th month (from March).</i> <i>Sun's Longitude 120° Ω 23<sup>1</sup> 07<sup>h</sup></i>	
2	Th.	Sir Alec Douglas-Home b. 1903. Tchekov d. 1904		
3	F.	Joel Chandler Harris d. 1908		
4	S.	INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A. (1776)		
5	S.	6th Sunday after Trinity. M. Pompidou b. 1911		
6	M.	Edward VI d. 1553. Sedgemoor 1685		
7	Tu.	Sheridan d. 1816. Sir A. Conan-Doyle d. 1930		
8	W.	Sir Henry Raeburn d. 1823. Alec Waugh b. 1898		
9	Th.	Edward Heath b. 1916. Sir A. Cadogan d. 1968		
10	F.	Lord Fisher d. 1920. Albert Chevalier d. 1923		
11	S.	Oudenarde 1708. Paul Nash d. 1946		
12	S.	7th Sunday after Trinity		
13	M.	Sir Kenneth Clark b. 1903. Sir Alec Rose b. 1908		
14	Tu.	FÊTE NATIONALE, FRANCE		
15	W.	St. Swithin's Day. Massacre of Cawnpore 1857		
16	Th.	Lord Plumer d. 1932. Hilaire Belloc d. 1953		
17	F.	Whistler d. 1903. Sir Alfred Munnings d. 1959		
18	S.	Watteau d. 1721. Jane Austen d. 1847		
19	S.	8th Sunday after Trinity. John Bratby b. 1928		
20	M.	Andrew Lang d. 1912. Marconi d. 1937		
21	Tu.	First man landed on Moon, 1969		
22	W.	St. Mary Magdalen. Salamanca 1812		
23	Th.	General Grant d. 1885. Cordell Hull d. 1955		
24	F.	Capt. Matthew Webb d. 1883. Harold Raymond		
25	S.	St. James. Blériot's Channel Flight 1909 [b. 1887		
26	S.	9th Sunday after Trinity. Ld. Thorneycroft b. 1909		
27	M.	Hilaire Belloc b. 1870**. Korean Truce signed 1953		
28	Tu.	J. S. Bach d. 1750. Bismarek d. 1898		
29	W.	Schumann d. 1856. Joseph Grimond b. 1913		
30	Th.	Thomas Gray d. 1771. Walter Pater d. 1894		
31	F.	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END		

(G.M.T.)

PHENOMENA  
 July 4<sup>d</sup> Aphelion (152,000,000 kilometres).  
 6<sup>d</sup> 23<sup>h</sup> Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.  
 7<sup>d</sup> 05<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 0° 9' N.  
 12<sup>d</sup> 14<sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 6° N.  
 27<sup>d</sup> 01<sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 8° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
June	1	24	June	15	23
July	1	22	July	16	21
Aug.	1	20	Aug.	16	19

Ursa Minor, Draco, Corona, Hercules, Lyra, Serpens, Ophiuchus, Libra, Scorpius and Sagittarius.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

	d	h		d	h
2	11		19	15	
5	07		22	12	
8	04		25	09	
11	01		28	06	
13	22		31	03	
16	19				

(G.M.T.)

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
● New Moon	3	15	18
) First Quarter	11	19	43
○ Full Moon	18	19	59
( Last Quarter	25	11	00
Apogee (405,610 kilometres)	7	12	
Perigee (358,930 " )	19	11	
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node	1	336°	

MONTHLY NOTES

- July 1. Special Session for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.  
 3. Dog Days begin (end Aug. 15).  
 5. Dividends due. Tynwald Day, Isle of Man.  
 8. Midsummer Fire Insurances to be paid.  
 13. Bank and General Holiday, Northern Ireland.  
 15. Latest date for receiving corrections for next year's "WHITAKER."  
 NATIONAL DAYS.—July 1, Canada; Burundi; Rwanda; 4, United States; 5, Venezuela; 6, Malawi; 9, Argentina; 11, Mongolia; 14, France; Iraq; 18, Spain; 20, Colombia; 21, Belgium; 22, Poland; 23, Ethiopia; U.A.R.; 26, Liberia; 28, Peru.  
 \*\* Centenary

Day	(G.M.T.)			THE SUN				s.d. 15'8			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries (G.M.T.)
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set					
				52°	56°		52°	56°				
h m s	° ' "	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s		
1	6 38 07	23 09	- 3 35	3 43	3 17	12 04	20 23	20 49	18 34 32	5 24 35		
2	6 42 15	23 05	- 3 46	3 44	3 18	12 04	20 23	20 49	18 38 29	5 20 39		
3	6 46 23	23 01	- 3 58	3 45	3 19	12 04	20 22	20 48	18 42 25	5 16 43		
4	6 50 31	22 56	- 4 09	3 46	3 20	12 04	20 22	20 48	18 46 22	5 12 47		
5	6 54 38	22 51	- 4 20	3 46	3 21	12 04	20 22	20 47	18 50 18	5 08 51		
6	6 58 45	22 45	- 4 31	3 47	3 22	12 05	20 21	20 46	18 54 15	5 04 55		
7	7 02 52	22 40	- 4 41	3 48	3 23	12 05	20 20	20 46	18 58 11	5 00 59		
8	7 06 58	22 33	- 4 51	3 49	3 24	12 05	20 20	20 45	19 02 08	4 57 03		
9	7 11 04	22 26	- 5 00	3 50	3 25	12 05	20 19	20 45	19 06 04	4 53 07		
10	7 15 10	22 19	- 5 09	3 51	3 26	12 05	20 18	20 44	19 10 01	4 49 11		
11	7 19 15	22 12	- 5 18	3 52	3 28	12 05	20 18	20 42	19 13 58	4 45 16		
12	7 23 20	22 04	- 5 26	3 53	3 29	12 05	20 17	20 41	19 17 54	4 41 20		
13	7 27 24	21 56	- 5 33	3 54	3 30	12 06	20 16	20 40	19 21 51	4 37 24		
14	7 31 28	21 47	- 5 41	3 55	3 32	12 06	20 15	20 39	19 25 47	4 33 28		
15	7 35 31	21 38	- 5 47	3 57	3 33	12 06	20 14	20 37	19 29 44	4 29 32		
16	7 39 34	21 28	- 5 53	3 58	3 35	12 06	20 13	20 36	19 33 40	4 25 36		
17	7 43 36	21 19	- 5 59	3 59	3 36	12 06	20 12	20 35	19 37 37	4 21 40		
18	7 47 38	21 09	- 6 04	4 00	3 38	12 06	20 11	20 33	19 41 34	4 17 44		
19	7 51 39	20 58	- 6 09	4 02	3 39	12 06	20 10	20 32	19 45 30	4 13 48		
20	7 55 39	20 47	- 6 13	4 03	3 41	12 06	20 09	20 30	19 49 27	4 09 52		
21	7 59 39	20 36	- 6 16	4 04	3 43	12 06	20 07	20 29	19 53 23	4 05 56		
22	8 03 39	20 25	- 6 19	4 06	3 44	12 06	20 06	20 27	19 57 20	4 02 00		
23	8 07 38	20 13	- 6 22	4 07	3 46	12 06	20 05	20 26	20 01 16	3 58 05		
24	8 11 36	20 00	- 6 24	4 08	3 48	12 06	20 04	20 24	20 05 13	3 54 09		
25	8 15 34	19 48	- 6 25	4 10	3 49	12 06	20 03	20 22	20 09 09	3 50 13		
26	8 19 31	19 35	- 6 26	4 11	3 51	12 06	20 02	20 21	20 13 06	3 46 17		
27	8 23 28	19 22	- 6 26	4 12	3 53	12 06	19 59	20 19	20 17 03	3 42 21		
28	8 27 24	19 08	- 6 25	4 14	3 54	12 06	19 58	20 17	20 20 59	3 38 25		
29	8 31 21	18 54	- 6 24	4 16	3 56	12 06	19 56	20 15	20 24 56	3 34 29		
30	8 35 15	18 40	- 6 23	4 17	3 58	12 06	19 55	20 13	20 28 52	3 30 33		
31	8 39 09	18 26	- 6 20	4 19	4 00	12 06	19 53	20 11	20 32 49	3 26 37		

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	July 1			July 11			July 21			July 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	48	124	T.A.N.	46	116	T.A.N.	44	107	T.A.N.	41	98	180
56	61	T.A.N.	T.A.N.	58	T.A.N.	T.A.N.	53	144	T.A.N.	49	122	T.A.N.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation, superior conjunction occurring on the 6th.

VENUS is still a magnificent evening star, magnitude -3.6, visible in the western sky after sunset. The crescent Moon will be near on the evenings of the 6th and 7th. On the 11th Venus passes 1° N. of Regulus.

MARS is unsuitably placed for observation.

JUPITER is a splendid evening star, magnitude -1.7. It is moving slowly eastwards in Virgo. The Moon passes 6° S. of Jupiter on the 12th.

SATURN is a morning star, magnitude +0.5, and by the end of the month it is visible low above the eastern horizon by midnight. Saturn is in Aries. On the morning of the 27th the Moon passes 8° N. of Saturn.

THE MOON															(G.M.T.)	
Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set				
									52°	56°		52°	56°			
									h m	°		h m	°			
1	4 23	+26.7	56.0	15.2	234	89	7	26.9	1 11	0 37	10 10	19	19 57			
2	5 19	+28.0	55.5	15.1	246	100	3	27.9	1 54	1 16	11 05	20 15	20 52			
3	6 15	+27.8	55.1	15.0	259	123	1	28.9	2 51	2 14	11 59	20 56	21 28			
4	7 10	+26.3	54.7	14.9	271	234	0	0.4	3 59	2 27	12 50	21 24	21 58			
5	8 02	+23.6	54.4	14.8	283	271	■	1.4	5 12	4 47	13 38	21 45	22 04			
6	8 51	+19.8	54.2	14.8	295	281	5	2.4	6 26	6 08	14 22	22 00	22 14			
7	9 37	+15.3	54.1	14.7	308	287	10	3.4	7 39	7 27	15 04	22 11	22 21			
8	10 21	+10.3	54.1	14.7	320	291	16	4.4	8 51	8 43	15 44	22 22	22 26			
9	11 04	+4.9	54.2	14.8	332	293	24	5.4	10 01	9 59	16 24	22 31	22 31			
10	11 46	-0.7	54.5	14.9	344	294	33	6.4	11 11	11 14	17 03	22 41	22 36			
11	12 28	-6.3	55.0	15.0	356	294	42	7.4	12 24	12 32	17 44	22 51	22 41			
12	13 13	-11.8	55.6	15.1	9	292	52	8.4	13 39	13 53	18 28	23 05	22 49			
13	14 00	-17.0	56.3	15.3	21	289	62	9.4	14 59	15 20	19 16	23 22	23 00			
14	14 52	-21.6	57.2	15.6	33	285	72	10.4	16 23	16 52	20 09	23 48	23 18			
15	15 48	-25.3	58.1	15.8	45	279	81	11.4	17 45	18 21	21 08	..	23 50			
16	16 49	-27.6	59.0	16.1	58	271	89	12.4	18 58	19 37	22 11	■ 27	..			
17	17 54	-28.1	59.9	16.3	70	261	95	13.4	19 53	20 28	23 16	1 26	0 46			
18	19 00	-26.7	60.5	16.5	82	246	99	14.4	20 31	20 58	..	2 45	2 11			
19	20 04	-23.4	61.0	16.6	94	130	100	15.4	20 56	21 15	0 19	4 19	3 53			
20	21 05	-18.5	61.1	16.6	106	79	98	16.4	21 14	21 26	1 19	5 55	5 38			
21	22 03	-12.5	60.9	16.6	119	70	93	17.4	21 29	21 34	2 14	7 30	7 20			
22	■ 57	-5.8	60.5	16.5	131	67	86	18.4	21 41	21 41	3 06	9 00	8 57			
23	23 48	+1.1	59.8	16.3	143	65	76	19.4	21 53	21 48	3 55	10 27	10 31			
24	■ 39	+7.8	59.1	16.1	155	66	66	20.4	22 07	21 55	4 43	11 53	12 02			
25	1 30	+13.9	58.2	15.9	167	68	55	21.4	■ 23	22 05	5 31	■ 17	13 34			
26	2 21	+19.1	57.5	15.7	180	72	44	22.4	■ 43	22 18	6 21	14 41	15 05			
27	3 15	+23.4	56.7	15.5	192	77	34	23.4	23 11	22 40	7 13	16 01	16 32			
28	■ 10	+26.3	56.1	15.3	204	83	24	24.4	23 51	23 14	8 06	17 13	17 50			
29	5 06	+27.9	55.5	15.1	216	89	16	25.4	..	..	9 00	18 13	18 51			
30	6 02	+28.1	55.0	15.0	228	97	10	26.4	0 43	0 05	9 54	18 57	19 32			
31	6 56	+26.9	54.6	14.9	241	104	5	27.4	1 48	1 14	10 46	19 28	19 57			

MERCURY ♀

(G.M.T.)

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	
	h m	°	''		h m		h m	°	''		h m	
1	6 07	24.0	5	95	11 35	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	16	■ 24	21.2	5	93	12 53
2	6 35	24.2	5	99	11 52		19	■ 48	19.7	5	89	13 05
7	7 04	24.0	5	99	12 08		22	9 10	18.0	5	85	13 15
10	7 32	23.4	5	98	■ 25		25	9 31	16.2	6	81	13 23
13	7 59	22.5	5	96	12 40		28	9 50	14.2	6	77	13 31
16	■ 24	21.2	5	93	12 53		31	10 08	12.3	6	73	13 36

VENUS ♀

(G.M.T.)

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit
	h m	°	''		h m	52° 56°		h m	°	''		h m
1	9 19	17.6	14	75	14 45	21 43 21 54	1	7 22	23.2	4	-	12 47
11	10 04	13.5	15	71	14 50	21 26 21 33	6	7 36	22.7	4	-	12 41
16	10 26	11.3	16	69	14 52	21 16 21 21	11	7 50	22.1	4	-	12 35
21	10 47	9.0	17	68	14 53	21 05 21 08	16	■ 04	21.5	4	-	12 29
26	11 07	6.6	17	66	14 54	20 53 20 55	21	■ 17	20.9	4	-	12 23
31	11 27	4.1	18	64	14 54	20 41 20 40	26	8 30	20.1	4	-	12 17
							31	8 44	19.3	4	-	12 10

Mars is too close to the Sun for observation

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

(G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 46	8 21	3 56	8 30	3 47	8 33	3 43	8 41	3 30	8 48	3 35	9 05	3 51	9 03
2	3 47	8 20	3 57	8 30	3 48	8 33	3 44	8 41	3 31	8 48	3 36	9 05	3 52	9 03
3	3 48	8 20	3 58	8 29	3 49	8 32	3 45	8 40	3 32	8 47	3 37	9 04	3 53	9 02
4	3 49	8 20	3 59	8 29	3 50	8 32	3 46	8 40	3 33	8 47	3 38	9 04	3 54	9 02
5	3 49	8 20	3 59	8 29	3 50	8 32	3 47	8 39	3 34	8 46	3 39	9 03	3 55	9 01
6	3 50	8 19	4 00	8 28	3 51	8 31	3 48	8 39	3 35	8 45	3 40	9 03	3 56	9 01
7	3 51	8 18	4 01	8 27	3 52	8 30	3 49	8 38	3 36	8 45	3 41	9 02	3 57	9 00
8	3 52	8 18	4 02	8 27	3 53	8 30	3 50	8 38	3 37	8 44	3 42	9 01	3 58	9 00
9	3 53	8 17	4 03	8 26	3 54	8 29	3 51	8 37	3 38	8 43	3 43	9 00	3 59	8 59
10	3 54	8 16	4 04	8 25	3 55	8 28	3 52	8 36	3 39	8 42	3 44	8 59	4 00	8 58
11	3 55	8 16	4 05	8 25	3 56	8 28	3 53	8 35	3 41	8 41	3 46	8 58	4 01	8 57
12	3 56	8 15	4 06	8 24	3 57	8 27	3 54	8 34	3 42	8 40	3 47	8 57	4 02	8 56
13	3 57	8 14	4 07	8 23	3 58	8 26	3 55	8 33	3 43	8 39	3 48	8 56	4 03	8 55
14	3 58	8 13	4 08	8 22	3 59	8 25	3 56	8 32	3 44	8 38	3 50	8 55	4 04	8 54
15	3 59	8 12	4 10	8 22	4 01	8 24	3 58	8 31	3 46	8 37	3 51	8 53	4 06	8 53
16	4 00	8 11	4 11	8 21	4 02	8 23	3 59	8 30	3 47	8 36	3 53	8 52	4 07	8 52
17	4 01	8 10	4 12	8 20	4 03	8 22	4 00	8 29	3 48	8 35	3 54	8 51	4 08	8 51
18	4 03	8 09	4 13	8 19	4 05	8 21	4 02	8 28	3 50	8 33	3 56	8 49	4 10	8 49
19	4 04	8 08	4 15	8 18	4 06	8 19	4 03	8 26	3 51	8 32	3 57	8 48	4 11	8 48
20	4 05	8 07	4 16	8 17	4 08	8 18	4 05	8 25	3 53	8 30	3 59	8 46	4 13	8 46
21	4 06	8 05	4 17	8 15	4 09	8 17	4 06	8 24	3 55	8 29	4 01	8 45	4 15	8 45
22	4 08	8 04	4 18	8 14	4 11	8 15	4 08	8 23	3 56	8 27	4 02	8 43	4 16	8 43
23	4 09	8 03	4 20	8 13	4 12	8 14	4 09	8 21	3 58	8 26	4 04	8 42	4 18	8 42
24	4 10	8 02	4 21	8 12	4 13	8 13	4 10	8 20	4 00	8 24	4 06	8 40	4 20	8 40
25	4 12	8 00	4 22	8 10	4 15	8 11	4 12	8 18	4 01	8 23	4 07	8 38	4 21	8 39
26	4 13	7 59	4 24	8 09	4 16	8 10	4 13	8 17	4 03	8 21	4 09	8 37	4 23	8 37
27	4 14	7 57	4 25	8 07	4 17	8 08	4 14	8 15	4 04	8 19	4 11	8 35	4 24	8 35
28	4 16	7 56	4 26	8 06	4 19	8 07	4 16	8 14	4 06	8 18	4 12	8 33	4 26	8 34
29	4 18	7 54	4 28	8 04	4 21	8 05	4 18	8 12	4 08	8 16	4 14	8 31	4 28	8 32
30	4 19	7 53	4 29	8 03	4 22	8 04	4 19	8 10	4 09	8 14	4 16	8 29	4 29	8 30
31	4 21	7 51	4 31	8 01	4 24	8 02	4 21	8 09	4 11	8 12	4 18	8 27	4 31	8 29

JUPITER ♃

(G.M.T.)

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high W.		R.A.	Dec.	5° high E.		Transit
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
				h m	h m			h m	h m	
1	13 39	8.9	19 01	23 40	23 29	3 09	15.4	1 47	1 37	7 33
11	13 40	9.1	18 23	23 01	22 49	3 13	15.6	1 10	1 00	7 58
21	13 43	9.4	17 47	22 23	22 11	3 16	15.8	0 33	0 23	7 22
31	13 46	9.7	17 11	21 45	21 32	3 19	16.0	23 52	23 42	6 45

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 37"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 39" and 15".

URANUS ♅

(G.M.T.)

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	h m				h m	h m
1	12 18.8	1 16	17 41	21 29	22 21	15 46.8	18 09	21 09	0 09	23 31
11	12 19.5	1 21	17 03	21 50	21 42	15 46.0	18 07	20 29	23 25	22 51
21	12 20.6	1 28	16 25	21 11	21 03	15 45.5	18 06	19 49	22 46	22 11
31	12 21.9	1 37	15 47	20 32	20 24	15 45.2	18 06	19 09	22 06	21 32

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF	Month	Week	Event
			 <b>Julius Caesar Augustus,</b> formerly <i>Sextilis</i> , 6th month (from March). <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 150° $\cap$ 23 <sup>d</sup> 14 <sup>h</sup> 
1	S.		Queen Anne d. 1714. Minden 1759
2	S.		10th Sunday after Trinity. Sir A. Bliss b. 1891
3	M.		Grinling Gibbons d. 1721. Joseph Conrad d. 1924
4	Tu.		QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER BORN 1900
5	W.		Hans Christian Andersen d. 1875
6	Th.		Transfiguration. Visct. Slim b. 1891
7	F.		Sir Rabindranath Tagore d. 1941
8	S.		George Canning d. 1827. Visct. Cobham b. 1909
9	S.		11th Sunday after Trinity. Massine b. 1896
10	M.		Sir Arthur Porritt b. 1900
11	Tu.		Andrew Carnegie d. 1919. Sir W. Watson d. 1935
12	W.		William Blake d. 1827. George Stephenson d. 1848
13	Th.		Sir Basil Spence b. 1907. H. G. Wells d. 1946
14	F.		Richard Jefferies d. 1887
15	S.		PRINCESS ANNE BORN 1950
16	S.		12th Sunday after Trinity
17	M.		Frederick the Great d. 1786. Balzac d. 1850
18	Tu.		Basil Cameron b. 1884. W. H. Hudson d. 1922
19	W.		Visct. Haldane d. 1928. Diaghilev d. 1929
20	Th.		Trotsky assassinated 1940
21	F.		PRINCESS MARGARET BORN 1930
22	S.		Bosworth Field 1485. Michael Collins d. 1922
23	S.		13th Sunday after Trinity. William Wallace d. 1305
24	M.		St. Bartholomew. Thomas Chatterton d. 1770**
25	Tu.		Faraday d. 1867. Paris liberated 1944
26	W.		Ralph Vaughan Williams d. 1958
27	Th.		Lyndon B. Johnson b. 1908. Princess Marina d.
28	F.		Leigh Hunt d. 1859. Gen. Botha d. 1919 [1968
29	S.		Lord Casey b. 1890. Vicki Baum d. 1960
30	S.		14th Sunday after Trinity. Denis Healey b. 1917
31	M.		Sir Bernard Lovell b. 1913. Dr. G. P. Gooch d. 1968

(G.M.T.)

PHENOMENA

August 2<sup>d</sup> 12<sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Sun.  
 4<sup>d</sup> 13<sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with the Moon.  
 Mercury 0° 5' N.  
 6<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon.  
 Venus 3° N.  
 9<sup>d</sup> 02<sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon.  
 Jupiter 6° N.  
 16<sup>d</sup> 15<sup>h</sup> Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (27°)  
 17<sup>d</sup> 03<sup>h</sup> Partial eclipse of the Moon. See p. 148.  
 23<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon.  
 Saturn 8° S.  
 31<sup>d</sup> 22<sup>h</sup> Annular eclipse of the Sun. See p. 148.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h	d	h	
July	1	24	July	16	23
Aug.	1	22	Aug.	16	21
Sept.	1	20	Sept.	15	19

Draco, Hercules, Lyra, Cygnus, Sagitta, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Aquila and Sagittarius.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

	d	h	d	h
	3	00	20	04
	5	20	23	01
	■	17	25	22
	11	14	28	19
	14	11	31	16
	17	08		

PHASES OF THE MOON

(G.M.T.)

	d	h	m
● New Moon.....	2	05	58
) First Quarter.....	10	08	50
○ Full Moon.....	17	03	15
( Last Quarter.....	23	20	34
● New Moon.....	31	22	■

d h  
 Apogee (406,360 kilometres) 3 ■  
 Perigee (357,050 " ) 17 07  
 Apogee (406,440 " ) 31 01  
 Mean Longitude of Ascending Node ■ August 1, 334°.

MONTHLY NOTES

- August 1. Lammas. Scottish Term Day.  
 5. Oyster season opens.  
 11. Half-Quarter Day, Eng. and W.  
 12. Grouse shooting begins.  
 31. Bank and General Holiday, Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.

NATIONAL DAYS.—Aug. 1, Switzerland; Dahomey; 6, Bolivia; 7, Ivory Coast; 9, Singapore; 10, Ecuador; 15, Korea; 17, Gaboon; Indonesia; 23, Rumania; 25, Uruguay; 31, Malaysia; Trinidad and Tobago.

\*\* Centenary

Day	(G.M.T.)			THE SUN		s.d. 15'8			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries (G.M.T.)
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set			
				52°	56°		52°	56°		
1	8 43 03	18 11	- 6 18	4 20	4 02	12 06	19 51	20 09	20 36 45	3 00 41
2	8 46 56	17 56	- 6 14	4 21	4 04	12 06	19 50	20 07	20 40 42	3 18 45
3	8 50 49	17 41	- 6 10	4 23	4 06	12 06	19 48	20 05	20 44 38	3 14 50
4	8 54 40	17 25	- 6 06	4 25	4 07	12 06	19 46	20 03	20 48 35	3 10 54
5	8 58 32	17 09	- 6 00	4 26	4 09	12 06	19 45	20 01	20 52 32	3 06 58
6	9 02 22	16 53	- 5 54	4 28	4 11	12 06	19 43	19 59	20 56 28	3 03 02
7	9 06 13	16 36	- 5 48	4 30	4 13	12 06	19 41	19 57	21 00 25	2 59 06
8	9 10 02	16 20	- 5 41	4 31	4 15	12 06	19 39	19 55	21 04 21	2 55 10
9	9 13 51	16 03	- 5 33	4 33	4 17	12 05	19 37	19 52	21 08 18	2 51 14
10	9 17 39	15 45	- 5 25	4 34	4 19	12 05	19 35	19 50	21 12 14	2 47 18
11	9 21 27	15 28	- 5 16	4 36	4 21	12 05	19 33	19 48	21 16 11	2 43 22
12	9 25 14	15 10	- 5 07	4 38	4 23	12 05	19 32	19 46	21 20 07	2 39 26
13	9 29 01	14 52	- 4 57	4 39	4 25	12 05	19 30	19 44	21 24 04	2 35 30
14	9 32 47	14 34	- 4 46	4 41	4 27	12 05	19 28	19 41	21 28 01	2 31 35
15	9 36 32	14 15	- 4 35	4 42	4 29	12 04	19 26	19 39	21 31 57	2 27 39
16	9 40 17	13 57	- 4 23	4 44	4 31	12 04	19 24	19 37	21 35 54	2 23 43
17	9 44 01	13 38	- 4 11	4 46	4 33	12 04	19 22	19 34	21 39 50	2 19 47
18	9 47 45	13 19	- 3 58	4 47	4 35	12 04	19 20	19 32	21 43 47	2 15 51
19	9 51 28	12 59	- 3 45	4 49	4 37	12 04	19 18	19 29	21 47 43	2 11 55
20	9 55 11	12 40	- 3 31	4 50	4 39	12 03	19 15	19 27	21 51 40	2 07 59
21	9 58 53	12 20	- 3 17	4 52	4 41	12 03	19 13	19 24	21 55 36	2 04 03
22	10 02 35	12 00	- 3 02	4 54	4 43	12 03	19 11	19 22	21 59 33	2 00 07
23	10 06 17	11 40	- 2 47	4 55	4 44	12 03	19 09	19 20	22 03 30	1 56 11
24	10 09 58	11 20	- 2 32	4 57	4 46	12 02	19 07	19 17	22 07 26	1 52 15
25	10 13 38	10 59	- 2 16	4 59	4 48	12 02	19 05	19 15	22 11 23	1 48 20
26	10 17 18	10 38	- 2 00	5 00	4 50	12 02	19 03	19 12	22 15 19	1 44 24
27	10 20 58	10 18	- 1 43	5 02	4 52	12 02	19 00	19 10	22 19 16	1 40 28
28	10 24 38	9 57	- 1 25	5 04	4 54	12 01	18 58	19 07	22 23 12	1 36 32
29	10 28 17	9 35	- 1 08	5 05	4 56	12 01	18 56	19 05	22 27 09	1 32 36
30	10 31 56	9 14	- 0 50	5 07	4 58	12 01	18 54	19 03	22 31 05	1 28 40
31	10 35 34	8 53	- 0 32	5 08	5 00	12 00	18 52	18 59	22 35 02	1 24 44

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat. °	Aug. 11			Aug. 12			Aug. 21			Aug. 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	41	97	177	39	89	153	37	83	138	35	79	127
56	48	120	T.A.N.	45	106	205	42	96	166	40	89	147

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation.

VENUS is a magnificent evening star, magnitude -3.8, visible in the W.S.W. sky after sunset. Although approaching greatest elongation, the duration of evening visibility is already shortening due to the rapid southward movement of the planet. The crescent Moon is near on the evenings of the 5th and 6th. Venus passes only 0°.2 S. of Spica on the 31st.

MARS is unsuitably placed for observation, conjunction occurring on the 2nd.

JUPITER is an evening star, magnitude -1.5. The period of observation is shortening as the planet draws nearer to the Sun and by the end of the

month it will be difficult to detect, low above the W.S.W. horizon at the end of civil twilight.

SATURN is a morning star, magnitude +0.4, situated on the borders of Aries and Taurus.

ECLIPSE. A partial eclipse of the Moon, visible from the British Isles, occurs on the 17th. See page 148 for details.

ECLIPSE. An annular eclipse of the Sun occurs on Aug. 31-Sept. 1. See page 148 for details.

METEORS. The maximum of the famous Perseid meteor shower occurs on the night of the 11th-12th. During the late evening the radiant gets higher in the N.E. so the Moon will be sinking in the S.W. and thus conditions for observation improve as the night wears on.

THE MOON

(G.M.T.)

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
									h m	°	'	"	°
1	7 49	+24.4	54.3	14.8	253	114	■	28.4	3 00	2 32	11 34	19 51	20 13
2	8 38	+20.9	54.1	14.7	265	145	◊	29.4	4 14	3 53	12 20	20 07	20 23
3	9 25	+16.6	54.0	14.7	277	279	■	0.8	5 27	5 13	13 03	20 20	20 30
4	10 09	+11.6	54.0	14.7	290	290	3	1.8	6 39	6 30	13 43	20 30	20 36
5	10 52	+6.3	54.0	14.7	302	294	7	2.8	7 50	7 46	14 23	20 40	20 41
6	11 34	+0.7	54.2	14.8	314	296	12	3.8	9 00	9 01	15 02	20 49	20 45
7	12 16	-4.9	54.5	14.8	326	296	19	4.8	10 11	10 17	15 41	20 59	20 51
8	13 00	-10.4	54.9	15.0	339	295	27	5.8	11 24	11 36	16 23	21 11	20 57
9	13 45	-15.6	55.5	15.1	351	292	36	6.8	12 41	12 59	17 09	21 26	21 06
10	14 34	-20.3	56.2	15.3	3	289	46	7.8	14 01	14 26	17 58	21 47	21 20
11	15 27	-24.2	57.0	15.5	15	284	57	8.8	15 22	15 55	18 53	22 18	21 44
12	16 25	-27.0	57.9	15.8	28	277	67	9.8	16 38	17 17	19 53	23 06	22 27
13	17 27	-28.2	58.9	16.0	40	270	77	10.8	17 40	18 18	20 55	..	23 36
14	18 31	-27.6	59.8	16.3	52	262	86	11.8	18 25	18 57	21 59	0 14	..
15	19 36	-25.2	60.6	16.5	64	255	93	12.8	18 56	19 19	23 00	1 41	1 10
16	20 38	-20.9	61.1	16.7	76	247	98	13.8	19 17	19 33	23 58	3 16	2 55
17	21 38	-15.2	61.4	16.7	88	224	100	14.8	19 34	19 42	..	4 54	4 40
18	22 34	-8.6	61.3	16.7	101	67	99	15.8	19 47	19 50	0 52	6 28	6 20
19	23 28	-1.6	60.9	16.6	113	63	95	16.8	20 00	19 56	1 44	8 00	8 00
20	0 20	+5.4	60.3	16.4	125	63	88	17.8	20 13	20 04	2 34	9 29	9 36
21	13	+12.0	59.4	16.2	137	65	79	18.8	20 28	20 12	3 24	10 57	11 11
22	2 06	+17.7	58.5	15.9	149	68	70	19.8	20 47	20 25	4 15	12 24	12 45
23	3 00	+22.4	57.6	15.7	162	73	59	20.8	21 13	20 43	5 07	13 48	14 16
24	3 56	+25.8	56.7	15.5	174	78	49	21.8	21 49	21 13	6 01	15 04	15 40
25	4 52	+27.7	55.9	15.2	186	85	38	22.8	22 37	21 59	6 56	16 09	16 47
26	5 48	+28.2	55.3	15.1	198	91	29	23.8	23 39	23 03	7 50	16 58	17 34
27	6 44	+27.3	54.8	14.9	210	97	20	24.8	..	..	8 42	17 33	18 03
28	7 36	+25.1	54.4	14.8	223	103	13	25.8	0 49	0 19	9 32	17 57	18 21
29	8 26	+21.9	54.2	14.8	235	108	7	26.8	2 02	1 39	10 18	18 15	18 33
30	9 14	+17.7	54.0	14.7	247	112	3	27.8	3 16	3 00	11 02	18 28	18 41
31	9 59	+12.9	54.0	14.7	259	113	■	28.8	4 29	4 18	11 43	18 39	18 47

MERCURY ☿

(G.M.T.)

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
	h m	°	"		h m		h m	°	"		h m
1	10 14	11.6	6	72	13 38	16	11 21	+2.3	7	52	13 44
4	10 30	9.6	6	68	13 42	19	11 30	+0.7	8	47	13 42
7	10 44	7.7	6	64	13 44	22	11 37	-0.7	8	42	13 37
10	10 58	5.8	7	60	13 46	25	11 43	-1.8	8	36	13 30
13	11 10	4.0	7	56	13 46	28	11 46	-2.6	9	29	13 21
16	11 21	2.3	7	52	13 44	31	11 46	-3.0	9	23	13 09

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

VENUS ♀

(G.M.T.)

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
	h m	°	"		h m	52° 56°		h m	°	"		h m
1	11 31	+3.6	18	63	14 54	20 38 20 37	6	8 46	19.1	4	-	12 09
6	11 51	+1.1	19	61	14 54	20 25 20 22	11	9 12	17.4	4	-	11 55
11	12 10	-1.4	19	59	14 53	20 11 20 07	16	9 25	16.4	4	-	11 48
16	12 29	-3.9	21	57	14 52	19 57 19 50	21	9 37	15.4	4	-	11 41
21	12 47	-6.3	22	54	14 51	19 43 19 34	26	9 50	14.4	4	-	11 34
26	13 05	-8.8	23	52	14 50	19 28 19 16	31	10 02	13.3	4	-	11 26
31	13 23	-11.1	24	49	14 48	19 12 18 58						

Mars is too close to the Sun for observation

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

(G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1	4 22	7 49	4 32	7 59	4 25	8 00	4 23	8 07	4 13	8 10	4 20	8 25	4 33	8 27
2	4 24	7 48	4 34	7 58	4 27	7 59	4 24	8 05	4 15	8 08	4 22	8 23	4 34	8 25
3	4 25	7 46	4 35	7 56	4 28	7 57	4 26	8 03	4 17	8 06	4 24	8 21	4 36	8 23
4	4 27	7 44	4 37	7 54	4 30	7 55	4 28	8 01	4 18	8 04	4 25	8 19	4 38	8 21
5	4 28	7 43	4 38	7 53	4 31	7 54	4 29	7 59	4 20	8 04	4 27	8 17	4 39	8 19
6	4 30	7 41	4 40	7 51	4 33	7 52	4 31	7 57	4 22	8 00	4 29	8 15	4 41	8 17
7	4 32	7 39	4 42	7 49	4 35	7 50	4 33	7 55	4 24	7 58	4 31	8 13	4 43	8 15
8	4 33	7 37	4 43	7 47	4 36	7 48	4 35	7 53	4 26	7 56	4 33	8 11	4 45	8 13
9	4 35	7 36	4 45	7 45	4 38	7 46	4 36	7 51	4 27	7 54	4 35	8 08	4 47	8 10
10	4 36	7 34	4 46	7 43	4 39	7 44	4 38	7 49	4 29	7 52	4 37	8 06	4 49	8 08
11	4 38	7 32	4 48	7 41	4 41	7 42	4 40	7 47	4 31	7 50	4 39	8 04	4 51	8 06
12	4 40	7 30	4 50	7 40	4 43	7 40	4 42	7 45	4 33	7 48	4 41	8 02	4 53	8 04
13	4 41	7 29	4 51	7 38	4 44	7 38	4 43	7 43	4 35	7 46	4 43	8 00	4 54	8 02
14	4 42	7 27	4 52	7 36	4 46	7 36	4 45	7 41	4 37	7 43	4 45	7 57	4 56	8 00
15	4 44	7 25	4 54	7 34	4 48	7 34	4 47	7 39	4 39	7 41	4 47	7 55	4 58	7 58
16	4 46	7 23	4 56	7 32	4 50	7 32	4 49	7 37	4 41	7 39	4 49	7 53	5 00	7 56
17	4 47	7 21	4 57	7 30	4 52	7 30	4 51	7 35	4 43	7 37	4 51	7 51	5 02	7 54
18	4 48	7 19	4 58	7 28	4 53	7 28	4 52	7 33	4 44	7 34	4 52	7 48	5 03	7 51
19	4 50	7 17	5 00	7 26	4 55	7 26	4 54	7 31	4 46	7 32	4 54	7 46	5 05	7 49
20	4 52	7 14	5 02	7 24	4 56	7 23	4 55	7 29	4 48	7 30	4 56	7 44	5 07	7 47
21	4 53	7 12	5 03	7 22	4 58	7 21	4 57	7 26	4 50	7 27	4 58	7 41	5 09	7 44
22	4 55	7 10	5 05	7 20	5 00	7 19	4 59	7 24	4 52	7 25	5 00	7 39	5 10	7 42
23	4 56	7 08	5 06	7 18	5 01	7 17	5 00	7 22	4 53	7 23	5 01	7 37	5 12	7 40
24	4 58	7 06	5 08	7 16	5 03	7 15	5 02	7 20	4 55	7 20	5 03	7 34	5 14	7 38
25	5 00	7 04	5 10	7 14	5 05	7 13	5 04	7 17	4 57	7 18	5 05	7 32	5 16	7 35
26	5 01	7 01	5 11	7 11	5 06	7 10	5 06	7 15	4 59	7 15	5 07	7 29	5 18	7 33
27	5 03	6 59	5 13	7 09	5 08	7 08	5 07	7 13	5 01	7 13	5 09	7 27	5 19	7 31
28	5 05	6 57	5 15	7 07	5 10	7 06	5 09	7 10	5 03	7 10	5 11	7 24	5 21	7 28
29	5 06	6 55	5 16	7 05	5 12	7 04	5 11	7 08	5 05	7 08	5 13	7 22	5 23	7 26
30	5 08	6 53	5 18	7 03	5 13	7 02	5 13	7 06	5 07	7 06	5 15	7 19	5 25	7 23
31	5 09	6 51	5 19	7 01	5 14	7 00	5 14	7 03	5 08	7 03	5 17	7 16	5 27	7 20

JUPITER ♃

(G.M.T.)

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high W.		R.A.	Dec.	5° high E.		Transit
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
1	13 46	9° 8'	17 07	21 41	21 29	19	16° 0'	23 48	23 38	6 41
11	13 51	10° 2'	16 32	21 03	20 50	3 21	16° 1'	23 10	23 00	8 04
21	13 56	10° 7'	15 58	20 26	20 13	3 23	16° 1'	22 32	22 22	5 26
31	14 02	11° 3'	15 25	19 50	19 35	3 23	16° 1'	21 53	21 43	4 47

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 34"; of Saturn 18". Diameters of Saturn's rings 41" and 16".

URANUS ♅

(G.M.T.)

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West	
							52°	56°
1	12 22° 0'	11° 38'	15 43	15 45° 2'	18 06'	19 05	22 02	21 28
11	12 23° 6'	11° 49'	15 05	15 45° 1'	18 06'	18 26	21 23	20 48
21	12 25° 5'	12° 01'	14 28	15 45° 2'	18 07'	17 47	20 43	20 09
31	12 27° 5'	12° 14'	13 50	15 45° 5'	18 09'	17 08	20 04	19 30

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Uranus is too close to the Sun for observation

Month	Week	DAY OF	Septem (seven), 7th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar.	
				
1	Tu.	Sir Richard Steele d. 1729. W. W. Jacobs d. 1943	<i>Sun's Longitude</i> $180^\circ \approx 23^\circ 11'$	
2	W.	Fire of London 1666. Omdurman 1898		
3	Th.	Britain at War 1939. Brussels liberated 1944		
4	F.	Albert Schweitzer d. 1965		
5	S.	Louis XIV b. 1638		
6	S.	<b>15th Sunday after Trinity</b>		
7	M.	Queen Elizabeth I b. 1533. King Baudouin b. 1930		
8	Tu.	Richard Strauss d. 1949		
9	W.	Allied landing at Salerno 1943		
10	Th.	Terence O'Neill b. 1914		
11	F.	Malplaquet 1709. Sir Gerald Templer b. 1898		
12	S.	Maurice Chevalier b. 1888		
13	S.	<b>16th Sunday after Trinity.</b> Capture of Quebec 1759		
14	M.	Wellington d. 1852. Lord Cobbold b. 1904		
15	Tu.	Battle of Britain Day. Brunel d. 1859		
16	W.	Fire of Moscow 1812. John McCormack d. 1945		
17	Th.	James II d. 1701. Sir Francis Chichester b. 1901		
18	F.	Hazlitt d. 1830. Greta Garbo b. 1905		
19	S.	Poitiers 1356. Sir David Low d. 1963		
20	S.	<b>17th Sunday after Trinity.</b> Alma 1854		
21	M.	<b>St. Matthew.</b> Lord Constantine b. 1901		
22	Tu.	Boulogne reoccupied 1944		
23	W.	Wilkie Collins d. 1889. Visct. Morley d. 1923		
24	Th.	Sir A. P. Herbert b. 1890		
25	F.	Johann Strauss d. 1849		
26	S.	Pope Paul VI b. 1897. Bela Bartok d. 1945		
27	S.	<b>14th Sunday after Trinity.</b> Degas d. 1917		
28	M.	Louis Pasteur d. 1895		
29	Tu.	<b>St Michael and All Angels</b>		
30	W.	Lord Birkenhead d. 1930. Calais reoccupied 1944		

(G.M.T.)

PHENOMENA

September 1<sup>d</sup> 07<sup>h</sup> Venus at greatest eastern elongation (46°).  
 2<sup>d</sup> 11<sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 2° S.  
 5<sup>d</sup> 04<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 2° N.  
 5<sup>d</sup> 16<sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 6° N.  
 12<sup>d</sup> 18<sup>h</sup> Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.  
 14<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with Jupiter. Venus 5° S.  
 19<sup>d</sup> 18<sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 8° S.  
 20<sup>d</sup> 15<sup>h</sup> Pluto in conjunction with the Sun.  
 23<sup>d</sup> 11<sup>h</sup> Autumnal Equinox.  
 28<sup>d</sup> 14<sup>h</sup> Mercury at greatest western elongation (18°).  
 28<sup>d</sup> 23<sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° N.  
 29<sup>d</sup> 02<sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 3° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

d h	d h
Aug. 1 24	Aug. 16 23
Sept. 1 11	Sept. 15 21
Oct. 1 11	Oct. 16 17

Draco, Cepheus, Lyra, Cygnus, Vulpecula, Sagitta, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquila, Aquarius and Capricornus.

(G.M.T.)

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
☾ First Quarter .....	8 19 38
☉ Full Moon .....	15 11 10
☾ Last Quarter .....	22 09 42
☾ New Moon .....	30 14 32
	d h
Perigee (357,980 kilometres)	14 17
Apogee (405,870 " )	27 08
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on September 1, 332°.	

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d h	d h	d h	d h
3 12	9 06	15 00	20 14
6 09	12 03	17 21	23 17
			26 11
			29 08

MONTHLY NOTES

September 1. Partridge shooting begins. Salmon close-time begins.  
 15. Harvest Moon.  
 27. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.  
 29. Michaelmas. Quarter day. Lord Mayor of London elected.  
 NATIONAL DAYS.—Sept. 7, Brazil; 9, Bulgaria; 15, Costa Rica; El Salvador; Honduras; Nicaragua; 16, Mexico; 18, Chile; 21, Malta; 22, Mali; 23, Saudi Arabia.

Day	(G.M.T.)			THE SUN				s.d. 15'9			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries (G.M.T.)
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set					
				52°	56°		52°	56°				
h m s	° ' "	■ s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s			
1	10 39 12	+8 31	- 0 14	5 10	5 02	12 00	18 49	18 57	22 38 59	1 20 48		
2	10 42 50	+8 09	+ 0 05	5 12	5 04	12 00	18 47	18 54	22 42 55	1 16 52		
3	10 46 27	+7 47	+ 0 24	5 13	5 06	11 59	18 45	18 52	22 46 52	1 12 56		
4	10 50 04	+7 25	+ 0 44	5 15	5 08	11 59	18 42	18 49	22 50 48	1 09 00		
5	10 53 41	+7 03	+ 1 03	5 16	5 10	11 59	18 40	18 46	22 54 45	1 05 05		
6	10 57 18	+6 41	+ 1 23	5 18	5 12	11 58	18 38	18 44	22 58 41	1 01 09		
7	11 00 54	+6 19	+ 1 43	5 20	5 14	11 58	18 36	18 41	23 02 38	0 57 13		
8	11 04 31	+5 56	+ 2 04	5 21	5 16	11 58	18 33	18 39	23 06 34	0 53 17		
9	11 08 07	+5 34	+ 2 24	5 23	5 18	11 57	18 31	18 36	23 10 31	0 49 21		
10	11 11 42	+5 11	+ 2 45	5 25	5 20	11 57	18 28	18 33	23 14 28	0 45 25		
11	11 15 18	+4 48	+ 3 06	5 26	5 21	11 57	18 26	18 31	23 18 24	0 41 29		
12	11 18 54	+4 25	+ 3 27	5 28	5 24	11 56	18 24	18 28	23 22 21	0 37 33		
13	11 22 29	+4 03	+ 3 48	5 30	5 26	11 56	18 22	18 25	23 26 17	0 33 37		
14	11 26 04	+3 40	+ 4 09	5 31	5 28	11 56	18 19	18 23	23 30 14	0 29 41		
15	11 29 39	+3 17	+ 4 31	5 33	5 30	11 55	18 17	18 20	23 34 10	0 25 45		
16	11 33 15	+2 54	+ 4 52	5 35	5 32	11 55	18 15	18 17	23 38 07	0 21 50		
17	11 36 50	+2 30	+ 5 14	5 36	5 34	11 55	18 12	18 15	23 42 03	0 17 54		
18	11 40 25	+2 07	+ 5 35	5 38	5 36	11 54	18 10	18 12	23 46 00	0 13 58		
19	11 44 00	+1 44	+ 5 56	5 40	5 38	11 54	18 08	18 09	23 49 56	0 10 02		
20	11 47 35	+1 21	+ 6 18	5 41	5 39	11 54	18 05	18 07	23 53 53	0 06 06		
21	11 51 10	+0 57	+ 6 39	5 43	5 41	11 53	18 03	18 04	23 57 50	0 02 10		
22	11 54 46	+0 34	+ 7 00	5 44	5 43	11 53	18 00	18 01	23 58 14	0 01 46		
23	11 58 21	+0 11	+ 7 21	5 46	5 45	11 52	17 58	17 59	0 05 43	23 50 22		
24	12 01 57	-0 13	+ 7 42	5 48	5 47	11 52	17 56	17 56	0 09 39	23 46 26		
25	12 05 33	-0 36	+ 8 03	5 49	5 49	11 52	17 54	17 53	0 13 36	23 42 30		
26	12 09 08	-0 59	+ 8 24	5 51	5 51	11 51	17 51	17 51	0 17 32	23 38 35		
27	12 12 45	-1 23	+ 8 44	5 53	5 53	11 51	17 49	17 48	0 21 29	23 34 39		
28	12 16 21	-1 46	+ 9 05	5 54	5 55	11 51	17 46	17 45	0 25 26	23 30 43		
29	12 19 57	-2 10	+ 9 25	5 56	5 57	11 50	17 44	17 43	0 29 22	23 26 47		
30	12 23 34	-2 33	+ 9 44	5 58	5 59	11 50	17 42	17 40	0 33 19	23 22 51		

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	Sept. 11			Sept. 12			Sept. 13			Sept. 14		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	35	79	127	34	76	120	34	74	115	34	73	113
56	39	89	146	38	84	135	37	82	129	37	80	126

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY becomes morning star for the last ten days of the month, magnitude +1.5 to -0.5. It is visible above the eastern horizon around the beginning of civil twilight.

VENUS is a magnificent evening star, magnitude -4.2, low above the W.S.W. horizon after sunset. Although at greatest eastern elongation at the beginning of the month, the period of visibility is shortening rapidly and Venus gets too close to the Sun for observation shortly after the middle of the month. Venus passes 5° S. of Jupiter on the 14th.

MARS is unsuitably placed for observation at first but gradually becomes a difficult morning star,

magnitude +2.0, towards the end of the month.

JUPITER can only be detected with difficulty, low above the W.S.W. horizon at the end of civil twilight, for the first few days of the month. For the remainder of the month it is unsuitably placed for observation.

SATURN is a morning star, magnitude +0.3, almost stationary in the extreme western part of Taurus.

ZODIACAL LIGHT. The morning cone may be seen in the morning sky before twilight commences from the beginning of the month to the 14th and again after the 28th.

Day	THE MOON											(G.M.T.)			
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set			
									52°	56°		52°	56°		
h m	°	'	"	°	°	■	■	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m			
1	10 42	+ 7.7	54.0	14.7	272	325	■	0.1	5 40	5 34	12 22	18 49	18 52		
2	11 24	+ 2.1	54.1	14.7	284	301	■	1.1	6 50	6 49	13 02	18 58	18 56		
3	12 06	- 3.5	54.3	14.8	296	300	4	2.1	8 00	■ 05	13 41	19 08	19 01		
4	12 49	- 9.1	54.6	14.9	308	298	9	3.1	9 13	9 23	14 22	19 19	19 07		
5	13 34	- 14.4	55.0	15.0	321	296	15	4.1	10 28	10 44	15 06	19 33	19 15		
6	14 21	- 19.2	55.6	15.1	333	292	22	5.1	11 46	12 09	15 53	19 51	19 27		
7	15 12	- 23.3	56.2	15.3	345	288	31	6.1	13 05	13 36	16 45	20 18	19 47		
8	16 08	- 26.3	56.9	15.5	357	282	41	7.1	14 22	14 59	17 41	20 57	20 20		
9	17 06	- 28.0	57.7	15.7	9	275	52	8.1	15 28	16 07	18 41	21 55	21 15		
10	18 08	- 28.1	58.6	16.0	■	268	63	9.1	16 19	16 53	19 42	23 11	22 37		
11	19 11	- 26.3	59.4	16.2	34	261	73	10.1	16 54	17 21	20 42	..	..		
12	20 12	- 22.9	60.2	16.4	46	255	83	11.1	17 19	17 38	21 40	0 40	0 15		
13	21 12	- 17.9	60.8	16.6	58	251	91	12.1	17 37	17 49	22 36	2 15	1 58		
14	22 09	- 11.7	61.2	16.7	70	249	97	13.1	17 52	17 57	23 28	3 50	3 40		
15	23 04	- 4.8	61.2	16.7	83	257	100	14.1	18 05	18 05	..	5 23	5 ■		
16	23 57	+ 2.3	61.0	16.6	95	49	100	15.1	18 18	18 12	0 20	6 54	6 58		
17	0 50	+ 9.3	60.4	16.5	107	58	96	16.1	18 33	18 ■	1 11	8 25	■ 36		
18	1 44	+ 15.5	59.7	16.3	119	63	91	17.1	18 50	18 31	2 03	9 56	10 13		
19	2 40	+ 20.8	58.7	16.0	131	68	83	18.1	19 14	18 47	2 56	11 24	11 50		
20	3 37	+ 24.7	57.8	15.7	143	74	74	19.1	19 46	19 13	3 51	12 47	13 ■		
21	4 35	+ 27.2	56.9	15.5	156	80	64	20.1	20 31	19 53	4 48	13 58	14 36		
22	■ 32	+ 28.2	56.0	15.3	168	87	54	21.1	21 29	20 52	5 43	14 54	15 31		
23	6 29	+ 27.7	55.3	15.1	180	93	44	22.1	22 37	22 05	6 37	15 34	16 07		
24	7 23	+ 25.8	54.8	14.9	192	99	35	23.1	23 50	23 25	7 28	16 02	16 28		
25	■ 14	+ 22.8	54.4	14.8	204	104	26	24.1	..	..	■ 15	16 ■	16 42		
26	9 02	+ 18.8	54.1	14.8	217	108	18	25.1	■ 04	0 46	9 00	16 37	16 51		
27	9 47	+ 14.2	54.0	14.7	229	110	11	26.1	■ 17	2 04	9 42	16 48	16 57		
28	10 30	+ 9.1	54.1	14.7	241	111	6	27.1	3 28	3 21	10 22	16 59	17 03		
29	11 13	+ 3.6	54.2	14.8	253	109	■	28.1	4 39	4 37	11 01	17 08	17 08		
30	11 55	- 2.1	54.4	14.8	265	94	0	29.1	5 50	5 53	11 41	17 18	17 13		

MERCURY ♀											(G.M.T.)				
Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E.	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit
													52°	56°	
1	11 45	- 3.0	10	21	13 04	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	16	11 06	3.0	10	3	5 43	5 44	11 25
4	11 42	- 2.8	10	14	12 48			19	11 01	4.7	9	10	5 17	5 17	11 08
7	11 35	- 2.0	10	7	12 29			22	10 59	5.9	9	20	4 59	4 58	10 56
10	11 26	- 0.6	11	2	12 07			25	11 03	6.4	■	34	4 49	4 47	10 49
13	11 15	+ 1.1	10	1	11 46			28	11 12	6.2	7	47	4 48	4 46	10 47
16	11 06	+ 3.0	10	3	11 25			31	11 25	5.4	7	61	4 54	4 53	10 48

VENUS ♀						(G.M.T.)				MARS ♂						
Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E.		Transit
						52°	56°							h m	h m	
■	13 26	11.5	25	49	14 47	19 09	18 54	1	10 05	13.1	4	—	11 25	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	13 44	13.8	26	46	14 45	18 53	18 35	6	10 17	11.9	4	—	11 17			
11	14 00	15.9	28	43	14 42	18 37	18 16	11	10 29	10.8	4	—	11 10			
16	14 17	17.8	30	40	14 38	18 20	17 56	16	10 41	9.6	4	—	11 02			
21	14 32	19.6	32	37	14 33	18 02	17 35	21	10 53	8.4	4	—	10 54			
26	14 46	21.2	34	33	14 28	17 44	17 13	26	11 05	7.2	4	—	10 46			
31	14 59	22.6	37	30	14 ■	17 25	16 50	31	11 16	5.9	4	—	10 38			

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

(G.M.T.)

Day	SUNRISE AND SUNSET													
	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 11	6 48	5 21	6 58	5 16	6 57	5 16	7 01	5 10	7 01	5 19	7 14	5 29	7 18
2	5 13	6 46	5 23	6 56	5 18	6 55	5 18	6 58	5 12	6 58	5 21	7 11	5 31	7 15
3	5 14	6 44	5 24	6 54	5 19	6 53	5 20	6 56	5 14	6 56	5 23	7 09	5 33	7 13
4	5 16	6 42	5 26	6 51	5 21	6 50	5 22	6 54	5 16	6 53	5 25	7 06	5 35	7 11
5	5 17	6 39	5 27	6 49	5 22	6 48	5 23	6 51	5 18	6 50	5 27	7 03	5 36	7 08
6	5 19	6 37	5 29	6 47	5 24	6 46	5 25	6 49	5 20	6 48	5 29	7 01	5 38	7 06
7	5 21	6 35	5 31	6 45	5 26	6 43	5 27	6 46	5 22	6 45	5 31	6 58	5 40	7 03
8	5 23	6 33	5 33	6 42	5 28	6 41	5 29	6 44	5 24	6 43	5 33	6 56	5 42	7 01
9	5 24	6 31	5 34	6 40	5 30	6 38	5 31	6 41	5 26	6 40	5 35	6 53	5 44	6 58
10	5 26	6 28	5 36	6 37	5 31	6 36	5 32	6 39	5 27	6 38	5 37	6 50	5 45	6 56
11	5 27	6 26	5 37	6 35	5 33	6 33	5 34	6 36	5 29	6 35	5 39	6 48	5 47	6 53
12	5 29	6 24	5 39	6 33	5 35	6 31	5 36	6 34	5 31	6 33	5 41	6 45	5 49	6 51
13	5 30	6 22	5 40	6 31	5 37	6 29	5 38	6 32	5 33	6 30	5 43	6 42	5 51	6 48
14	5 32	6 19	5 42	6 29	5 38	6 26	5 39	6 29	5 35	6 28	5 45	6 40	5 53	6 46
15	5 33	6 17	5 43	6 27	5 40	6 24	5 41	6 27	5 37	6 25	5 47	6 37	5 55	6 43
16	5 35	6 15	5 45	6 24	5 42	6 22	5 43	6 25	5 39	6 22	5 49	6 34	5 57	6 40
17	5 36	6 12	5 46	6 22	5 43	6 19	5 44	6 22	5 41	6 20	5 51	6 32	5 59	6 38
18	5 38	6 10	5 48	6 20	5 45	6 17	5 46	6 20	5 43	6 17	5 53	6 29	6 01	6 35
19	5 40	6 08	5 50	6 18	5 47	6 15	5 48	6 17	5 44	6 14	5 55	6 26	6 02	6 32
20	5 41	6 05	5 51	6 15	5 48	6 12	5 49	6 15	5 46	6 12	5 56	6 24	6 04	6 30
21	5 43	6 03	5 53	6 13	5 50	6 10	5 51	6 12	5 48	6 09	5 58	6 21	6 06	6 27
22	5 44	6 00	5 54	6 10	5 51	6 07	5 53	6 10	5 50	6 07	6 00	6 18	6 08	6 25
23	5 46	5 58	5 56	6 08	5 53	6 05	5 55	6 07	5 52	6 04	6 02	6 16	6 10	6 22
24	5 48	5 56	5 58	6 06	5 55	6 03	5 56	6 05	5 53	6 02	6 04	6 13	6 11	6 20
25	5 49	5 54	5 59	6 04	5 56	6 01	5 58	6 02	5 55	5 59	6 06	6 10	6 13	6 17
26	5 51	5 51	6 01	6 01	5 58	5 58	6 00	6 00	5 57	5 57	6 08	6 08	6 15	6 15
27	5 53	5 49	6 03	5 59	6 00	5 56	6 02	5 57	5 59	5 54	6 10	6 05	6 17	6 12
28	5 54	5 46	6 04	5 56	6 01	5 53	6 04	5 55	6 01	5 52	6 12	6 02	6 19	6 10
29	5 56	5 44	6 06	5 54	6 03	5 51	6 05	5 52	6 02	5 49	6 14	6 00	6 20	6 07
30	5 58	5 42	6 08	5 52	6 05	5 49	6 07	5 50	6 04	5 47	6 16	5 57	6 22	6 05

JUPITER ♃

(G.M.T.)

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high W.		R.A.	Dec.	5° high E.		Transit
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
				h m	h m			h m	h m	
1	14 03	11°4	15 21	19 46	19 32	3 23	16°1	21 49	21 39	4 44
11	14 09	12°0	14 49	19 09	18 55	3 23	16°1	21 10	21 00	4 04
21	14 16	12°6	14 17	18 33	18 18	3 22	16°0	20 30	20 20	3 24
31	14 24	13°3	13 45	17 58	17 41	3 21	15°9	19 50	19 40	2 43

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 32"; of Saturn 19". Diameters of Saturn's rings 44" and 17".

URANUS ♅

(G.M.T.)

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West	
								52°	56°
								h m	h m
1	12 27.7	2 16	13 47	Uranus is too close to the Sun for observation	15 45.6	18 09	17 04	20 00	19 26
11	12 29.8	2 30	13 09		15 46.2	18 11	16 25	19 21	18 47
21	12 32.1	2 44	12 32		15 46.9	18 14	15 47	18 42	18 07
31	12 34.4	2 59	11 55		15 47.9	18 18	15 08	18 03	17 28

Diameter 4".

Diameter 2".

DAY OF		 Octo (eight), 8th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. <i>Sun's Longitude 210° 11 23<sup>d</sup> 20<sup>h</sup></i>	
Month	Week		
1	Th.	MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	
2	F.	Graham Greene b. 1904	[1967
3	S.	Sir Arnold Bax d. 1953. Sir Malcolm Sargent d.	
4	S.	19th Sunday after Trinity. Rembrandt d. 1669	
5	M.	Offenbach d. 1880. Rio1 disaster 1930	
6	Tu.	Tennyson d. 1892. Thor Heyerdahl <sup>b</sup> b. 1914	
7	W.	Sir Hubert Parry d. 1918. Marie Lloyd d. 1922	
8	Th.	Pierre Trudeau b. 1919. Earl Attlee d. 1967	
9	F.	Sir Cyril Hinshelwood d. 1967. André Maurois d.	
10	S.	Sir Wilfred Grenfell d. 1940	[1967
11	S.	20th Sunday after Trinity. Camperdown 1797	
12	M.	Robert E. Lee d. 1870**. Christopher Soames b. 1920	
13	Tu.	Sir Henry Irving d. 1905. Sir Stanley Unwin d. 1968	
14	W.	James II b. 1633. Eamon de Valera b. 1882	
15	Th.	Lord Snow b. 1905	
16	F.	David Ben-Gurion b. 1886. Nuremberg Executions	
17	S.	Sir Philip Sidney d. 1586. Chopin d. 1849	[1946
18	S.	21st Sunday after Trinity. St. Luke	
19	M.	Swift d. 1745. Lord Rutherford d. 1937	
20	Tu.	Ulm 1805. Bud Flanagan d. 1968	
21	W.	TRAFALGAR DAY (1805)	
22	Th.	Viset. Thurso b. 1890. Lord Carson d. 1935	
23	F.	Cézanne d. 1906. W. G. Grace d. 1915	
24	S.	Franz Lehar d. 1948	
25	S.	22nd Sunday after Trinity. Agincourt 1415	
26	M.	Hogarth d. 1764	
27	Tu.	Sir Oliver Leese b. 1894. W. M. Hughes d. 1952	
28	W.	St. Simon and St. Jude. John Locke d. 1704	
29	Th.	John Leech d. 1864. Wilfred Rhodes b. 1877	
30	F.	A. Bonar Law d. 1923. Dame Rose Macaulay d.	
31	S.	Hallowmas Eve. Ramon Navarro d. 1968	[1958

(G.M.T.)

PHENOMENA

October 2<sup>d</sup> 20<sup>h</sup> Uranus in conjunction with the Sun.  
 3<sup>d</sup> 08<sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon.  
 Jupiter 6° N.  
 4<sup>d</sup> 02<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon.  
 Venus 0° 7 S.  
 6<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>h</sup> Venus at greatest brilliancy.  
 17<sup>d</sup> 02<sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon.  
 Saturn 8° S.  
 27<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>h</sup> Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.  
 27<sup>d</sup> 20<sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 4° N.  
 31<sup>d</sup> 13<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon.  
 Venus 1° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near meridian at

	d h	d h
Sept. 11	24	Sept. 15 23
Oct. 1	22	Oct. 16 21
Nov. 11	21	Nov. 15 19

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Cygnus, Lacerta, Andromeda, Pegasus, Capricornus, Aquarius and Piscis Austrinus.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

■	h	d	h
■	05	19	■
■	01	22	06
■	7	25	03
■	10	19	28
■	13	16	30
■	16	13	21

(G.M.T.)

PHASES OF THE MOON

	■	h	■
☾ First Quarter	8	04	43
○ Full Moon	14	■	■
☾ Last Quarter	■	02	47
● New Moon	30	06	28

d h

Perigee (361,640 kilometres) 13 01  
 Apogee (404,940 " " ) 24 22

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node ■ October 1, 331°.

MONTHLY NOTES

- October 1. Jewish New Year (A.M. 5731). Pheasant shooting begins.
- 10. Yom Kippur (Jewish Day of Atonement).
- 12. Columbus Day, U.S.A.
- 14. Hunter's Moon. Michaelmas Fire Insurances must be paid.
- 31. Ramadân begins (A.H. 1390).

NATIONAL DAYS.—Oct. 1, China; Cyprus; Nigeria; 2, Guinea; 4, Lesotho; 9, Uganda; 14, Madagascar; 24, Zambia; 26, Iran; Turkey.

\*\* Centenary

Day	(G.M.T.)		THE SUN						Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries (G.M.T.)
	Right Ascension	Dec. —	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set			
				52°	56°		52°	56°		
h m s	° ' "	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s	
1	12 27 11	2 56	+10 04	5 59	6 01	11 50	17 40	17 38	0 37 15	23 18 55
2	12 30 48	3 20	+10 23	6 01	6 03	11 49	17 37	17 35	0 41 12	23 14 59
3	12 34 26	3 43	+10 42	6 03	6 05	11 49	17 35	17 32	0 45 08	23 11 03
4	12 38 04	4 06	+11 01	6 04	6 07	11 49	17 33	17 30	0 49 05	23 07 07
5	12 41 42	4 29	+11 19	6 06	6 09	11 49	17 30	17 27	0 53 01	23 03 11
6	12 45 20	4 52	+11 37	6 08	6 11	11 48	17 28	17 24	0 56 58	22 59 16
7	12 48 59	5 15	+11 55	6 09	6 13	11 48	17 26	17 22	1 00 54	22 55 20
8	12 52 39	5 38	+12 12	6 11	6 15	11 48	17 24	17 19	1 04 51	22 51 24
9	12 56 18	6 01	+12 29	6 13	6 17	11 47	17 21	17 17	1 08 48	22 47 28
10	12 59 58	6 24	+12 46	6 14	6 19	11 47	17 19	17 14	1 12 44	22 43 32
11	13 03 39	6 47	+13 03	6 16	6 21	11 47	17 17	17 12	1 16 41	22 39 36
12	13 07 20	7 09	+13 17	6 18	6 23	11 47	17 14	17 09	1 20 37	22 35 40
13	13 11 01	7 32	+13 32	6 20	6 25	11 46	17 12	17 07	1 24 34	22 31 44
14	13 14 43	7 54	+13 47	6 21	6 27	11 46	17 10	17 04	1 28 30	22 27 48
15	13 18 26	8 17	+14 01	6 23	6 29	11 46	17 08	17 01	1 32 27	22 23 52
16	13 22 09	8 39	+14 14	6 25	6 31	11 46	17 06	16 59	1 36 23	22 19 56
17	13 25 53	9 01	+14 27	6 27	6 33	11 45	17 04	16 56	1 40 20	22 16 01
18	13 29 37	9 23	+14 40	6 28	6 36	11 45	17 01	16 54	1 44 17	22 12 05
19	13 33 22	9 45	+14 51	6 30	6 38	11 45	16 59	16 52	1 48 13	22 08 09
20	13 37 07	10 07	+15 03	6 32	6 40	11 45	16 57	16 49	1 52 10	22 04 13
21	13 40 53	10 28	+15 13	6 34	6 42	11 45	16 55	16 47	1 56 06	22 00 17
22	13 44 40	10 50	+15 23	6 35	6 44	11 45	16 53	16 44	2 00 03	21 56 21
23	13 48 27	11 11	+15 32	6 37	6 46	11 44	16 51	16 42	2 03 59	21 52 25
24	13 52 16	11 32	+15 40	6 39	6 48	11 44	16 49	16 40	2 07 56	21 48 29
25	13 56 04	11 53	+15 48	6 41	6 50	11 44	16 47	16 37	2 11 52	21 44 33
26	13 59 54	12 14	+15 55	6 42	6 52	11 44	16 45	16 35	2 15 49	21 40 37
27	14 03 44	12 34	+16 01	6 44	6 54	11 44	16 43	16 32	2 19 46	21 36 41
28	14 07 35	12 54	+16 07	6 46	6 57	11 44	16 41	16 30	2 23 42	21 32 46
29	14 11 27	13 15	+16 11	6 48	6 59	11 44	16 39	16 28	2 27 39	21 28 50
30	14 15 20	13 34	+16 15	6 50	7 01	11 44	16 37	16 26	2 31 35	21 24 54
31	14 19 13	13 54	+16 19	6 51	7 03	11 44	16 35	16 23	2 35 32	21 20 58

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat. °	Oct. 10			Oct. 11			Oct. 21			Oct. 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	34	73	113	34	73	113	34	74	113	36	75	114
56	37	80	125	37	80	124	38	81	124	40	83	126

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation, superior conjunction occurring on the 27th.

VENUS is unsuitably placed for observation. Although its elongation from the Sun at the beginning of the month is 42°, its low declination (-23°) completely nullifies this effect, ■ seen from the attitude of the British Isles.

MARS ■ a morning star, magnitude +2.0, draw-

ing slowly away from the Sun, visible after about 04<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> low in the E.S.E. sky. The Moon is near Mars on the morning of the 27th and 28th.

JUPITER is unsuitably placed for observation.

SATURN is ■ morning star, though by the end of the month it is visible almost all night. Its magnitude is +0.1. Saturn is slowly retrograding in Aries. The gibbous Moon passes 8° N. of Saturn on the night of the 16th-17th.

THE MOON

(G.M.T.)

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
	h	m								52°	56°		h	m
	°	'								h	m		h	m
1	12	38	- 7.7	54.7	14.9	278	330	0	0.4	7 02	7 10	12 22	17 28	17 18
2	13	23	-13.1	55.0	15.0	290	306	2	1.4	7 16	7 31	13 05	17 41	17 26
3	14	10	-18.1	55.5	15.1	302	299	6	2.4	9 34	9 55	13 51	17 58	17 37
4	15	00	-22.3	55.9	15.1	314	293	11	3.4	10 53	11 21	14 42	18 11	17 53
5	15	54	-25.6	56.5	15.4	327	286	18	4.4	12 10	12 45	15 36	18 57	18 21
6	16	52	-27.6	57.0	15.5	339	279	27	5.4	13 19	13 58	16 34	19 47	19 08
7	17	52	-28.1	57.7	15.7	351	272	37	6.4	14 14	14 50	17 33	20 55	20 19
8	18	53	-26.9	58.3	15.9	3	265	48	7.4	14 53	15 23	18 32	22 18	21 49
9	19	53	-24.0	59.0	16.1	15	259	59	8.4	15 21	15 43	19 28	23 48	23 27
10	20	51	-19.7	59.6	16.2	28	254	70	9.4	15 41	15 56	20 23	..	..
11	21	47	-14.1	60.1	16.4	40	250	80	10.4	15 57	16 05	21 15	1 19	1 06
12	22	41	- 7.7	60.5	16.5	52	249	89	11.4	16 10	16 13	22 05	2 50	2 43
13	23	34	- 0.8	60.6	16.5	64	251	95	12.4	16 23	16 20	22 56	4 20	4 20
14	0	26	+ 6.2	60.5	16.5	76	261	99	13.4	16 37	16 28	23 47	5 50	5 56
15	1	20	+12.8	60.1	16.4	88	5	100	14.4	16 53	16 37	..	7 20	7 34
16	2	16	+18.6	59.5	16.2	101	54	98	15.4	17 14	16 51	0 41	8 51	9 12
17	3	13	+23.2	58.7	16.0	113	66	94	16.4	17 43	17 13	1 36	10 19	10 48
18	4	12	+26.3	57.8	15.8	125	74	87	17.4	18 23	17 47	2 34	11 38	12 14
19	5	11	+27.9	57.0	15.5	137	82	79	18.4	19 17	18 39	3 31	12 43	13 11
20	6	10	+27.8	56.1	15.3	149	89	70	19.4	20 23	19 49	4 27	13 30	14 04
21	7	05	+26.3	55.4	15.1	161	96	61	20.4	21 36	21 08	5 21	14 03	14 31
22	7	58	+23.6	54.9	14.9	173	101	51	21.4	22 50	22 29	6 10	14 26	14 48
23	8	47	+19.9	54.5	14.8	186	106	42	22.4	..	23 49	6 56	14 43	14 59
24	9	34	+15.5	54.2	14.8	198	109	32	23.4	03	..	7 39	14 56	15 06
25	10	18	+10.5	54.2	14.8	210	111	24	24.4	1 15	1 06	8 19	15 07	15 12
26	11	00	+ 5.1	54.2	14.8	222	112	16	25.4	2 26	2 22	8 59	15 16	15 18
27	11	43	- 0.5	54.4	14.8	234	111	10	26.4	3 36	3 37	9 38	15 26	15 23
28	12	25	- 6.1	54.8	14.9	247	107	5	27.4	4 48	4 54	10 19	15 37	15 28
29	13	10	-11.6	55.2	15.0	259	98	2	28.4	6 11	6 14	11 11	15 49	15 36
30	13	57	-16.7	55.6	15.2	271	56	0	29.4	7 19	7 37	11 48	16 05	15 45
31	14	47	-21.2	56.1	15.3	283	317	1	0.7	8 39	9 04	12 37	16 27	16 01

MERCURY ♀

(G.M.T.)

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit	Day	R.A.		Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
	h	m				52°	56°			h	m				
	°	'				h	m			h	m				
1	11	25	+5.4	7	61	4 54	4 53	10 48	16	12	55	4.1	5	96	11 19
4	11	41	+4.0	6	72	5 05	5 05	10 53	19	13	14	6.3	5	98	11 27
7	11	59	+2.3	6	81	5 21	5 21	10 59	22	13	32	8.5	5	99	11 33
10	12	17	+0.3	5	89	5 37	5 40	11 05	25	13	51	10.6	5	100	11 40
13	12	36	-1.9	5	93	5 55	6 00	11 12	28	14	10	12.6	5	100	11 47
16	12	55	-4.1	5	96	6 14	6 21	11 19	31	14	28	14.5	5	100	11 54

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

VENUS ♀

(G.M.T.)

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.		Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit
	h	m					52°	56°		h	m				h	m	
	°	'					h	m		h	m				h	m	
1	14	59	22.6	37	30	14 20	17 25	16 50	1	11	16	+5.9	4	99	4 41	4 40	10 38
6	15	09	23.8	40	26	14 11	17 06	16 27	6	11	28	+4.7	4	99	4 40	4 39	10 30
11	15	18	24.7	44	22	13 59	16 46	16 03	11	11	40	+3.4	4	99	4 38	4 39	10 22
16	15	23	25.3	47	17	13 45	16 25	15 40	16	11	51	+2.2	4	98	4 36	4 38	10 14
21	15	24	25.5	51	12	13 26	16 05	15 19	21	12	03	+0.9	4	98	4 35	4 38	10 06
26	15	22	25.2	55	8	13 04	15 46	15 02	26	12	15	-0.4	4	98	4 33	4 37	9 58
31	15	16	24.5	59	4	12 38	15 28	14 48	31	12	26	-1.7	4	98	4 32	4 37	9 50

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

(G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 59	5 40	6 09	5 50	6 06	5 47	6 09	5 48	6 06	5 45	6 18	5 55	6 24	6 03
2	6 01	5 37	6 11	5 47	6 08	5 44	6 11	5 45	6 08	5 42	6 20	5 52	6 26	6 00
3	6 03	5 35	6 13	5 45	6 10	5 42	6 13	5 43	6 10	5 39	6 22	5 49	6 28	5 57
4	6 04	5 33	6 14	5 43	6 11	5 40	6 14	5 41	6 12	5 37	6 24	5 47	6 30	5 55
5	6 06	5 31	6 16	5 41	6 13	5 37	6 16	5 38	6 14	5 34	6 26	5 44	6 32	5 52
6	6 08	5 29	6 17	5 39	6 15	5 35	6 18	5 36	6 16	5 31	6 28	5 41	6 34	5 49
7	6 09	5 26	6 19	5 36	6 16	5 33	6 19	5 34	6 18	5 29	6 30	5 39	6 36	5 47
8	6 11	5 24	6 20	5 34	6 18	5 30	6 21	5 31	6 20	5 26	6 32	5 36	6 38	5 44
9	6 13	5 22	6 22	5 32	6 20	5 28	6 23	5 29	6 22	5 24	6 34	5 34	6 40	5 42
10	6 14	5 20	6 23	5 30	6 21	5 26	6 25	5 27	6 24	5 22	6 36	5 31	6 42	5 40
11	6 16	5 18	6 25	5 28	6 24	5 23	6 27	5 24	6 26	5 19	6 38	5 29	6 44	5 37
12	6 18	5 15	6 27	5 25	6 25	5 21	6 28	5 22	6 27	5 17	6 40	5 26	6 45	5 35
13	6 19	5 13	6 29	5 23	6 27	5 19	6 30	5 20	6 29	5 15	6 42	5 24	6 47	5 33
14	6 21	5 11	6 30	5 21	6 29	5 16	6 32	5 17	6 31	5 12	6 44	5 21	6 49	5 30
15	6 22	5 09	6 32	5 19	6 31	5 14	6 34	5 15	6 33	5 10	6 46	5 19	6 51	5 28
16	6 24	5 07	6 34	5 17	6 33	5 12	6 36	5 10	6 35	5 07	6 48	5 16	6 53	5 25
17	6 26	5 05	6 36	5 15	6 35	5 10	6 38	5 10	6 37	5 04	6 50	5 13	6 55	5 23
18	6 27	5 03	6 37	5 12	6 36	5 07	6 40	5 08	6 40	5 02	6 53	5 11	6 57	5 21
19	6 29	5 00	6 39	5 10	6 38	5 05	6 42	5 06	6 42	5 00	6 55	5 09	6 59	5 19
20	6 31	4 58	6 41	5 08	6 40	5 03	6 44	5 03	6 44	4 57	6 57	5 06	7 01	5 16
21	6 33	4 56	6 43	5 06	6 42	5 01	6 46	5 01	6 46	4 55	6 59	5 04	7 03	5 14
22	6 34	4 54	6 44	5 04	6 43	4 59	6 47	4 59	6 47	4 53	7 01	5 01	7 05	5 11
23	6 36	4 52	6 46	5 02	6 45	4 57	6 49	4 56	6 49	4 50	7 03	4 59	7 07	5 09
24	6 38	4 50	6 48	5 00	6 47	4 55	6 51	4 54	6 51	4 48	7 05	4 57	7 09	5 07
25	6 40	4 48	6 50	4 58	6 49	4 53	6 53	4 52	6 53	4 46	7 07	4 54	7 11	5 04
26	6 41	4 46	6 51	4 56	6 50	4 51	6 55	4 50	6 55	4 44	7 09	4 52	7 13	5 02
27	6 43	4 44	6 53	4 54	6 52	4 49	6 57	4 48	6 57	4 41	7 11	4 49	7 15	5 00
28	6 45	4 42	6 55	4 52	6 54	4 47	6 59	4 46	7 00	4 39	7 14	4 47	7 17	4 58
29	6 47	4 40	6 57	4 50	6 56	4 45	7 01	4 44	7 02	4 37	7 16	4 45	7 19	4 56
30	6 49	4 38	6 59	4 48	6 58	4 43	7 03	4 42	7 04	4 35	7 18	4 43	7 21	4 54
31	6 51	4 36	7 00	4 46	6 59	4 41	7 04	4 40	7 06	4 33	7 20	4 41	7 23	4 52

JUPITER ♃

(G.M.T.)

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high W.		R.A.	Dec.	5° high E.		Transit
				52°				56°		
				h m	h m			h m	h m	
1	14 24	13°3	13 45	17 58	17 41	3 21	15°9	19 50	19 40	6 43
11	14 32	14°0	13 14	17 22	17 05	3 19	15°7	19 10	19 00	6 02
21	14 40	14°7	12 43	16 47	16 29	3 16	15°5	18 29	18 19	5 21
31	14 49	15°3	12 12	16 12	15 53	3 13	15°3	17 48	17 38	4 38

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 31"; of Saturn 20". Diameters of Saturn's rings 45" and 17".

URANUS ♅

(G.M.T.)

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	Uranus is too close to the Sun for observation		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation	
				h m	h m				h m	h m
1	12 34.4	2 59	11 55			15 47.9	18 18	15 08		
11	12 36.7	3 14	11 18			15 49.1	18 11	14 30		
21	12 39.0	3 29	10 41			15 50.3	18 26	13 52		
31	12 41.2	3 43	10 04			15 51.7	18 31	13 14		

Diameter 4".

Diameter 2".

Month	Day of Week	Calendar
		 <p><i>Novem</i> (nine), 9th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. Sun's Longitude <math>240^\circ \uparrow 22^d 17^h</math></p> 
1	S.	23rd Sunday after Trinity. All Saints
2	M.	All Souls' Day. G. B. Shaw d. 1950
3	Tu.	Matisse d. 1954
4	W.	Mendelssohn d. 1847. Sir John Dill d. 1944
5	Th.	Guy Fawkes Day (1605). Inkerman 1854
6	F.	Visct. Samuel b. 1870**. Michael Stewart b. 1906
7	S.	Sir G. Kneller d. 1723. Joan Sutherland b. 1926
8	S.	24th Sunday after Trinity. Tolstoy d. 1910.
9	M.	Edward VII b. 1841. Chaim Weizmann d. 1952
10	Tu.	Kemal Ataturk d. 1938
11	W.	ARMISTICE DAY (1918). Roy Jenkins b. 1920
12	Th.	Mrs Gaskell d. 1865. Tirpitz sunk 1944
13	F.	Francis Thompson d. 1907. Harriet Cohen d. 1967
14	S.	PRINCE OF WALES BORN (1948)
15	S.	25th Sunday after Trinity. Lord Chatfield d. 1967
16	M.	Gustavus Adolphus d. 1632. Clark Gable d. 1960
17	Tu.	Visct. Montgomery of Alamein b. 1887
18	W.	Proust d. 1922. Niels Bohr d. 1962
19	Th.	Charles I b. 1600. Schubert d. 1828
20	F.	QUEEN'S WEDDING DAY (1947)
21	S.	Voltaire b. 1694
22	S.	26th Sunday after Trinity. Gen. de Gaulle b. 1890
23	M.	Richard Hakluyt d. 1616. Sir Arthur Pinero d. 1934
24	Tu.	Clemenceau d. 1929. Lilian Baylis d. 1937
25	W.	Lord Devlin b. 1905. Dame Myra Hess d. 1965
26	Th.	Coventry Patmore d. 1896. Upton Sinclair d. 1968
27	F.	Dumas fils d. 1895. Eugene O'Neill d. 1952
28	S.	Visct. Simonds b. 1881. Enid Blyton d. 1968
29	S.	1st Sunday in Advent. Sir George Robey d. 1954
30	M.	St. Andrew. Lord Adrian b. 1889

(G.M.T.)

**PHENOMENA**  
November 9<sup>d</sup> 07<sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Sun.  
10<sup>d</sup> 09<sup>h</sup> Venus in inferior conjunction with the Sun.  
11<sup>d</sup> 23<sup>h</sup> Saturn at opposition.  
13<sup>d</sup> 09<sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 8° S.  
23<sup>d</sup> 08<sup>h</sup> Neptune in conjunction with the Sun.  
25<sup>d</sup> 17<sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 6° N.  
27<sup>d</sup> 00<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 5° N.  
27<sup>d</sup> 20<sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 6° N.  
30<sup>d</sup> 08<sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 2° N.

**CONSTELLATIONS**  
The following constellations are ■■■ the meridian at

d	h	■ ■ ■
Oct. 1 24		Oct. 16 23
Nov. 1 22		Nov. 15 21
Dec. 1 20		Dec. 16 19

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pegasus, Pisces, Aquarius and Cetus.

**MINIMA OF ALGOL**

d	h	d	h
2	18	17	02
5	14	19	22
11	11	22	19
11	08	25	16
14	05	28	13

(G.M.T.)

**PHASES OF THE MOON**

	d	h	m
) First Quarter	6	12	47
○ Full Moon	13	07	28
( Last Quarter	20	23	13
■ New Moon	28	21	14

	A	h
Perigee (367,020 kilometres)	9	20
Apogee (404,290 " )	21	18

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on November 1, 329°.

**MONTHLY NOTES**

- November 1. Halloween. a. Fox-hunting begins.
  - 8. Remembrance Sunday.
  - 11. Martinmas. Scottish Term Day. County Sheriffs, Eng. and W., for next year, nominated.
  - 14. Lord Mayor's Day.
  - 26. Thanksgiving Day, U.S.A.
  - 28. Removal Day, Scotland.
  - 29. Ramadân ends (A.H. 1390).
- NATIONAL DAYS.**—Nov. 1, Algeria; Vietnam; 3, Panama; 7, U.S.S.R.; 9, Cambodia; 11, Sweden; 22, Lebanon; 28, Mauritius; 29, Yugoslavia; 30, Scotland (see above).

\*\* Centenary.

Day	(G.M.T.)		THE SUN				s.d. 16'2				Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries (G.M.T.)
	Right Ascension		Dec.	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set				
	h	m s			52°	56°		52°	56°			
1	14	23 07	14 14	+16 21	6 53	7 05	11 44	16 33	16 21	■ 39 28	■ 17 02	
2	14	27 ■	14 33	+16 23	6 55	7 07	11 44	16 31	16 19	■ 43 25	21 13 06	
3	14	30 58	14 52	+16 23	6 57	7 09	11 44	16 30	16 17	■ 47 21	21 09 10	
4	14	34 54	15 11	+16 24	■ 59	7 11	11 44	16 28	16 15	■ 51 18	21 05 14	
5	14	38 52	15 29	+16 23	7 00	7 14	11 44	16 26	16 13	2 55 15	21 01 18	
6	14	42 50	15 48	+16 21	7 02	7 16	11 44	16 24	16 11	■ 59 11	20 57 22	
7	14	46 49	16 06	+16 19	7 04	7 18	11 44	16 23	16 09	3 03 08	20 53 26	
8	14	50 49	16 23	+16 16	7 06	7 20	11 44	16 21	16 07	3 07 04	20 49 31	
9	14	54 49	16 41	+16 12	7 08	7 22	11 44	16 19	16 05	3 11 01	■ 45 35	
10	14	58 50	16 58	+16 07	7 10	7 24	11 44	16 18	16 03	3 14 57	20 41 39	
11	15 02 53	17 15	+16 01	7 11	7 26	11 44	16 16	16 01	3 18 54	■ 37 43		
12	15 06 56	17 32	+15 55	7 13	7 28	11 44	16 14	15 59	3 22 50	20 33 47		
13	15 11 00	17 48	+15 47	7 15	7 30	11 44	16 13	15 57	3 26 47	20 29 51		
14	15 15 04	18 04	+15 39	7 17	7 33	11 44	16 11	15 55	■ 30 44	■ 25 55		
15	15 19 10	18 19	+15 30	7 18	7 35	11 45	16 10	15 54	3 34 40	20 21 59		
16	15 23 17	18 35	+15 20	7 20	7 37	11 45	16 09	15 52	■ 38 37	20 18 03		
17	15 27 24	18 50	+15 09	7 22	7 39	■ 45	16 07	15 50	3 42 33	■ 14 07		
18	15 31 32	19 05	+14 58	7 24	7 41	11 45	16 06	15 48	3 46 30	20 10 11		
19	15 35 41	19 19	+14 45	7 25	7 43	11 45	16 05	15 47	3 50 26	■ 06 15		
20	15 39 51	19 33	+14 32	7 27	7 45	11 46	16 03	15 45	3 54 23	20 ■ 20		
21	15 44 02	19 47	+14 18	7 29	7 47	11 46	16 02	15 44	3 58 19	19 58 24		
22	15 48 13	20 00	+14 03	7 30	7 49	11 46	16 01	15 42	4 02 16	19 54 28		
23	15 52 25	■ 13	+13 47	7 32	7 51	11 46	16 00	15 41	4 06 13	19 50 32		
24	15 56 39	20 25	+13 30	7 34	7 53	11 47	15 59	15 40	4 10 09	19 46 36		
25	16 00 53	20 38	+13 13	7 35	7 55	11 47	15 58	15 38	4 14 06	19 42 40		
26	16 05 07	20 49	+12 55	7 37	7 56	11 47	15 57	15 37	4 18 ■	19 38 44		
27	16 09 23	21 01	+12 36	7 38	7 58	11 48	15 56	15 36	4 21 59	19 34 48		
28	16 13 39	21 12	+12 16	7 40	■ 00	11 48	15 55	15 35	4 25 55	19 30 52		
29	16 17 56	21 22	+11 56	7 42	■ 02	11 48	15 54	15 34	4 29 52	19 26 56		
30	16 ■ 14	■ 33	+11 35	7 43	8 04	11 49	15 54	15 33	4 33 48	19 23 00		

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	Nov. 1			Nov. 11			Nov. 21			Nov. 30		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	36	75	115	37	78	117	38	80	120	39	82	123
56	40	84	127	41	87	130	43	90	134	45	93	137

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation.

VENUS is unsuitably placed for observation at first, inferior conjunction occurring on the 10th. However, by the middle of the month Venus becomes ■ morning star, its magnitude increasing from -3.3 to -4.2.

MARS is ■ morning star, magnitude +1.9, in the constellation of Virgo, passing 3° N. of Spica on

the 24th, and itself being overtaken by the Moon on the 25th.

JUPITER is unsuitably placed for observation, conjunction occurring on the 9th.

SATURN magnitude -0.1, is at opposition on the 11th and thus is available for observation throughout the hours of darkness. Saturn's largest satellite, Titan, magnitude +8.5, is visible in small telescopes. The Full Moon passes 8° N. of Saturn on the 13th.

THE MOON														(G.M.T.)	
Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set			
									5°	56°		5°	56°		
	h m	°	'	'	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m		
1	15 41	-24.8	56.6	15.4	295	296	3	1.7	9 58	10 31	13 31	16 59	16 25		
2	16 38	-27.1	57.1	15.6	308	286	■	2.7	11 11	11 48	14 29	17 45	17 07		
3	17 38	-27.9	57.6	15.7	320	277	15	3.7	12 10	12 47	15 28	18 48	18 11		
4	18 39	-27.1	58.0	15.8	332	269	23	4.7	12 53	13 25	16 26	20 06	19 35		
5	19 39	-24.6	58.4	15.9	344	262	33	5.7	13 24	13 48	17 23	21 32	21 ■		
6	20 37	-20.7	58.8	16.0	356	256	44	6.7	13 46	14 03	18 17	23 01	22 45		
7	21 32	-15.5	59.2	16.1	9	251	55	7.7	14 02	14 13	19 08	..	..		
8	22 24	-9.5	59.5	16.2	21	249	66	8.7	14 16	14 21	19 57	0 29	0 20		
9	23 16	-3.0	59.7	16.3	33	248	77	9.7	14 29	14 28	20 46	■ 55	1 53		
■	0 07	+3.8	59.7	16.3	45	249	86	10.7	14 42	14 35	21 35	3 ■	3 26		
11	0 59	+10.3	59.6	16.2	57	254	93	11.7	14 56	14 44	22 26	4 49	5 00		
12	1 52	+16.3	59.3	16.2	69	263	98	12.7	15 15	14 56	23 20	■ 19	6 36		
13	2 49	+21.3	58.9	16.0	82	303	100	13.7	15 40	15 14	..	7 48	8 13		
14	3 47	+25.1	58.3	15.9	94	48	99	14.7	16 15	15 42	0 17	9 12	9 44		
15	4 47	+27.3	57.6	15.7	106	71	96	15.7	17 03	16 26	1 15	10 24	■ 1 01		
16	5 47	+27.8	56.8	15.5	118	82	91	16.7	18 06	17 30	2 13	11 20	11 56		
17	6 45	+26.8	56.1	15.3	130	91	85	17.7	19 17	18 48	3 09	12 00	12 30		
18	7 39	+24.5	55.4	15.1	142	98	77	18.7	20 33	20 10	4 01	12 27	12 51		
19	8 30	+21.0	54.9	15.0	154	103	68	19.7	21 47	21 30	4 49	12 47	13 05		
20	■ 18	+16.8	54.5	14.9	167	107	59	20.7	23 00	22 49	5 33	13 01	13 14		
21	10 03	+11.9	54.3	14.8	179	110	50	21.7	..	..	6 15	13 13	13 21		
22	10 46	+6.7	54.2	14.8	191	112	40	22.7	0 10	0 05	6 55	13 23	13 26		
23	11 28	+1.2	54.4	14.8	203	112	31	23.7	1 20	1 19	7 34	13 33	13 31		
24	12 11	-4.4	54.7	14.9	215	112	23	24.7	2 31	2 35	■ 14	13 43	13 37		
25	12 54	-9.9	55.1	15.0	227	109	15	25.7	3 43	3 53	■ 56	13 55	13 44		
26	13 40	-15.1	55.6	15.2	240	105	9	26.7	4 59	5 15	9 40	14 10	13 53		
27	14 30	-19.8	56.2	15.3	252	97	4	27.7	6 19	6 41	10 29	14 29	14 06		
28	15 23	-23.7	56.8	15.5	264	80	1	28.7	7 40	■ 09	11 22	14 58	14 27		
29	16 20	-26.5	57.4	15.6	276	354	0	0.1	8 57	9 32	12 19	15 39	15 03		
30	17 21	-27.7	58.0	15.8	288	292	2	1.1	10 02	10 40	13 19	16 38	16 01		

## MERCURY ♀

(G.M.T.)

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
	h m	°	"		h m		h m	°	"		h m
1	14 35	15.1	5	100	11 56	16	16 09	22.6	5	95	12 32
4	14 53	16.9	5	99	12 03	19	16 28	23.6	5	94	12 39
7	15 12	18.5	5	99	12 10	22	16 48	24.4	5	92	12 47
10	15 31	20.0	5	98	12 17	25	17 07	25.1	5	90	12 54
13	15 50	21.4	5	96	12 24	28	17 26	25.5	5	86	13 02
16	16 09	22.6	5	95	12 32	31	17 45	25.8	6	83	13 09

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

## VENUS ♀

(G.M.T.)

## MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit
					5°	56°							5°	56°	
	h m	°	"		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	"		h m	h m	h m
1	15 14	24.3	59	4	9 40	10 20	12 32	1	12 29	1.9	4	98	4 32	4 37	9 49
■	15 05	22.9	62	1	8 58	9 33	12 02	6	12 40	3.2	4	97	4 30	4 36	9 40
11	14 54	21.1	63	0	■ 12	8 41	11 32	11	12 52	4.4	4	97	4 29	4 36	9 32
16	14 43	19.0	62	1	7 27	7 52	11 02	16	13 04	5.7	4	97	4 28	4 36	9 25
21	14 35	17.1	60	4	6 46	7 08	10 35	21	13 16	6.9	4	96	4 26	4 36	9 17
26	14 31	15.4	56	8	6 11	6 30	10 11	26	13 27	8.1	4	96	4 25	4 36	■ 09
31	14 30	14.2	52	12	5 44	6 01	9 51	31	13 39	9.3	4	96	4 24	4 36	9 01

Day	SUNRISE AND SUNSET														(G.M.T.)	
	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast			
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.		
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m		
1	6 52	4 34	7 02	4 44	7 01	4 39	7 06	4 38	7 08	4 31	7 22	4 39	7 25	4 50		
2	6 54	4 33	7 04	4 43	7 03	4 37	7 08	4 36	7 10	4 29	7 24	4 37	7 27	4 48		
3	6 56	4 31	7 06	4 41	7 05	4 36	7 10	4 35	7 12	4 27	7 26	4 35	7 29	4 46		
4	6 58	4 29	7 07	4 39	7 07	4 34	7 12	4 33	7 14	4 25	7 28	4 33	7 31	4 44		
5	6 59	4 28	7 09	4 38	7 09	4 32	7 14	4 31	7 16	4 23	7 30	4 31	7 33	4 42		
6	7 01	4 26	7 10	4 36	7 11	4 30	7 16	4 29	7 18	4 15	7 32	4 29	7 35	4 40		
7	7 03	4 24	7 12	4 34	7 13	4 28	7 18	4 27	7 20	4 19	7 34	4 27	7 37	4 38		
8	7 05	4 23	7 14	4 33	7 15	4 26	7 20	4 25	7 22	4 17	7 36	4 25	7 39	4 36		
9	7 07	4 21	7 16	4 31	7 16	4 24	7 21	4 23	7 24	4 15	7 38	4 23	7 40	4 34		
10	7 08	4 20	7 18	4 30	7 18	4 23	7 23	4 22	7 26	4 13	7 40	4 21	7 42	4 33		
11	7 10	4 18	7 19	4 28	7 20	4 21	7 25	4 20	7 28	4 11	7 42	4 19	7 44	4 31		
12	7 11	4 16	7 21	4 26	7 22	4 19	7 27	4 18	7 30	4 09	7 44	4 17	7 46	4 29		
13	7 13	4 15	7 23	4 25	7 24	4 18	7 29	4 17	7 32	4 08	7 46	4 15	7 48	4 27		
14	7 15	4 13	7 25	4 23	7 26	4 16	7 31	4 15	7 34	4 06	7 49	4 13	7 51	4 25		
15	7 16	4 12	7 26	4 22	7 27	4 15	7 33	4 13	7 36	4 04	7 51	4 12	7 53	4 24		
16	7 18	4 11	7 28	4 21	7 29	4 14	7 35	4 12	7 38	4 03	7 53	4 10	7 55	4 22		
17	7 20	4 09	7 30	4 19	7 31	4 12	7 37	4 10	7 40	4 01	7 55	4 08	7 57	4 20		
18	7 22	4 08	7 32	4 18	7 33	4 11	7 39	4 09	7 42	3 59	7 57	4 06	7 59	4 19		
19	7 23	4 07	7 33	4 17	7 34	4 10	7 41	4 07	7 44	3 58	7 59	4 05	8 01	4 17		
20	7 25	4 05	7 35	4 15	7 36	4 08	7 43	4 06	7 46	3 56	8 01	4 03	8 03	4 16		
21	7 27	4 04	7 37	4 14	7 38	4 07	7 44	4 05	7 48	3 55	8 03	4 02	8 04	4 15		
22	7 28	4 03	7 38	4 13	7 39	4 06	7 46	4 03	7 50	3 53	8 05	4 00	8 06	4 13		
23	7 30	4 02	7 40	4 12	7 41	4 05	7 48	4 02	7 52	3 52	8 07	3 59	8 08	4 12		
24	7 32	4 01	7 42	4 11	7 43	4 04	7 50	4 01	7 54	3 51	8 09	3 58	8 10	4 11		
25	7 33	4 00	7 43	4 10	7 44	4 03	7 51	4 00	7 55	3 50	8 11	3 56	8 11	4 10		
26	7 35	3 59	7 45	4 09	7 46	4 02	7 53	3 59	7 57	3 49	8 12	3 55	8 13	4 09		
27	7 36	3 58	7 46	4 08	7 47	4 01	7 54	3 58	7 59	3 48	8 14	3 54	8 15	4 08		
28	7 38	3 57	7 48	4 07	7 49	4 00	7 56	3 57	8 01	3 47	8 16	3 53	8 17	4 07		
29	7 40	3 56	7 50	4 07	7 51	3 59	7 58	3 56	8 02	3 46	8 18	3 52	8 18	4 06		
30	7 41	3 56	7 51	4 06	7 52	3 58	7 59	3 56	8 04	3 45	8 20	3 51	8 20	4 05		

JUPITER ♃

(G.M.T.)

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high E.		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high W.	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
			h m	h m					h m	h m
1	14 50	15°4	8 09	8 28	12 09	3 13	15°3	0 33	7 19	7 29
11	14 59	16°0	7 43	8 03	11 38	3 10	15°1	23 47	6 36	6 45
21	15 07	16°6	7 16	7 38	11 08	3 07	14°9	23 04	5 52	6 01
31	15 16	17°2	6 50	7 12	10 37	3 04	14°7	22 22	5 09	5 18

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 31"; of Saturn 20". Diameters of Saturn's rings 46" and 17".

URANUS ♅

(G.M.T.)

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation
			52°	56°					
			h m	h m					
1	12 41.4	3 44	5 27	5 37	10 00	15 51.9	18 31	13 10	
11	12 43.5	3 57	4 51	5 02	9 23	15 53.4	18 36	12 32	
21	12 45.4	4 09	4 14	4 25	8 46	15 54.9	18 41	11 55	
31	12 47.1	4 19	3 37	3 48	8 08	15 56.5	18 46	11 17	

Diameter 4".

Diameter 2".

Month	Week	DAY OF	 Decem (ten), 10th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. Sun's Longitude 270° 15' 22d 07h	
1	Tu.	Queen Alexandra b. 1844		
2	W.	Austerlitz 1805. Queen Adelaide d. 1849		
3	Th.	John Flaxman d. 1825. R. L. Stevenson d. 1894		
4	F.	Cardinal Richelieu d. 1642. John Gay d. 1732		
5	S.	Mozart d. 1791. Dumas père d. 1870**		
6	S.	2nd Sunday in Advent. Trollope d. 1882		
7	M.	Pearl Harbour 1941		
8	Tu.	De Quincey d. 1859. Herbert Spencer d. 1903		
9	W.	Lord Butler b. 1902. Karl Barth d. 1968		
10	Th.	Alfred Nobel d. 1896		
11	F.	Accession of George VI 1936		
12	S.	Dr. Johnson d. 1784. Tallulah Bankhead d. 1968		
13	S.	3rd Sunday in Advent.		
14	M.	George VI b. 1895. Earl Baldwin d. 1947		
15	Tu.	H. M. Abrahams b. 1899. Richard Crossman b.		
16	W.	Beethoven b. 1770**. Noel Coward b. 1899 [1907		
17	Th.	Tommy Steele b. 1936. Graf Spee scuttled 1939		
18	F.	Dame Gladys Cooper b. 1889. Christopher Fry b.		
19	S.	J. W. M. Turner d. 1851 [1907		
20	S.	4th Sunday in Advent. John Steinbeck d. 1968		
21	M.	St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END		
22	Tu.	George Eliot d. 1880. Richard Dimbleby d. 1965		
23	W.	Earl of Halifax d. 1959		
24	Th.	Christmas Eve. M. C. Cowdrey b. 1932		
25	F.	Christmas Day.		
26	S.	St. Stephen. Viset. Amory b. 1899		
27	S.	1st Sunday after Christmas. St. John		
28	M.	Holy Innocents'. Lord Macaulay d. 1859		
29	Tu.	Christina Rossetti d. 1894		
30	W.	Vincent Massey d. 1967. Trygve Lie d. 1968		
31	Th.	Sir Frank Benson d. 1939		

(G.M.T.)

PHENOMENA

December 10<sup>d</sup> 14<sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 8° S.  
 10<sup>d</sup> 23<sup>h</sup> Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (21°).  
 16<sup>d</sup> 14<sup>h</sup> Venus at greatest brilliancy.  
 22<sup>d</sup> 07<sup>h</sup> Winter Solstice.  
 24<sup>d</sup> 13<sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 6° N.  
 25<sup>d</sup> 05<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 9° N.  
 25<sup>d</sup> 15<sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 6° N.  
 28<sup>d</sup> 14<sup>h</sup> Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
Nov.	1	24	Nov.	15	23
Dec.	1	22	Dec.	16	22
Jan.	1	20	Jan.	16	19

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Ursa Minor (below the Pole), Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Perseus, Triangulum, Aries, Taurus, Cetus and Eridanus.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	■	h
1	10	18	15
4	07	21	11
7	03	24	08
10	00	27	05
12	21	30	02
15	18		

(G.M.T.)

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
) First Quarter	5	20	36
○ Full Moon	11	03	03
( Last Quarter	20	21	09
● New Moon	28	10	43
	d	h	
Perigee (370,250 kilometres)	5	05	
Apogee (404,410 "	19	15	
Perigee (365,820 "	31	09	
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on December 1, 328°.			

MONTHLY NOTES

- December 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.
- 15. Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.
- 20. Common Council Elections, City of London.
- 22. Shortest day.
- 25. Quarter day.
- 26. Boxing Day. General Holiday, England, Wales, and N. Ireland.
- 31. Various licences expire.

NATIONAL DAYS.—Dec. 5, Thailand; 6, Finland; 9-10, Tanzania; 11, Upper Volta; 12, Kenya; 24, Libya.

\*\* Centenary

Day	(G.M.T.)			THE SUN						s.d. 16'3			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries (G.M.T.)
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time	Rise		Transit	Set							
				52°	56°		52°	56°						
h m s	° ' "	■ s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s					
1	16 26 32	21 42	+ 11 13	7 44	8 05	11 49	15 53	15 32	4 37 45	19 19 05				
2	16 30 51	21 52	+ 10 51	7 46	8 07	11 49	15 52	15 31	4 41 42	19 15 09				
3	16 35 10	22 01	+ 10 28	7 47	8 09	11 50	15 52	15 30	4 45 38	19 11 13				
4	16 39 31	22 09	+ 10 04	7 49	8 10	11 50	15 51	15 29	4 49 35	19 07 17				
5	16 43 51	22 17	+ 9 40	7 50	8 12	11 51	15 50	15 28	4 53 31	19 03 21				
6	16 48 13	22 25	+ 9 15	7 51	8 13	11 51	15 50	15 28	4 57 28	18 59 25				
7	16 52 34	22 32	+ 8 50	7 53	8 15	11 51	15 50	15 27	5 01 24	18 55 29				
8	16 56 57	22 39	+ 8 24	7 54	8 16	11 52	15 49	15 27	5 05 21	18 51 33				
9	17 01 20	22 46	+ 7 58	7 55	8 18	11 52	15 49	15 26	5 09 18	18 47 37				
10	17 05 43	22 51	+ 7 31	7 56	8 19	11 53	15 49	15 26	5 13 14	18 43 41				
11	17 10 06	22 57	+ 7 04	7 57	8 20	11 53	15 49	15 26	5 17 11	18 39 45				
12	17 14 31	23 02	+ 6 37	7 58	8 21	11 54	15 48	15 25	5 21 07	18 35 50				
13	17 18 55	23 07	+ 6 09	7 59	8 23	11 54	15 48	15 25	5 25 04	18 31 54				
14	17 23 20	23 11	+ 5 40	8 00	8 24	11 55	15 48	15 25	5 29 00	18 27 58				
15	17 27 45	23 14	+ 5 12	8 01	8 25	11 55	15 48	15 25	5 32 57	18 24 02				
16	17 32 10	23 17	+ 4 43	8 02	8 26	11 56	15 49	15 25	5 36 53	18 20 06				
17	17 36 36	23 20	+ 4 14	8 03	8 26	11 56	15 49	15 25	5 40 50	18 16 10				
18	17 41 02	23 22	+ 3 45	8 04	8 27	11 56	15 49	15 25	5 44 47	18 12 14				
19	17 45 28	23 24	+ 3 15	8 04	8 28	11 57	15 49	15 26	5 48 43	18 08 18				
20	17 49 54	23 25	+ 2 46	8 05	8 29	11 57	15 50	15 26	5 52 40	18 04 22				
21	17 54 20	23 26	+ 2 16	8 06	8 30	11 58	15 50	15 26	5 56 36	18 00 26				
22	17 58 47	23 27	+ 1 46	8 06	8 30	11 58	15 51	15 27	6 00 33	17 56 30				
23	18 03 13	23 27	+ 1 16	8 07	8 30	11 59	15 51	15 27	6 04 29	17 52 34				
24	18 07 40	23 26	+ 0 46	8 07	8 31	11 59	15 52	15 28	6 08 26	17 48 39				
25	18 12 06	23 25	+ 0 16	8 08	8 31	12 00	15 52	15 29	6 12 22	17 44 43				
26	18 16 33	23 23	- 0 14	8 08	8 32	12 00	15 53	15 29	6 16 19	17 40 47				
27	18 21 00	23 21	- 0 44	8 08	8 32	12 01	15 54	15 30	6 20 16	17 36 51				
28	18 25 25	23 19	- 1 13	8 08	8 32	12 01	15 55	15 31	6 24 12	17 32 55				
29	18 29 51	23 16	- 1 43	8 09	8 32	12 02	15 56	15 32	6 28 09	17 28 59				
30	18 34 17	23 13	- 2 12	8 09	8 32	12 02	15 57	15 33	6 32 05	17 25 03				
31	18 38 43	23 09	- 2 41	8 09	8 32	12 03	15 58	15 34	6 36 02	17 21 07				

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat °	Dec. 11			Dec. 12			Dec. 13		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	40	82	123	41	84	125	41	85	126
56	45	93	138	47	96	141	47	97	142

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation.

VENUS is a magnificent morning star, attaining its greatest brilliancy, magnitude -4.4, on the 16th. By the end of the month Venus is visible for over three hours before sunrise. The planet is ■ beautiful sight in a telescope and during the month the phase increases from a thin crescent (12% illuminated), to 37% illuminated, while at the same time its angular diameter decreases from 52" to 32".

MARS is ■ morning star, magnitude +1.8, moving eastwards from Virgo into Libra.

JUPITER is ■ morning star, magnitude -1.3. It is in Libra.

SATURN is ■ prominent evening star, magnitude +0.1, in the constellation of Aries. The Moon passes 8° N. of Saturn on the 10th.

MORNING SKIES. The morning skies of the 24th-26th will provide a pleasing spectacle as the crescent Moon passes S. of the planets Mars, Venus and Jupiter.

METEORS. The maximum of the well-known Geminid meteor shower occurs on the night of the 12th-13th. Observation will be considerably hindered by the Full Moon being above the horizon all night.

Day	THE MOON											(G.M.T.)				
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set				
									52°	56°		52°	56°			
	h m	°	'	'	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m			
1	18 23	-27.3	58.4	15.9	301	276	5	2.1	10 52	11 25	14 20	17 54	17 21			
2	19 24	-25.1	58.8	16.0	313	266	12	3.1	11 26	11 52	15 18	19 20	18 55			
3	20 23	-21.4	59.0	16.1	325	258	20	4.1	11 51	12 09	16 13	20 49	20 31			
4	21 19	-16.5	59.2	16.1	337	253	29	5.1	12 08	12 21	17 05	22 16	22 06			
5	22 12	-10.7	59.2	16.1	349	249	40	6.1	12 23	12 29	17 54	23 42	23 38			
6	23 03	- 4.3	59.2	16.1	1	247	52	7.1	12 35	12 36	18 42	..	..			
7	23 53	+ 2.3	59.1	16.1	14	247	63	8.1	12 48	12 43	19 30	1 06	1 08			
8	0 44	+ 8.7	58.9	16.1	26	249	73	9.1	13 02	12 51	20 19	2 31	2 39			
9	1 35	+14.7	58.7	16.0	38	252	83	10.1	13 18	13 02	21 10	3 57	4 12			
10	2 29	+19.9	58.4	15.9	50	258	90	11.1	13 40	13 17	22 04	5 23	5 46			
11	3 26	+23.9	58.0	15.8	62	267	96	12.1	14 10	13 40	23 01	6 48	7 18			
12	4 25	+26.6	57.5	15.7	74	285	99	13.1	14 52	14 16	23 59	8 05	8 41			
13	5 24	+27.7	56.9	15.5	86	15	100	14.1	15 49	15 12	..	9 08	9 45			
14	6 23	+27.2	56.3	15.4	99	77	99	15.1	16 58	16 25	0 56	9 54	10 27			
15	7 19	+25.3	55.8	15.2	111	91	95	16.1	18 13	17 47	2 50	10 27	10 53			
16	8 12	+22.2	55.2	15.0	123	100	90	17.1	19 29	19 10	4 40	10 49	11 10			
17	9 01	+18.1	54.8	14.9	135	105	84	18.1	20 43	20 30	6 27	11 06	11 20			
18	9 47	+13.4	54.4	14.8	147	109	76	19.1	21 54	21 47	8 10	11 19	11 28			
19	10 31	+ 8.3	54.3	14.8	159	112	67	20.1	23 04	23 02	9 50	11 30	11 34			
20	11 13	+ 2.9	54.2	14.8	171	113	58	21.1	..	..	5 29	11 39	11 39			
21	11 55	- 2.7	54.4	14.8	184	113	49	22.1	0 14	0 16	6 09	11 49	11 45			
22	12 38	- 8.1	54.7	14.9	196	112	39	23.1	1 24	1 32	6 49	12 00	11 51			
23	13 23	-13.4	55.2	15.0	208	110	30	24.1	2 38	2 51	7 31	12 13	11 59			
24	14 10	-18.3	55.8	15.2	220	106	22	25.1	3 55	4 14	8 18	12 30	12 10			
25	15 02	-22.5	56.6	15.4	232	101	14	26.1	5 15	5 41	9 08	12 54	12 27			
26	15 57	-25.6	57.3	15.6	244	94	7	27.1	6 34	7 08	10 04	13 29	12 55			
27	16 57	-27.5	58.1	15.8	257	82	3	28.1	7 46	8 24	11 04	14 21	13 43			
28	18 00	-27.6	58.8	16.0	269	55	0	29.1	8 44	9 19	12 06	15 32	14 57			
29	19 03	-26.0	59.4	16.2	281	288	0	0.6	9 25	9 54	13 07	16 57	16 29			
30	20 05	-22.7	59.7	16.3	293	264	3	1.6	9 53	10 15	14 05	18 29	18 09			
31	21 03	-17.9	59.9	16.3	305	255	9	2.6	10 14	10 28	15 00	20 00	19 47			

MERCURY ♀

(G.M.T.)

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
	h m	°	"	h m	h m		h m	°	"	h m	h m
1	17 45	25.8	6	83	13 09	16	18 58	24.0	8	45	13 20
4	18 03	25.8	6	78	13 15	19	19 01	23.2	8	30	13 10
7	18 21	25.7	6	72	13 20	22	18 58	22.4	9	18	12 54
10	18 36	25.3	6	65	13 23	25	18 47	21.7	10	6	12 30
13	18 49	24.7	7	56	13 24	28	18 31	21.0	10	1	12 02
16	18 58	24.0	8	45	13 20	31	18 14	20.5	10	2	11 33

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

VENUS ♀

(G.M.T.)

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit
					52°	56°							52°	56°	
	h m	°	"	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	"	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	14 30	14.2	52	12	5 44	6 01	9 51	1	13 39	9.3	4	96	4 24	4 36	9 01
6	14 33	13.5	48	17	5 23	5 39	9 35	6	13 51	10.4	4	96	4 23	4 36	8 53
11	14 40	13.2	45	22	5 08	5 24	9 22	11	14 03	11.5	4	95	4 22	4 36	8 46
16	14 49	13.3	41	26	4 58	5 15	9 12	16	14 16	12.6	4	95	4 21	4 37	8 38
21	15 01	13.7	38	30	4 53	5 10	9 04	21	14 28	13.7	4	94	4 20	4 37	8 31
26	15 15	14.3	35	34	4 51	5 09	8 54	26	14 40	14.7	5	94	4 19	4 38	8 23
31	15 30	15.1	33	38	4 52	5 11	8 54	31	14 53	15.7	5	94	4 18	4 38	8 16

Day	SUNRISE AND SUNSET														(G.M.T.)	
	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast			
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	7 42	3 55	7 52	4 06	7 53	3 58	8 00	3 55	8 05	3 44	8 21	3 50	8 21	4 04		
2	7 44	3 54	7 54	4 05	7 55	3 57	8 02	3 54	8 07	3 43	8 23	3 49	8 23	4 03		
3	7 45	3 54	7 55	4 05	7 56	3 56	8 03	3 53	8 09	3 42	8 25	3 48	8 25	4 02		
4	7 47	3 53	7 57	4 04	7 58	3 56	8 05	3 52	8 10	3 41	8 26	3 47	8 26	4 01		
5	7 48	3 53	7 58	4 03	7 59	3 55	8 06	3 52	8 12	3 40	8 28	3 46	8 28	4 00		
6	7 49	3 52	7 59	4 03	8 01	3 55	8 08	3 52	8 13	3 40	8 29	3 46	8 29	4 00		
7	7 51	3 52	8 00	4 03	8 02	3 54	8 09	3 51	8 15	3 39	8 31	3 45	8 31	3 59		
8	7 52	3 52	8 01	4 02	8 03	3 54	8 10	3 51	8 16	3 39	8 32	3 45	8 32	3 59		
9	7 53	3 51	8 03	4 02	8 05	3 53	8 12	3 50	8 18	3 38	8 34	3 44	8 34	3 58		
10	7 54	3 51	8 04	4 02	8 06	3 53	8 13	3 50	8 19	3 38	8 35	3 44	8 35	3 58		
11	7 55	3 51	8 05	4 02	8 07	3 53	8 14	3 50	8 20	3 38	8 36	3 44	8 36	3 58		
12	7 56	3 51	8 06	4 01	8 08	3 53	8 15	3 50	8 21	3 38	8 37	3 43	8 37	3 58		
13	7 57	3 51	8 07	4 01	8 09	3 53	8 16	3 50	8 22	3 38	8 39	3 43	8 38	3 58		
14	7 58	3 51	8 07	4 01	8 10	3 53	8 17	3 50	8 23	3 38	8 40	3 43	8 39	3 58		
15	7 59	3 51	8 08	4 01	8 11	3 53	8 18	3 50	8 24	3 38	8 41	3 43	8 40	3 58		
16	8 00	3 51	8 09	4 02	8 12	3 53	8 19	3 50	8 25	3 38	8 42	3 43	8 41	3 58		
17	8 01	3 52	8 10	4 02	8 13	3 53	8 20	3 50	8 26	3 38	8 42	3 43	8 42	3 58		
18	8 02	3 52	8 11	4 02	8 14	3 53	8 21	3 50	8 27	3 38	8 43	3 43	8 43	3 58		
19	8 02	3 52	8 11	4 02	8 14	3 53	8 21	3 50	8 27	3 38	8 44	3 44	8 43	3 58		
20	8 03	3 53	8 12	4 03	8 15	3 54	8 22	3 51	8 28	3 39	8 45	3 44	8 44	3 59		
21	8 04	3 53	8 13	4 03	8 16	3 54	8 23	3 51	8 29	3 39	8 46	3 44	8 45	3 59		
22	8 04	3 54	8 13	4 04	8 16	3 55	8 23	3 52	8 29	3 40	8 46	3 45	8 45	4 00		
23	8 05	3 54	8 14	4 04	8 17	3 55	8 24	3 52	8 30	3 40	8 46	3 45	8 46	4 00		
24	8 05	3 55	8 14	4 05	8 17	3 56	8 24	3 53	8 30	3 41	8 47	3 46	8 46	4 01		
25	8 06	3 55	8 15	4 05	8 18	3 56	8 25	3 53	8 31	3 41	8 47	3 47	8 47	4 01		
26	8 06	3 56	8 15	4 06	8 18	3 57	8 25	3 54	8 31	3 42	8 48	3 47	8 47	4 02		
27	8 06	3 57	8 15	4 07	8 18	3 58	8 25	3 55	8 31	3 43	8 48	3 48	8 47	4 03		
28	8 06	3 57	8 15	4 08	8 18	3 59	8 25	3 56	8 31	3 44	8 48	3 49	8 47	4 04		
29	8 07	3 58	8 16	4 09	8 19	4 00	8 26	3 56	8 32	3 44	8 48	3 50	8 48	4 04		
30	8 07	3 59	8 16	4 10	8 19	4 01	8 26	3 57	8 32	3 45	8 48	3 51	8 48	4 05		
31	8 07	4 00	8 16	4 11	8 19	4 02	8 26	3 58	8 32	3 46	8 48	3 52	8 48	4 06		

JUPITER ♃

(G.M.T.)

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high E.		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high W.	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
			h m	h m					h m	h m
1	15 16	17°2	6 50	7 12	10 37	3 04	14°7	22 22	5 09	5 18
11	15 25	17°8	6 23	6 46	10 06	3 01	14°5	21 40	4 26	4 35
21	15 33	18°3	5 56	6 19	9 35	2 59	14°4	20 58	3 44	3 52
31	15 41	18°7	5 27	5 52	9 04	2 57	14°4	20 17	3 02	3 11

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 32"; of Saturn 20". Diameters of Saturn's rings 45" and 16".

URANUS ♅

(G.M.T.)

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	
			52°	56°					
			h m	h m					
1	12 47.1	4 19	3 37	3 48	8 08	15 56.5	18 46	11 17	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation
11	12 48.5	4 28	3 01	3 12	7 30	15 58.0	18 50	10 39	
21	12 49.6	4 35	2 23	2 35	6 52	15 59.5	18 54	10 01	
31	12 50.4	4 39	1 45	1 57	6 13	16 00.8	18 58	9 23	

Diameter 4".

Diameter 2".

## INTRODUCTION TO ASTRONOMICAL SECTION

## GENERAL

The astronomical data are given in a form suitable for those who practise naked-eye astronomy or use small telescopes. No attempt has been made to replace the *Astronomical Ephemeris* for professional astronomers. Positions of the heavenly bodies are given only to the degree of accuracy required by amateur astronomers for setting telescopes, or for plotting on celestial globes or star atlases. Where intermediate positions are required, linear interpolation may be employed.

All times are, unless otherwise stated, for 0<sup>h</sup> G.M.T., or the midnight at the beginning of the day named.

(See notes on *British Standard Time*, p. 142).

Definitions of the terms used cannot be given in an ephemeris of this nature. They must be sought in astronomical literature and text-books. Probably the best source for the amateur is Norton's *Star Atlas* (Gall and Inglis, 15th edition, 1964; 21s.), which contains an excellent introduction to observational astronomy, and the finest series of star maps yet produced for showing stars visible to the naked eye. Certain more extended ephemerides are available in the *British Astronomical Association Handbook*, an annual very popular among amateur astronomers. (Secretary: 303 Bath Road, Hounslow West, Middlesex.)

A special feature has been made of the times when the various heavenly bodies are visible in the British Isles. Since two columns, calculated for latitudes 52° and 56°, are devoted to risings and settings, the range 50° to 58° can be covered by interpolation and extrapolation. The times given in these columns are G.M.T.'s for the meridian of Greenwich. An observer west of this meridian must add his longitude (in time) and vice versa.

In accordance with the usual convention in astronomy, + and - indicate respectively north and south latitudes or declinations.

## PAGE I OF EACH MONTH

The Zodiacal signs through which the Sun is passing during each month are illustrated. The date of transition from one sign to the next, to the nearest hour, is also given.

THE FASTS and FESTIVALS in black-letter type are those given in the Prayer Book. The line immediately to the right of the Day of Week is shown heavy when the Law Courts are sitting in London.

Under the heading PHENOMENA will be found particulars of the more important conjunctions of the Sun, Moon and planets with each other, and also the dates of eclipses and other astronomical phenomena of special interest.

The CONSTELLATIONS listed each month are those that are near the meridian at the beginning of the month at 22<sup>h</sup> local time. Allowance must be made for Summer Time if necessary. The fact that any star crosses the meridian 4<sup>m</sup> earlier each night 2<sup>h</sup> earlier each month may be used, in conjunction with the lists given each month, to determine what constellations are favourably placed at any moment. The table preceding the list of

constellations may be extended indefinitely in rate just quoted.

Times of MINIMA OF ALGOL are approximate times of the middle of the period of diminished light (see p. 153).

The principal PHASES OF THE MOON are the G.M.T.'s when the difference between the longitude of the Moon and that of the Sun is 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°. The times of perigee and apogee are those when the Moon is nearest to, and farthest from the Earth, respectively. The nodes or points of intersection of the Moon's orbit and the ecliptic make a complete retrograde circuit of the ecliptic in about 19 years. From a knowledge of the longitude of the ascending node and the inclination, whose value does not vary much from 5°, the path of the Moon among the stars may be plotted on a celestial globe or star atlas.

The MONTHLY NOTES are self-explanatory.

## PAGE II OF EACH MONTH

The Sun's semi-diameter, in arc, is given at the month.

The right ascension given is that of the true Sun. The right ascension of the mean Sun is obtained by applying the equation of time, with the sign given, to the right ascension of the true Sun, or, more easily, by applying 12<sup>h</sup> to the column Sidereal Time. The direction in which the equation of time has to be applied in different problems is a frequent source of confusion and error. Apparent Solar Time is equal to the Mean Solar Time plus the Equation of Time. For example at noon on Aug. 1 the Equation of Time is -5<sup>m</sup> 38<sup>s</sup> and thus at 12<sup>h</sup> Mean Time that day the Apparent Time is 12<sup>h</sup> - 5<sup>m</sup> 38<sup>s</sup> = 11<sup>h</sup> 54<sup>m</sup> 22<sup>s</sup>.

The Sidereal Time at 0<sup>h</sup> and the Transit of the First Point of Aries (which is really the mean time when the sidereal time is 0<sup>h</sup>) are given for converting mean time to sidereal time and vice versa.

The G.M.T. of transit of the Sun at Greenwich may also be taken as the L.M.T. of transit in any longitude. It is independent of latitude. The G.M.T. of transit in any longitude is obtained by adding the longitude to the time given if west, and vice versa.

The legal importance of SUNRISE and SUNSET is that the Road Traffic Act, 1956, defines Lighting-up Time for vehicles as being from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise throughout the year. In laws and regulations "sunset" refers to the local sunset, i.e. the time at which the Sun sets at the place in question. This common-sense interpretation has been upheld by legal tribunals. Thus the necessity for providing for different latitudes and longitudes, already described, is evident.

The times of SUNRISE and SUNSET are those when the Sun's upper limb, as affected by refraction, is on the true horizon of an observer at sea-level. Assuming the refraction to be 34', and the Sun's semi-diameter to be 16', the time given is that when the true zenith distance of the Sun's centre is 90° + 34' + 16' or 90° 50', or, in other words, when the depression of the Sun's centre below the true horizon is 50'. The apparent

limb is then  $34'$  below the true horizon, but is brought there by refraction. It is true, of course, that an observer on a ship might see the Sun for a minute or so longer, because of the dip of the horizon, while another viewing the sunset over hills or mountains would record an earlier time. Nevertheless, the moment when the true zenith distance of the Sun's centre is  $90^\circ 50'$  is a precise time dependent only on the latitude and longitude of the place, and independent of its altitude above sea-level, the contour of its horizon, the vagaries of refraction or the small seasonal change in the Sun's semi-diameter; this moment is suitable in every way as a definition of sunset (or sunrise) for all statutory purposes.

It is well known that light reaches us before sunrise and also continues to reach us for some time after sunset. The interval between darkness and sunrise or sunset and darkness is called twilight. Astronomically speaking, twilight is considered to begin when the Sun's centre is  $18^\circ$  below the horizon, as no light from the Sun can then reach the observer. As thus defined twilight may last several hours; in high latitudes at the solstices the depression of  $18^\circ$  is not reached, and twilight lasts from sunset to sunrise.

The need for some sub-division of twilight was met some years ago by dividing the gathering darkness into four steps.

- (1) *Sunrise* is *Sunset*, defined as above.
- (2) *Civil twilight*, which begins or ends when the Sun's centre is  $6^\circ$  below the horizon. This marks the time when operations requiring daylight may commence or must cease. In England it varies from about 30 to 60 minutes after sunset.
- (3) *Nautical twilight*, which begins or ends when the Sun's centre is  $12^\circ$  below the horizon. This marks the time when it is, to all intents and purposes, completely dark.
- (4) *Astronomical twilight*, which begins or ends when the Sun's centre is  $18^\circ$  below the horizon. This marks theoretical perfect darkness. It is not of practical importance, especially if nautical twilight is tabulated.

To assist observers the durations of civil, nautical and astronomical twilights are given at intervals of ten days. The beginning of a particular twilight is found by subtracting the duration from the time of sunrise, while the end is found by adding the duration to the time of sunset. Thus the beginning of astronomical twilight in latitude  $52^\circ$ , on the Greenwich meridian, on March 11 is found as  $06^h 25^m - 113^m = 04^h 32^m$  and similarly the end of civil twilight as  $17^h 56^m + 34^m = 18^h 30^m$ .

The letters T.A.N. are printed when twilight lasts all night.

Lighting-up time is a crude attempt to approximate to civil twilight over the British Isles.

Under the heading ASTRONOMICAL NOTES will be found notes describing the position and visibility of the planets and also of other phenomena; these are intended to guide naked-eye observers, or those using small telescopes.

#### PAGE III OF EACH MONTH

The Moon moves so rapidly among the stars that its position is given only to the degree of

accuracy that permits linear interpolation. The right ascension and declination are geocentric, i.e. for an imaginary observer at the centre of the Earth. To an observer on the surface of the Earth the position is always different, as the altitude is always less on account of parallax which may reach  $1^\circ$ .

The lunar terminator is the line separating the bright from the dark part of the Moon's disk. Apart from irregularities of the lunar surface, the terminator is elliptical, because it is a circle seen in projection. It becomes the full circle forming the limb, or edge, of the Moon at New and Full Moon. The selenographic longitude of the terminator is measured from the mean centre of the visible disk, which may differ from the visible centre by as much as  $8^\circ$ , because of libration.

Instead of the longitude of the terminator the Sun's selenographic colongitude is tabulated. It is numerically equal to the selenographic longitude of the morning terminator, measured eastward from the mean centre of the disk. Thus its value is approximately  $270^\circ$  at New Moon,  $360^\circ$  at First Quarter,  $90^\circ$  at Full Moon and  $180^\circ$  at Last Quarter.

The Position Angle of the Bright Limb is the position angle of the midpoint of the illuminated limb, measured eastwards from the north point on the disk. The column PHASE shows the percentage of the area of the Moon's disk illuminated; this is also the illuminated percentage of the diameter at right angles to the line of cusps. The terminator is a semi-ellipse whose major axis is the line of cusps, and whose semi-minor axis is determined by the tabulated percentage; from New Moon to Full Moon the east limb is dark, and vice versa.

The times given as moonrise and moonset are those when the upper limb of the Moon is on the horizon of an observer at sea-level. The Sun's horizontal parallax is about  $9''$ , and is negligible when considering sunrise and sunset, but that of the Moon averages about  $57'$ . Hence the computed time represents the moment when the true zenith distance of the Moon is  $90^\circ 50'$  (as for the Sun) minus the horizontal parallax. The time required for the Sun or Moon to rise or set is about four minutes (except in high latitudes).

The tables have been constructed for the meridian of Greenwich, and for latitudes  $52^\circ$  and  $56^\circ$ . They give Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) throughout the year. To obtain the G.M.T. of any phenomenon at any other latitude and longitude, first interpolate or extrapolate for latitude by the usual rules of proportion. To the time thus found the longitude (expressed in time) is to be added if west (as is usually the case for Great Britain) or subtracted if east. If the longitude is expressed in degrees and minutes of arc, it must be converted to time at the rate of  $1^\circ = 4^m$  and  $15' = 1^m$ .

The G.M.T. of transit of the Moon over the meridian of Greenwich is given; these times are independent of latitude, but must be corrected for longitude. For places in the British Isles it suffices to add the longitude if west, and vice versa. For more remote places a further correction is necessary because of the rapid movement of the Moon relative to the stars. The entire correction is

conveniently determined by first finding the west longitude  $\lambda$  of the place. If the place is in west longitude,  $\lambda$  is the ordinary west longitude; if the place is in east longitude  $\lambda$  is the complement to  $24^h$  (or  $360^\circ$ ) of the longitude, and will be greater than  $12^h$  (or  $180^\circ$ ). The correction then consists of two positive portions, namely  $\lambda$  and the fraction  $\lambda/24$  (or  $\lambda^\circ/360$ ) multiplied by the difference between consecutive transits. Thus for Sydney, N.S.W., the longitude is  $151^m 05^s$  east,  $\lambda = 13^h 55^m$  and the fraction  $\lambda/24$  is 0.58. The transit on the local date 1970 Aug. 9 is found as follows:

	d	h	m
G.M.T. of transit at Greenwich... Aug. 8	16	23	
$\lambda$ .....		13	55
0.58 $\times$ ( $17^h 09^m - 16^h 23^m$ ) .....			27
<hr/>			
G.M.T. of transit at Sydney.....	9	06	45
Corr. to N.S.W. Standard Time....		10	00
<hr/>			
Local standard time of transit .....	9	16	45

It is evident, of course, that for any given place the quantities  $\lambda$  and the correction to local standard time may be combined permanently, being here  $23^h 55^m$ .

Positions of Mercury  $\blacksquare$  given for every third day, and those of Venus and Mars for every fifth day; they may be interpolated linearly. The column PHASE shows the illuminated percentage of the disk. In the case of the inner planets this approaches 100 at superior conjunction and 0 at inferior conjunction. When the phase is less than 50 the planet is crescent-shaped or horned; for greater phases it is gibbous. In the case of the exterior planet Mars, the phase approaches 100 at conjunction and opposition, and is a minimum at the quadratures.

Since the planets cannot be seen when on the horizon, the actual times of rising and setting are not given; instead, the time when the planet has an apparent altitude of  $5^\circ$  has been tabulated. The phenomenon tabulated is the one that occurs between sunset and sunrise; unimportant exceptions to this rule may occur because changes  $\blacksquare$  not made during a month, except in the case of Mercury. The times given may be interpolated for latitude and corrected for longitude  $\blacksquare$  in the case of the Sun and Moon.

The G.M.T. at which the planet transits the Greenwich meridian is also given. The times of transit are to be corrected to local meridians in the usual way,  $\blacksquare$  already described.

PAGE IV OF EACH MONTH

The G.M.T.'s of Sunrise and Sunset may be used not only for these phenomena, but also for Lighting-up Times, which, under the Road Traffic Act, 1956, are from half an hour after sunset  $\blacksquare$  half an hour before sunrise throughout the year.

The particulars for the four outer planets resemble those for the planets on Page III of each month, except that, under Uranus and Neptune, times when the planet is  $10^\circ$  high instead of  $5^\circ$  high are given; this is because of the inferior

brightness of these planets. The polar diameter of Jupiter is about  $3''$  less than the equatorial diameter, while that of Saturn is about  $2''$  less. The diameters given for the rings of Saturn are those of the major axis (in the plane of the planet's equator) and the minor axis respectively. The former  $\blacksquare$  a small seasonal change due to the slightly varying distance of the Earth from Saturn, but the latter varies from zero when the Earth passes through the ring plane every 15 years to its maximum opening half-way between these periods. The rings were completely closed on three occasions in 1966 and were open at their widest extent in the middle of 1958.

TIME

From the earliest ages, the natural division of time into recurring periods of day and night has provided the practical time scale for the everyday activities of mankind. Indeed, if any alternative means of time measurement is adopted, it must be capable of adjustment so as to remain in general agreement with the natural time scale defined by the diurnal rotation of the Earth on its axis. Ideally the rotation should be measured against a fixed frame of reference; in practice it must be measured against the background provided by the celestial bodies. If the Sun is chosen as the reference point, we obtain Apparent Solar Time, which is the time indicated by a sundial. It is not a uniform time, but  $\blacksquare$  subject to variations which amount to as much as a quarter of an hour in each direction. Such wide variations cannot be tolerated in a practical time scale, and this has led to the concept of Mean Solar Time in which all the days are of exactly the same length and equal to the average length of the Apparent Solar Day.

The positions of the stars in the sky are specified in relation to a fictitious reference point in the sky known as the First Point of Aries (or the Vernal Equinox). It is therefore convenient to adopt this same reference point when considering the rotation of the Earth against the background of the stars. The time scale so obtained is known as Apparent Sidereal Time.

Greenwich Mean Time

The daily rotation of the Earth on its axis causes the Sun and the other heavenly bodies to appear to cross the sky from East to West. It is convenient to represent this relative motion as if the Sun really performed a daily circuit around a fixed Earth. Noon in Apparent Solar Time may then be defined as the time at which the Sun transits across the observer's meridian. In Mean Solar Time, noon is similarly defined by the meridian transit of a fictitious Mean Sun moving uniformly in the sky with the same average speed as the true Sun. Mean Solar Time observed on the meridian of the transit circle telescope of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) The mean solar day is divided into 24 hours and, for astronomical and other scientific purposes, these are numbered 0 to 23, commencing at midnight. Civil time is usually reckoned in two periods of 12 hours, designated a.m. (before noon) and p.m. (after noon).

See also notes on British Standard Time, p. 142.

Universal Time

Before January 1, 1925, G.M.T. was reckoned in 24 hours commencing at noon: since that date it has been reckoned from midnight. In view of the risk of confusion in the use of the designation G.M.T. before and after 1925, the International Astronomical Union recommended in 1928 that astronomers should, for the present, employ the term Universal Time, U.T. (or Weltzeit, W.Z.) to denote G.M.T. measured from Greenwich Mean Midnight.

In precision work it has now become necessary to take account of small variations, hitherto negligible, in Universal Time. These arise from small irregularities in the rotation of the Earth. Observed astronomical time is designated U.T.o. Observed time corrected for the effects of the motion of the poles (giving rise to "wandering" in longitude) is designated U.T.x. There is also a seasonal fluctuation in the rate of rotation of the Earth arising from meteorological causes, often called the annual fluctuation. U.T.x corrected for this effect is designated U.T.z, and provides a time scale free from short-period fluctuations. It is still subject to small secular and irregular changes.

Apparent Solar Time

As has been mentioned, the time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar Time. It differs from Mean Solar Time by an amount known as the Equation of Time, which is the total effect of two causes which make the length of the apparent solar day non-uniform. One cause of variation is that the orbit of the Earth is not a circle, but an ellipse, having the Sun at one focus. As a consequence, the angular speed of the Earth in its orbit is not constant; it is greatest at the beginning of January when the Earth is nearest the Sun. The other cause is due to the obliquity of the ecliptic; the plane of the equator (which is at right-angles to the axis of rotation of the Earth) does not coincide with the ecliptic (the plane defined by the apparent annual motion of the Sun around the celestial sphere) but is inclined to it at an angle of 23° 27'. As a result, the apparent solar day is shorter than average at the equinoxes and longer at the solstices. From the combined effects of the components due to obliquity and eccentricity, the equation of time reaches its maximum values in February (-14 mins.) and early November (+16 mins.). It has a zero value on four dates during the year, and it is only on these dates (approx. April 15, June 24, Sept. 1, and Dec. 25) that a sundial shows Mean Solar Time.

Sidereal Time

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth with reference to the First Point of Aries. The term sidereal (or "star") time is perhaps a little misleading since the time scale so defined is not exactly the same as that which would be defined by successive transits of a selected star; there is a small progressive motion between the stars and the First Point of Aries due to the precession of the Earth's axis. This makes the length of the sidereal day shorter than the true period of rotation by 0.008 seconds. Superimposed on this steady precessional motion are small oscillations called nutation, giving rise to fluctuations in

apparent sidereal time amounting to as much as 1.2 seconds. It is therefore customary to employ Mean Sidereal Time, from which these fluctuations have been removed. The conversion of G.M.T. to Greenwich sidereal time (G.S.T.) may be performed by adding the value of the G.S.T. at 0h on the day in question (page II of each month) to the G.M.T. converted to sidereal time using the table on p. 146.

Example. To find the G.S.T. at 2h 41m 11s G.M.T. on Aug. 11

				h	m	s
G.S.T. at 0h	..	..	..	21	04	21
G.M.T.	..	..	..	..	41	11
Acceleration for 2h	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	..	41m 11s	..	..	..	7
Sum = G.S.T. =				..	..	23 45 59

If the observer is not on the Greenwich meridian then his longitude, measured positively westwards from Greenwich, must be subtracted from the G.S.T. to obtain Local Sidereal Time (L.S.T.). Thus, in the above example, an observer 5h east of Greenwich, or 19h west, would find his L.S.T. 4h 45m 59s.

Ephemeris Time

In the study of the motions of the Sun, Moon and planets, observations taken over an extended period are used in the preparation of tables giving the apparent position of the body each day. A table of this sort is known as an ephemeris, and may be used in the comparison of current observations with tabulated positions. A detailed examination of the observations made over the past 300 years shows that the Sun, Moon and planets appear to depart from their predicted positions by amounts proportional to their mean motions. The only satisfactory explanation is that the time scale to which the observations were referred was not uniform as had been supposed. Since the time scale was based on the rotation of the Earth, it follows that this rotation is subject to irregularities. The fact that the discrepancies between the observed and ephemeris positions were proportional to the mean motions of the bodies made it possible to secure agreement by substituting a revised time scale and recomputing the ephemeris positions. The time scale which brings the ephemeris into agreement with the observations has been named Ephemeris Time (E.T.).

The new unit of time has been defined in terms of the apparent annual motion of the Sun. Thus the second is now defined in terms of the annual motion of the Earth in its orbit around the Sun (1/31556925.9747 of the Tropical Year for 1900 January 0 at 12h. E.T.) instead of in terms of the diurnal rotation of the Earth on its axis (1/86 400 of the Mean Solar Day). In many branches of scientific work other than astronomy there has been a demand for a unit of time that is invariable, and the second of Ephemeris time was adopted by the Comité International des Poids et Mesures in 1956. The length of the unit has been chosen to provide general agreement with U.T. throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. During 1970 the estimated difference E.T. - U.T. is 40 seconds. The precise determination of E.T. from

astronomical observations is a lengthy process, as the accuracy with which a single observation of the Sun can be made is far less than that obtainable in, for instance, a comparison between clocks. It is therefore necessary to average the observations over an extended period. Largely on account of its faster motion, the position of the Moon may be observed with greater accuracy, and a close approximation to Ephemeris Time may be obtained by comparing observations of the Moon with its ephemeris position. Even in this case, however, the requisite standard of accuracy can only be achieved by averaging over a number of years.

#### Atomic Time

The fundamental standards of time and frequency must be defined in terms of a periodic motion adequately uniform, enduring and susceptible of measurement. This has led in the past to the adoption of standards based on the observed motions in the Solar System. Recent progress has made it possible to consider the use of other natural standards, such as atomic or molecular oscillations. The oscillations so far employed are not in fact continuous periodic motions such as the revolution of the electrons in their orbits around the nuclei. The continuous oscillations are generated in an electrical circuit, the frequency of which is then compared or brought into coincidence with the frequency characteristic of the absorption or emission by the atoms or molecules when they change between two selected energy levels. At the National Physical Laboratory regular comparisons have been made since the middle of 1955 between quartz clocks of high stability and a frequency defined by atoms of caesium. The standard has proved of great value in the precise calibration of frequencies and time intervals; it has also been possible to build up a scale of "atomic time" by using continuously-running quartz clocks calibrated in terms of the caesium frequency standard. Because of the high precision attained in the comparisons, cumulative errors in the integrated time scale do not become serious in the course of a few years and the atomic time scale may thus be compared with the astronomical time scale.

#### Radio Time Signals

The establishment of a uniform time system by the assessment of the performance of standard clocks in terms of astronomical observations is the work of a national observatory, and standard time is then made generally available by means of radio time signals. In the United Kingdom, the Royal Greenwich Observatory is responsible for the legal standard of time, and controls the "6-pips" radio signals emitted by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Signals by land line from the Observatory correct the Post Office Speaking Clock, TIM.

For survey and scientific purposes in which the highest accuracy is required, special signals are transmitted from the Post Office Radio Station at Rugby. The International Signals, consisting of a five-minute series of pips, one-tenth of a second long, with the pips at the minutes lengthened for identification, are radiated at 02.54-03.00, 08.54-09.00, 14.54-15.00, 20.54-21.00 from GBR (16 kHz) and associated H.F. transmitters. The seconds pulses superposed on the MSF standard frequency

transmissions, which consists of five cycles of a 1,000 c.p.s. tone, are derived from the same master control at the transmitting station, and are radiated for ten minutes in each quarter-hour on 2½, 5, and 10 MHz for 24 hours per day, and continuously on 60 kHz. The carrier frequencies of all the MSF transmissions, and of GBR, are closely controlled, and measured regularly at the National Physical Laboratory in terms of the caesium atomic resonance. The time signals, derived from the same master oscillator, and thus rigidly locked to the carrier frequencies, are monitored regularly at the Royal Greenwich Observatory. A uniform rate is maintained throughout the year and, if corrections are required to keep the time signals in agreement with UT<sub>2</sub>, a step adjustment of a few milliseconds is made on all transmissions on the first day of a month. Since April 1960 the Rugby service has been run in close co-operation with the time services of the United States. By mutual agreement, the rates are adjusted to correspond, and the signals are synchronised. Any necessary adjustments are made simultaneously in the U.K. and U.S.A. services. The American transmissions concerned are: WWV (Beltsville) 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 MHz; WWVH (Hawaii) 5, 10, 15 MHz; NBA (Canal Zone) 18 kHz. Other national Observatories have agreed to some measure of co-ordination.

#### STANDARD TIME

Since October 27, 1968, the standard time of the United Kingdom has been one hour fast on G.M.T. The internationally adopted name for this time is Central European Time. However, despite protests from informed scientific circles about the possibility of confusion (British Standard Time implies time related to a standard meridian passing through the British Isles, i.e. G.M.T.) the name British Standard Time is that given to this time in this country only. The proposal to adopt a time one hour fast on G.M.T. has aroused considerable controversy and the original suggestion of making it permanent has been modified so that it will now be in force for a trial period of three years.

The use of G.M.T. in astronomy and other sciences, and in navigation, will continue as before.

#### SUMMER TIME

Variations from the standard time of some countries occurs during part of the year: they are decided annually and are usually referred to as Summer Time or Daylight Saving Time. These variations occur in:

*British Commonwealth.*—Bahamas; British Honduras; Canada; Channel Islands; Hong Kong; Tasmania.

*Foreign Countries.*—Albania; Argentina; Brazil; Chile; parts of China; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Formosa; Iceland; Irish Republic; Italy; Macao; Morocco; Norway; Pescadores Is.; Poland; parts of U.S.A.; Syria; Turkey; Uruguay.

In British Honduras and the Dominican Republic the variation occurs in winter and is called Winter Time.

STANDARD TIME

In the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time", when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.\* Since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now almost throughout the world ■ Standard Time which differs from that of Greenwich by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow, is used. *The standard time of the United Kingdom is Central European Time (under the title BRITISH STANDARD TIME) for ■ trial period of three years from October 27, 1968.*

The large territories of the United States, Canada and U.S.S.R. are divided into zones approximately 7½° on either side of central meridians. The important ones are given below; there are in addition zones from 5 to 13 hours fast in the U.S.S.R. centred at 60° E. to 180° E.

Fast ■ Greenwich Time

- 12 hrs. F...Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Is., New Zealand, Marshall Is., Caroline Is. (east of 160° E.).
- 11½ " F...Norfolk I., Nauru I.
- 11 " F...New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Santa Cruz and Solomon Is., Truk, Ponape.
- 10 = F...Sakhalin north of 50° N., Victoria, N.S.W. (except Broken Hill Area), Queensland, Tasmania, British New Guinea, Admiralty Is., Caroline Is. (west of 160° E.), Australian Capital Territory, Mariana Is.
- 9½ " F...South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia, N.S.W. (Broken Hill Area).
- 9 " F...Japan, Schouten Is., Sakhalin south of 50° N., Kurile Is., Manchuria, Korea, West Irian (Indonesia).
- 8½ " F...Molucca Is.
- 8 " F...China (coast), Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Macao, Timor, West Australia, Celebes, Indonesian Borneo, Formosa, Pescadores Is., Malaysia, Vietnam (south).
- 7½ " F...Singapore.
- 7 " F...Sumatra, Java, Christmas I. (Indian Ocean), Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam (north).
- 6½ " F...Burma, Cocos-Keeling Is.
- 6 " F...Pakistan (East).
- 5½ " F...India, Ceylon, Laccadive Is., Andaman and Nicobar Is.
- 5 = F...Chagos Archipelago, Pakistan (West).
- 4 " F...Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion, Oman, U.S.S.R., 40° E. to 52°30' E.
- 3½ " F...Iran.
- " F...U.S.S.R. west of 40° E., Iraq, Ethiopia, Southern Yemen, Socotra I., Somal Republic, Comoro Is., Madagascar, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania.

- " F...Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Finland, Israel, Jordan, U.A.R., Syria, Cyprus, Rhodesia.
- E. European Malawi, South Africa and Protectorates, Mozambique, Sudan, Congolese Republic, Crete, Lebanon, Libya, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho.

- hr. F...The United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg, Spain, Gibraltar, Monaco, Balearic Is., Poland, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Tunisia, Nigeria, Malta, Sicily, Central African Republic, Cameroon Republic, Republic of Congo, Angola, Spitzbergen, Algeria, Dahomey, Corsica, Sardinia, Portugal.

- Greenwich Time. Faroe, Channel Is., Algeria, Morocco, Iceland, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ifni, Ghana, Principe I., St. Helena, Gambia, Canary Is., Ascension I., Tangier, São Tomé, Rio de Oro, Madeira, Mali, Niger.

Slow ■ Greenwich Time

- 1 hr. S...Azores, Portuguese Guinea.
- 2 hrs. S...Cape Verde Is., Fernando Noronha I., Scoresby Sound, South Georgia.
- 3 " S...Greenland (excluding Scoresby Sound and Thule), Eastern Brazil.
- 3½ " S...Newfoundland, Labrador, Dutch Guiana, Uruguay.
- 3¾ " S...Guyana.
- 4 " S...Canada east of 68° W., Greenland (Thule Arca), Puerto Rico, Lesser Antilles, Argentina, Central Brazil, Falkland Is., Paraguay, Bermuda, Bolivia, French Guiana, Chile, Cuba, Curaçao I., Venezuela.
- 5 " S...Canada from 68° W. to 85° W. (north) or 90° W. (south), Eastern States of U.S.A., Jamaica, Bahama Is., Haiti, Peru, Panama, W. Brazil, Colombia, Cayman Is., Ecuador, Dominican Republic.
- 6 hrs. S...Central parts of U.S.A., Canada from 85° W. (north) or 90° W. (south) to 102° W., Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, part of Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua.
- 7 hrs. S...Canada from 102° W. to 120° W., Mountain. Mountain States of U.S.A., part of Mexico.
- 8 hrs. S...Canada west of 120° W., Alaska, (south-east coast), Western States of U.S.A., part of Mexico.
- 9 hrs. S...Alaska N. of Cross Sound to 141° W., Yukon.
- 10 " S...Alaska from 141° W. to 162° W., Low Archipelago, Austral and Society Is., Hawaii, Fanning I., Christmas Is. (Pacific Ocean).
- 11 = S...Aleutian Is., Alaska (west coast), Samoa, Midway Is.

In the Tonga Islands the time 13h fast and in Chatham Is. 12h 45m fast on Greenwich is used, as the Date line is to the East of them.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE

The line where the change of date occurs is ■ modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so ■ to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. It is indicated by joining up the following nine points:

Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.
60° S.	180°	25° S.	172½° W.	53° N.	170° E.
52° S.	180°	5° S.	180°	65½° N.	169° W.
45° S.	172½° W.	48° N.	180°	75° N.	180°

\* Summer Time ■ the "legal" time during the period ■ which its use is ordained.

RIISING AND SETTING TIMES

Table 1. Hour Angle

Dec.	Latitude and Declination of Opposite Signs						Latitude and Declination of Same Signs						
	50°	45°	40°	30°	20°	10°	0°	10°	20°	30°	40°	45°	50°
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0	6 00	5 00	6 00	5 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
1	5 55	5 56	5 57	5 58	5 59	5 59	6 00	6 01	6 01	6 02	6 03	6 04	6 05
2	5 50	5 52	5 53	5 55	5 57	5 58	6 00	6 02	6 03	6 05	6 07	6 08	6 10
3	5 45	5 48	5 50	5 53	5 56	5 58	6 00	6 02	6 04	6 07	6 10	6 12	6 15
4	5 40	5 44	5 46	5 51	5 54	5 57	6 00	6 03	6 06	6 09	6 14	6 16	6 20
5	5 36	5 40	5 43	5 48	5 52	5 56	6 00	6 04	6 08	6 12	6 17	6 20	6 24
6	5 31	5 36	5 39	5 46	5 51	5 56	6 00	6 04	6 09	6 14	6 21	6 24	6 29
7	5 26	5 32	5 36	5 44	5 50	5 55	6 00	6 05	6 10	6 16	6 24	6 28	6 34
8	5 21	5 27	5 33	5 41	5 48	5 54	6 00	6 06	6 12	6 19	6 27	6 33	6 39
9	5 16	5 23	5 29	5 39	5 47	5 53	6 00	6 07	6 13	6 21	6 31	6 37	6 44
10	5 11	5 19	5 26	5 37	5 45	5 53	6 00	6 07	6 15	6 23	6 34	6 41	6 49
11	5 06	5 15	5 23	5 34	5 44	5 52	6 00	6 08	6 16	6 26	6 38	6 45	6 54
12	5 01	5 11	5 19	5 32	5 42	5 51	6 00	6 09	6 18	6 28	6 41	6 49	6 59
13	4 56	5 06	5 15	5 29	5 40	5 51	6 00	6 09	6 20	6 31	6 45	6 54	7 04
14	4 51	5 01	5 12	5 27	5 39	5 50	6 00	6 10	6 21	6 33	6 48	6 58	7 09
15	4 46	4 58	5 08	5 24	5 38	5 49	6 00	6 11	6 23	6 36	6 52	7 02	7 14
16	4 40	4 53	5 04	5 22	5 36	5 48	6 00	6 12	6 24	6 38	6 56	7 07	7 20
17	4 35	4 49	5 00	5 19	5 35	5 48	6 00	6 12	6 25	6 41	7 00	7 11	7 25
18	4 29	4 44	4 57	5 17	5 33	5 47	6 00	6 13	6 27	6 43	7 03	7 16	7 31
19	4 23	4 39	4 53	5 14	5 31	5 46	6 00	6 14	6 29	6 46	7 07	7 21	7 37
20	4 17	4 35	4 49	5 11	5 30	5 45	6 00	6 15	6 30	6 49	7 11	7 25	7 43
21	4 11	4 30	4 44	5 09	5 28	5 44	6 00	6 16	6 32	6 51	7 16	7 30	7 49
22	4 04	4 25	4 40	5 06	5 26	5 44	6 00	6 16	6 34	6 54	7 20	7 35	7 56
23	3 58	4 19	4 36	5 03	5 24	5 43	6 00	6 17	6 36	6 57	7 24	7 41	8 04
24	3 52	4 14	4 32	5 00	5 23	5 42	6 00	6 18	6 37	7 00	7 28	7 46	8 08
25	3 45	4 09	4 28	4 58	5 21	5 41	6 00	6 19	6 39	7 03	7 32	7 51	8 15
26	3 38	4 03	4 24	4 55	5 19	5 40	6 00	6 20	6 41	7 05	7 36	7 57	8 21
27	3 30	3 57	4 19	4 52	5 17	5 39	6 00	6 21	6 43	7 08	7 41	8 03	8 30
28	3 23	3 51	4 14	4 48	5 15	5 38	6 00	6 22	6 45	7 12	7 46	8 09	8 37
29	3 15	3 45	4 09	4 45	5 14	5 38	6 00	6 22	6 46	7 15	7 51	8 15	8 45

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

The local mean time of sunrise or sunset (as defined on page 138) may be found by determining the appropriate hour angle from the table above and applying it to the time of transit given in the ephemeris for each month. The hour angle is negative for sunrise and positive for sunset. A small correction to the hour angle, which always has the effect of increasing it numerically, is necessary to allow for the Sun's semi-diameter (16') and for refraction (34'). This correction may be obtained from Table 2. The resulting local mean time may be converted into the standard time of the country by taking the difference between the longitude of the standard meridian of the country and that of the place, and adding it to the local mean time if the place is west of the standard meridian, and subtracting it if the place is east of the standard meridian.

Example.—Required the N.Z. Mean Time (12<sup>h</sup> fast on G.M.T.) of sunset on May 24 at Auckland. The latitude is 36° 50' south (or minus) and the longitude 173° 30' east. Taking the declination as +20°.7, we

Tabular entry for 30° Lat. and Dec.	h m
20°, opposite signs.....	+ 11
Proportional part for 6° 50' of Lat.....	- 15
Proportional part for 0°.7 of Dec.....	- 1
Correction (Table 2).....	+ 6
Hour angle.....	4 59
Sun transits.....	11 51
Longitudinal correction.....	+ 27
N.Z. Mean Time.....	17 17

Table 2. Correction for Refraction and Semi-Diameter

Latitude	Declination			
	0°	10°	20°	30°
0	m	m	m	m
0	4	4	4	5
30	4	4	5	5
30	5	5	5	6
40	5	6	6	7
50	5	6	7	9

MOONRISE AND MOONSET

It is possible to calculate the times of moonrise and moonset using Table 1 though the method is more complicated because the apparent motion of the Moon is much more rapid than that of the Sun.

Table 3. Longitude Correction

X	40 <sup>m</sup>	45 <sup>m</sup>	50 <sup>m</sup>	55 <sup>m</sup>	60 <sup>m</sup>	65 <sup>m</sup>	70 <sup>m</sup>
A							
h	■	m	m	m	m	m	m
1	2	2	■	■	3	3	3
2	3	4	4	5	5	5	■
3	5	6	6	7	■	8	9
4	7	■	8	9	10	11	12
5	8	■	10	11	13	14	15
■	10	11	13	14	15	16	18
7	12	13	15	16	18	19	20
■	13	15	17	18	20	22	23
9	15	17	19	21	23	24	26
10	17	19	21	23	25	27	29
11	18	21	23	25	28	30	32
12	20	23	25	28	30	33	35
13	■	24	27	30	33	35	38
14	23	26	29	32	35	38	41
15	25	28	31	34	38	41	44
16	27	30	33	37	40	43	47
17	28	32	35	39	43	46	50
18	30	34	38	41	45	49	53
19	32	36	40	44	48	52	55
20	33	38	42	46	50	54	58
21	35	39	44	48	53	57	61
22	37	41	46	50	55	60	64
23	38	43	48	53	58	62	67
24	40	45	50	55	60	65	70

Notation

- $\varphi$  = latitude of observer
- $\lambda$  = longitude of observer (measured positively towards the west)
- $T_{-1}$  = time of transit of Moon on previous day
- $T_0$  = time of transit of Moon on day in question
- $T_1$  = time of transit of Moon on following day
- $\delta_0$  = approximate declination of Moon
- $\delta_R$  = declination of Moon at moonrise
- $\delta_S$  = declination of Moon at moonset
- $h_0$  = approximate hour angle of Moon
- $h_R$  = hour angle of Moon at moonrise
- $h_S$  = hour angle of Moon at moonset
- $t_R$  = time of moonrise
- $t_S$  = time of moonset

The parallax of the Moon, about 57', is **■** to the sum of the semi-diameter and refraction but has the opposite effect on these times. It is thus convenient to neglect all three quantities in the method outlined below.

METHOD

1. With arguments  $\varphi, \delta_0$  enter Table ■ on p. 144 to determine  $h_0$  where  $h_0$  is negative for moonrise and positive for moonset.
2. Form approximate times from
 
$$t_R = T_0 + \lambda + h_0$$

$$t_S = T_0 + \lambda + h_0$$
3. Determine  $\delta_R, \delta_S$  for times  $t_R, t_S$  respectively.
4. Re-enter Table 1 on p. 144 with—
  - a) arguments  $\varphi, \delta_R$  to determine  $h_R$
  - b) arguments  $\varphi, \delta_S$  to determine  $h_S$
5. Form
 
$$t_R = T_0 + \lambda + h_R + AX$$

$$t_S = T_0 + \lambda + h_S + AX$$

where  $A = (\lambda + h)$

$X = (T_0 - T_{-1})$  if  $(\lambda + h)$  is negative

and  $X = (T_1 - T_0)$  if  $(\lambda + h)$  is positive

$AX$  is the respondent in Table 3.

Example.—To find the times of moonrise and moonset at Vancouver ( $\varphi = +49^\circ, \lambda = +8^h 12^m$ ) on 1970 October 10. The starting data (from p. 128) are

$$h = \text{■}$$

$$T_{-1} = 19^h 28^m$$

$$T_0 = 20^h 23^m$$

$$T_1 = 21^h 15^m$$

$$\delta_0 = -16^\circ$$

1.  $h_0 = \pm 4^h 43^m$
  2. Approximate values
 
$$t_R = 10^d 20^h 23^m + 8^h 12^m + (-4^h 43^m)$$

$$= 10^d 23^h 52^m$$

$$t_S = 10^d 20^h 23^m + 8^h 12^m + (+4^h 43^m)$$

$$= 11^d 09^h 18^m$$
  3.  $\delta_R = -14^\circ.1$   
 $\delta_S = -11^\circ.7$
  4.  $h_R = -4^h 53^m$   
 $h_S = +5^h 04^m$
  5.  $t_R = 10^d 20^h 23^m + 8^h 12^m - 4^h 53^m + 6^m$   
 $= 10^d 23^h 48^m$   
 $t_S = 10^d 20^h 23^m + 8^h 12^m + 5^h 04^m + 28^m$   
 $= 11^d 10^h 07^m$
- To get the L.M.T. of the phenomenon the longitude is subtracted from the G.M.T. thus
- Moonrise =  $10^d 23^h 48^m - 8^h 12^m = 10^d 15^h 36^m$
- Moonset =  $11^d 10^h 07^m - 8^h 12^m = 11^d 01^h 55^m$

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS

Solar Parallax.....	8".794
Precession for the year 1970.....	50".272
" in R.A.....	3".074
" in Declination.....	20".041
Constant of Nutation.....	0".21
Constant of Aberration.....	20".496
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1970)..<	23° 26' 35"
Moon's Equatorial Hor. Parallax....	57' 02".70
Velocity of Light in vacuo per sec.	299792.5 km.
Solar motion per sec.....	20.0 km.
Equatorial radius of the Earth....	6378.160 km.
Polar radius of the Earth.....	6356.775 km.

North Galactic Pole) R.A. 12 <sup>h</sup> 49 <sup>m</sup> .	(1950.0).
(L.A.U. Standard) ) Dec. 27° 4' N.	
Solar Apex.....	R.A. 18 <sup>h</sup> 06 <sup>m</sup> Dec. +30'.
Length of Year... Tropical.....	365.24220
(In Mean Solar Days)	Sidereal.....365.25636
	Anomalistic...365.25664
	(Perihelion to Perihelion)
Eclipse.....	346.6200
	d h m s
Length of Month New Moon ■ New 29	44 02.9
(Mean Values)	Sidereal..... 27 07 43 11.5
	Anomalistic..... 27 13 ■ 33.2
	(Perigee to Perigee)

MEAN AND SIDEREAL TIME

MEAN REFRACTION

Acceleration						Retardation						Alt. Ref.	
h	m	■	■	m s	m s s	h	m	■	■	m s	■	Alt. Ref.	Alt. Ref.
1	■	10	13	■ 08	0 00 0	1	0	10	13	■ 08	0 00 0	■	■
■	■	20	14	■ 18	3 02 1	■	■	20	14	■ 18	3 03 0	1 20	21 4 30
3	0	30	15	■ 28	9 07 2	3	0	29	15	■ 27	9 09 2	1 30	21 5 06
4	0	39	16	■ 38	15 13 3	4	0	39	16	■ 37	15 15 2	■ 41	21 5 50
5	0	49	17	■ 48	21 18 4	5	0	49	17	■ 47	21 21 4	1 52	19 6 44
6	■	59	18	■ 57	27 23 5	6	0	59	18	■ 57	27 28 4	2 05	17 7 54
7	1	09	19	3 07	33 28 6	7	1	09	19	3 07	33 34 6	2 19	17 9 27
■	1	19	20	3 17	39 34 7	8	1	19	20	3 17	39 40 7	■ 35	16 11 39
9	1	29	21	3 27	45 39 8	9	1	28	21	3 26	45 46 8	2 52	14 15 00
10	1	39	22	■ 37	51 44 9	10	1	38	■	3 36	51 53 9	3 12	13 20 42
11	1	48	23	3 47	57 49 10	11	1	48	23	3 46	57 59 10	3 34	12 32 20
■	1	58	24	3 57	60 00	12	1	58	24	3 56	60 00	4 00	11 62 17
												4 30	11 90 00

The length of a sidereal day in mean time is  $23^h 56^m 04^s.09$ . Hence  $1^h$  M.T. =  $1^h + 9^s.86$  S.T. and  $1^h$  S.T. =  $1^h - 9^s.83$  M.T.

To convert an interval of mean time to the corresponding interval of sidereal time, enter the acceleration table with the given mean time (taking the hours and the minutes and seconds separately) and add the acceleration obtained to the given mean time. To convert an interval of sidereal time to the corresponding interval of mean time, take out the retardation for the given sidereal time and subtract.

The columns for the minutes and seconds of the argument are in the form known as Critical Tables. To use these tables, find in the appropriate left-hand column the two entries between which the given number of minutes and seconds lies; the quantity in the right-hand column between these

two entries is the required acceleration or retardation. Thus the acceleration for  $11^m 26^s$  (which lies between the entries  $9^m 07^s$  and  $15^m 13^s$ ) is  $2^s$ . If the given number of minutes and seconds is a tabular entry, the required acceleration or retardation is the entry in the right-hand column above the given tabular entry; e.g. the retardation for  $45^m 46^s$  is  $7^s$ .

Example.—Convert  $14^h 27^m 35^s$  from S.T. to M.T.

	h	m	s
Given S.T.....	14	27	35
Retardation for $14^h$ .....			2 18
Retardation for $27^m 35^s$ .....			5

Corresponding M.T..... 14 25 12

For further explanation, see p. 142.

The refraction table is also in the form of a critical table.

THE SUMMER TIME ACTS

In 1926 an Act ordained that during a defined period of that year the legal time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. The practice was stabilized (until the war) by the *Summer Time Acts, 1922 to 1925*, which enacted that "For the purposes of this Act, the period of summer time shall be taken to be the period beginning at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in April, or, if that day is Easter Day, the day next following the second Saturday in April and ending at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of the day next following the first Saturday in October."

During the Second World War the duration of Summer Time was extended and in the years 1941-

45 and in 1947, Double Summer Time (2 hrs. in advance of Greenwich Mean Time) was in force. Summer Time was extended in each year from 1948 to 1952 and again in 1961-1964, by Order in Council.

The duration of Summer Time during the last few years is given in the following table.

1953 Apr. 19—Oct. ■	1961 Mar. 26—Oct. 29
1954 Apr. 11—Oct. 3	1962 Mar. 25—Oct. 23
1955 Apr. 17—Oct. ■	1963 Mar. 31—Oct. 27
1956 Apr. 22—Oct. 7	1964 Mar. 22—Oct. 25
1957 Apr. 14—Oct. 6	1965 Mar. 21—Oct. 24
1958 Apr. 20—Oct. ■	1966 Mar. 20—Oct. 23
1959 Apr. 19—Oct. 4	1967 Mar. 19—Oct. 29
1960 Apr. 10—Oct. ■	1968 Feb. 18—Oct. 27

ASTRONOMERS ROYAL

John Flamsteed, first Astronomer Royal 1675-1719  
 Edmund Halley . . . . . 1720-1742  
 James Bradley . . . . . 1742-1762  
 Nathaniel Bliss . . . . . 1762-1764  
 Nevil Maskelyne . . . . . 1765-1811  
 John Pond . . . . . 1811-1835

Sir George Biddell Airy . . . . . 1835-1882  
 Sir William Henry Mahoney Christie. 1881-1910  
 Sir Frank Watson Dyson . . . . . 1910-1933  
 Sir Harold Spencer Jones . . . . . 1933-1955  
 Sir Richard ■■■ der Riet Woolley . . . 1955-

## PHENOMENA OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES, 1970

U.T. Sat. Phen.			U.T. Sat. Phen.			U.T. Sat. Phen.			U.T. Sat. Phen.										
January			February			April			June										
d	h	m	d	h	m	d	h	m	d	h	m								
1	05	20	II	Sh.I.	26	23	39	I	Ec.D.	17	22	06	II	Sh.E.	15	00	38	II	Ec.R.
1	07	51	II	Sh.E.	27	01	41	II	Sh.I.	20	04	40	I	Sh.I.	15	00	46	I	Ec.R.
2	05	48	I	Sh.I.	27	04	12	II	Sh.E.	21	01	49	I	Ec.D.	15	22	06	I	Sh.E.
2	07	59	I	Sh.E.	27	06	26	III	Sh.I.	21	23	09	I	Sh.I.	20	21	24	II	Sh.E.
3	03	05	I	Ec.D.						22	03	03	III	Ec.D.	21	02	02	III	Sh.I.
8	02	42	III	Sh.I.						22	02	22	III	Ec.R.	22	03	14	III	Sh.E.
8	05	08	III	Sh.E.						22	03	28	III	Ec.R.	22	03	51	I	Sh.I.
	07	53	II	Sh.I.						24	22	08	II	Sh.I.	23	00	00	I	Sh.E.
9	07	41	I	Sh.I.						25	00	40	II	Sh.E.	23	03	10	I	Ec.R.
10	02	17	II	Ec.D.						29	01	03	I	Sh.I.	27	21	27	II	Sh.I.
10	04	58	I	Ec.D.						29	03	14	II	Sh.E.	28	00	01	II	Sh.E.
11	04	21	I	Sh.E.						30	00	22	I	Ec.R.	29	23	46	I	Sh.I.
15	06	40	III	Sh.I.						30	21	43	I	Sh.E.	30	23	05	I	Ec.R.
17	04	53	II	Ec.D.															
17	06	50	I	Ec.D.															
18	04	03	I	Sh.I.															
18	06	14	I	Sh.E.															
19	02	13	II	Sh.E.															
24	07	41	II	Ec.D.															
25	05	57	I	Sh.I.															
26	02	15	II	Sh.I.															
26	02	58	III	Ec.R.															
26	03	12	I	Ec.D.															
26	04	45	II	Sh.E.															
27	02	36	I	Sh.E.															

February			March			May			July										
d	h	m	d	h	m	d	h	m	d	h	m								
2	04	28	III	Ec.D.	5	04	21	I	Sh.I.	2	00	42	II	Sh.I.					
2	04	47	II	Sh.I.	6	01	32	I	Ec.D.	2	03	15	II	Sh.E.	8	21	41	II	Ec.R.
2	05	04	I	Ec.D.	6	04	14	II	Sh.I.	2	20	26	III	Sh.E.	9	22	18	I	Sh.E.
2	06	55	III	Ec.R.	7	01	00	I	Sh.E.	3	22	23	II	Ec.R.	9	22	05	III	Ec.R.
2	07	18	II	Sh.E.	7	23	02	II	Ec.D.	6	02	57	I	Sh.I.	15	22	05	I	Sh.I.
3	06	18	I	Sh.I.	10	00	16	III	Ec.D.	7	02	16	I	Ec.R.	16	21	25	I	Ec.R.
3	04	29	I	Sh.E.	10	02	38	III	Ec.R.	7	21	26	I	Sh.I.	21	10	10	II	Sh.E.
	06	57	I	Ec.D.	13	03	25	I	Ec.D.	7	23	37	I	Sh.E.	29	21	13	II	Sh.I.
9	07	20	II	Sh.I.	14	00	42	I	Sh.I.	8	20	45	I	Ec.R.					
10	04	12	I	Sh.I.	14	02	54	I	Sh.E.	9	03	17	II	Sh.I.					
10	06	23	I	Sh.E.	16	22	34	II	Sh.E.	9	22	08	III	Sh.I.					
11	01	25	I	Ec.D.	17	04	13	III	Ec.D.	10	00	24	III	Sh.E.					
11	01	57	II	Ec.D.	20	05	18	I	Ec.D.	11	00	59	II	Ec.R.					
	00	51	I	Sh.E.	21	04	47	I	Sh.E.	14	23	21	I	Sh.I.	14	23	57	III	Sh.I.
13	00	53	III	Sh.E.	21	23	47	I	Ec.D.	15	01	31	I	Sh.E.	15	01	31	I	Sh.E.
17	06	05	I	Sh.I.	22	04	14	II	Ec.D.	15	22	39	I	Ec.R.	16	20	49	I	Sh.E.
18	03	18	I	Ec.D.	22	23	16	I	Sh.E.	17	02	07	III	Sh.I.	17	02	07	III	Sh.I.
18	04	32	II	Ec.D.	23	22	36	II	Sh.I.	20	05	18	I	Ec.D.	19	21	42	II	Sh.E.
19	00	34	I	Sh.I.	24	01	07	II	Sh.E.	21	02	36	I	Sh.I.	22	01	15	I	Sh.I.
19	03	45	I	Sh.E.	27	03	18	III	Sh.I.	21	04	47	I	Sh.E.	23	00	33	I	Ec.R.
20	01	39	II	Sh.E.	28	00	30	III	Sh.E.	21	23	47	I	Ec.D.	23	03	54	I	Sh.E.
20	02	29	III	Sh.I.	28	04	37	I	Sh.I.	22	04	14	II	Ec.D.	26	21	45	II	Sh.I.
	04	50	III	Sh.E.	29	01	40	I	Ec.D.	23	22	36	II	Sh.I.	27	00	18	II	Sh.E.
25	05	11	I	Ec.D.	30	01	09	I	Sh.E.	24	01	07	II	Sh.E.	27	22	12	III	Ec.R.
26	02	27	I	Sh.I.	31	01	09	II	Sh.I.	24	01	07	II	Sh.E.	30	02	08	I	Ec.R.
26	04	38	I	Sh.E.	31	03	41	II	Sh.E.	30	21	39	I	Sh.I.	30	21	39	I	Sh.I.

August			September			October			November					
d	h	m	d	h	m	d	h	m	d	h	m			
9	22	05	III	Ec.R.	4	02	16	III	Sh.I.	28	07	35	I	Ec.D.
15	22	05	I	Sh.I.	4	04	34	III	Sh.E.	29	06	54	I	Sh.E.
16	21	25	I	Ec.R.	5	03	33	I	Ec.D.					
21	10	10	II	Sh.E.	6	00	52	I	Sh.I.					
29	21	13	II	Sh.I.	6	03	03	I	Sh.E.					

December				
d	h	m		
1	06	59	II	Sh.I.
6	06	38	I	Sh.I.
7	07	29	III	Ec.D.
21	07	45	I	Ec.D.
22	07	03	I	Sh.E.
25	07	35	III	Sh.E.
26	06	37	II	Sh.E.
29	06	47	I	Sh.I.

Jupiter's satellites transit across the disk from east to west, and pass behind the disk from west to east. The shadows that they cast also transit across the disk. With the exception at times of Satellite IV, the satellites also pass through the shadow of the planet, i.e. they are eclipsed. Just before opposition the satellite disappears in the shadow to the west of the planet, and reappears from occultation on the east limb. Immediately after opposition the satellite is occulted at the west limb and reappears from eclipse to the east of the planet. At times approximately two to

four months before and after opposition, both phases of eclipses of Satellite III may be seen. When Satellite IV is eclipsed, both phases may be seen.

The list of phenomena gives most of the eclipses and shadow transits visible in the British Isles under favourable conditions.

Ec. = Eclipse  
 Sh. = Shadow transit  
 D = Disappearance

R = Reappearance  
 I = Ingress  
 E = Egress

## CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR OBSERVATION IN 1970

## ECLIPSES, 1970

There will be four eclipses during 1970, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

*Penumbral eclipses are not mentioned in this section as they are so difficult to observe.*

1. A partial eclipse of the Moon on February 21, not visible from the British Isles. The eclipse is of short duration, beginning at 08<sup>h</sup> 02<sup>m</sup> and ending at 08<sup>h</sup> 58<sup>m</sup>; at maximum only 5 per cent. of the Moon's diameter is obscured. The eclipse is visible from the Americas, the Pacific, Australia and New Zealand, north-east Asia and the arctic regions.

2. A total eclipse of the Sun on March 7. The path of totality starts in the Pacific Ocean, crosses Mexico and Florida and passes north-eastwards to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland before finishing in the Atlantic. The partial phase will be visible from North and Central America, the north-western part of South America, Greenland, Iceland and the western part of Ireland. The eclipse begins at 15<sup>h</sup> 04<sup>m</sup> and ends at 20<sup>h</sup> 11<sup>m</sup>; it is total from some place on the Earth from 16<sup>h</sup> 05<sup>m</sup> to 19<sup>h</sup> 11<sup>m</sup>, while the maximum duration is 3<sup>m</sup> 28<sup>s</sup>.

3. A partial eclipse of the Moon on August 17, visible from the British Isles. The area of visibility includes Europe, Africa, the Americas and Antarctica. At the time of maximum eclipse 0.41 per cent. of the Moon's diameter is obscured. The eclipse begins at 02<sup>h</sup> 17<sup>m</sup> and ends at 04<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup>.

4. An annular eclipse of the Sun on August 31-September 1, not visible from the British Isles. The annular phase can only be seen from the Cook Islands, and a few others, in the Pacific Ocean. The annular phase occurs between 20<sup>h</sup> 15<sup>m</sup> and 23<sup>h</sup> 35<sup>m</sup>, with a maximum duration of 6<sup>m</sup> 44<sup>s</sup>. The partial phase is visible from New Guinea, eastern Australia, New Zealand and part of Antarctica, between 19<sup>h</sup> 00<sup>m</sup> and 00<sup>h</sup> 49<sup>m</sup>.

## TRANSIT, 1970

A transit of Mercury occurs on May 9, visible from the British Isles. The first contact occurs at 04<sup>h</sup> 19<sup>m</sup> and last contact at 12<sup>h</sup> 13<sup>m</sup>. Because of the long duration part of the transit will be visible from most inhabited areas of the Earth except for a portion of the western side of North America. From the British Isles the transit begins at about 04<sup>h</sup> 19<sup>m</sup>.7 which is the approximate time of sunrise for eastern and north-eastern parts; further west the Sun rises shortly after the transit begins.

## OCCULTATIONS, 1970

Although Venus is occulted on October 31, this occurs in daylight with Venus only 16° from the Sun. Regulus is occulted three times from Edinburgh and twice from Greenwich. Some stars in the Pleiades are occulted on March 12 and September 20.

## OCCULTATIONS OF STARS

The list on the opposite page includes all the occultations visible under favourable conditions in the British Isles. Disappearances of stars down

to magnitude 6.5 are normally included, and reappearances to 6.0 magnitude. No occultation is included unless the star is at least 10° above the horizon and the Sun sufficiently far below the horizon to permit the star to be seen with the naked eye or in a small telescope. The altitude limit is reduced from 10° to 2° for stars and planets brighter than magnitude 2.0 and such occultations are also predicted in daylight.

The column Phase shows whether a disappearance (D) or reappearance (R) is to be observed. The column headed "El. of Moon" gives the elongation of the Moon from the Sun, in degrees. The elongation increases from 0° at New Moon to 180° at Full Moon and on to 360° (or 0°) at New Moon again. Times and position angles (P), reckoned from the north point in the direction north, east, south, west, are given for Greenwich (Lat. 51° 29', Long. 0°) and Edinburgh (Lat. 55° 56' Long. 3° 11' west). The coefficients *a* and *b* are the variations in the G.M.T. for each degree of longitude (positive to the west) and latitude (positive to the north) respectively: they enable approximate times (to within about 1<sup>m</sup> generally) to be found for any point in the British Isles. If the point of observation is  $\Delta\lambda$  degrees west and  $\Delta\phi$  degrees north, the approximate time is found by adding  $a.\Delta\lambda + b.\Delta\phi$  to the given G.M.T.

As an illustration the disappearance of 19 Tauri on March 12 at Liverpool will be found from both Greenwich and Edinburgh.

	Greenwich	Edinburgh
Longitude.....	0°0	+3°2
Long. of Liverpool.....	+3°0	+3°0
$\Delta\lambda$ .....	+3°0	-0°2
Latitude.....	+51°5	+55°9
Lat. of Liverpool.....	+53°4	+53°4
$\Delta\phi$ .....	+1°9	-2°5
	h m	h m
G.M.T.....	22 56°0	22 49°4
$a.\Delta\lambda$ .....	+0°6	0°0
$b.\Delta\phi$ .....	-3°0	+4°0
	22 53°6	22 53°4

If the occultation is given for one station but not the other, the reason for the suppression is given by the following code.

No. occn. = star not occulted.

Low = star's altitude less than 10° (2° for bright stars and planets).

Sun = Sun not sufficiently below the horizon.

Graz = occultation is of very short duration.

It will be noticed that in some cases the coefficients *a* and *b* are not given: this is because the occultation is so short that prediction for other places by means of these coefficients would not be reliable.

## OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON, 1970

Date	Star	Mag.	Phase	El. of Moon	GREENWICH				EDINBURGH					
					G.M.T.		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>P</i>	G.M.T.		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>P</i>
					h	m	m	m	o	h	m	m	o	
Jan. 13	62 Piscium.....	6.1	D	80	19 03.3	-1.9	-1.8	104	18 53.3	-1.4	-0.6	84		
13	δ Piscium.....	4.6	D	80	19 23.8	-1.1	0.0	60	19 21.7	-0.8	+0.5	44		
24	α Leonis.....	1.3	R	205	No occn.	..	..	..	19 10.7	+0.6	+3.2	234		
25	56 Leonis.....	6.0	R	217	21 32.0	-0.4	+3.2	245	21 42.2	-0.3	+2.0	265		
Feb. 11	20 H' Arietis.....	6.4	D	74	18 23.4	-1.2	+0.7	47	18 24.8	-0.9	+1.4	30		
15	406 B. Tauri.....	5.6	D	122	21 29.8	-1.2	-2.5	129	21 16.8	-1.3	-1.5	115		
16	415 B. (Tauri)....	6.1	D	124	2 46.6	+0.8	-2.4	149	2 38.4	+0.6	-2.3	145		
18	κ Geminorum.....	3.7	D	145	No occn.	..	..	..	1 47.4	—	—	185		
21	α Leonis.....	1.3	D	178	2 10.7	-1.0	-1.7	118	2 00.2	-1.0	-1.5	116		
21	α Leonis.....	1.3	R	178	3 22.0	-0.5	-2.1	312	3 11.3	-0.6	-2.0	312		
Mar. 11	μ Arietis.....	5.7	D	54	19 11.6	—	—	135	18 54.4	-0.8	-2.4	111		
12	19 Tauri.....	4.4	D	69	22 56.0	+0.2	-1.6	99	22 49.4	+0.1	-1.6	92		
12	16 Tauri.....	5.4	D	69	22 59.8	+1.3	-3.9	150	22 47.9	+0.6	-2.9	136		
12	21 Tauri.....	5.8	D	69	23 13.1	+0.2	-1.2	84	23 07.8	0.0	-1.3	78		
12	22 Tauri.....	6.5	D	69	23 16.4	+0.3	-1.4	91	23 10.9	+0.1	-1.4	84		
13	20 Tauri.....	4.0	D	69	23 17.5	+0.7	-2.3	130	23 09.3	+0.4	-2.2	121		
17	35 B. Cancrī.....	6.4	D	125	21 23.3	-1.8	-0.3	85	21 17.6	-1.8	+0.4	75		
17	ρ Leonis.....	3.8	D	157	21 09.0	-1.5	+0.3	104	21 07.1	-1.4	+0.9	93		
Apr. 13	5 B. Cancrī.....	6.4	D	95	23 51.8	-0.4	-1.4	75	23 43.8	-0.5	-1.5	73		
16	■ Leonis.....	1.3	D	125	15 13.0	-0.6	-2.6	176	15 06.4	-0.3	-0.3	152		
16	α Leonis.....	1.3	R	125	15 44.1	-0.4	+4.6	232	15 57.2	-0.4	+2.5	256		
May 10	176 B. Geminorum	6.3	D	63	21 41.9	+0.5	-2.4	155	21 32.4	+0.3	-2.4	152		
10	181 B. Geminorum	6.0	D	63	22 21.2	—	—	177	22 12.0	+1.0	-2.8	174		
18	85 Virginis.....	6.2	D	153	21 06.5	-1.8	+0.6	87	Sun	..	..	..		
June 16	-23° 12133.....	6.4	D	147	23 11.1	-1.4	-0.9	106	Low	..	..	..		
July 15	135 B. Scorpī.....	6.0	D	139	21 28.6	-1.5	-0.3	112	Sun	..	..	..		
19	η Capricorni.....	4.9	R	195	22 31.9	-1.0	+1.5	220	Low	..	..	..		
Aug. 22	ε Arietis.....	4.6	R	257	22 15.8	+0.4	+1.6	236	22 24.0	+0.3	+1.6	241		
26	136 Tauri.....	4.5	R	294	0 40.5	+0.1	+1.1	288	0 45.5	0.0	+1.1	298		
Sept. 12	η Capricorni.....	4.9	D	140	19 04.9	-1.2	+1.1	101	Low	..	..	..		
18	μ Arietis.....	5.7	R	226	23 41.6	+0.2	+2.7	194	23 52.6	-0.1	+2.3	207		
20	19 Tauri.....	4.4	D	240	1 55.8	—	—	129	1 49.7	-1.4	+0.5	108		
20	19 Tauri.....	4.4	R	240	2 32.6	—	—	189	2 45.5	-0.6	+2.5	212		
20	21 Tauri.....	5.8	R	240	3 03.5	-0.6	+3.4	199	3 12.9	-0.9	+2.1	220		
20	18 Tauri.....	5.6	R	240	3 04.4	-1.7	+0.1	277	2 58.4	-1.7	-0.5	295		
27	ν Leonis.....	5.2	R	321	4 36.0	-0.4	+1.8	268	4 41.8	-0.3	+1.3	284		
Oct. 12	14 Piscium.....	6.0	D	152	23 41.6	-0.7	+0.9	30	23 44.8	-0.3	+1.3	13		
24	ψ Leonis.....	5.6	R	290	4 05.4	-1.0	+0.7	293	4 05.0	-0.8	+0.3	307		
31	Venus.....	-3.7	D	16	12 37.5	-0.6	-1.0	167	12 32.4	-0.4	-0.6	166		
31	Venus.....	-3.7	R	16	13 19.2	-2.0	+0.1	236	13 13.6	-1.8	+0.1	237		
Nov. 8	293 B. Aquarii....	5.6	D	120	23 44.0	-0.5	-0.2	51	23 42.4	-0.4	+0.2	34		
15	112 B. (Aurigae)...	5.7	R	210	Low	..	..	..	18 50.5	+0.6	+1.6	235		
16	136 Tauri.....	4.5	D	213	1 21.5	-1.4	+2.9	43	1 41.8	—	—	5		
16	136 Tauri.....	4.5	R	213	2 14.6	-1.5	-2.6	319	2 47.8	—	—	356		
17	181 B. Geminorum	6.0	R	235	22 09.5	-1.0	-1.0	337	No occn.	..	..	..		
18	η Cancrī.....	5.5	R	247	23 36.7	-0.4	+1.2	284	23 40.0	-0.4	+0.9	299		
Dec. 6	21 Piscium.....	5.8	D	102	21 43.1	-1.1	-1.1	83	21 36.6	-0.9	-0.5	66		
20	75 Leonis.....	5.4	R	260	0 36.7	-0.4	+0.3	310	0 36.6	-0.2	0.0	325		
31	44 Capricorni.....	6.0	D	43	16 48.8	-0.4	+0.7	21	16 52.4	+0.1	+1.2	4		
31	45 Capricorni.....	5.9	D	43	17 04.8	—	—	128	16 49.4	-1.6	-1.2	103		

## MEAN PLACES OF STARS, 1970-0

NAME	Mag.	R.A	Dec.	Spec- trum
$\alpha$ Andromedæ <i>Alpheratz</i> .....	2.1	0 06.8	+28 55	A0p
$\beta$ Cassiopeiaë <i>Caph</i> .....	2.4	0 07.6	+58 59	F5
$\gamma$ Pegasi <i>Algenib</i> .....	2.9	0 11.7	+15 01	B2
$\alpha$ Phœnicis .....	2.4	0 24.8	-42 28	K0
$\alpha$ Cassiopeiaë <i>Schedar</i> .....	2.3	0 38.8	+56 22	K0
$\beta$ Ceti <i>Diphda</i> .....	2.2	0 42.1	-18 09	K0
$\gamma$ Cassiopeiaë* .....	Var.	0 54.9	+60 33	B0p
$\beta$ Andromedæ <i>Mirach</i> .....	2.4	1 08.0	+35 28	M0
$\delta$ Cassiopeiaë .....	2.8	1 23.8	+60 05	A5
$\alpha$ Eridani <i>Achernar</i> .....	0.6	1 36.6	-57 23	B5
$\beta$ Arietis <i>Sheratan</i> .....	2.7	1 53.0	+20 40	A5
$\gamma$ Andromedæ <i>Almak</i> .....	2.3	2 02.1	+42 11	K0
$\blacksquare$ Ursæ Minoris <i>Polaris</i> .....	2.1	2 03.3	+89 08	F8
$\alpha$ Arietis <i>Hamal</i> .....	2.2	2 05.5	+23 19	K2
$\beta$ Persei <i>Algol</i> * .....	Var.	3 06.0	+40 50	B8
$\alpha$ Persei <i>Mirfak</i> .....	1.9	3 22.2	+49 45	F5
$\eta$ Tauri <i>Alcyone</i> .....	3.0	3 45.7	+24 01	B5p
$\alpha$ Tauri <i>Aldebaran</i> .....	1.1	4 34.2	+16 27	K5
$\beta$ Orionis <i>Rigel</i> .....	0.3	5 13.1	- 8 14	B8p
$\alpha$ Aurigæ <i>Capella</i> .....	0.2	5 14.5	+45 58	G0
$\gamma$ Orionis <i>Bellatrix</i> .....	1.7	5 23.5	+ 6 19	B2
$\rho$ Tauri <i>Elnath</i> .....	1.8	5 24.4	+28 35	B8
$\delta$ Orionis .....	2.5	5 30.5	- 0 19	B0
$\alpha$ Leporis .....	2.7	5 31.4	-17 51	F0
$\epsilon$ Orionis .....	1.7	5 34.7	- 1 13	B0
$\zeta$ Orionis .....	2.0	5 39.2	- 1 57	B0
$\kappa$ Orionis .....	2.2	5 46.3	- 9 41	B0
$\alpha$ Orionis <i>Betelgeuse</i> * .....	Var.	5 53.5	+ 7 24	M0
$\beta$ Aurigæ <i>Menkalinan</i> .....	2.1	5 57.3	+44 57	A0p
$\beta$ Canis Majoris <i>Mirzam</i> .....	2.0	6 21.4	-17 56	B1
$\alpha$ Carinæ <i>Canopus</i> .....	-0.9	6 23.3	-52 41	F0
$\gamma$ Geminorum <i>Alhena</i> .....	1.9	6 36.0	+16 26	A0
$\alpha$ Canis Majoris <i>Sirius</i> .....	-1.6	6 43.8	-16 40	A0
$\blacksquare$ Canis Majoris .....	1.6	6 57.4	-28 56	B1
$\delta$ Canis Majoris .....	2.0	7 07.2	-26 21	F8p
$\alpha$ Geminorum <i>Castor</i> .....	1.6	7 32.7	+31 57	A0
$\alpha$ Canis Minoris <i>Procyon</i> .....	0.5	7 37.7	+ 5 18	F5
$\beta$ Geminorum <i>Pollux</i> .....	1.2	7 43.5	+28 06	K0
$\zeta$ Puppis .....	2.3	8 02.5	-39 55	Od
$\gamma$ Velorum .....	1.9	8 08.6	-47 15	Oa <p></p>
$\epsilon$ Carinæ .....	1.7	8 21.9	-59 25	K0
$\delta$ Velorum .....	2.0	8 43.9	-54 36	A0
$\lambda$ Velorum <i>Suhail</i> .....	2.2	9 06.9	-43 19	K5
$\beta$ Carinæ .....	1.8	9 12.9	-69 36	A0
$\epsilon$ Carinæ .....	1.1	9 16.3	-59 09	F0
$\blacksquare$ Hydræ <i>Alphard</i> .....	2.2	9 26.1	- 8 32	K2
$\blacksquare$ Leonis <i>Regulus</i> .....	1.3	10 06.8	+12 07	B8
$\gamma$ Leonis <i>Algeiba</i> .....	2.6	10 18.3	+20 00	K0
$\blacksquare$ Ursæ Majoris <i>Merak</i> .....	2.4	11 00.0	+56 33	A0
$\blacksquare$ Ursæ Majoris <i>Dubhe</i> .....	1.9	11 01.9	+61 55	K0

The positions of heavenly bodies on the celestial sphere are defined by two co-ordinates, right ascension and declination, which are analogous to longitude and latitude on the surface of the Earth. If we imagine the plane of the terrestrial equator extended indefinitely, it will cut the celestial sphere in a great circle known as the celestial equator. Similarly the plane of the Earth's orbit, when extended, cuts in the great circle called the ecliptic. The two intersections of these circles are known as the First Point of Aries and the First Point of Libra. If from any star a perpendicular be drawn to the celestial equator, the length of this perpendicular is the star's declination. The arc, measured eastwards along the equator from the First Point of Aries to the foot of this perpendicular, is the right ascension. An alternative definition of right ascension is that it is the angle at the celestial pole (where the Earth's axis, if prolonged, would meet the sphere) between the great circles to the First Point of Aries and to the star.

The plane of the Earth's equator has a slow movement, so that our reference system for right ascension and declination is not fixed. The consequent alteration in these quantities from year to year is called precession. In right ascension it is an increase of about 3" a year for equatorial stars, and larger or smaller amounts for stars near the pole. In declination it varies between +20" and -20" according to the right ascension of the star.

A star or other body crosses the meridian when the sidereal time is equal to its right ascension. The altitude is then a maximum, and may be deduced by remembering that the altitude of the elevated pole is numerically equal to the latitude, while that of the equator at its intersection with the meridian is equal to the co-latitude, or complement of the latitude.

\*  $\gamma$  Cassiopeiaë, 1969 mag. 2.7.  $\beta$  Persei, mag. 3.5.

$\epsilon$  Orionis, mag. 0.1 to 1.2.

## MEAN PLACES OF STARS, 1970-0

NAME	Mag.	R.A.		Dec.	Spectrum
		h	m		
δ Leonis	2.6	11	12.5	+20 41	A3
γ Leonis <i>Denebola</i>	2.2	11	47.5	+14 44	A2
γ Ursæ Majoris <i>Phecda</i>	2.5	11	52.3	+53 52	A0
γ Corvi	2.8	11	14.3	-17 23	B1
α Crucis	1.0	12	24.9	-62 56	B1
γ Crucis	1.6	12	29.5	-56 57	M3
γ Centauri	2.4	12	39.9	-48 48	A0
γ Virginis	2.9	12	40.1	-1 17	F0
γ Crucis	1.5	12	46.0	-59 31	B1
ε Ursæ Majoris <i>Alloth</i>	1.7	12	52.7	+56 07	A0p
■ Canum Venaticorum	2.9	12	54.6	+38 29	A0p
ζ Ursæ Majoris <i>Mizar</i>	2.4	13	22.7	+55 05	A2p
α Virginis <i>Spica</i>	1.2	13	23.6	-11 00	B2
η Ursæ Majoris <i>Alkaid</i>	1.9	13	46.4	+49 28	B3
β Centauri <i>Hadar</i>	0.9	14	01.7	-60 14	B1
ε Centauri	2.3	14	04.9	-36 13	K0
ε Bootis <i>Arcturus</i>	0.2	14	14.3	+19 20	K0
ε Centauri <i>Rigel Kent</i>	0.1	14	37.5	-60 43	G0
ε Bootis	2.7	14	43.7	+27 12	K0
ξ Ursæ Minoris <i>Kochab</i>	2.2	14	50.8	+74 17	K5
ο Coronæ Borealis <i>Alphecca</i>	2.3	15	33.4	+26 49	A0
ε Scorpil.	2.5	15	58.6	-22 32	B0
ξ Scorpil.	2.9	16	03.7	-19 43	B1
ο Scorpil. <i>Antares</i>	1.2	16	27.6	-26	M0
α Trianguli Australis	1.9	16	45.5	-68 59	K2
ε Scorpil.	2.4	16	48.2	-34 14	K0
■ Herculis*	Var.	17	13.3	+14 25	M3
λ Scorpil.	1.7	17	31.6	-37 05	B2
■ Ophiuchi <i>Rasalhague</i>	2.1	17	33.5	+12 35	A5
θ Scorpil.	2.0	17	35.2	-42 59	F0
■ Scorpil.	2.5	17	40.4	-39 01	B2
λ Draconis	2.4	17	55.9	+51 30	K5
ε Sagittarii <i>Kaus Australis</i>	1.9	18	22.2	-34 24	A0
α Lyræ <i>Vega</i>	0.1	18	35.9	+38 45	A0
σ Sagittarii	2.1	18	53.4	-26	B3
β Cygni <i>Albireo</i>	3.2	19	29.5	+27 54	K0
■ Aquilæ <i>Altair</i>	0.9	19	49.3	+ 8 47	A5
β Capricorni	3.2	20	19.3	-14 53	G0
λ Cygni	2.3	20	21.2	+40 10	F8p
α Pavonis	2.1	20	23.3	-56 50	B3
α Cygni <i>Deneb</i>	1.3	20	40.4	+45 10	A2p
■ Cephei <i>Alderamin</i>	2.6	21	17.9	+62 27	A5
ε Pegasi	2.5	21	42.7	+ 9 44	K0
δ Capricorni	3.0	21	45.4	-16 16	A5
■ Gruis	2.2	21	06.3	-47 06	B5
δ Cephei*	Var.	22	28.1	+58 16	*
β Gruis	2.2	22	40.9	-47 03	M3
α Piscis Austrini <i>Fomalhaut</i>	1.3	22	56.0	-29 47	A3
β Pegasi <i>Scheat</i>	2.6	23	02.3	+27 55	M0
■ Pegasi <i>Ma'kab</i>	2.6	23	03.3	+15 03	A0

Thus in London (Lat. 52° 30') the meridian altitude of *Sirius* is found as follows:

Altitude of equator..... 38 30  
Declination south..... 16 40

Difference..... 21 50

The altitude of *Capella* (Dec. +45° 58') at lower transit is:

Altitude of pole..... 52 30  
Polar distance of star... 44 02

Difference..... 7 28

The brightness of a heavenly body is denoted by its magnitude. Omitting the exceptionally bright stars *Sirius* and *Canopus*, the twenty brightest stars are of the first magnitude, while the faintest stars visible to the naked eye are of the sixth magnitude. The magnitude scale is a precise one, as a difference of five magnitudes represents a ratio of 100 to 1 in brightness. Typical second magnitude stars are *Polaris* and the stars in the Belt of Orion. The scale is most easily fixed in memory by comparing the stars with Norton's *Star Atlas* (see page 138). The stars *Sirius* and *Canopus* and the planets Venus and Jupiter are so bright that their magnitudes are expressed by negative numbers. A small telescope will show stars down to the ninth or tenth magnitude, while stars fainter than the twentieth magnitude may be photographed by long exposures with the largest telescopes.

Some of the astronomical information in this ALMANACK has been taken from the *Astronomical Ephemeris*, and is published here by arrangement with, and with the permission of, the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

\*α Herculis, mag. 3.2 to 3.9.

■ Cephei, mag. 3.7 to 4.4, Spectrum F5 to G0.

## THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE

The Solar System, although occupying a volume of space large by terrestrial standards, is only a very tiny fraction of the whole Universe. The Sun itself is just one of the millions of stars which make up our Galaxy, and our Galaxy is just one of the millions of galaxies which are distributed through the visible Universe. All these stars and galaxies are in motion, many of them with enormous velocities; yet they are so remote that to the naked eye they present almost the same configurations for a period of many thousands of years, and even with telescopic aid the measurement of their motions is a delicate matter. The nearest star is about 250,000 times as far away as the Sun, the Great Nebula in Andromeda, one of the few galaxies visible to the naked eye, is over 500,000 times as far away as the nearest star, and the largest telescopes can penetrate to a distance of at least 500 times that of the Andromeda Nebula. It is convenient to express astronomical distances in terms of the time that light takes to accomplish the journey. Light travels at the rate of 300,000 kilometres a second; it takes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  seconds to reach us from the Moon, our nearest neighbour in space; just over 8 minutes to reach us from the Sun; four years from the nearest star; two million years from the Andromeda Nebula, and over 1000 million years from the most distant bodies yet photographed. We therefore talk about a star as being so many light years distant. Astronomers also use another unit of distance, the parsec. A parsec equals 3.26 light years.

### THE STARS

The stars are classed according to their apparent brightness in magnitudes. A few of the brightest stars are brighter than the first magnitude. Stars as faint as the sixth magnitude can be seen by the naked eye. The 200-inch telescope, the world's largest, on Mount Palomar in California, can photograph stars of the 23rd magnitude, which is about 650 million times fainter than the first magnitude. This large range in the apparent brightness of the stars is due to a combination of two factors. The first of these is distance. According to a standard law of optics, the apparent brightness of any given luminous object is inversely proportional to the square of its distance away. Thus, if two similar stars are at distances one of which is 10 times the other, the more distant star will appear to be 100 times fainter than the nearer star. The second factor affecting the apparent brightness of a star is its real intrinsic brightness. There are many different kinds of stars; some are very large luminous objects, others are small and faint.

The distances of the stars can be determined in a variety of ways. The direct trigonometric method consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from opposite sides of the Earth's orbit; this is always done photographically. The distances of about 15,000 stars have been measured in this way, but the method has very little accuracy for distances greater than about 250 light years. For more distant stars, distances may be estimated from a study of their spectra. The distances of some double and variable stars

can be found from their special characteristics. A star is said to be at a distance of one parsec if the radius of the Earth's orbit round the Sun subtends an angle of one second of arc at the star.

When the distance of any star has been determined, and its apparent magnitude measured, the real intrinsic brightness of the star may be determined. As a convenient convention, astronomers adopt as the "absolute magnitude" of a star (or other object) that apparent magnitude which the star would have if it were moved from its real position to a distance of ten parsecs. Conversely, if the absolute magnitude of a star is known by spectroscopic or other methods, and its apparent magnitude is observed, its distance may be calculated.

### STELLAR SPECTRA

A large number of stars have been examined spectroscopically, and it is found that their spectra fall, with very few exceptions, into a sequence of types, denoted by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M; the types merge imperceptibly one into the next. O and B stars, exemplified by the three stars which form Orion's belt, have spectra showing helium and hydrogen lines. A stars, like *Sirius*, are characterized by very strong hydrogen lines. F, G and K stars, like *Procyon*, our *Sun*, and *Arcturus*, respectively, have spectra showing large numbers of metallic lines, and hydrogen lines much weaker than in A stars. Finally, the M stars, like *Betelgeuse*, show very complex molecular spectra, chiefly of titanium oxide. This sequence of spectral types O to M is essentially a temperature sequence, the O stars being the hottest and the M stars the coolest. Approximate values of the surface temperatures of the stars are, a value for the middle of each type being quoted in degrees Centigrade: O, 30,000°; B, 18,000°; A, 10,000°; F, 7000°; G, 5500°; K, 4500°; M, 3000°. This sequence is also one of colour, the O stars being the bluest and the M stars the reddest. The colour of a star is capable of precise definition and measurement; there is a very close correlation between colour and surface temperature, and between colour and spectral type. The latter correlation is so good that for many astrophysical purposes colour measurements are used instead of spectral types.

When the spectral types (or colours) of a large number of stars are correlated with their absolute magnitudes, a surprising result emerges. The sequence O to M is one of decreasing absolute brightness. Approximate values of the absolute magnitudes of the stars are, a value for the middle of each type being quoted: O, -4; B, -3; A, +1; F, +3; G, +5; K, +7; M, +11. A graphical illustration of this relation between spectral type and absolute magnitude is known as the Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram (or, when colours are used instead of spectral types, as a colour-magnitude diagram). The relationship represented by this diagram is one of the corner stones of modern astrophysics. The above series of stars of types O to M and absolute magnitude decreasing from -4

to  $\pm 11$ , or fainter, ■ known ■ the "main sequence", and a large proportion of all known stars are members of this sequence. A relatively small proportion of the stars of spectral types O to M do not belong to the main sequence. Closer examination of the spectra of these stars reveals slight differences between their spectra and ordinary stars of nominally the same type on the main sequence. These differences are sufficiently characteristic to enable the two types of stars to be segregated spectroscopically without independent knowledge of their absolute magnitudes. These stars are found to be brighter than the corresponding main sequence stars of the same types. Most of those of types G, K and M have absolute magnitudes about 0; many of those of types O to F and a few of types G to M are still brighter, with absolute magnitudes ranging from  $-4$  to  $-7$ . The exceptional brightness of these stars is believed to be due to their sizes; those with absolute magnitudes about 0 are called giants, those of  $-4$  to  $-7$  are called supergiants.

The sizes of the stars have been determined mostly by theoretical calculation. In very few cases direct determinations have been made by means of an interferometer, and sizes can also be inferred from observations of some eclipsing binary stars. The Sun is 1,392,000 kilometres in diameter. The main sequence is found to be ■ sequence of diminishing radii; an O star has a radius of about 20 times that of the Sun, while ■ average M star has ■ radius of one-third of the Sun. The giant stars of types G to M have radii between 10 and 100 times the Sun; supergiants have radii between 30 and 1000 times the Sun.

It is possible to determine the chemical composition of a star from a study of its spectrum. This has been done for main sequence stars and for giants and supergiants. All these stars appear to be of similar chemical composition, about 80 per cent by numbers of atoms being hydrogen, most of the remainder helium, heavier elements being less than one per cent of the total. All the differences between types O to M and main sequence, giant and supergiant stars can be accounted for by variations of surface temperature and of size (affecting the spectrum through the surface gravity).

A few stars cannot be classified according to the standard sequence O to M. Among these those classified as R and N stars show strong bands of carbon compounds instead of the titanium oxide of M stars, and the S stars show zirconium oxide instead of titanium oxide. A number of still less common types of stars show anomalous lines of strontium, barium, manganese, silicon, europium, lanthanum and other elements. The reasons for all these peculiarities are not known; it is probable that many of them are genuine differences from the standard chemical composition of the majority of the stars.

#### DOUBLE STARS

Many stars which appear single to the naked eye are found to be double in the telescope. These are frequently found to be in orbital motion round one another in periods varying from about one year to many thousands of years. Some binary stars are so close together that they cannot be ■■ separately

even in large telescopes; their binary nature ■ revealed by the spectroscope. The varying motions of the stars in their orbits can be detected by the Doppler shifts of lines in their spectra. Some spectroscopic binaries, ■ they are called, are of special interest in that during their orbital motion the two components periodically eclipse each other, and the combined light of the two stars will vary. This happens when the Earth is nearly in the plane of the binary star orbits. Such binaries are called eclipsing variables, of which the best known is *Algol*, or  $\beta$  Persei.

#### VARIABLE STARS

We have already referred to the eclipsing variables, whose light variation is due to a geometrical cause. Some single stars vary in light. These include Cepheid variables, with periods of from a few hours up to about fifty days, long-period variables with periods of from a hundred to a thousand days, and numerous types of variable stars in which the periods and light fluctuations are entirely irregular. Many of these variations are attributed to pulsation of the stars by alternate expansion and contraction. The Cepheids are of particular interest because of the period-luminosity relation: the longer the period of ■ Cepheid the brighter is its mean absolute magnitude. An observation of the period of variation of the star immediately tells us its absolute magnitude and thence its distance.

Novæ are stars whose light increases by ■ to 15 magnitudes in a few days, and then fades gradually to normal brightness, reached ■ year or two later. The cause of the brightening is the sudden expansion of the star, but the reason for this is unknown. Supernovæ are stars whose brightness increases by up to 20 magnitudes; they are believed to be caused by the explosion of the whole star.

#### STAR CLUSTERS

Stars frequently occur in clusters; two types of clusters are known. The first, called open (or galactic) clusters, are groups of up to two or three hundred stars; the second, globular clusters, contain over one hundred thousand stars. The open clusters are found mainly in the neighbourhood of the Milky Way, the globular clusters avoid the Milky Way. Several open clusters are visible to the naked eye: the Pleiades, the Hyades and Praesepe are the best known of these. The colour-magnitude diagrams of open clusters are generally similar to those of nearby single stars; the most important difference is that when ■ cluster contains blue O and B stars it does not also contain red giant stars. The colour-magnitude diagrams of globular clusters are very similar among themselves, but differ greatly from the diagrams of galactic clusters and nearby stars. The main sequence does not exist in any globular cluster for stars of types O, B and A; red giants are present in all the clusters, and they range up to absolute magnitude  $-3$ . There is an additional sequence of stars with absolute magnitudes about 0 which is quite unlike any sequence in the diagrams for nearby stars.

#### INTERSTELLAR MATTER

The space between the stars is not empty; it contains a mixture of gas and dust which ■■ to

dim the light of distant objects and tends to make them appear redder than normal. Very distant objects may be obscured completely if they lie in or near the plane of the Milky Way. The density of interstellar gas averages one atom in each cubic centimetre; this may be compared with a density 26 million million million times as great in ordinary air at normal pressure and temperature. As is the case for cosmic material in general, hydrogen predominates in interstellar gas. In addition to this widely distributed matter, there are denser clouds of gas and dust existing locally. These are frequently in evidence as dark clouds in front of a brighter stellar background. Some clouds have hot stars embedded, and the interstellar gas may then shine either by reflection of the starlight or it may be heated until it glows and emits its own characteristic light. Such dense glowing clouds are termed galactic nebulae. Sometimes the cloud is more regular in shape and is excited by one star; such clouds are termed planetary nebulae, and the Ring Nebula in Lyra is an excellent example of these objects. Planetary nebulae are among the denser interstellar formations; their densities range up to 20,000 atoms per cubic centimetre. Hot stars can make ordinary interstellar gas glow even when the density is low; the spherical region of glowing gas surrounding a hot star is termed an ionized-hydrogen region. These regions are of particular interest for the study of the Galaxy and of extragalactic nebulae because they are relatively bright and can be seen at large distances.

### THE GALAXY

A cursory glance at the sky is sufficient to show that the fainter stars are concentrated towards the region of the Milky Way. This implies that the stars form a flattened system, which extends farther in the direction of the Milky Way than it does at right angles to it. It is now known that this system, called the Galaxy, is about 100,000 light years in diameter, and has a thickness of less than 5000 light years. The Milky Way is the centre plane of the system. We in the Solar System are situated at about 27,000 light years from the centre, and not far from the central plane. All the objects mentioned earlier, single and multiple stars, variable stars, novae and supernovae, galactic and globular clusters, interstellar gas, dust and galactic and planetary nebulae, form part of the Galaxy. The distribution of these various objects in the Galaxy is not all alike. The hot O and B stars, galactic clusters and interstellar matter are closely concentrated towards the Milky Way plane, mostly lying within 300 light years on either side of the plane. The stars of types A to M tend to be less closely concentrated to the plane; globular clusters show hardly any concentration, forming a nearly spherical distribution stretching to over 30,000 light years from the plane. Most Cepheid variables with periods of more than a day are closely concentrated to the galactic plane; those with periods of less than a day have a distribution similar to that of globular clusters.

The Galaxy has a spiral structure similar to that of some extragalactic nebulae. This structure was first shown by studying the positions of O and B

stars; these trace the spiral arms. Radio astronomers subsequently found that interstellar neutral hydrogen gas emits radio waves on 21 centimetres wavelength. Studies of this radio radiation have enabled the density and distribution of interstellar hydrogen to be determined. The hydrogen gas is found to be situated along the same spiral arms as the O and B stars. Indeed, there is a remarkably close correlation between O and B stars and interstellar matter.

Observations by both optical and radio methods have proved that the whole Galaxy is rotating about an axis through its centre perpendicular to the galactic plane. The period of rotation varies with distance from the centre, an average value being 200 million years. The total mass of the Galaxy is about 100 thousand million times the mass of the Sun.

### STELLAR POPULATIONS

The two different types of colour-magnitude (or Hertzsprung-Russell) diagram mentioned above appear to apply not only to star clusters but to other objects in our Galaxy and in other galaxies. There seems little doubt that there are two fundamentally different types of stellar population: Population I has a colour-magnitude diagram similar to that of nearby stars and open clusters, Population II has a diagram similar to that for globular clusters. Population I includes both open clusters, longer-period Cepheid variables and supergiant stars, and is intimately associated with interstellar matter; it occurs prominently in the spiral structure of our Galaxy, and is generally concentrated towards the galactic plane. Population II includes the globular clusters, short-period Cepheids and other objects, tends to avoid the spiral structure of the Galaxy, has little or no interstellar dust associated with it, but may be associated with interstellar hydrogen gas, and is not concentrated towards the galactic plane. All the available evidence suggests that Population II stars are old objects, with ages averaging 5000 million years, while Population I stars are much younger, with ages in a few cases of only a few million years. Population II stars have lower content of metals relative to hydrogen than Population I stars.

### EXTRAGALACTIC NEBULAE

Outside our own Galaxy there are large numbers of objects having more or less hazy appearance on photographs. These are the extragalactic nebulae, also known as external galaxies. Some show a well-defined spiral structure, some are elliptical in form with no marked structural features, and some are irregular in form. The spiral nebulae consist of a central bulge surrounded by spiral arms embedded in a disk-shaped structure. The elliptical nebulae and the central bulges of the spiral nebulae are believed to be composed of stars of Population II. The spiral arms are composed of Population I and Population II, together with large quantities of gas and dust. The presence of dust is evident because of the dark patches of absorption which are a feature of the photographs of spiral nebulae; the presence of hydrogen gas has been proved by the observation of regions of glowing H $\alpha$  and by the reception of radio waves on 21 centimetres wavelength. In a few of the nearer galaxies individual

Designation	Name	Type	Mag.	R.A.		Dec. (1950°)	Angular Size
				b	m		
N.G.C. 104.....	47 Tucanae.....	GC	4	0	22	-72°4	42' x 42'
M.31.....	Andromeda (Nebula).....	G	4	■	40	+41°0	160 x 40
Nebula Minor.....	.....	—	—	0	50	-73°9	(10 sq. deg.)
M.33.....	.....	G	7	■	31	+30°4	60 x 40
H. VI. 33, 34.....	Double Cluster.....	OC	4	■	18	+56°9	2(36 x 36)
M.45.....	Pleiades.....	OC	—	3	45	+23°9	90 x 60
.....	Hyades.....	OC	—	4	26	+15°8	180 x 180
Nebula Major.....	.....	—	—	5	25	-69°3	(42 sq. deg.)
M.1.....	"Crab" nebula.....	PN	10	5	32	+22°0	6 x 4
M.42.....	"Great" nebula.....	N	6	5	33	-5°4	66 x 60
N.G.C. 2070.....	30 Doradus.....	OC+N	—	5	39	-69°1	—
M.44.....	"Praesepe" or "Beehive".....	OC	4	■	37	+20°2	90 x 90
N.G.C. 3372.....	η Carinae.....	N	—	10	43	-59°4	80 x 80
N.G.C. 4755.....	κ Crucis.....	OC	—	12	51	-60°1	10 x 10
.....	ω Centauri.....	GC	3	13	24	-47°1	45 x 45
M.3.....	.....	GC	6	13	40	+28°6	19 x 19
M.13.....	.....	GC	6	16	40	+36°6	23 x 23
M.7.....	.....	OC	5	17	51	-34°8	50 x 50
M.20.....	"Trifid" nebula.....	N	8	17	59	-23°0	29 x 27
M.8.....	"Lagoon" nebula.....	N	5	18	01	-24°4	90 x 40
M.57.....	"Ring" nebula.....	PN	9	18	52	+33°0	1 x 1
M.55.....	.....	GC	5	19	37	-31°0	15 x 15
M.27.....	"Dumb-bell" nebula.....	PN	8	19	57	+22°6	8 x 4

Types: N—Nebula. PN—Planetary Nebula. OC—Open Cluster. GC—Globular Cluster. G—Galaxy

stars have been observed, and comparison with stars in our own Galaxy provides estimates of the distances and sizes of the galaxies. Many of them are found to be comparable with our own Galaxy—with diameters of 100,000 light years and ■■■■ thousand million times the Sun. The two Magellanic Clouds are the nearest galaxies to our own, their distances being about 140,000 light years. The best known external galaxy is the Great Nebula in Andromeda, at a distance of 2,000,000 light years; this spiral nebula is believed to be similar to our own Galaxy in size and stellar content. Extragalactic nebulae frequently occur in large clusters, each containing hundreds of nebulae. Many extragalactic nebulae are in rotation in a manner similar to our own Galaxy and with comparable periods.

#### RADIO SOURCES

In addition to the 21 centimetre hydrogen radiation received from interstellar gas, radio noise is received on other wavelengths. Some of this originates in well-known objects; one important source of radio noise is the Crab Nebula, which is known to be the remains of the supernova of A.D. 1054. Some extragalactic nebulae are also sources of radio noise, but many of the apparently isolated sources, "radio stars", do not seem to coincide with any visible stars or nebulae. Recently several sources have been discovered which exhibit extremely regular variations in radio "brightness", with incredibly short periods (of the order of 1 second). These sources are now called "pulsars".

#### QUASARS

The observation of occultations of radio sources by the Moon has led to the accurate determination of the positions of these radio sources. Thus it has been possible to use large optical telescopes with small angular fields of view and high magnifications to photograph these positions. This has led

to the discovery of ■ new type of object called a quasar (or quasi-stellar object or QSO). On a photographic plate such objects appear almost stellar, so they are not readily identified without the help of information from the radio astronomers. Spectroscopic examination of four of them shows that, like external galaxies, they have enormous velocities of recession. Such velocities imply great distances, yet no ordinary star (or even supergiant) would be detectable at even ■ fraction of these distances. The answer to the question 'what are quasars?' is not yet known with any certainty but the current explanation is that they are radio sources with the shape of a star but many millions of times larger, with unusually high ultra-violet radiation and sometimes with large red shifts. Already several dozen quasars are known.

#### COSMOLOGY

The large scale problems of the Universe ■■ concerned with the motions and distribution of the extragalactic nebulae through the observable region of space. It has been found that in spite of the tendency of galaxies to cluster together, on a still larger scale the galaxies are distributed remarkably uniformly. Observations have shown that distant galaxies have spectra showing "red-shifts", which have been interpreted as Doppler shifts due to velocities of recession; all the distant galaxies appear to be moving away from us with velocities proportional to their distance. This suggests that the whole Universe is in expansion. One theory postulates ■■ gigantic initial explosion some 5,000 million years ago. Another postulates a steady state, with continuous creation of matter producing new galaxies which eventually force the existing ones to continually increasing distances. Some recent observations suggest that the latter theory is no longer tenable.

## THE SOLAR SYSTEM

The Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe. The energy that it radiates in the form of light and heat is maintained by nuclear reactions among the atoms in its interior. It is surrounded by an immense number of comparatively cold planets and comets, together with smaller particles that give rise to meteors and the zodiacal light.

The planets are solid bodies revolving about the Sun in elliptical orbits with the Sun at one focus, and at distances related to the periodic times in accordance with Kepler's third law: the squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. All revolve in the same direction, the orbits being only slightly inclined to the plane of the ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun. As seen from the Earth, therefore, the planets are always near the ecliptic, moving in general from west to east round the sky. Once in every such revolution the planet appears to become stationary and then retrograde, forming a looped path which is a consequence of the Earth's own orbital movement.

The nine major planets, of which the earth is one, are of special interest, the five that are visible to the naked eye having been known from the earliest times. Six have satellites or moons revolving round them. These, like the planets themselves, are not self-luminous, but shine by the reflected light of the Sun. Notes on these bodies are given in the following pages. The thousands of minor planets that are also known, although of less interest to the observer, afford many problems to the mathematical astronomer. Comets are also members of the solar system; their orbits are inclined at all angles to the ecliptic, and are generally highly eccentric, reaching out to immense distances in space. The light of a comet is not due entirely to reflected sunlight, but partly to fluorescence caused by selective absorption of solar radiation. The return of a comet of short period may be predicted with some accuracy, but most comets appear quite unexpectedly. Meteoric dust appears to have a common origin with the comets, since some meteor showers have been shown to follow the orbits of certain comets.

## THE SUN

The Sun is the ultimate source of most of the chemical energy available on the Earth. Hence the origin of that energy, which reaches the Earth in the form of light and heat from within the Sun, is of particular interest. The spectral distribution of the light from the Sun's surface indicates a temperature of about  $5,700^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., but a relatively short distance inside the surface the temperature reaches  $1,000,000^{\circ}$  and deeper in the interior, near the centre, it is believed to be in the region of  $14,000,000^{\circ}$ . Now the constitution of the Sun is similar to that of the Earth, as is shown by similarities in the chemical spectra of solar and terrestrial sources; but at these high temperatures the atoms become stripped of their outer layers of electrons. In this highly "ionized" state the substance of the Sun is in much the same way as a "perfect gas"

does on the Earth, even though the density is high. Furthermore, the thermal velocities are sufficiently great for nuclear collisions to take place. Nuclear energy can be released in the Sun by a variety of collision-processes, in each of which the light atoms of hydrogen, by far the most abundant element, are ultimately combined into the heavier atoms of helium. This energy, released almost entirely in the central regions, is transmitted by radiation and convection to the cooler outer layers of the Sun and thence to outer space, a very small proportion of it falling on the Earth. It is possible to infer with some certainty, by considering the Sun as a typical star, that this process has been going on for about three thousand million years and that it may be expected to continue similarly for perhaps a further ten thousand million years.

As viewed in a low-power telescope provided with heavily absorbing filters, the Sun presents various features. Over most of its surface a fine mottling can be seen under good observing conditions. This "granulation" is visible evidence of a turbulent convective layer just below the surface. Much more noticeable surface-markings called sunspots appear sporadically in the equatorial zones of the Sun and up to latitudes of  $40^{\circ}$ - $50^{\circ}$  north and south. These sunspots, which are sometimes visible to the naked eye, provide direct evidence of the rotation of the Sun on its axis which is inclined about  $7^{\circ}$  to the line joining the poles of the ecliptic. They also indicate that the Sun does not rotate as a solid body but somewhat faster in equatorial regions than at higher latitudes. Its mean sidereal rotation-period is about 25 days but the motion of the Earth in its orbit around the Sun results in an apparent rotation-period, as viewed from the Earth, of approximately 27 days. Associated with sunspots are bright regions called faculae but these can not be seen when the spot is near the centre of the disk.

Sunspots vary in size from small dark specks, barely visible in a telescope, but actually with an area of about a million square miles, to large dark markings several thousand times as great. The largest spot ever measured (April 1947) covered 18,000 million square kilometres at its greatest, or approximately 0.7 per cent. of the Sun's visible surface. Correspondingly, sunspots have lifetimes ranging from a few hours in the case of some of the smallest, to many weeks in the case of the most persistent spots, which are often regular in shape but not as a rule particularly large. The frequency of spots varies in a definite eleven-year cycle, though the number of spots may vary considerably in a haphazard way from week to week in a particular year. One of the observed properties of spots during the 11-year cycle is that high latitudes, north and south, are predominant towards the beginning of a cycle, while later on there is a gradual drift of the most densely occupied zones towards the equator. In addition, a strong magnetic-field is found to be associated with sunspots, as well as certain systematic drifts in the solar layers there. These and other observed properties, such as concern the detailed structure and movements of spots,

## ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Orb	Mean Distance from Sun		Sidereal Period	Synodic Period	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic	Diameter	Mass compared with Earth	Period of Rotation on Axis
	Radii of Earth's Orbit	Millions of kilometres						
Sun.....	...	..	y d	Days	°	km.		d h m
Mercury.....	0.39	58	88	116	7 00	1,392,000	333.434	25 09
Venus.....	0.72	108	225	584	3 24	4,840	0.04	59
Earth.....	1.00	150	1 0	...	...	12,300	0.83	244
Mars.....	1.52	228	1 322	780	1 51	12,756eq. 6,790	1.00	23 56 24 37
Jupiter.....	5.20	778	1 315	399	1 18	142,800eq. 133,500p.	318	9 59 9 56
Saturn.....	9.54	1427	29 167	378	1 29	119,300eq. 107,700p.	95	10 14 10 38
Uranus.....	19.19	2870	84 6	370	0 46	47,100	15	10 49
Neptune.....	30.07	4497	164 288	367	1 46	51,000	17	15 48
Pluto.....	39.46	5950	247 255	367	17 09	5,900?	0.06?	6 09 17?

must be explained by any comprehensive physical theory of sunspots. At present no generally accepted theory exists, though it seems clear that the magnetic field of the spot inhibits convection in the turbulent layers near the Sun's surface and so produces local cooling.

The Table below gives dates of recent maxima and minima of the sunspot cycles. It will be seen that the intervals between successive maxima (or minima) vary considerably from the average value of 11.1 years.

Maxima		Minima	
1837.2	1907.0	1843.5	1913.6
1848.1	1917.6	1856.0	1923.6
1860.1	1928.4	1867.2	1933.8
1870.6	1937.4	1878.9	1944.2
1883.9	1947.5	1889.6	1954.3
1894.1	1957.9	1901.7	1964.7

The 1957 sunspot maximum was unusual in its absence of giant spots, the intense activity being due to a very large number of smaller spots; the next maximum probably occurred in 1968.

Other features of the Sun may be detected in light of wavelengths other than those of normal integrated visual light. With the light from the centre of strong spectral absorption lines such as H $\alpha$ , the C-line of hydrogen, or the H and K lines of calcium, bright regions can almost always be seen around sunspots and these regions occasionally become exceptionally bright for periods of an hour, or thereabouts. This is the phenomenon of the "solar flare", and its occurrence may be otherwise detected upon the Earth by immediate changes in propagation-conditions for long-distance radio-communication (changes in the ionosphere caused by a sudden increase in ionizing radiation) or, in the case of large flares, by the subsequent occurrence, a day or two later, of a magnetic storm. A very few large flares have had associated with them increases, occurring a few minutes later, of the high-energy cosmic-ray flux detected at the earth's surface.

Also visible in monochromatic wavelengths are the prominences, which extend outwards from the

Sun's surface into its tenuous outer regions, called the corona. At the limb prominences appear as bright forms, often arched or branching, while against the Sun's disk they appear as dark filaments. The corona itself can normally only be observed in its brightest regions by using light from certain bright spectral lines in special instruments at high altitude on the Earth. At lower altitudes, and in the outer corona at high altitudes, scattered skylight is too great. However, when the Sun is obscured by the Moon at a total solar eclipse, the whole corona becomes easily visible. As well as the bright lines, it shows a weak continuous spectrum. It is also found that the corona has characteristically different appearances at sunspot maximum and sunspot minimum and that it frequently shows streamers extending outwards several million miles. When observed with radio wavelengths in the range 10 cm. to 5 m. the corona is normally detected, as well as short-lived emissions from disturbed regions around sunspots.

## MERCURY

Mercury is the smallest planet and the nearest to the Sun. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth, it is never far west or east of the Sun. If east, it appears as an evening star; if west as a morning star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are known as Greatest Elongations; their times and extent, measured by the angular distance from the Sun, are given on the first page of each month under the heading PHENOMENA. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these elongations to vary from 18° to 28°. The planet is best placed for naked-eye observation some days before eastern elongation on spring evenings, or after western elongation on autumn mornings, though in Great Britain at these times its actual distance from the Sun is near its minimum. In the southern hemisphere the conditions are, of course, reversed.

In a telescope, Mercury shows phases to the Earth like the Moon, resembling her at first quarter when at eastern elongation, and at last quarter when at western elongation. The planet is exceedingly difficult to observe telescopically and is best scrutin-

## THE SATELLITES

Name	Star Mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Sidereal Period of Revolution	Name	Star Mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Sidereal Period of Revolution
<i>Earth</i>		km.	d h m	<i>Saturn</i>		km.	d h m
Moon .....	—	384,400	27 07 43	Janus.....	14	159,000	17 58
<i>Mars</i>				Mimas.....	12	186,000	22 37
Phobos.....	11	9,400	7 39	Enceladus.....	12	238,000	1 08 53
Deimos.....	12	23,500	■ 06 18	Tethys.....	11	295,000	1 ■ 18
<i>Jupiter</i>				Dione.....	11	378,000	2 17 41
V. Unnamed....	13	181,000	11 57	Rhea.....	10	527,000	4 12 25
I. Io.....	5½	422,000	1 18 28	Titan.....	8½	1,222,000	15 22 42
II. Europa.....	5½	671,000	3 13 14	Hyperion.....	15	1,483,000	21 06 38
III. Ganymede....	5	1,070,000	7 03 43	Iapetus.....	11	3,560,000	79 07 56
IV. Callisto.....	6	1,883,000	16 16 32	Phoebe.....	14	12,950,000	550
VI. Unnamed....	15	11,480,000	251	<i>Uranus</i>			
X.....	19	11,720,000	254	Miranda.....	17	130,000	1 ■ 00
VII. ".....	18	11,740,000	260	Ariel.....	14	192,000	■ 12 29
XII. ".....	18	21,200,000	620	Umbriel.....	14½	267,000	4 03 23
XI. ".....	19	22,600,000	692	Titania.....	14	438,000	8 16 56
VIII. ".....	17	23,500,000	739	Oberon.....	14	586,000	13 11 07
IX. ".....	18½	23,600,000	745	<i>Neptune</i>			
				Triton.....	13½	355,000	5 21 03
				Nereid.....	19½	5,562,000	359 10 00

ized with large apertures in full daylight. A recent map of the surface, made by Antoniadi, confirms in its essential features one made last century by Schiaparelli; these observers agree that Mercury always turns the same face to the Sun. Different results have been obtained by recent radar observations which are supported by theoretical investigations. The question of whether Mercury has an atmosphere cannot be regarded as settled.

## VENUS

Venus, next from the Sun, has a diameter only four or five hundred kilometres less than that of the Earth. Its apparent movement with regard to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, but, owing to the greater size of its orbit, its elongations extend as far as 47°. Venus is the brightest planet and is several times brighter than any star; it can often be seen in full daylight with the naked eye.

Apart from the beauty of its phases, Venus is a disappointing object in the telescope, its extensive atmosphere being so highly reflective, probably owing to cloud, that its true surface is never observed. Vague dusky shadings may be seen or imagined, but conspicuous markings are both rare and evanescent.

Photographs of Venus in violet light were taken by Kuiper in 1950 and 1954 with the 82-inch reflector of the McDonald Observatory in Texas, and show that the surface of the planet is banded, three or more dark and bright bands being noted lying in a direction perpendicular to the terminator. These bands have been attributed to zones of ascending and descending currents in the atmosphere of Venus. Assuming that the bands are parallel to the equator, Kuiper deduced the position of the pole of Venus at  $3^h 32^m, +81^\circ$ , which is in Cepheus. The equator of Venus is therefore tilted at an angle of about  $32^\circ$  to its orbit. Recent radar observations have provided the unexpected value for the period of rotation given on p. 157.

The spectrum of the atmosphere above the re-

flecting layer reveals a considerable amount of carbon dioxide, but no oxygen; such might also be the conditions on the Earth, were it not for the constant absorption of carbon dioxide by vegetation and its replacement by oxygen. A remarkable feature of the upper atmosphere is the absence of all trace of water vapour.

## MARS

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury. Oppositions occur at intervals of about a year and 2 months, but owing to the eccentricity of the orbit the opposition distance varies between 56 and 100 million kilometres. The most favourable approaches unfortunately take place when the planet is low in the sky for northern observers; but when, as in 1956, one occurs in the early autumn, the distance may be less than 65 million kilometres and the planet just north of the equator. It is only within two or three months of opposition that Mars is near enough for its surface to be successfully studied with a telescope; even at these times only the coarser details are likely to be recognized with instruments of less than 15 cm. aperture.

Except for Mercury, Mars is the only planet whose true surface we are able to see. This exhibits many well-defined markings, most of which are permanent, and from these the rotation period has been well determined; it is about 41½ minutes longer than that of the Earth. The axis of rotation is inclined at about  $24^\circ$  to the plane of the orbit. There are white spots at the poles which are deposited during the winter of each hemisphere and melt or evaporate during the summer. It is most probable that these consist of thick deposits of hoar frost, and the infra-red absorption spectra of the polar caps support this view. The major portion of the surface is of a featureless orange hue, which gives rise to the ruddy appearance of Mars. But there abound large areas, often with sharp boundaries, of a blue-grey colour. The latter were once thought to be seas; but it is now known that

there are no large sheets of open water, and some regard areas of vegetation as their most likely interpretation, especially as they undergo change of tint. It has been claimed that these changes follow the Martian seasons; but ■ 15 ■ 17 years must elapse between the times when we can study Mars under similar conditions, it cannot yet be confirmed that there are any changes of a truly seasonal character apart from the waxing and waning of the polar caps.

The controversy over the canal-like markings on Mars has ended with the successful close range photography of the surface by Mariner 4. The photographs show a surface covered with craters, but no "canals".

Mars has ■ atmosphere believed to be considerably less dense than our own. The spectroscopists have been unable to establish that it contains either oxygen or water vapour, which ■ therefore be present only in minute proportions. Recently, however, about the same amount of carbon dioxide has been detected as is found in our own atmosphere.

Mars has two faint satellites, Phobos and Deimos, which were discovered by Asaph Hall in 1877.

### THE MINOR PLANETS

Moving in orbits which in general lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, are a large number of small bodies called minor planets or asteroids. It is estimated that at least 50,000 come within reach of present instruments. Scores of them are now found every year by photographing the sky. Their orbits are calculated as observations accrue, and when the results are reliable enough the new planets are given permanent numbers, and usually also names, by a central authority—now at the Cincinnati Observatory, U.S.A. At present there are over 1600 ■ the permanent list, and several dozen are likely to be added each year; and always there ■ many still under investigation. All are faint—none has ever been seen by an unaided eye except, just possibly, Vesta.

These celestial bodies are probably little ■ than ■ of rock revolving round the Sun. The first four, found early in the 19th century, are also the largest: Ceres, 670 kilometres in diameter, Pallas, 450, Juno 240, and Vesta 385 kilometres.

The periodic times of the revolutions about the Sun vary considerably around an average of 4½ years, but interesting groups and gaps occur among the values for these times owing to disturbances of the orbits caused by the attraction ■ these bodies of the massive planet Jupiter. Although some of the orbits are nearly circular, others are very elongated ovals (ellipses); and though the inclinations of their planes to the ecliptic are mostly less than 20°, several exceed 30°, including Pallas 35°. The highest known, 43°, is that of Hidalgo. This planet ■ also the longest period, 14 years, and travels out ■ far ■ Saturn's orbit. On the other hand Icarus, discovered in 1949, comes within ■ orbit of Mercury, and three others Apollo, Adonis and Hermes, within that of Venus. Another, Eros, is of importance because in ■ circumstances it can be within 21 million kilometres of the Earth. This happened in 1931 when carefully planned photo-

graphic recording of the planet and the surrounding stars enabled measurements of its distance to be made, and hence a new value of the distance of the Sun from the Earth to be deduced.

Similarly, certain other minor planets with suitable orbits can be used for special purposes, ■ in the precise measurement of the equinox and equator, or in finding the ■ of Mercury ■ Venus.

### JUPITER

Jupiter, the largest planet, has a volume over ■ times that of the Earth, but ■ density only one-quarter of ours. Its oblate shape is so marked, owing to its great size and rapid rotation, as to be obvious in quite small telescopes.

The characteristic surface features of Jupiter are bright zones separated by dusky belts, running practically parallel to the planet's equator. With telescopes of moderate size some of these may be resolved into finer detail, consisting of spots, wisps, streaks, etc., but the general banded appearance still remains. When the period of rotation is determined by timing objects such as these as they cross the planet's central meridian, it is found that spots within about 10° of the equator indicate a period of approximately 9<sup>h</sup> 50<sup>m</sup>, while most of those in higher latitudes give periods between 9<sup>h</sup> 55<sup>m</sup> and 9<sup>h</sup> 56<sup>m</sup>, the transition from the shorter to the longer being usually quite abrupt. When the rotation periods ■ examined in greater detail, it is found that the surface may be divided into many zones, each having a particular period characteristic of its latitude, but that the distribution ■ latitude of the various periods is quite haphazard. This differs from the Sun, whose rotation is also fastest at the equator, for whereas ■ definite formula connects the periods of solar spots with their latitude, no such law ■ be found for Jupiter. Actually the fastest moving spots are confined to a ■ strip in latitude about +25°; the last outbreak of such spots occurred in 1939.

Few Jovian markings have any degree of permanence, having generally lost their individuality after a few months. Two objects, however, form notable exceptions. The well-known "Bay" or "Hollow" in the South Equatorial Belt, which is so closely associated with the Great Red Spot, made famous in 1878-80 by its darkness and colour, is known to have existed from 1831 and the Red Spot itself may be identical with a similar object first depicted in the 17th century and followed for many years. The physical nature of the Red Spot is a mystery; its long duration suggests ■ connection with the solid surface, but the non-uniformity of its period of rotation seems to rule out this explanation. The other feature displaying considerable permanence is known ■ the South Tropical Disturbance, which has the same latitude as the Red Spot. Its rotation period is somewhat shorter than that of the latter; since its first detection in 1901 it has overtaken and passed the Red Spot eight times.

The spectroscope shows that Jupiter's atmosphere contains ammonia and considerable quantities of methane (marsh gas). The main constituents ■ unknown, but it is probable that hydrogen and ■ abundant and that ■ light clouds of ■

surface are due to minute droplets or crystals of ammonia, the surface temperature having been found by measurement to be of the order  $-120^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., which is not far from the calculated value. It has been suggested that this atmosphere is very deep; but if so, the pressure at depths below 100 kilometres or so must be such as to give it the properties of a liquid rather than a gas. A recent theory is that it may be dense enough to support in flotation a light solid body at some depth below the surface, and that what we see as the Red Spot may be a manifestation in the atmosphere above it of thermal changes in such a solid.

Jupiter has four principal satellites—the first celestial objects discovered by telescope by Galileo. The two inner major satellites are about the size of our Moon, while the two outer are about as large as Mercury. A fifth, very much smaller and fainter and nearer to Jupiter, was discovered visually by Barnard in 1892; this satellite has the most rapid motion of any in the solar system. Seven other satellites have been discovered photographically but all are minute objects; the four outermost of these have retrograde motion and are so greatly disturbed by the solar attractions that their orbits are not even approximately elliptical.

Intense but irregular bursts of radio noise were detected at the Carnegie Institute at Washington in January 1955, on wavelengths of 13.5 and 10 metres; these signals were received only during the few minutes while Jupiter was crossing the aerial beam. Some evidence indicates that there is a connection between the position of the satellite Io and these radio bursts.

## SATURN

This planet is unique because of its encircling ring system, which makes it a very beautiful object in even a small telescope. There are two bright rings and ■ inner dusky one, which is transparent enough for the body of the planet to be ■ through it. The dark line separating the two outer rings is known ■ Cassini's division in honour of its discoverer. The rings lie almost exactly in one plane, which is inclined at  $27^{\circ}$  to the planet's orbit and is sensibly that of its equator. It has been proved theoretically that the rings consist of a vast swarm of small individual particles, each pursuing its own orbit like a satellite around Saturn; this has been confirmed observationally by the spectroscope. This makes even more remarkable the extreme thinness of the rings, which is illustrated every 15 years, when the plane of the rings passes through the Earth; they then become almost completely invisible even in the greatest telescopes. Thus they cannot present when edgewise ■ width of more than ■ very few kilometres.

From the few spots that have been observed on Saturn's surface, the rotation period at the equator is about  $10^{\text{h}} 39^{\text{m}}$ , in higher latitudes  $10^{\text{h}} 38^{\text{m}}$  has been found in the northern hemisphere and  $10^{\text{h}} 37^{\text{m}}$  in the southern. There is thus some analogy with Jupiter, but we ■ ignorant of the behaviour of intermediate zones.

The density of Saturn is less than three-quarters that of water; the oblateness is even more marked than is Jupiter's, the equatorial diameter exceeding

the polar by about one part in nine. The general appearance of the disk is banded, but the dusky belts are fewer and wider than those on Jupiter, and present less contrast with the brighter zones. The atmosphere is known to contain methane and ammonia.

Among the more interesting results obtained from measurements of infra-red absorption spectra with the 82-inch reflector of the McDonald Observatory in Texas are those of the constitution of Saturn's rings and the five inner satellites. The only substance which gives similar absorption bands to those observed would appear to be frost deposited on a material at very low temperatures. The absorption curve is quite characteristic, and seems to be governed by the size of the frost crystals. Similar curves are given by the polar caps of Mars, but not by snow or ice. Estimates of the masses of Saturn's rings and of the five inner satellites show that their densities cannot be far from unity, and it is provisionally suggested that they are all composed of ice. Evaporation will be negligible at the low temperatures prevailing, and the small particles of which the ring ■ composed will suffer little or no loss.

Saturn has ten satellites, of which the largest, Titan, ■ easily seen with a small telescope. Titan is the largest satellite in the solar system, and the only ■ which shows definite evidence of possessing an atmosphere. The seven innermost satellites revolve nearly in the plane of the rings. When the rings are seen edgewise, these inner satellites may transit the planet or be eclipsed in the same ■ as those of Jupiter. The faint outermost satellite, Phoebe, has a retrograde motion.

## URANUS

This planet ■ discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, and so has completed only two revolutions since its discovery. It is only just visible to the naked eye, but in ■ telescope is distinguishable by its disk, which is quite obvious, though less than  $4''$  in diameter, and by the different quality of its light. The two outer and brighter of its four main satellites were found by Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1851. Their movement is retrograde in a plane inclined  $82^{\circ}$  to the plane of the ecliptic. A fifth satellite ■ discovered by Kuiper in 1948. The period of rotation of Uranus has been determined spectroscopically to be  $10\frac{1}{2}$  hours; the direction is the same as that of the satellites.

## NEPTUNE

This planet is a telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude, presenting ■ disk of well over  $2''$  in diameter. A rotation period of 15.8 hours, inferred spectroscopically, is now generally adopted for the planet.

The planet ■ found in 1846 as ■ result of calculations, made independently by J. C. Adams and Le Verrier, which gave the position of an unknown planet which was responsible for perturbations of the motion of Uranus. The planet was found near the indicated place by Galle of the Berlin Observatory. Neptune has two satellites, of which the inner, Triton, revolves about Neptune in a retrograde direction at a distance a little less than that of the Moon from the Earth.

The other satellite revolves in the normal direction in a period of about a year. Its orbit is remarkably eccentric, and the satellite's distance from Neptune varies from 800,000 to over 6 million miles.

### PLUTO

The outermost planet of the solar system was discovered photographically at the Lowell Observatory in March 1930, as a result of a systematic search for a trans-Neptunian planet. The existence of such a planet had been suggested many years before, and although the predicted elements of the orbit differ in some respects from the facts, yet these predictions were undoubtedly responsible for the ultimate discovery. The planet was called Pluto, and would appear to be small, with a mass possibly much less than that of the Earth. It would also appear to be a poor reflector of the Sun's light, since it shines only as a star of the 14th-15th magnitude.

### THE MOON

The Moon is the Earth's satellite, and although its motion is highly complicated, it may be considered to revolve about the Earth in an elliptical orbit inclined about  $5^\circ$  to the plane of the ecliptic. Owing to perturbations, the ellipse is continually varying in shape, and the whole orbit twists round in space so that the nodes, or points where the orbit intersects the ecliptic, move in a retrograde direction, making a complete revolution in 18.3 years.

The Moon, whose diameter is 3,476 kilometres, rotates in the same time that it revolves ( $27^d 7^h 43^m$ ) so that the same face is always presented to the Earth. The tilt of its axis, and the variable speed in the orbit, cause it to undergo an apparent swaying motion called libration, which enables us, in the long run, to see rather more than an exact half of the lunar surface. In a telescope this surface shows many objects of great beauty and interest, the rugged ranges of mountains, the craters and plains forming an impressive picture of jet-black shadows and bright highlights. Recent photographs obtained from the successful *Ranger* series of lunar probes show craters as small as a yard in diameter. From the investigations of the spacecraft which have soft landed on the Moon it appears that the surface is suitable for future landing by a manned lunar probe.

The revolution of the Moon about the Earth with reference to the Sun takes rather longer than a sidereal revolution, so that the phases of the Moon repeat themselves in a period that varies slightly about a mean of  $29\frac{1}{2}$  days. Each month the Moon passes in front of all stars in its path. Such an occultation causes the light of the star to be extinguished instantly. This, together with the sharpness and intensity of the shadows on the Moon, indicates a complete lack of atmosphere. Eclipses occur at two "seasons" of the year, when the Moon is near one of its nodes and in line with the Earth and the Sun. A lunar eclipse takes place when the Full Moon passes through the Earth's shadow, and is visible over half the Earth at any one time. A solar eclipse takes place when the New Moon passes in front of the Sun, and is visible only from a rather small area of the Earth.

As a result of its eastward movement among the stars the Moon rises later each day by a variable amount that depends on the inclination of its apparent path to the observer's horizon. When this angle is small, the Moon rises at much the same time for several days in succession. Although this occurs each month, it is most noticeable in high latitudes at the Full Moon nearest to the Autumnal Equinox. This is the Harvest Moon.

### THE AURORA BOREALIS (AND AUSTRALIS)

An aurora is the visible counterpart of a marked disturbance of the Earth's magnetic field (a "magnetic storm") apparently due to the action of a stream of electrified particles shot earthwards from localized regions of the Sun, such as that of a big sunspot. The glow of auroral patches, arches or streamers results from the action of this solar stream upon the constituent gases of the Earth's upper atmosphere. The usual height of the lower limit of the auroral luminescence is about 100 kilometres; upwards, it may extend to 500 kilometres or higher. Aurorae are very frequent in the so-called auroral zones (magnetic latitude about  $67^\circ$ ); they are most frequent for the Earth as a whole near sunspot maximum. Although the solar origin of great displays (e.g. January 25, 1938 and January 24-26, 1949) can be traced to particular sunspots with solar flares, many lesser auroral displays cannot be thus associated. However, their solar origin is evidenced by their tendency to recur at intervals of 27 days, the time required for the Sun to turn on its axis with respect to the Earth.

### THE ZODIACAL LIGHT

This faint phenomenon of the late evening or early morning sky can be seen only when the air is sufficiently clear, the sky quite dark, and the ecliptic making a fairly steep angle with the horizon. It then appears as a cone of faint light stretching up from the position of the Sun (below the horizon) in the direction of the ecliptic, with its apex anything from  $60^\circ$  to  $110^\circ$  from the Sun. In our latitudes it is best seen after sunset in spring and before sunrise in the autumn, when its brightest parts may appear brighter than the Galaxy.

Occasionally, under very good conditions, an extension of the Cone may be traced right round the ecliptic. This is known as the Zodiacal Band. The *Gegenschein* or "Counter-glow" may also be detected as a widening of the band at the anti-solar point.

Recent work shows that the zodiacal cloud is a continuation of the Sun's corona, and that much of this fine dust must fall to the earth every day. The particles are much too small, however, to become visible (by incandescence) as they fall through the atmosphere, and there is evidence to show that they settle in the form of micro-meteorites. These probably act as centres of condensation in the formation of rain.

### METEORS

The scattered particles which move in streams about the Sun give rise to occasional showers of meteors ("shooting-stars") or fireballs—bodies that differ only in size. They are visible in varying numbers every night, being sometimes so abundant

as to be quite spectacular. Often on a particular date or dates, meteors radiate from the same part of the heavens every year. This is because a stream of particles more or less dense, is moving in an orbit that intersects that of the Earth. The orbits of some of these streams, Lyrids, Pons-Winneckeids, Perseids, Giacobinids, Leonids, are known to be closely similar to those of certain comets, but modern work on the measurement of meteor velocities by photographic and radar methods has given very different results for the other streams. Thus the Geminids and the November Taurids have been shown by Whipple (from photographic results) to have small but eccentric orbits, more like those of minor planets. The radar methods of studying meteors have the advantage of being equally useful in daylight, and unaffected by cloud. Besides making measurements of the major showers noted above, the radar technique has shown the presence of a number of extensive showers in daylight hours, particularly in the summer months. These also show the same type of small eccentric orbit as those determined by Whipple.

### METEOR SHOWERS

Date	Radiant		Name
	R.A.	Dec.	
	0	0	
January 2.....	232	+52	Quadrantids
April 20-22.....	271	+33	Lyrids*
May 2-6.....	336	■	η Aquarids*
June 27-30.....	213	+53	Pons-Winneckeids*
August 10-13....	46	+58	Perseids
October 9.....	262	+54	Giacobinids*
October 18-23....	96	+15	Orionids*
November 14-15..	152	+22	Leonids
December 10-13..	112	+32	Geminids
December ■.....	217	+76	Bečvár's Stream*

■ Not plentiful each year.

The real paths of a great number of meteors have been computed, and the average heights found to be about 110 kilometres at the beginning and about 75 kilometres at the end. The speeds vary from 15 to 80 km. per second. Fireballs, or very bright meteors, appear at all times of the year unexpectedly so that they are often imperfectly noted and computation of their flight is not practicable.

Fireballs would seem to have a different origin from the ordinary shooting star, and probably arise from the belt of minor planets. The largest fireballs, when not completely consumed, land on the earth as meteorites. The largest meteorite found weighs 30 tons, and considerable collections are to be seen in our museums. Very large falls were recorded in Siberia in 1908 and 1947, while craters (formed presumably by large meteorites) are found in Arizona, Ungava and elsewhere. A number of meteorites have been found at Barwell, Leicestershire, as the result of two exploding fireballs on 24 December, 1965. At the other end of the scale are the micro-meteorites which are too

small to become incandescent in the atmosphere and which drift slowly down to the earth's surface.

Above is a list of the nights when meteor showers may be expected, with the radiant points from which the meteors diverge. The dates given are those when the meteors are likely to be most abundant. In some cases, e.g. the Perseids, the apparition lasts beyond these limiting dates, and the position of the radiant, which changes from night to night, is given for the date of maximum.

### COMETS

A comet is distinguished from other bodies in the solar system by its appearance: a hazy luminous patch moving in the sky, more or less round and usually brighter in the centre, sometimes with a star-like nucleus there; and from it not infrequently extends a tail which may, in bright comets, reach a length of as much as 150 million kilometres—a fine spectacle. Most comets are found accidentally and few observers search for these objects. One of the few is G. E. D. Alcock of Peterborough, Northants, who, after searching unsuccessfully for six years, found two new comets in August, 1959, within the space of 5 days. Two naked-eye comets which appeared in 1957 (Comet Arend-Roland in April, and Comet Mrkos in August) aroused considerable interest.

Although generally large in volume, a comet is small in mass, probably less than one-millionth that of the Earth even in the largest comets—the centre being composed mainly of an aggregation of pieces of matter mostly of sizes between that of pebbles and fine dust, but probably containing also a solid core a few kilometres in diameter. According to a recent theory, the earthy material is held together by various "ices"—masses of frozen gases such as ammonia, carbon dioxide and methane—which, on approaching the Sun, begin to evaporate. The pressure of the Sun's radiation is great enough to repel these gases, together with fine dust, and thus form a tail. As the comet approaches the Sun, it grows brighter and as it recedes it grows fainter again, the tail now preceding it in its journey away from the Sun.

Most comets follow paths which are very elongated ovals (ellipses) and return to the Sun, if at all, only after hundreds or thousands of years. The arrival of such comets cannot therefore be predicted. A few dozen comets, however, mostly too faint ever to be seen with the unaided eye, move in smaller ellipses which are sufficiently accurately known to enable predictions to be made of their returns. The most famous and brightest of these periodic comets is Halley's comet, whose spectacular appearances about every 75 years have been traced back over more than 2000 years—it is next due early in 1986. Two very faint comets are known which travel in nearly circular orbits and, on this account, come within reach for photographic observation every year: Schwassmann-Wachmann (1), designated 1925 II, and Oterma. The former is of special interest, not only because its return is the only known one lying wholly between Jupiter and Saturn, but on account of the unexpected outbursts in brightness it occasionally manifests.

## THE EARTH

The shape of the Earth is that of an oblate spheroid or solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles are circles. The length of the equatorial axis is about 12,756 kilometres, and that of the polar axis 12,714 kilometres. The density of the Earth is 5.5 times that of water, although that of the surface layer is less. The Earth and Moon revolve about their common centre of gravity in a lunar month; this centre in turn revolves round the Sun in a plane known as the ecliptic, that passes through the Sun's centre. The Earth's equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ . This tilt is the cause of the seasons. In mid-latitudes, and when the Sun is high above the Equator, not only does the high noon altitude make the days longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface; these effects combine to produce summer. In equatorial regions the noon altitude is large throughout the year, and there is little variation in the length of the day. In higher latitudes the noon altitude is lower, and the days in summer are appreciably longer than those in winter.

The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is 30 kilometres a second. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about  $23^h 56^m$  of mean time, which is the sidereal day. Because of its annual revolution round the Sun, the rotation with respect to the Sun, or the solar day, is more than this by about four minutes (see p. 140). The extremity of the axis of rotation, or the North Pole of the Earth, is not rigidly fixed, but wanders over a few metres in diameter.

## THE TIDES

The tides are caused by the attraction of the Moon for the waters of the Earth, while a similar but smaller effect is due to the Sun. Normally there are two high tides every day, about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  hours apart. They thus occur about 50 minutes later than those of the previous day, corresponding to the  $24^h 50^m$  interval between consecutive meridian passages of the Moon. Briefly, a high tide occurs when the Moon is near the meridian because the attraction on the water is greater than on the solid earth. On the other side of the Earth the water is farther from the Moon than the solid earth and thus is less strongly attracted to the Moon and a second high tide occurs at this point. The height of the tide varies considerably. The highest, called Spring Tides, always occur about the time of New or Full Moon, when the lunar and solar attractions act together. At Neap Tides, which occur about First and Last Quarter, the rise and fall is only about half as much as at Spring Tide.

The tidal flow of water across the Earth is greatly modified by the shape of the coastlines and other geographical conditions. The complicated motion of the Moon, its changing position north or south of the equator, and its varying distance from the Earth, all add small variations; it is thus impossible to predict tides theoretically. Tide-tables for any place are always constructed from an analysis of

past observations of times and heights. It is found that the height may be expressed as the sum of a series of periodic terms, which can be carried forward. (See pages 170-184.)

High water does not necessarily occur at the same time as the meridian passage of the Moon, nor do springs and neaps necessarily occur on the same day as the phases stated. Thus at London Bridge the tide is high when the Moon is somewhat west of the meridian, while Spring Tides occur about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  days after New or Full Moon.

The shape and depth of a channel or estuary very greatly modify the nature of the tides. At some places one of the daily tides becomes so small as to be negligible, while in other channels (e.g. Southampton Water) the high tides are doubled. The difference between high and low water, or range of the tide, may vary from a small amount, as in the land-locked Mediterranean, up to 13 metres in the Severn Estuary and 16 metres in the Bay of Fundy.

As the energy involved in this tidal flow is considerable, various schemes for harnessing tidal energy have been evolved. As a consequence of the friction caused by tidal flow, the Earth's period of rotation is increasing by about a thousandth of a second every century. Although very small at present, this effect was greater in the past, and has played a considerable part in the history of the Earth-Moon system.

## High Water in the Thames, 1970

Occasions when predicted height at London Bridge is 23.9 feet or more

March.....	9-11	September.....	16-19
April.....	7-9	October.....	14-18
August.....	18-21	November.....	14-15

## TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

In the earliest years of experimental science it was known that a bar of iron rubbed with a piece of the commonly occurring iron ore, magnetite or lodestone, was subject to a directing force causing it to take up a constant direction when freed from other restraint. Before the 12th century, voyagers were using this mysterious property to guide themselves, their method being to place a light magnetized needle in a reed floated on water. From this primitive device the Mariner's compass subsequently developed. That the direction, though roughly north to south, is by no means accurately so, was known to the Chinese before A.D. 1000.

William Gilbert gave the first approximately correct explanation of the then known facts. In the proximity of the Earth magnetized needles behave much as if the Earth itself were a large magnetized sphere. It was soon found that the direction of the force in a particular locality slowly changed. Henry Gellibrand, observing near Greenwich in 1634, found the direction to be about  $4^\circ$  east of north, whereas there was undoubted evidence that in 1580 it had been about  $11^\circ$  east in the same neighbourhood. In 1722, Graham, the clockmaker found that the direction oscillated slowly through a small angle every day. In the

British Isles the movement is eastwards till about 08<sup>h</sup> U.T., then rather quickly westwards till about 14<sup>h</sup> U.T., after which there is a gradual return eastwards. The amplitude may be as much as 15' in the summer.

A magnetic compass points along the horizontal component of the magnetic line of force. These directions converge on the "magnetic dip-poles". At these poles a freely suspended magnetized needle would become vertical. Not only do the positions of these poles change with time, but their exact location is ill-defined, particularly so in the case of the north dip-pole where the lines of force, on the north side of it, instead of converging radially, tend to bunch into a channel. Although it is therefore unrealistic to attempt to specify the locations of the dip-poles exactly, the present adopted positions are 75°·5 N., 100°·5 W. and 66°·5 S., 139°·5 E. The two magnetic dip-poles are thus not antipodal, the line joining them passing the centre of the Earth at a distance of about 1,100 kilometres. The distances of the magnetic dip-poles from the north and south geographic poles are about 1,600 and 2,700 kilometres respectively.

There is also a "magnetic equator", at all points of which the vertical force is nil and the magnetized needle remains horizontal. This line runs between 2° and 10° north of the geographical equator in the eastern hemisphere, turns sharply south off the West African coast, and crosses South America through Brazil, Bolivia and Peru; it crosses the geographical equator in mid-Pacific.

Reference has already been made to secular changes in the Earth's field. The following table indicates the changes in magnetic declination (or variation of the compass). Similar, though much smaller, changes have occurred in "dip" or magnetic inclination. Secular changes differ throughout the world. Although the London observations strongly suggest a cycle of several hundred years, an exact repetition is unlikely.

London		Greenwich	
1580	11° 15' E.	1850	22° 24' W.
1622	6 00 E.	1907	16 00 W.
1660	0 00	1929	12 23 W.
1720	13 00 W.	1946	9 38 W.
1815	24 27 W.	1965	7 29 W.

In order that up-to-date information on the variation of the compass may be available, many governments publish magnetic charts on which there are lines (called isogonic) passing through all places at which specified values of declination will be found at the date of the chart.

In the British Isles, isogonic lines now run from north-east to south-west, making an angle of about 15° with the meridians. Though there are considerable local deviations due to mineralogical causes, a rough value of magnetic declination may be obtained by assuming that at 50° N. on the meridian of Greenwich, the value in 1970 is 6° 47' west and allowing an increase of 13' for each degree of latitude northwards and 11' for each degree of longitude westwards. For example, at 53° N., 5° W., declination will be about 6° 47' + 39' + 150', i.e. 9° 56' west. The average annual change at the present time is about 4' decrease.

The number of magnetic observatories now approaches 200—widely scattered over the globe. In Great Britain three are maintained by the Government: at Hartland, North Devon, at Eskdalemuir in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and at Lerwick, Shetland Islands, while a fourth is maintained by Stonyhurst College, Lancashire. Some recent annual mean values of the magnetic elements for Hartland are given below.

The normal worldwide terrestrial magnetic field corresponds approximately to that of a very strong small bar magnet near the centre of the Earth but with appreciable smooth spatial departures. The origin and slow secular change of the normal field is not yet fully understood but is generally ascribed to electric currents associated with fluid motions within the Earth's core. Superposed on the normal field are local and regional anomalies whose magnitudes may in places exceed that of the normal field; these are due to the influence of mineral deposits in the Earth's crust. A small proportion of the field is of external origin, mostly associated with electric currents in the ionosphere. The configuration of the external field and the ionization of the atmosphere depend on the incident particle and radiation flux. There are, therefore, short-term and non-periodic as well as diurnal, 27-day, seasonal and 11-year periodic changes in the magnetic field, dependent upon the position of the Sun and the degree of solar activity.

Year	Declination West	Dip or Inclination	Horizontal Force	Vertical Force
1940	12 30	66 55	0·1839	0·4315
1945	11 46	66 55	0·1843	0·4326
1950	11 6	66 54	0·1848	0·4334
1955	10 30	66 49	0·1859	0·4340
1960	9 59	66 44	0·1871	0·4350
1965	9 30	66 34	0·1887	0·4354
1968	9 16	66 30	0·1896	0·4359

*Magnetic Storms.* Occasionally—sometimes with great suddenness—the Earth's magnetic field is subject for several hours to marked disturbance. In extreme cases, departures in field intensity as much as one tenth the normal value are experienced. In many instances, such disturbances are accompanied by widespread displays of aurorae, marked changes in the incidence of cosmic rays, an increase in the reception of 'noise' from the Sun at radio frequencies together with rapid changes in the ionosphere and induced electric currents within the earth which adversely affect radio and telegraphic communications. The disturbances are generally ascribed to flux changes in the stream of neutral and ionized particles which emanates from the Sun and through which the Earth is continuously passing. Some of these changes are associated with visible eruptions on the Sun, usually in the region of sunspots. There is a marked tendency for disturbance: to recur after intervals of about 27 days, the apparent period of rotation of the Sun on its axis, which is consistent with the sources being located on particular areas of the Sun.

## ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES AND SPACE PROBES

The progress of rocket research during the last war led to the development by the Germans in 1944 of the V<sub>2</sub> rocket which, if fired vertically, attained a height of 180 km. Before the end of the decade the U.S. rocket engineers had increased this maximum height to 400 km by using a two-stage rocket, the first stage being a V<sub>2</sub> and the second a WAC Corporal. Plans for using multi-stage rockets to put artificial satellites into orbit around the earth during the International Geophysical Year (July 1957–December 1958) were announced by both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Such projects also called for an immense effort in establishing optical, radio, and radar tracking facilities around the world.

The historic event which heralded the Space Age occurred on October 4, 1957, when the U.S.S.R. successfully injected a "sputnik" into orbit inclined at 65° to the earth's equator. One month later "Sputnik 2" was also put into orbit, carrying a dog that survived the ascent trajectory and lived for several days orbiting the earth. The rate of satellite launching has increased since 1957 and by the end of 1960 the number of artificial satellites in orbit around the Earth exceeded the number of natural satellites known to be in the Solar System. All the satellites launched up to the end of 1960 have been sent up in the same direction as the rotation of the Earth, i.e., eastwards. Thus they are able to start with the benefit of the Earth's rotational velocity at the particular launching site. This is why these satellites always appear to move in an easterly direction. However, the first satellite launching of 1961 (*Samos 2*) achieved a retrograde orbit.

## Satellite Orbits

To consider the orbit of an artificial satellite it is best to imagine that one is looking at the Earth from a distant point in space. The Earth would then be seen to be rotating about its axis inside the orbit described by the rapidly revolving satellite. The inclination of a satellite orbit to the Earth's equator (which generally remains almost constant throughout the satellite's lifetime) gives at once the maximum range of latitudes over which the satellite passes. Thus a satellite whose orbit has an inclination of 53° will pass overhead all latitudes between 53° S. and 53° N., but would never be seen in the zenith of any place nearer the poles than these latitudes. If we consider a particular place on the earth, whose latitude is less than the inclination of the satellite's orbit then the Earth's rotation carries this place under first the northbound part of the orbit and then, later on, under the southbound portion of the orbit, these two occurrences being always less than 24 hours apart for satellites moving in direct orbits (i.e. to the east). For satellites in retrograde orbits the words "northbound" and "southbound" should be interchanged in the preceding statement. As the value of the latitude of the observer increases and approaches the value of the inclination of the orbit, so this interval gets shorter until (when the latitude

is equal to the inclination) only one overhead passage occurs each day.

## Orbital Variations

The relatively simple picture described above is unfortunately complicated by the considerable variations in the shape, orientation and size of the orbit during a satellite's lifetime. The major variations are due to the Earth's oblateness and to air-drag. A third cause, radiation pressure from the Sun, is noticeable only in large satellites of extremely low density.

The oblate shape of the Earth—the equatorial diameter is 43 km longer than the polar diameter—has two marked effects on a satellite orbit. It causes a regression of the nodes, amounting to several degrees a day for close satellites. Thus from a point in space, the whole orbit is seen to twist around the Earth, making a complete turn of 360° within a few months. This regression, which may also be described as the rotation of the orbital plane around the Earth's axis, is in the opposite direction to the satellite's motion, i.e. the orbit of a satellite with a direct motion regresses to the west. The actual amount of the regression depends, first, on the inclination of the orbit to the equator, being greatest at low inclinations and zero for a true polar orbit (inclination 90°). It is also dependent on the distance of the satellite from the Earth, being greatest for small orbits. At the distance of the Moon the regression is only 19° a year.

The orbit of *Samos 2* is extremely interesting from this point of view as its regression is to the east at almost an identical rate with the movement of the Sun. Thus there is hardly any change in the area of visibility over a long period of time.

The other effect the Earth's oblateness has on a satellite orbit is to cause a rotation of the line of apsides (i.e. the line joining the perigee and apogee points of the orbit). The rate of the rotation is dependent on the inclination of the orbit, and also on the distance of the satellite, again being greater for close satellites than for more distant ones. The value of this rotation has its greatest positive value (i.e. it moves forward along the orbit in the same direction as the satellite) at the equator and becomes zero at an inclination of 63° 4'. As the inclination moves from 63° 4' to 90° the value increases again numerically, but with the opposite sign, the motion of the line of apsides being backwards along the orbit.

Even at heights of several hundred kilometres there is still sufficient atmosphere to cause a retarding effect on satellites. Although air-drag will have most effect around the perigee point the actual result is to reduce the height of the apogee point with hardly any change in perigee height and thus to decrease the eccentricity of the orbit until, in the final stage of a satellite's life-time, the orbit is almost circular. Unfortunately the air density at perigee height is not constant. It alters as the perigee moves from daylight into darkness and from darkness into daylight, and also the latitude of perigee changes

## SATELLITE HEIGHTS AND VELOCITIES

Period		Height, kilometres	Velocity km per hour	Period		Height kilometres	Velocity km per hour
h	m			h	m		
1	28	182	28,077	3	40	5,700	20,686
1	32	380	27,663	3	50	6,064	20,382
1	36	575	27,274	4	00	6,428	20,096
1	40	766	26,905	5	00	8,473	18,655
1	44	954	26,556	6	00	10,393	17,555
1	48	1,141	26,224	7	00	12,207	16,676
1	52	1,326	25,907	8	00	13,937	15,950
1	56	1,508	25,606	9	00	15,596	15,335
1	00	1,688	25,318	10	00	17,194	14,806
2	04	1,867	25,043	11	00	18,739	14,344
2	08	2,042	24,779	12	00	20,529	13,934
2	12	2,216	24,526	13	00	21,699	13,567
2	16	2,390	24,283	14	00	23,120	13,235
2	20	2,560	24,050	15	00	24,509	12,934
2	24	2,729	23,826	16	00	25,865	12,659
2	28	2,897	23,609	17	00	27,195	12,406
2	32	3,064	23,400	18	00	28,498	12,171
2	36	3,228	23,199	19	00	29,779	11,954
2	40	3,392	23,004	20	00	31,036	11,751
2	50	3,795	22,544	21	00	32,272	11,562
3	00	4,189	22,117	22	00	33,490	11,384
3	10	4,577	21,723	23	00	34,689	11,217
3	20	4,958	21,354	24	00	35,871	11,059
3	30	5,332	21,010				

due to the rotation of the line of apsides. There is already some evidence that the atmospheric density varies with the sunspot cycle. In addition unpredictable short-period variations in the output of solar radiation may also occur and these have the effect of increasing the air density in any given height. Thus the air-drag on a satellite is by no means a constant factor and this is the reason why it is not possible to forecast accurately the position of a satellite for any considerable period of time. There is also some retardation due to electrified particles but this effect may be included with the air-drag.

Radiation pressure from the Sun only has any appreciable effect on large satellites of extremely low density such as the 30 metre diameter balloon, *Echo 1*. For such satellites, however, this effect can be severe, and for heights greater than a few hundred kilometres, it can equal or even surpass that due to air drag. The effect on the orbit is very much more complicated than that due to air-drag, and even the signs of the variations can change periodically with time. Thus it is possible for the eccentricity to increase rather than decrease, with an increase in apogee height and a decrease in perigee height.

For close artificial satellites the gravitational attractions of the Sun and Moon are many thousand times weaker than that of the Earth's equatorial bulge and need only be considered in an extremely precise analysis of observational material.

#### Height and Velocity

The mean height of a satellite above the Earth's surface, which is determined by its orbital velocity, is related to its period of revolution around the Earth as is shown by the table above. This table is only strictly valid for circular orbits.

As the orbit shrinks due to air drag, both the height and the period decrease so that the retarding effect of air drag actually causes the satellite to move faster, though in a smaller orbit.

#### Satellite Launchings, 1957-67

Many different types of orbit have been achieved though the vast majority have had a direct motion. The majority of the Russian satellite orbits have had inclinations of 65° or 49° and orbits entirely below 2000 kilometres in height. An important exception was Lunik 3 whose original inclination was 75° and initial apogee height 470,000 km. This satellite orbited the Moon on its first revolution, returning with the first photographs of the other side of the Moon, which were transmitted back to the Earth when near perigee.

The American satellites have been injected into orbits of various inclinations. The early Explorers and Vanguarders are in orbits of inclination about 28-35° while near-polar orbits were achieved with the Discoverers. Other series of launchings such as the Transit, Tiros and Echo put satellites in orbits of intermediate inclinations. In contrast to the heavy, but short-lived, Russian satellites, a number of those launched by the U.S. have been very small and have been put in larger orbits which have given them considerably longer life-times.

One launching project has caused great controversy amongst astronomers. This is the so-called "West Ford" project, involving the launching of a Midas satellite into a polar orbit, carrying a dispenser. The dispenser contains several hundred million small needles and these are released after the Midas has been successfully injected into a selected orbit. The needles form a belt around the Earth which is used as a reflector for radio signals. The first attempt (1961  $\alpha$   $\delta$ ) failed but the second (1963-14) has been successful. [continued on p. 169

## ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES LAUNCHED IN 1968-69

Designation	Satellites	Launch date	<i>i</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>e</i>	Perigee height (km)
1968-		1968	°	m		
31	Titan 3B	April 17	111.5	90.1	0.022	134
32	Cosmos 214, rocket	April 18	81.4	90.3	0.013	200
33	Cosmos 215, rocket	April 18	48.4	91.0	0.011	255
34	Cosmos 216, rocket	April 20	51.8	89.1	0.005	201
35	Molniya, 1H Launcher, rocket	April 21	64.9	713.1	0.744	391
36	Cosmos 217	April 24	62.2	88.5	0.009	144
37	Cosmos 218, rocket, launch platform	April 25	49.6	87.3	0.003	123
38	Cosmos 219, rocket	April 26	48.4	104.6	0.104	219
39	?	May 1	83.1	88.6	0.006	164
40	Cosmos 220, rocket	May 7	74.1	99.2	0.006	675
41	Iris, rocket	May 17	97.2	99.0	0.053	334
42	? rocket	May 23	98.9	102.2	0.006	817
43	Cosmos 221, rocket	May 24	48.4	108.3	0.124	218
44	Cosmos 222, rocket	May 30	70.9	92.3	0.015	285
45	Cosmos 223, rocket	June 1	72.9	89.8	0.009	201
46	Cosmos 224, rocket	June 4	51.8	89.0	0.004	203
47	Titan 3B	June 5	110.5	90.3	0.025	123
48	Cosmos 225, rocket	June 11	48.4	92.2	0.019	255
49	Cosmos 226, rocket	June 12	81.2	97.2	0.004	593
50	IDCSP 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 4-7, 4-8 Transtage 12	June 13	0.2	1335.7	0.001	33.75 <sup>8</sup>
51	Cosmos 227, rocket	June 18	51.8	89.1	0.006	190
52	? , Capsule	June 20	85.0	89.8	0.010	193
53	Cosmos 228, rocket, capsule	June 21	51.6	89.0	0.004	199
54	Cosmos 229, rocket	June 24	72.9	89.9	0.009	207
55	Explorer 38, rocket	July 4	120.6	156.7	0.271	642
56	Cosmos 230, rocket	July 5	48.4	92.8	0.019	285
57	Molniya II, Launcher rocket, Launcher	July 5	65.1	713.8	0.744	401
58	Cosmos 231, rocket	July 10	65.0	90.0	0.011	199
59	OV1-15, OV1-16, OV1-15 rocket, OV1-16 rocket	July 11	89.9	104.8	0.113	154
60	Cosmos 232, rocket	July 16	65.3	89.9	0.012	189
61	Cosmos 233, rocket	July 18	81.9	102.1	0.091	198
62	Cosmos 234, rocket	July 30	51.8	89.4	0.006	208
63	?	August 6	9.9	1436.0	0.097	31,680
64	Titan 3B	August 6	110.0	89.9	0.019	142
65	?	August 7	82.1	88.6	0.008	152
66	Explorer 39, Explorer 40, Explorer 39 rocket	August 8	80.7	118.3	0.117	670
67	Cosmos 235, rocket	August 9	51.8	89.3	0.006	201
68	ATS 4	August 10	29.0	93.9	0.037	219
69	Essa 7, rocket	August 16	101.7	115.3	0.003	1,469
70	Cosmos 236, rocket	August 27	56.1	96.8	0.003	588
71	Cosmos 237, rocket	August 27	65.4	89.7	0.009	200
72	Cosmos 238, rocket	August 28	51.7	88.4	0.002	188
73	Cosmos 239, rocket	September 5	51.8	89.2	0.005	203
74	Titan 3B	September 10	106.1	89.8	0.021	125
75	Cosmos 240, rocket	September 14	51.8	89.3	0.006	202
76	Zond 5, Launcher rocket	September 14	51.5	88.5	0.002	193
77	Cosmos 241, rocket	September 16	65.4	89.7	0.009	202
78	? , Capsule	September 18	83.0	90.1	0.017	167
79	Cosmos 242, rocket	September 20	71.0	91.3	0.010	272
80	Cosmos 243, rocket	September 23	71.3	89.5	0.006	213
81	OV2-5, ERS-28, Les 6, Transtage 13	September 26	26.4	630.3	0.731	184
82	Cosmos 244, rocket, launch platform	October 1	49.6	87.3	0.002	134
83	Cosmos 245, rocket	October 3	71.0	92.1	0.014	284
84	Aurora, rocket	October 3	93.8	103.0	0.088	258
85	Molniya 1K Molniya 1K launcher rocket, Molniya 1K launcher, Molniya 1K rocket	October 5	64.9	712.0	0.742	436

Designation	Satellites	Launch date	<i>i</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>e</i>	Perigee height (Km)
1968-		1968	°	III		
86	?	October 5	75°0	94°6	0°002	483
87	Cosmos 246, rocket	October 7	65°4	89°2	0°013	149
88	Cosmos 247, rocket	October 11	65°4	89°9	0°011	199
89	Apollo 7*, Saturn IV B	October 11	31°6	89°8	0°005	231
90	Cosmos 248	October 19	62°3	94°8	0°005	475
91	Cosmos 249, rocket	October 20	62°4	112°1	0°108	493
92	?	October 23	99°0	101°4	0°004	797
93	Soyuz 2, rocket	October 25	51°7	88°3	0°003	170
94	Soyuz 3*, rocket	October 26	51°7	88°3	0°002	177
95	Cosmos 250, rocket	October 30	74°0	95°3	0°001	522
96	Cosmos 251, rocket, capsule	October 31	64°9	89°0	0°004	201
97	Cosmos 252	November 1	62°3	112°5	0°105	531
98	?	November 3	82°2	88°9	0°010	150
99	Titan 3B	November 6	106°0	89°7	0°020	130
100	Pioneer 9, T.T.S. 2, Pioneer 9 second stage	November 11	32°9	97°8	0°040	378
101	Zond 6, Launcher, Launcher rocket	November 10	51°5	87°9	0°000	175
102	Cosmos 253, rocket	November 13	65°4	89°9	0°010	200
103	Proton 4, rocket	November 16	51°6	91°8	0°017	248
104	Cosmos 254, rocket	November 21	65°4	89°9	0°010	197
105	Cosmos 255, rocket	November 29	65°4	89°6	0°009	197
106	Cosmos 256, rocket	November 30	74°1	109°5	0°003	1,175
107	Cosmos 257, rocket	December 3	70°9	91°7	0°013	286
108	Titan 3B	December 4	106°2	93°3	0°044	136
109	Heos 1, rocket	December 5	28°3	675°0	0°943	418
110	OAO <sub>2</sub> , rocket	December 7	35°0	100°2	0°001	765
111	Cosmos 258, rocket	December 10	65°0	89°6	0°007	205
112	?, capsule	December 12	81°0	88°7	0°006	169
113	Cosmos 259, rocket	December 14	48°4	100°2	0°078	215
114	Essa 8, rocket	December 15	101°9	114°7	0°004	1,410
115	Cosmos 260, Launcher, Launcher rocket, rocket	December 16	64°9	712°4	0°739	518
116	Intelsat 3B, rocket	December 19	0°7	1436	0°000	35,770
117	Cosmos 261, rocket	December 20	71°0	93°1	0°032	207
118	Apollo 8*, Saturn IV B	December 21	32°6	88°2	0°000	191
119	Cosmos 262, rocket	December 26	48°4	95°1	0°039	259
1969-		1969				
1	Venus 5, launcher rocket, Launcher	January 5	51°8	88°7	0°001	203
2	Venus 6, launcher rocket, launcher	January 10	51°8	88°2	0°001	184
3	Cosmos 263, rocket	January 12	65°4	89°7	0°009	200
4	Soyuz 4*, rocket	January 14	51°7	88°2	0°004	161
5	Soyuz 5*, rocket	January 15	51°7	88°9	0°002	210
6	OSO 5, rocket	January 11	33°0	95°5	0°002	538
7	?	January 22	106°2	97°0	0°068	142
8	Cosmos 264, rocket, Capsule	January 23	69°9	89°4	0°006	207
9	Isis 1, rocket	January 30	88°4	128°4	0°175	578
10	?, Capsule	February 5	81°5	88°7	0°005	178
11	Intelsat 3C, Intelsat 3C rocket	February 6	0°7	1436	0°000	35,770
12	Cosmos 265, rocket	February 7	71°0	91°9	0°014	275
13	Tactical Comsat 1, Transtage 14	February 9	0°7	1446°5	0°001	35,940
14	Mariner 6, centaur rocket					
15	Cosmos 266, rocket	February 25	72°9	89°9	0°010	202
16	Essa 9, rocket	February 26	101°8	115°3	0°005	1,427
17	Cosmos 267, rocket	February 26	65°0	89°8	0°009	205
18	Apollo 9*, Saturn IV B, LEM 1 Ascent stage, LEM 2 Descent stage	March 3	32°6	88°6	0°002	203
19	?	March 4	92°0	90°5	0°024	134
20	Cosmos 268, rocket	March 5	48°4	109°1	0°130	209
21	Cosmos 269, rocket	March 5	74°1	95°3	0°001	525
22	Cosmos 270, rocket	March 6	65°4	89°8	0°010	200
23	Cosmos 271, rocket	March 15	65°4	89°7	0°010	196
24	Cosmos 272, rocket	March 17	74°0	109°4	0°002	1,181
25	OV1-17, 18, 19, 17A, 19 rocket, 18 rocket	March 18	99°2	93°2	0°005	397

An interesting feature of some of the Cosmos satellites in  $65^\circ$  orbits is that after 8 days in orbit they return to Earth (Russia) in a controlled re-entry through the atmosphere.

A third Anglo-American satellite, Ariel 3, was launched on May 5, 1967 and has been of great interest to visual observers. Sets of mirrors and highly reflective solar cells on its sides cause the observer to see a series of flashes and the observations are used to determine the direction of the axis of rotation of the satellite.

Apart from their names, e.g. Cosmos 6 Rocket or Injun 3, the satellites are also classified according to their date of launch. Thus 1961  $\alpha$  refers to the launching of Samos 2. The next satellite launching was 1961  $\beta$  and so on. A number following the Greek letter is intended to indicate the relative brightness of the satellites put in orbit. From the beginning of 1963 the Greek letters are replaced by numbers and the numbers by roman letters e.g. 1963—01A. In this table are given the designation and names of the main objects in orbit (in the order A, B, C... etc.), the launch date and some initial orbital data. This data consists of the inclination to the equator ( $i$ ), the nodal period of revolution ( $P$ ), the eccentricity,  $e$ , and the perigee height. The names of those satellites which have already disintegrated in the Earth's atmosphere or returned to the Earth's surface are printed in italics. A satellite which carried a human being is indicated by an asterisk.

Since the last edition of *Whitaker's Almanack* the following satellites launched in the years 1960-68 have disintegrated in the Earth's atmosphere:—

1961K	1962 $\beta$ 72	1963-03A	1963-27A
1964-04A	1964-11A	1964-76A	1965-11A
1965-55A	1965-60A	1966-44B	1966-92A
1966-92D	1966-118A	1967-31A	1967-71A
1967-104A	1967-109B	1967-120A	1968-28A
1968-28B			

Some American satellites are of military significance and details of their orbits are not disclosed. This is the reason for the gaps in the table.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORIES

### Royal Greenwich Observatory Herstmonceux, Sussex

The Royal Observatory was established at Greenwich in 1675 by Charles II for improving methods of navigation. Latterly the growth of London, with its smoke and bright lights, seriously hampered astronomical observations there, and it was decided in 1946 to move the telescopes to Herstmonceux Castle in Sussex. The removal was completed by 1958. The meridian of zero longitude still passes through the old site, which now houses the Department of Navigation and Astronomy of the National Maritime Museum.

At the Observatory astronomical measurements are made of the positions, motions and distances of the heavenly bodies, and of such physical characteristics as their luminosities, masses and temperatures. Two meridian instruments and six equatorially-mounted telescopes are devoted to this work, and the Isaac Newton telescope, 8-inch reflector for the use of any qualified British astronomer, was completed in 1967. The Observatory is responsible for the time service of the United Kingdom and the time zones of the world are based on Greenwich Mean Time.

*Astronomer Royal*, Sir Richard Woolley, O.B.E.,  
S.C.D., F.R.S.

### Observation of Satellites

The regression of the orbit around the Earth causes alternate periods of visibility and invisibility, though this is of little concern to the radio or radar observer. To the visual observer the following cycle of events normally occurs (though the cycle may start in any position): invisibility, morning observations before dawn, invisibility, evening observations after dusk, invisibility, morning observations before dawn, and so on. With reasonably high satellites and for observers in high latitudes around the summer solstice the evening observations follow the morning observations without interruption as sunlight passing over the polar regions can still illuminate satellites which are passing over temperate latitudes at local midnight. At the moment all satellites rely on sunlight to make them visible though a satellite with a flashing light has been suggested for a future launching. The observer must be in darkness or twilight in order to make any useful observations and the durations of twilight and the sunrise, sunset times given in page  $\square$  of each month will be a useful guide.

Some of the satellites are visible to the naked eye and much interest has been aroused by the spectacle of a bright satellite disappearing into the Earth's shadow. The event is even more fascinating telescopically as the disappearance occurs gradually as the satellite traverses the Earth's penumbral shadow, and during the last few seconds before the eclipse is complete the satellite may change colour (under suitable atmospheric conditions) from yellow to red. This is because the last rays of sunlight are refracted through the denser layers of our atmosphere before striking the satellite.

Some satellites rotate about one or more axes so that a periodic variation in brightness is observed. This was particularly noticeable in several of the U.S.S.R. satellites.

Satellite research has already provided some interesting results. Among them may be mentioned a revised value of the Earth's oblateness, 1/298.2, and the discovery of the Van Allen radiation belts.

### H.M. Nautical Almanac Office

The *Nautical Almanac* was first published for 1767 by the Board of Longitude. The Office is now a branch of the Royal Greenwich Observatory. Annual publications—Astronomical Ephemeris, Nautical Almanac, Air Almanac, Star Almanac.

### Royal Observatory

Blackford Hill, Edinburgh 9

The Observatory, founded by the Astronomical Institution in 1818 on Calton Hill, was moved to its present site in 1896. Its work, which is closely linked to that of the Astronomy Department of Edinburgh University, is concerned with the physics of stars and interstellar matter and the structure and evolution of the Galaxy. Observational data are secured with four telescopes on Blackford Hill and one at an outstation at Monte Porzio, Italy. Satellite tracking is pursued at a second outstation in Peebleshire. Much of the work of the Observatory is directed to the design and construction of new instruments and to the introduction of automation into astronomy.

*Astronomer Royal for Scotland and Regius Professor of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh*, Prof.  
H. A. Brück, C.B.E., D.Phil, Ph.D.

## TIDAL CONSTANTS

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the appropriate Time of High Water at the Standard Port (as shown on pp. 172, 173, etc.) and adding thereto the quantities annexed. The columns headed "Springs" and "Neaps" show the height of the tide above datum for Mean High Water Springs and Mean High Water Neaps respectively.

Tidal data is no longer available for a number of places which formerly appeared in the list below. These places (with the name of the substitute now recorded) are: *Air Point* (Mostyn Quay); *Ardrisaig* (East Loch Tarbert); *Arisaig* (Loch Moidart); *Ayr Pt.*, *I.o.M.* (Peel); *Beachy Head* (Eastbourne); *Beaumaris* (Menai Bridge); *Brielle* (Scheveningen); *Broughty Ferry* (Newburgh); *Burryport* (Whiteford Lighthouse); *Caen* (Cayeux); *Caernarvon* (Llanddwyn Isld.); *Dumbarton* (Bowling); *Dumfries* (Port Carlisle); *Fa'caem* (Ichenor); *Fifeness* (Anstruther Easter); *Glasson Dock* (Tarn Pt.); *Gravesend* (Tilbury Dock); *Greenwich* (R. Albert Dock); *Hythe* (Totland Bay); *Lancaster* (Duddon Bar); *Lynnmouth* (Porlock Bay); *Nash Pt.* (Chepstow); *Needles Pt.* (Freshwater Bay); *Neath* (Porthcawl); *Nore Lt.* (Chatham); *Port Harrington* (Hestan Islet); *Portishead* (Avonmouth); *St. Agnes* (Coverack); *St. Mary's* (Sennen Cove); *Start Pt.* (Lulworth Cove); *Sockton* (Seaham); *Sutton Bridge* (Blacktoft); *Torbay* (Torquay); *Woolwich* (Hammersmith Br.); *Worms Head* (Ferryside); *Honfleur Harbour* (Duclair).

Port	Diff.	Springs		Neaps		Port	Diff.	Springs		Neaps	
		h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.			h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
Aberdeen.....	Leith	-1	16	12.3	9.5	Coverack.....	Bristol	-1	59	17.4	13.7
Aberdovey.....	Liverpool	-3	16	15.7	12.4	*Cowes (West)....	London	-2	28	13.9	11.4
Aberystwyth....	Liverpool	-3	34	15.6	12.2	Cromarty.....	Leith	-2	51	13.9	11.2
Aldeburgh.....	London	-3	6	9.3	8.7	Cromer.....	Hull	+0	34	16.1	12.5
Alderney.....	London	+5	32	21.6	16.3	Dartmouth.....	London	+4	28	15.8	11.8
Alloa.....	Leith	+0	46	18.3	13.9	Deal.....	London	-2	27	20.1	16.3
Amlwch.....	Liverpool	-0	40	—	—	Devonport Dock..	London	+4	—	18.2	14.4
Anstruther Easter..	Leith	-0	22	17.7	14.0	Dieppe.....	London	-3	8	30.0	23.3
Antwerp.....	London	+1	20	17.7	14.8	Dingle Harbour..	Liverpool	+5	30	11.4	8.5
Appledore.....	Bristol	-1	24	24.8	16.6	Donegal Harbour..	L'pool	-5	26	11.9	8.9
Arbroath.....	Leith	-0	30	15.8	12.7	Douglas.....	Liverpool	-0	4	22.8	17.8
Ardrossan.....	Greenock	-0	20	9.2	7.6	Dover.....	London	-2	42	21.9	17.5
*Aruncl.....	London	-1	8	10.3	7.1	Duclair.....	London	-0	42	25.7	21.1
Avonmouth.....	Bristol	0	0	42.2	31.6	Duddon Bar.....	Liverpool	+0	3	26.8	20.5
Ayr.....	Greenock	-0	20	9.5	8.2	Dunbar.....	Leith	-0	—	16.1	13.1
Ballycotton.....	Bristol	-1	41	12.4	9.9	Dundalk (Pile Lt.)	L'pool	+0	13	16.1	12.8
Banff.....	Leith	-2	41	10.6	—	Dundee.....	Leith	+0	15	15.5	12.1
Bantry Harbour..	L'pool	+5	31	12.1	9.6	Dungeness.....	London	-2	56	24.1	18.7
Barsey Island....	L'pool	-3	23	14.4	11.3	Dunkirk.....	London	-1	57	19.0	15.5
Barmouth.....	Liverpool	-3	9	16.1	12.8	Eastbourne.....	London	-2	52	22.3	16.8
Barnstaple Bridge..	B'tol	-1	7	13.4	4.6	East Loch Tarbert	G'nock	-0	5	10.9	9.8
Barrow.....	Liverpool	+0	5	28.8	22.0	Exmouth.....	London	+4	50	13.1	9.2
Barry Island.....	Bristol	-0	25	35.8	26.9	Eyemouth.....	Leith	-0	20	14.9	11.8
Belfast.....	London	-2	48	11.4	9.7	Falmouth.....	London	+3	30	17.4	13.7
Berwick.....	Leith	-0	1	15.4	12.4	Ferryside.....	Bristol	-1	0	25.7	19.3
Bideford.....	Bristol	-1	24	19.5	11.9	Filey Bay.....	Leith	+1	51	15.5	12.5
Blacktoft.....	Hull	+0	38	17.3	11.6	Fishguard.....	Liverpool	-4	9	15.5	11.2
Blakeney.....	Hull	+0	28	10.2	7.0	Flushing.....	London	-0	37	15.6	12.7
Blyth.....	Leith	+0	51	14.8	11.0	Folkestone.....	London	-2	54	21.1	16.5
Boscastle.....	Bristol	-1	39	22.8	17.5	Formby Pt.....	Liverpool	-0	21	28.1	22.3
Boulogne.....	London	-2	48	29.1	23.4	Fowey.....	London	+3	48	17.7	14.0
Bowling.....	Greenock	+0	24	12.3	10.2	Fraserburgh.....	Leith	-2	16	11.8	9.2
Brest.....	London	+2	25	24.3	18.9	††Freshwater Bay..	London	-4	33	7.0	5.9
Bridgewater Bar..	Bristol	0	—	16.0	6.2	Galway Bay.....	Liverpool	+6	15	15.5	11.5
Bridlington.....	Leith	+2	4	17.5	13.3	Glasgow.....	Greenock	+0	27	13.3	10.8
Bridport.....	London	+4	32	12.6	8.7	Goole.....	Hull	+1	12	18.3	11.9
Brighton.....	London	-2	52	19.2	14.6	Granton Pier.....	Leith	0	0	17.7	14.3
Buckie.....	Leith	-2	54	11.7	9.7	Granville.....	London	+4	32	42.0	31.2
Bude Haven.....	Bristol	-1	34	22.8	17.5	Grimsby.....	Hull	-0	29	20.6	16.1
Burntisland.....	Leith	0	30	17.7	14.3	Hammersmith Bdge.	London	+0	38	—	—
Calais.....	London	-2	25	22.7	18.4	Hartlepool.....	Leith	+0	59	15.8	12.4
Campbeltown....	Greenock	-0	32	8.9	7.5	Harwich.....	London	-2	18	13.2	11.0
Cape Cornwall....	Bristol	-2	17	—	—	Hastings.....	London	-2	47	23.0	17.5
Cardiff.....	Bristol	-0	7	37.6	28.0	Haverfordwest... Havre, Le.....	Liverpool	-4	36	6.9	1.5
Cardigan.....	Liverpool	-4	7	15.5	11.6	Havre, Le.....	London	-4	0	25.5	20.9
Carmarthen Bar..	Bristol	-0	39	8.9	3.0	Hestan Islet.....	Liverpool	+0	25	27.0	20.5
Cayeux.....	London	-3	00	33.0	25.4	Hilbre Island....	Liverpool	-0	—	28.5	21.5
Chatham (N. Lock).	London	-1	4	19.8	16.1	Holyhead.....	Liverpool	-0	54	16.7	12.8
Chepstow.....	Bristol	+0	20	—	—	Hook of Holland..	London	+0	19	6.7	5.6
Cherbourg.....	London	-6	4	20.3	15.7	*†Hurst Point....	London	-3	43	7.5	6.1
Chester.....	Liverpool	+1	5	13.7	5.5	Ilfracombe.....	Bristol	-1	—	28.3	21.4
Chichester Harbour	London	-2	30	16.2	13.0	Inveraray.....	Greenock	+0	11	11.0	10.1
*†Christchurch Hbr.	London	-4	58	8.0	6.6	Invergordon.....	Leith	-2	41	14.1	10.9
Cobh.....	Liverpool	-5	59	12.0	9.2	Ipswich.....	London	-1	43	13.9	11.1

■ Approximate figures only, owing to abnormality of tides in the

† 1st H.W. (Springs).

Port	Diff.		Springs		Neaps		Port	Diff.		Springs		Neaps	
	h.	m.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.		h.	m.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.
<i>Itchenor</i> ..... <i>London</i>	-2	21	16.6	13.1			Ramsgate Harbour. . . . . <i>London</i>	-2	22	16.2	12.6		
<i>Kinsale Harbour</i> ..... <i>Liverpool</i>	-6	11	13.1	10.6			Ribble Lt. House. . . . . <i>L'pool</i>	-0	4	27.0	19.7		
<i>Kirkcudbright</i> ..... <i>Liverpool</i>	+0	15	23.1	18.0			Rosslare Harbour. . . . . <i>L'pool</i>	-5	29	5.7	4.3		
<i>Kirkwall</i> ..... <i>Leith</i>	-4	11	8.5	6.2			Rosyth..... <i>Leith</i>	+0	6	17.7	14.0		
<i>Lamlash</i> ..... <i>Greenock</i>	-0	26	9.1	7.6			R.A. Dock..... <i>London</i>	-0	25	23.3	19.4		
<i>Lerwick Harbour</i> ..... <i>Leith</i>	-3	46	5.9	4.3			Ryde..... <i>London</i>	-2	28	14.9	12.2		
<i>Limerick</i> ..... <i>Liverpool</i>	-4	40	19.3	14.7			St. Helier..... <i>London</i>	+4	47	36.3	26.7		
<i>Littlehampton Bar</i> ..... <i>London</i>	-2	38	16.6	12.9			St. Ives..... <i>Bristol</i>	-2	9	22.8	17.8		
<i>Lizard</i> ..... <i>Bristol</i>	-2	14	17.4	13.8			St. Malo..... <i>London</i>	+4	26	39.5	29.6		
<i>Llanddwyn Island</i> ..... <i>L'pool</i>	-1	47	14.1	11.0			St. Peter Port..... <i>London</i>	+4	53	29.4	22.1		
<i>Llanely Bar</i> ..... <i>Bristol</i>	-0	52	25.5	19.2			Salcombe..... <i>London</i>	+4	5	17.3	13.6		
<i>Loch Long</i> ..... <i>Greenock</i>	-0	5	11.0	9.4			Saltash..... <i>London</i>	+4	9	18.3	14.5		
<i>Loch Moidart</i> ..... <i>Greenock</i>	+5	49	14.2	10.1			Scarborough..... <i>Leith</i>	+1	49	16.6	13.0		
<i>Londonderry</i> ..... <i>London</i>	-5	41	8.2	6.0			Scheveningen..... <i>London</i>	+0	28	6.8	5.6		
<i>Looe (East)</i> ..... <i>London</i>	+3	50	17.7	13.9			Seaham..... <i>Leith</i>	+0	54	14.9	11.6		
<i>Lossiemouth</i> ..... <i>Leith</i>	-4	58	12.0	9.6			Selsey Bill..... <i>London</i>	-2	33	17.4	13.9		
<i>Lowestoft</i> ..... <i>London</i>	-2	46	7.1	5.9			Sennen Cove..... <i>Bristol</i>	-2	26	20.0	15.7		
<i>*Lulworth Cove</i> ..... <i>London</i>	+5	5	—	—			Sharpness..... <i>Bristol</i>	+0	42	30.4	19.1		
<i>Lundy Island</i> ..... <i>Bristol</i>	-1	19	22.8	17.3			Sheerness..... <i>London</i>	-1	19	18.8	15.6		
<i>Lyme Regis</i> ..... <i>London</i>	+4	50	12.7	8.8			Shoreham Harbour. . . . . <i>London</i>	-2	45	18.4	14.2		
<i>*Lymington</i> ..... <i>London</i>	-3	23	8.5	6.9			Silloth..... <i>Liverpool</i>	+0	35	31.3	23.7		
<i>Lynn Road</i> ..... <i>Hull</i>	+0	4	22.1	17.0			††Southampton..... <i>London</i>	-2	55	14.9	12.3		
<i>Margate Pier</i> ..... <i>London</i>	-2	4	15.4	13.0			Southend..... <i>London</i>	-1	29	19.0	15.7		
<i>Maryport</i> ..... <i>Liverpool</i>	+0	24	27.0	20.7			Southold..... <i>London</i>	-3	51	8.1	7.0		
<i>Menai Bridge</i> ..... <i>Liverpool</i>	-0	25	24.3	19.1			Spurn Head..... <i>Hull</i>	-0	37	20.0	15.5		
<i>Mevagissey</i> ..... <i>London</i>	+3	48	17.7	14.0			Stirling..... <i>Leith</i>	+1	12	8.6	4.2		
<i>Middlesbrough</i> ..... <i>Leith</i>	+1	10	17.2	13.5			Stonehaven..... <i>Leith</i>	-1	6	13.7	10.8		
<i>Milford Haven</i> ..... <i>Liverpool</i>	-5	12	23.0	17.2			Stornoway..... <i>Liverpool</i>	-4	28	14.1	10.5		
<i>Minhead Pier</i> ..... <i>Bristol</i>	No data		34.8	26.0			Stranraer..... <i>Greenock</i>	-0	20	9.2	7.5		
<i>Montrose</i> ..... <i>Leith</i>	-0	16	14.8	11.6			Stromness..... <i>Leith</i>	-5	22	10.3	7.5		
<i>Morecambe</i> ..... <i>Liverpool</i>	+0	1	28.5	22.3			Sunderland..... <i>Leith</i>	+0	52	15.5	12.1		
<i>Mostyn Quay</i> ..... <i>Liverpool</i>	-0	10	28.7	22.7			*†Swanage..... <i>London</i>	-5	18	5.4	4.2		
<i>Mull of Galloway</i> ..... <i>Greenock</i>	-1	1	—	—			Swansea Bay..... <i>Bristol</i>	-0	43	29.3	21.8		
<i>Newburgh</i> ..... <i>Leith</i>	+0	51	13.6	9.8			Tarn Point..... <i>Liverpool</i>	+0	5	26.5	20.3		
<i>Newcastle on Tyne</i> ..... <i>Leith</i>	+0	55	15.7	12.0			Tay River Bar..... <i>Leith</i>	-0	18	15.3	11.9		
<i>Newhaven</i> ..... <i>London</i>	-2	57	21.5	16.9			Tees River Bar..... <i>Leith</i>	+1	9	16.7	12.9		
<i>Newport (Mon.)</i> ..... <i>Bristol</i>	-0	10	39.7	29.7			Teignmouth..... <i>London</i>	+4	32	15.6	11.8		
<i>Newquay</i> ..... <i>Bristol</i>	-1	59	22.4	17.3			Tenby..... <i>Bristol</i>	-1	3	25.4	19.0		
<i>New Quay (Card.)</i> ..... <i>L'pool</i>	-3	41	15.5	11.9			Thurso..... <i>Leith</i>	-5	56	14.3	10.6		
<i>North Shields</i> ..... <i>Leith</i>	+0	52	14.8	11.3			Tilbury Docks..... <i>London</i>	-0	59	21.2	17.7		
<i>North Sunderland</i> ..... <i>Leith</i>	+0	6	15.2	11.6			Tobermory..... <i>Liverpool</i>	-5	24	13.3	9.6		
<i>Oban</i> ..... <i>Greenock</i>	+5	45	11.3	8.1			Torquay..... <i>London</i>	+4	35	14.0	10.0		
<i>Orfordness</i> ..... <i>London</i>	-2	51	9.3	8.8			*†Totland Bay..... <i>London</i>	-3	58	7.4	6.1		
<i>Ostend</i> ..... <i>London</i>	-1	33	16.4	13.5			Troon..... <i>Greenock</i>	-0	20	9.1	7.3		
<i>Padstow</i> ..... <i>Bristol</i>	-1	49	22.3	16.8			Truro..... <i>London</i>	+3	38	17.4	13.7		
<i>Peel (I.O.M.)</i> ..... <i>Liverpool</i>	-0	4	18.0	14.2			Tynemouth Bar..... <i>Leith</i>	+0	57	15.0	11.2		
<i>Pembroke Dock</i> ..... <i>Liverpool</i>	-5	12	23.0	17.2			Ushant..... <i>London</i>	+2	20	24.6	19.1		
<i>Penzance</i> ..... <i>Bristol</i>	-2	16	18.4	14.5			Valentia Harbour. . . . . <i>L'pool</i>	+5	28	11.6	8.7		
<i>Peterhead</i> ..... <i>Leith</i>	-1	56	11.7	9.3			Walton on Naze..... <i>London</i>	-2	17	13.8	11.4		
<i>Plymouth B'water</i> ..... <i>London</i>	+3	54	18.1	14.3			Waterford Hbr..... <i>Liverpool</i>	-5	46	13.8	11.3		
<i>†*Poole (Entrance)</i> ..... <i>London</i>	-5	8	5.6	4.3			Weston S. Mare..... <i>Bristol</i>	-0	25	38.9	29.3		
<i>Porlock Bay</i> ..... <i>Bristol</i>	-0	52	31.6	24.1			Wexford..... <i>Liverpool</i>	-5	6	5.7	4.5		
<i>Port Carlisle</i> ..... <i>Liverpool</i>	+0	52	—	—			Whitby..... <i>Leith</i>	+1	23	16.0	12.2		
<i>Portmadoc</i> ..... <i>Liverpool</i>	-3	8	16.6	13.1			Whiteford Lt. Hse. . . . . <i>Bristol</i>	-0	55	27.1	20.3		
<i>Port Patrick</i> ..... <i>Liverpool</i>	0	0	12.5	10.0			Whitehaven..... <i>Liverpool</i>	+0	—	26.2	20.0		
<i>Port Talbot</i> ..... <i>Bristol</i>	-0	54	29.1	21.9			Wick..... <i>Leith</i>	-3	26	10.4	7.6		
<i>Porthcawl</i> ..... <i>Bristol</i>	-0	49	29.9	21.8			Wisbech..... <i>Hull</i>	+0	7	22.6	16.5		
<i>Portland Bill</i> ..... <i>London</i>	+4	50	9.7	7.0			Workington..... <i>Liverpool</i>	+0	9	26.8	20.4		
<i>Portland B'water</i> ..... <i>London</i>	+5	5	7.0	4.5			Worthing..... <i>London</i>	-2	38	18.2	14.2		
<i>Portsmouth</i> ..... <i>London</i>	-2	28	15.4	12.5			Yarmouth Roads..... <i>London</i>	-5	1	7.1	5.8		
<i>Preston</i> ..... <i>Liverpool</i>	—	0	27.3	21.0			*††Yarmth (I.O.W.)..... <i>London</i>	-2	58	8.4	6.6		
<i>Pwllheli</i> ..... <i>Liverpool</i>	+3	18	16.2	12.3			Ymuiden..... <i>London</i>	+1	13	6.9	5.5		
<i>Ramsey (I.O.M.)</i> ..... <i>L'pool</i>	-0	4	22.8	18.0			Youghal..... <i>Liverpool</i>	-5	53	12.9	10.4		

The Standard Ports referred to in the heading are given in *italic*.

EXAMPLE.—Required times of high water at Stranraer ■ January 10, 1970:—

a) Morning Tide.

Appropriate time of high water at *Greenock*..... 0257 hrs. (Jan. 10)  
Tidal difference..... -0020 hrs.

b) Afternoon Tide.

Appropriate time of high water at *Greenock*..... 1506 hrs. (Jan. 10)  
Tidal difference..... -0020 hrs.

H.W. at *Stranraer*... 0237 hrs.

H.W. at *Stranraer*... 1446 hrs.

\* Approximate figures only, owing to abnormality of tides in area.

† 1st H.W. (Springs). †† 1st H.W.

— No data available

JANUARY, 1970

High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.\*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			(Ayrmouth)			13ULL (Sallent)			GREENOCK			AND GRANTON			DUN LAOGHAIRE												
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.										
1	Th	726	10.3	2022	10.4	526	22.6	1739	23.4	053	32.6	1313	33.1	638	9.2	1842	10.3	9	5	14.1	2123	14.6	6	4	9.8	1819	10.7					
2	F	823	18.8	2128	19.2	625	22.4	1642	23.0	150	32.0	1410	32.5	729	9.2	1942	10.2	10	2	14.1	2221	14.6	7	9	9.9	1926	10.6					
3	S	940	18.7	2239	19.5	731	22.6	1953	23.2	3	33.1	1532	32.9	837	9.3	2049	10.3	11	4	14.3	2387	14.7	8	10	10.2	2033	10.7					
4	S	1058	19.3	2343	20.1	839	23.5	2111	24.0	4	33.4	1650	34.4	944	9.6	2157	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
5	M	—	—	—	—	12	6	20.3	933	24.9	52	32.5	18	136.7	419	18.1	1657	18.8	10	1	11.3	1305	17.4	10	1	11.3	2229	11.4				
6	Tu	045	20.6	1312	21.3	943	24.9	22	92.5	637	38.0	19	439.0	523	19.0	1749	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
7	W	146	21.1	1415	22.3	1131	28.0	359	27.6	734	40.3	20	049.1	622	20.0	1839	21.0	0	3	10.0	1235	10.9	—	—	—	—	—	—				
8	Th	242	21.7	1510	23.1	—	—	—	—	827	42.2	205	42.6	717	21.1	1928	21.9	1	4	10.6	1326	11.4	33	17.4	1548	17.7	0	9	12.0	1221	12.8	
9	F	331	22.2	16	23.7	050	28.4	1310	20.1	917	43.6	214	43.5	8	21.8	2015	22.5	2	2	10.6	1471	11.8	40	18.0	1635	18.2	0	5	9	13.1	1359	
10	S	416	22.7	1646	23.8	139	28.7	1358	30.4	10	64.3	2239	43.6	858	22.2	21	022.9	257	10.7	15	6	12.2	5	7	18.2	1722	18.3	14	12.1	1359		
11	S	5	23.0	1733	23.5	228	28.5	1445	30.1	1053	44.1	2316	42.8	944	22.0	2145	22.9	347	10.7	15	53	12.4	555	17.9	18.1	18.1	239	12.0	1450			
12	M	543	23.1	1819	22.8	316	27.9	1525	29.3	1137	43.1	2359	41.3	1030	21.4	2229	22.4	434	10.7	10	40	12.2	644	17.4	19	2	17.6	33	11.7	1524		
13	Tu	627	22.7	19	21.8	4	26.8	1619	28.0	—	—	—	—	115	20.3	2314	21.5	516	10.6	17	25	11.8	736	16.6	1955	17.0	426	11.3	1638			
14	W	713	21.9	1959	20.7	452	25.5	1710	26.4	040	39.1	13	038.8	—	—	—	—	12	2	19.0	557	10.3	18	13.1	830	15.8	2048	16.3	526	10.8	1739	
15	Th	8	20.9	2055	19.8	546	24.1	18	724.7	122	36.6	1348	36.1	0	4	20.2	1257	17.7	646	9.8	19	9	10.2	927	15.2	2145	15.6	632	10.4	1849		
16	F	9	20.0	2157	19.2	649	23.0	1916	23.4	211	34.2	1443	33.8	1	3	18.8	14	216.9	739	9.1	20	17	9	10	30	14.7	2251	15.1	743	10.2	20	10.8
17	S	1010	19.3	23	4	122.5	20.3	2031	22.9	314	32.6	1553	32.6	27	17.6	1514	16.7	832	9.1	21	35	9.2	1139	14.6	—	—	—	850	10.3	2113		
18	S	1125	19.2	—	—	912	22.7	2147	23.2	429	32.3	1711	32.8	338	17.1	1621	17.8	955	9.2	22	48	9.3	0	4	14.9	1246	14.8	949	10.6	2215		
19	M	103	19.2	1239	19.7	1013	23.7	2237	23.9	542	33.3	1820	34.1	450	17.2	1718	17.8	11	0	6	23	9.5	112	15.0	1345	15.1	1040	10.9	23	10.7		
20	Tu	112	19.7	1323	20.6	11	24.8	2324	24.6	645	35.0	1917	35.6	549	17.8	18	6	18.6	1163	10.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1124	11.3	2350			
21	W	2	20.3	1423	21.3	114	23.5	2358	—	737	36.7	20	437.0	638	18.5	1846	19.3	1063	9.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	11.6		
22	Th	240	20.7	15	21.8	0	25.3	1220	26.6	820	38.1	2042	38.0	720	19.1	1921	19.8	133	9.8	13	38	10.8	339	15.9	1354	16.2	025	10.8	1235			
23	F	315	21.1	1538	22.1	104	25.9	1253	27.1	855	39.0	210	38.6	750	19.7	1953	20.3	214	9.7	13	54	11.0	414	16.1	1626	16.5	056	10.8	13	7	11.9	
24	S	347	21.5	1611	22.2	113	26.3	1324	27.5	927	39.4	2146	38.8	829	20.0	2023	20.7	251	9.5	14	58	11.0	444	16.3	1655	16.6	126	10.8	1339			
25	S	418	21.8	1644	22.2	145	26.4	1354	27.5	955	39.4	2213	38.6	9	20.2	2052	21.1	323	9.4	15	0	11.1	543	16.3	1725	16.6	157	10.8	1411			
26	S	449	21.9	1717	22.1	216	26.3	1423	27.4	1023	39.1	2243	38.1	932	20.0	2122	21.1	353	9.3	15	31	11.1	543	16.1	1757	16.4	239	10.8	1443			
27	Tu	519	21.7	1750	21.7	246	26.0	1452	27.0	1050	38.6	2310	37.4	0	21.9	2153	20.9	420	9.4	16	3	11.1	650	15.7	1824	16.2	3	10.7	1518			
28	W	549	21.2	1824	21.2	318	25.5	1524	26.4	1118	37.7	2332	36.3	1033	18.6	2227	20.3	448	9.6	16	38	11.0	653	15.3	19	9	15.8	340	10.6	1555		
29	Th	621	20.6	1859	20.6	352	24.8	16	125.5	—	—	—	—	11	8	18.0	23	6	19	4	11.0	818	17.8	11.1	82	10.4	1639					
30	F	658	20.1	1942	19.8	435	23.9	1648	24.3	011	34.9	1227	34.7	1149	17.2	2353	18.2	554	9.9	18	5	10.8	816	14.5	2035	14.9	512	10.1	1732			
31	S	744	19.5	2035	19.0	529	22.9	1750	23.1	055	33.2	1310	32.9	—	—	—	—	636	9.8	19	10	10.5	636	9.8	1910	10.5	613	9.9	1840			

\* All times shown are British Standard Time. † Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). ‡ Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Ireland). (See notes, p. 184.) § See note, p. 175.

FEBRUARY, 1970

High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.\*)

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (Avonmouth)			HULL (Saltend)			GREENOCK			LEITHS AND GRANTON			DUN LAOGHAIRE							
		† Datum of Predictions 10.50 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions 14.54 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions 20.11 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions 10.68 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions 4.80 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions 8.95 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions 1.43 ft. above							
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.		
1	S	h.m.	ft.		h.m.	ft.		h.m.	ft.		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.		h.m.	ft.		h.m.	ft.		
2	M	846.19.0	2.147.18.5		638.22.3	19 0 22.4		158.31.8	1435.31.8		057.17.1	1357.16.2		732 9'6	20 5 10'0		1014.13.0	2251.14.1		725 9'8	20 0 10.1		837.10.1	2116 10.1		940.10.7	2216 10.1
3	Tu	1010.18.8	23 5.18.5		8 0 22.6	2038.22.8		327.31.6	1673.32.4		258.16.2	1521.16.7		848 9'5	2123 10'0		1133.14.0			837.10.1	2116 10.1		940.10.7	2216 10.1		1035.11.5	2315 11.4
4	W	1036.19.1	13 120.6		920.23.9	2157.24.2		5 4 33.5	1745.35.0		4 2 17.1	1633.17.9		1022 9'7	2249 9'9		018.14.4	1251.14.7		837.10.1	2116 10.1		940.10.7	2216 10.1		1035.11.5	2315 11.4
5	Th	1351.20.3	14 8.22.1		1026.25.9	2258.26.1		624.36.8	1856.38.2		5.16.18.5	1735.19.5		1132 10'3	—		132.15.3	1356.15.7		1035.11.5	2315 11.4		940.10.7	2216 10.1		1035.11.5	2315 11.4
6	F	1351.20.3	15 1.23.2		1120.28.0	2350.27.7		726.40.0	1932.41.1		018.20.1	1629.21.1		0 2 10.1	1228 10'9		233.16.3	1450.16.9		1124.12.2	—		1035.11.5	2315 11.4		1035.11.5	2315 11.4
7	S	318.22.7	1548.23.7		039.29.0	1256.30.9		87.42.7	2041.43.2		711.21.5	1917.22.4		1 4 10'3	1242 10'9		324.17.4	1537.17.9		0 3 11.8	1231 12.8		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
8	S	4 0 23.4	1632.23.6		125.29.6	1341.31.4		9 4 44.6	2126.44.6		758.22.5	20 22.3		1 58 10'3	1410 11'5		450.18.4	17 4 18.9		133.12.2	1343 13.6		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
9	M	441.23.8	1714.23.2		9 29.6	1424.31.1		949.45.7	2210.45.1		842.22.9	2045.24.0		248 10'6	1458 12.4		533.18.3	1749.18.7		219.12.2	1431 13.6		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
10	Tu	521.23.7	1756.22.4		35.28.9	15 6 30.1		1031.45.8	2252.44.5		924.22.6	2125.23.9		332 10'8	1542 12.6		619.17.6	1836.18.1		3 5 12.0	1520 13.3		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
11	W	6 1.23.2	1839.21.5		223.27.7	1547.28.5		1111.44.8	2330.42.9		—	3.21.8		447 11'0	17 312.0		7 6.16.7	1924.17.2		353 11.5	1610 12.6		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
12	Th	643.22.3	1922.20.5		413.26.0	1631.26.3		1147.42.6	—		1041.20.6	2244.21.9		332 10'8	1542 12.6		846.14.7	21 6 15.0		446 10.9	17 6 11.7		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
13	F	728.21.2	18 19.6		459.24.1	1722.24.1		3 40.4	1220.39.5		1021.19.1	2327.20.1		447 11'0	17 312.0		945.14.0	2213.14.1		547 10.3	1812 10.7		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
14	S	820.20.1	21 2.18.8		559.24.4	1828.22.1		036.37.2	1256.35.9		—	12 5 17.6		640 9'8	1929 9'3		11 0 13.6	2339.13.8		816 9'7	1932 10.0		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
15	S	922.19.1	22 7.18.1		710.21.2	1954.21.1		114.33.8	1342.35.3		019 18.1	13 2 16.1		640 9'8	1929 9'3		—	2223.13.7		925 10'0	22 3 9'9		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
16	M	1038.18.5	23.11.18.1		840.21.3	2120.21.5		8 30.9	1432.25.7		332.16.2	1424.15.3		734 9'2	2051 8'6		059.14.1	1331.13.7		1022.10.5	2256 10.2		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
17	Tu	—	—		958.22.4	2224.22.7		30.29.4	1630.29.3		313.15.4	1550.15.5		854 9'9	2237 8'6		158.14.6	1421.14.9		925 10'0	22 3 9'9		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
18	W	046.18.9	1316.20.1		1048.24.0	2311.24.1		5 8 30.3	1758.31.2		438.16.0	1657.16.5		1039 9'1	2351 9'0		244.15.1	15 2 15'6		1022.10.5	2256 10.2		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
19	Th	137.20.0	14 3.21.1		1128.25.4	2348.25.3		627.32.8	1948.36.4		623.18.4	1826.18.9		1142 9'6	—		158.14.6	1421.14.9		925 10'0	22 3 9'9		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
20	F	219.20.0	14 3.21.1		—	12 2 26.6		4 37.8	2024.38.2		7 0 19.5	19 0 19.9		122 9'0	13 310.5		244.15.1	15 2 15'6		1022.10.5	2256 10.2		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
21	S	255.21.5	1516.21.9		020.26.3	1232.27.4		827.39.4	2055.39.5		733.20.3	1931.20.2		157 9'3	310 5'0		322.15.6	1536.16.1		925 10'0	22 3 9'9		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
22	S	327.22.0	1549.22.2		050.26.9	13 1 28.0		9 6 40.3	2124.40.2		8 5 20.8	20 121.4		229 9'4	8 10 8'0		353.16.1	16 4 16'6		925 10'0	22 3 9'9		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
23	M	358.23.3	1620.22.4		120.27.3	1359.28.2		934.40.8	2152.40.5		835.20.9	2030.21.1		258 9'3	1438 10.9		446.16.7	1657.17.1		101 11.9	1313 12.1		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
24	Tu	427.22.4	1651.22.5		149.27.3	1423.27.2		10 1 40.9	2219.40.3		9 4 20.7	21 021.7		324 9'4	5 6 11.0		514.16.6	1728.17.0		127 11.2	1342 12.1		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
25	W	456.22.2	1723.22.3		217.27.2	1423.27.2		1027.40.0	2230.38.1		932.20.2	2130.21.3		348 9'6	1537 11.2		548.16.3	18 116.8		157 11.3	1413 12.2		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
26	Th	526.21.8	1755.21.7		246.26.7	1453.27.9		1053.39.4	2310.38.1		10 0 19.6	22 120.6		414 10.0	1651.11.2		619.15.9	1836.16.4		3 5 11.1	1524 11.7		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
27	F	559.21.2	1830.21.0		318.25.9	1529.26.1		1121.37.7	2339.36.2		1030.18.8	2237.19.5		444 10.3	1651.11.2		659.15.3	1931.5.3		345 10.8	16 11.2		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6
28	S	636.20.7	1910.20.0		358.24.8	1615.24.6		1155.35.4	—		11 6 17.9	2323.18.2		519.10.3	1738 10.9		737.14.7	20 114.9		433.10.4	17 10 10.6		049.12.1	1257 13.3		133.12.2	1343 13.6

\* All times shown are British Standard Time. † Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). ‡ Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Ireland). (See notes, p. 184.) § See note, p. 175.

MARCH, 1970

High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.\*)

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL (Avonmouth)		HULL (Saltend)		GREENOCK		LEITH AND GRANTON		DUN LAOCHAIRE	
		Mn. Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn. Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn. Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn. Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn. Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn. Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn. Ht.	Aft. Ht.
1	S	721 20.2	1959 18.8	451 3.4	1718 22.9	018 33.8	1242 32.9	1155 16.9	—	0 10.1	1832 10.4	829 14.0	21 8.14	533 9.9	1813 9.9
2	M	820 19.1	2107 18.8	6 4.2	1845 21.8	1173 31.5	1359 30.8	087 16.7	13 8 16.1	652 9.7	1935 9.8	940 13.5	2237 13.7	649 9.7	1942 9.7
3	W	943 18.7	2233 17.6	735 22.2	2027 22.2	255 30.6	1555 31.2	2 9 16.0	1449 16.2	8 3 9.3	21 4 9.2	1112 13.6	—	811 9.9	21 7 10.0
4	Th	1118 18.0	—	0 5 32.6	2150 24.0	452 32.7	1737 34.5	354 16.8	1615 17.5	1010 9.4	2257 9.3	011 14.1	1239 14.4	923 10.5	2214 10.6
5	Th	0 4 18.5	1250 20.5	1014 28.0	2249 26.2	614 36.7	1840 38.4	5 9 18.6	1720 19.4	1127 10.1	—	125 15.2	1344 15.7	1022 11.4	23 7 11.3
6	F	117 20.3	1354 22.2	11 7 28.2	2337 28.1	713 40.5	1937 41.5	6 6 20.5	1853 21.4	0 4 9.7	1519 10.9	221 16.4	1435 17.0	1122 12.2	235.2 11.8
7	F	211 22.0	1444 23.2	1153 30.0	—	8 0 43.2	2022 43.6	655 21.9	1859 22.9	055 10.1	13 8 11.5	3 8 17.5	1519 18.1	1157 12.9	—
8	M	256 23.2	1528 23.5	021 29.4	1236 31.1	843 45.0	21 3 44.8	788 22.8	1042 21.3	141 10.3	1352 9.8	349 18.2	1559 18.8	034 12.2	1240 13.4
9	M	337 23.9	16 9 23.4	1 2 30.0	1318 31.5	924 45.9	2143 45.2	8 58 23.0	2021 24.2	225 10.6	1441 12.3	428 18.4	1640 19.1	112 12.4	1324 13.6
10	Tu	416 24.2	1649 23.4	143 29.9	1359 31.0	10 4 45.8	2221 44.6	856 22.6	2059 23.9	3 4 10.8	1522 12.3	5 8 18.2	1723 18.8	152 12.4	14 9 13.5
11	W	455 24.0	1728 22.3	222 29.2	1437 29.8	1040 44.2	2256 44.6	931 21.7	2137 22.9	340 11.1	16 0 12.1	550 17.5	18 8 18.0	235 12.1	1454 13.0
12	Th	535 23.4	18 6 21.5	259 27.9	1515 28.0	1113 42.2	2325 40.3	10 5 20.6	2214 21.3	412 11.2	16 36 11.6	635 16.6	1854 17.0	321 11.7	1542 12.2
13	F	615 22.4	1844 20.6	336 26.1	1555 25.7	1143 38.9	2354 37.0	1039 19.2	2234 17.2	444 11.1	1714 10.9	720 15.5	1941 15.7	4 9 11.0	1635 12.2
14	S	657 21.4	1924 19.7	417 24.1	1643 23.3	—	1213 35.0	1116 17.6	2341 17.2	519 10.7	1758 9.7	8 7 14.4	2033 14.5	5 5 10.3	1737 10.1
15	S	745 20.2	2012 18.7	5 9 22.2	1747 21.2	026 33.5	1252 31.2	12 3 16.0	—	0 0 10.1	1852 8.9	9 1 13.5	2139 13.4	614 9.7	1859 9.3
16	M	843 19.1	2114 17.8	622 20.7	1910 20.1	114 30.3	1357 28.2	051 15.3	1319 14.7	050 9.4	20 9 8.1	1015 12.9	23 9 13.1	737 9.4	2031 9.1
17	Tu	957 18.3	2238 17.5	8 20.5	2053 20.6	233 28.1	1543 27.3	239 14.5	15 3 14.6	758 8 22.9	8 1 14.9 13.1	854 9.6	2142 9.4	854 9.6	2142 9.4
18	W	1132 18.5	—	927 21.1	22 0 22.1	427 28.6	1726 29.5	4 9 16.3	1620 15.6	10 2 8.7	2337 8.7	033 13.4	13 3 13.7	953 10.1	2231 9.9
19	Th	0 9 18.4	1244 19.7	1022 23.5	2245 23.9	556 31.9	1832 32.9	5 8 16.7	1713 17.1	1117 9.2	—	131 13.4	1353 14.5	1037 10.7	23 5 10.4
20	F	0 9 19.9	1333 20.9	11 25.1	2321 25.3	653 34.8	1918 36.0	552 18.2	1753 18.6	020 9.1	12 0 9.7	214 14.8	1432 15.3	1112 11.2	2335 10.8
21	S	149 21.1	1413 21.6	1134 26.4	2351 26.5	733 37.4	1953 38.9	628 19.6	1857 20.0	054 9.4	13 10 9.4	250 15.5	15 4 16.0	1144 11.6	—
22	S	226 21.8	1448 22.0	—	12 2 27.4	8 6 39.3	2054 39.9	7 1 20.5	19 0 21.0	125 9.4	13 7 10.4	320 16.1	1532 16.6	0 0 11.2	1212 11.9
23	M	250 22.2	1510 22.3	020 27.3	1231 28.3	835 40.6	2054 41.0	733 21.0	1932 21.6	155 9.4	1338 10.5	347 16.6	1559 17.1	027 11.4	1241 12.1
24	Tu	328 22.4	1549 22.8	050 27.8	1258 28.4	9 5 41.4	2124 41.6	8 4 21.2	20 4 21.8	222 9.4	14 8 10.7	414 16.9	1627 17.4	055 11.6	1312 12.2
25	W	357 22.5	1620 22.8	119 28.0	1328 28.5	934 41.7	2153 41.5	833 21.0	2035 21.7	248 9.6	1439 10.9	443 16.9	1659 17.4	125 11.7	1344 12.2
26	Th	422 22.2	1652 22.7	149 27.9	1358 28.1	10 3 41.2	2221 40.6	9 1 20.6	21 2 21.1	314 9.9	1512 11.1	515 16.7	1734 17.1	159 11.7	1421 12.0
27	F	5 2 22.2	1726 22.1	220 27.4	1433 27.9	1038 39.9	2249 38.8	929 20.1	2141 20.3	342 10.3	1549 11.1	550 16.2	1812 16.6	235 11.5	15 2 11.6
28	S	538 21.9	18 3 21.3	254 26.5	1510 26.0	11 3 37.9	2331 36.5	959 19.4	2220 19.3	414 10.6	1632 11.1	629 15.6	1856 15.7	318 11.2	1548 11.1
29	M	620 21.3	1845 20.1	337 25.2	16 0 24.3	1139 35.2	—	1037 18.5	23 9 17.9	452 10.6	1721 10.6	713 14.9	1951 14.8	4 8 10.7	1646 10.4
30	M	710 20.5	1938 18.9	433 23.8	17 9 22.6	0 29 35.9	—	1157 17.4	—	536 10.3	1816 10.0	810 14.1	21 4 13.9	5 9 10.2	18 6 9.7
31	Tu	814 19.6	2048 17.9	549 22.6	1840 21.7	1 4 31.5	1354 30.6	021 16.6	1243 16.4	628 9.8	1920 9.2	927 13.6	2233 13.8	626 9.9	1934 9.5

\* All times shown are British Standard Time. † Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). ‡ Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Ireland). (See notes, p. 184.) § See note, p. 175.

APRIL, 1970  
High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.\*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (Avonmouth)			HULL (Saltend)			GREENOCK			LEITH & GRANTON			DUN BAOGHAIRE														
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.									
1	W	925	19'0	2322	17'9	722	22'6	2020	22'4	248	30'8	1551	31'6	7	16'2	1426	16'4	740	9'1	2112	8'7	1058	13'8	2359	14'4	751	10'0	2058	10'0					
2	Th	11	8	19'5	2340	19'1	850	24'1	23'7	24'4	440	33'8	1723	35'2	342	17'2	1553	17'8	10	3	9'2	2257	9'1	—	1221	14'7	9	5	10'7	22	10'7			
3	F	—	—	—	—	956	26'4	2232	26'5	556	37'5	1825	39'0	451	18'9	1657	19'8	1113	10'0	2348	9'5	—	6	15'5	1323	15'9	10	5	11'5	2251	11'4			
4	S	051	20'9	1332	22'4	1047	28'4	2317	28'2	651	40'9	1914	41'7	545	20'5	1749	21'6	—	—	12	0	10'7	159	16'6	1413	17'1	1055	12'3	2232	11'4				
5	S	144	22'4	1420	23'1	1131	29'8	2357	29'5	736	44'1	1956	43'2	631	22'7	1834	22'8	031	9'9	1247	11'2	244	17'4	1455	18'1	1140	12'8	—	—	—	—			
6	M	229	23'4	15'8	23'3	—	—	1213	30'5	817	44'3	2030	43'2	712	22'3	1916	23'5	112	10'2	1332	11'5	324	17'9	1535	18'6	1010	12'2	1122	13'1	—	—			
7	M	310	23'9	1503	23'2	027	29'6	1253	30'5	857	44'6	2114	43'9	750	22'3	1956	23'4	152	10'5	1416	11'7	4	18'0	1615	18'7	048	12'4	13	3	13'1	—	—		
8	W	430	23'9	1658	22'4	153	28'7	1411	28'6	934	44'1	2150	43'3	826	22'0	2034	22'7	230	10'8	1457	11'7	44	17'8	1658	18'3	126	12'3	1345	12'9	—	—			
9	Th	510	23'3	1734	21'6	229	27'5	1448	26'9	1042	40'5	2252	39'3	9	0	21'3	2111	21'6	3	5	11'1	1534	11'4	52	17'1	1741	17'5	—	—	—	—			
10	F	550	22'3	18	9	20'8	3	5	25'9	1111	37'4	2321	35'4	932	20'3	2148	20'1	337	11'3	16	9	11'0	6	4	16'3	1827	16'5	250	11'7	1517	11'5	—	—	
11	S	631	21'3	1845	19'8	344	24'2	1015	22'8	1142	34'0	2354	33'3	1036	16'7	2314	16'7	4	9	11'3	1647	10'3	647	15'3	1913	15'3	337	11'1	16	8	10'6	—	—	
12	S	715	20'2	1926	18'9	434	22'5	1716	21'0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445	10'9	1732	9'4	732	14'3	20	5	14	430	10'4	17	7	9'7	—	—	
13	M	8	8	19'0	2022	17'9	541	21'1	1837	20'1	040	30'4	1321	28'1	016	15'2	1317	15'2	527	10'3	1824	8'6	824	13'5	21	7	13'2	532	9'8	1822	9'0	—	—	
14	Tu	9	17	18'2	2146	17'4	7	20'6	20	7	20'5	151	28'1	1456	17'3	148	14'5	1352	14'7	617	8	8	1934	7	9	12'9	2224	12'9	049	9'5	1951	8'8	—	—
15	W	1043	18'2	2316	18'1	837	21'4	2117	21'9	333	28'6	1035	29'1	148	14'5	1352	14'7	718	8	8	2155	7	9	12'9	2224	12'9	049	9'5	1951	8'8	—	—		
16	F	1138	19'2	—	—	939	23'0	22	52'3	5	43'0	1745	32'3	315	15'0	1519	15'4	148	14'5	856	8'5	23	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17	S	1021	19'5	1252	20'5	1021	24'5	2242	25'1	6	53'4	1833	35'4	419	16'3	1620	16'9	419	16'3	1029	8	8	2341	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18	S	1	9	20'8	1324	21'4	1054	25'9	2314	26'3	649	36'7	1912	37'9	548	19'1	1748	19'8	1115	9'3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19	M	148	21'5	1410	22'1	1125	26'9	2345	27'2	726	38'7	1946	39'7	624	20'1	1825	20'8	013	9'1	1152	9'8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	M	222	21'9	1443	22'5	1557	27'6	—	—	8	04'0	2021	41'0	658	20'7	19	12'3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21	Tu	327	22'2	1510	22'8	038	27'9	1230	28'1	834	41'1	2055	41'7	731	20'9	1937	21'3	111	9'4	13	10'3	310	16'6	1525	17'0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
22	W	394	22'4	1550	22'9	052	28'2	13	40'1	9	41'5	2130	41'7	8	20'9	2013	21'1	141	9'5	1336	10'5	341	16'9	1558	17'4	023	11'9	1242	12'0	—	—			
23	Th	4	4	22'5	1625	22'8	156	28'1	1341	27'8	945	41'1	22	40'8	8	20'9	2013	21'1	210	9'8	1432	10'6	444	17'0	1635	17'4	056	12'0	1319	12'0	—	—		
24	F	4	3	22'6	1712	23'3	3	27'7	1420	26'9	1021	39'8	2240	30'8	9	5'20'3	213	20'0	242	10'2	1459	10'7	449	16'9	1715	17'2	132	11'9	14	1	11'8	—	—	
25	S	525	22'4	1745	21'5	243	26'8	15	6	25'7	1059	37'7	2319	36'8	940	19'8	2217	19'1	357	10'8	1621	10'5	314	10'6	1533	10'7	599	16'5	18	1	10'6	—	—	
26	M	0'3	21'9	1832	20'5	331	25'7	1712	22'9	—	—	—	—	1024	19'0	2314	18'0	434	10'8	1713	10'1	434	10'8	1852	15'8	3	11'5	1540	10'9	—	—			
27	M	7	9	21'1	1929	19'5	431	24'5	1713	22'9	0	834'5	1241	33'1	1024	18'0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28	Tu	8	14	20'3	2037	19'0	545	23'7	1837	22'5	114	32'8	14	23'2	028	17'1	1235	17'3	521	10'5	1810	9'5	7	5	15'2	1952	15'0	354	11'1	1642	10'3	—	—	
29	W	931	19'9	2154	19'1	7	7	23'8	20	3	23'3	246	32'7	1537	33'2	156	17'0	14	5	17'4	733	9'2	2112	8'5	1039	14'5	2334	15'0	731	10'5	2039	10'2	—	—
30	Th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* All times shown are British Standard Time.  
† Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Ireland). (See notes, p. 184.)  
‡ Datum of Predictions 10'50 ft. below  
§ To obtain depth of water over the sill at the entrance to the Imperial Dock, Leith, the constant of 12'60 ft. should be added to the above predictions.  
¶ Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).  
‡ Datum of Predictions 10'68 ft. below  
† Datum of Predictions 4'80 ft. below  
† Datum of Predictions 8'95 ft. below  
† Datum of Predictions 1'43 ft. above

MAY, 1970

High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.\*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (Avonmouth)			HULL (Saltend)			GREENOCK			LEITHS AND GRANTON			DUN LAOGHAIRE																		
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.													
1	F	1054	20.3	23.4	20.0	827	24.9	21.3	24.9	417	35.0	16.55	36.1	318	17.7	15.25	18.5	937	9.2	22.22	8.9	1152	15.2	8.4	11.0	23.9	10.8											
2	S	—	—	—	—	931	26.5	22	26.5	527	38.1	17.55	38.9	423	16.9	16.28	16.0	1043	9.8	23.18	9.3	1381	15.8	12.53	16.2	943	11.6	22.27	11.4									
3	M	1021	21.2	13	7 22.2	1022	27.7	22.5	27.6	621	40.5	16.44	40.5	516	20.0	17.21	21.2	1132	10.3	23.68	9.7	1301	16.5	13.44	17.1	1034	12.4	23	9									
4	M	1027	22.2	13.56	22.7	11	28.7	23.32	28.3	7	41.9	16.27	41.7	6	20.9	18	8.22.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1119	12.4	23.48	11.8									
5	Tu	4	22.28	14.39	22.7	11.69	20.0	—	—	7.50	42.2	20	42.0	6.44	21.3	1.85	22.21	0.38	10.0	13	5	10.8	2.57	17.4	15.11	18.0	—	—	12	12.5								
6	W	2.47	23.1	15.38	22.7	0.21	28.5	13.30	28.8	8.30	42.2	20	41.8	7.22	21.3	1.933	21.7	1.17	10.3	13.49	10.9	3.57	17.4	15.54	17.9	0.25	12.1	13.44	12.3									
7	Th	3.58	23.3	15.55	22.6	0.91	28.3	13.30	28.1	9	41.6	21.42	41.1	7.58	21.3	2.014	21.7	1.56	10.7	13.43	10.8	4.16	17.4	16.37	17.5	3.12	11.1	13.26	12.0									
8	F	4.10	23.8	16.31	22.2	1.29	27.7	13.49	27.1	9.45	40.3	21.57	39.9	8.32	20.5	2.053	20.3	2.31	10.1	15.10	10.5	4.57	16.7	17.21	16.9	1.43	11.9	14.11	11.5									
9	S	4.59	22.8	17	21.6	2	26.9	14.28	25.8	10.19	38.5	22.29	38.1	9	4.19	21.32	18.9	3	6.11	15.48	10.1	5.58	16.1	18	6	16.0	2.26	11.6	14.57	10.8								
10	S	5.20	22.1	17.38	20.9	2.42	25.8	15	9.24.4	10.51	36.1	23	35.0	9.35	19.1	2.212	17.9	3.40	11.2	16.28	9.6	6.20	15.3	18.51	15.0	3.12	11.2	15.45	10.1									
11	M	6	8.21.1	18.10	20.1	3.22	24.5	15.55	22.9	11.24	33.5	23.35	33.6	10	8	18.2	22.56	16.8	4.18	10.9	17.12	0.0	7	4	14.5	1.939	14.2	4	2	10.7	16.38	9.5						
12	Tu	6.48	20.2	18.40	19.4	4	9.23.2	16.50	21.7	—	—	—	—	12	4	33.1	10.47	17.1	5	10.4	18	2	8.4	7.53	13.8	20.32	13.5	4.54	10.2	17.38	9.0							
13	W	7.34	19.2	19.31	18.6	5	6.22.2	17.55	21.0	0.20	31.5	12.58	29.4	11.38	16.4	—	—	5.48	9.8	19	2	8.0	8.48	13.4	21.32	13.2	5.54	9.8	18.49	8.8								
14	Th	8.34	18.3	20.42	17.9	6	15.21.6	19	6.21.0	1.20	30.1	14.10	28.8	0.54	15.3	12.48	16.0	6.43	9.1	20.37	7.8	9.51	13.3	22.35	13.3	7	2	9.7	19.57	9.0								
15	F	9.50	18.2	22.15	18.0	7.27	21.7	20.14	21.8	2.37	29.9	15.31	29.8	2	9	15.4	14	7	16.2	7.52	8.7	21.59	8.1	10.56	13.5	23.36	13.7	8	4	9.8	20.50	9.5						
16	S	11	18.9	23.23	18.9	8.33	22.6	21	9.23.1	3.57	33.1	16.41	32.1	3	19	16.1	15.18	17.0	9.16	8.7	22.46	8.5	11.57	14.6	—	—	8.57	10.2	21.32	10.1								
17	S	11.58	20.0	—	—	9.24	23.2	21.53	24.5	5	33.3	17.37	34.7	4	16	17.2	16.16	18.2	10.15	9.1	23.21	8.9	12.59	14.4	12.48	14.7	9.42	10.6	22	9	10.7							
18	Tu	0.16	20.0	13.58	21.1	10	7.25.0	22.32	25.7	5.55	35.7	18.24	37.0	5	3	18.4	17	5	19.3	11	0	9.6	23.53	9.2	14	15.0	13.32	15.4	10.22	11.1	22.45	11.3						
19	Tu	1	20.9	13.58	21.1	10.46	26.0	23	9.26.7	6.41	37.7	19	38.9	5.44	19.3	17.50	20.0	11.41	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.4	15.7	14.3	16.1	0.11	14	23.19	11.7			
20	W	1.43	21.5	14	8.22.4	11.25	26.9	23.48	27.5	7.23	39.2	19.48	40.3	6.22	20.0	18.33	20.4	0.26	9.4	12.22	10.1	12.32	16.2	14.54	16.7	11.39	11.7	23.55	11.9	2.35	11.9	2.35	11.9					
21	Th	2.44	21.9	14.48	22.6	—	—	—	—	8	40.3	20.30	41.1	6.59	20.4	19.10	20.6	1	9.7	13	5	10.2	3.30	16.7	15.35	17.1	—	—	—	—	12.18	11.7						
22	F	3	6.22.3	15.28	22.6	0.28	28.0	12.47	27.6	8.49	40.9	21.13	41.4	7.36	20.6	19.59	20.6	1.37	10.0	13.50	10.2	3.49	16.9	16.19	17.3	0.32	12.1	13	11	11.7	0.32	12.1	13	11.7				
23	S	3.49	22.6	16.10	22.5	1	53.28.0	13.31	27.4	9.34	40.9	21.57	41.0	8.13	20.7	20.44	20.4	2.15	10.4	14.37	10.2	4.31	17.0	17	6	17.2	1.13	12.1	13.48	11.5	1.13	12.1	13.48	11.5				
24	S	4.34	22.8	16.53	22.5	1.53	28.0	14.18	26.8	10.19	40.1	22.42	39.8	8.52	20.5	21.31	20.1	2.55	10.8	15.26	10.2	5.17	16.8	17.56	16.8	2	0	12.0	14.40	11.3	2	0	12.0	14.40	11.3			
25	M	5.22	22.8	17.38	21.9	2.40	27.5	15	9.25.9	11	6	38.6	23.29	38.3	9.35	20.2	22.23	19.6	3.38	11.0	16.18	10.1	6	17.6	14	18.0	16.2	3.50	11.9	15.35	10.9	3.50	11.9	15.35	10.9			
26	Tu	6.13	22.4	18.27	21.9	3.31	26.7	16	6.24.9	11	5.6	36.9	—	10.24	19.8	23.19	18.9	4.25	11.0	17.12	9.8	7	15.9	19.47	15.7	3.45	11.7	16.36	10.5	3.45	11.7	16.36	10.5					
27	W	7	8.21.8	19.22	20.9	4.29	25.9	17.11	21.4	12.50	36.9	—	—	11.20	19.2	—	—	5.15	10.7	18	6	9.4	8	15.5	20.49	15.3	4.45	11.5	17.44	10.2	4.45	11.5	17.44	10.2				
28	Th	8	9.20.1	20.23	20.4	5.34	25.3	18.31	23.7	1.20	35.5	13.57	34.6	0.23	18.2	12.25	18.8	6.11	10.2	19	9	8.6	4	15.3	21.55	15.1	5.52	11.2	18.59	10.2	5.52	11.2	18.59	10.2				
29	F	9	18.20.6	21.32	20.3	6.44	25.1	19.33	23.7	2.29	35.3	15	34.9	1.33	17.8	13.38	18.7	7.22	9	20	30.3	8.9	6	10.1	15.3	2.3	15.3	7	6	11.1	20	9	10.4	7	6	11.1	20	9
30	S	10.32	20.6	22.45	20.3	7.55	25.4	20.40	24.8	3.42	36.1	16.17	36.2	2.45	17.9	14.51	19.1	8.56	9.3	21.48	8.7	11.8	15.7	—	—	—	8.6	11.2	21.10	10.7	8.6	11.2	21.10	10.7				
31	S	11.42	21.0	23.54	20.9	9	0.26.0	21.37	25.7	4.46	37.6	17.17	37	3.50	18.4	15.57	19.7	10	6	9.5	22.40	9.0	0	4	15.7	12.2	16.1	9.19	11.4	—	11	9.19	11.4	—	11			

\* All times shown are British Standard Time. † Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). ‡ Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Ireland). § See note, p. 175.

JUNE, 1970

High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.\*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (Avonmouth)			HULL (Saltend)			GREENOCK			LEITHS AND GRANTON			DUN LAOGHAIRE														
		Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.												
1	M	—	1241	21.4	955	26.7	2226	26.9	546	38.9	1811	38.9	445	19.1	1054	20.2	11	9.7	323	9.4	059	16.1	1316	16.6	1043	11.6	2247	11.5						
2	Tu	053	21.3	1333	21.6	1044	27.0	2310	26.9	637	39.6	1859	39.5	534	19.7	1746	20.4	1151	9.9	—	—	148	16.5	14	7	16.9	11	2	11.7	2328	11.7			
3	W	145	21.6	1418	21.6	1129	27.1	2352	27.1	725	39.7	1944	39.7	619	20.0	1835	20.3	0	6	9.7	1240	10.0	234	16.6	1455	17.0	1148	11.6	—	—				
4	Th	231	22.0	1458	21.6	—	—	—	—	810	39.5	2027	39.6	7	0	20.2	1921	20.0	048	10.0	048	10.0	371	16.6	1541	16.9	0	6	11.8	1230	11.4			
5	F	314	22.3	1535	21.7	032	27.1	1253	26.5	852	39.1	21	6	39.3	738	20.1	20	4	10.6	128	10.5	1415	9.8	358	16.6	1625	16.7	045	11.7	1355	10.8			
6	S	354	22.5	1610	21.6	110	26.9	1333	26.0	931	38.4	212	38.7	814	19.9	2045	19.1	7	10.8	1450	9.6	439	16.3	17	8	16.3	17	8	16.3	1338	10.4			
7	S	433	22.3	1643	21.4	148	26.6	1413	25.3	101	37.2	216	37.5	846	19.6	2124	18.6	244	11.0	1537	9.4	558	16.0	1749	15.8	2	8	11.6	1438	10.4				
8	M	511	21.9	1714	21.0	225	26.0	1453	24.5	1041	35.7	2249	36.2	918	19.2	22	118.2	311	11.0	1617	9.1	558	15.5	1830	15.2	250	11.3	1521	10.0					
9	T	547	21.2	1745	20.7	3	25.3	1534	23.7	1114	34.2	2323	34.7	950	18.9	2239	17.7	358	10.8	1658	8.8	639	15.0	1911	14.6	334	11.0	16	6	9.6				
10	W	624	20.5	1818	20.2	344	24.4	1620	22.9	1150	32.8	—	—	1026	18.5	2321	17.1	438	10.4	1740	8.5	722	14.5	1955	14.1	4	18	10.7	1652	9.4				
11	Th	7	5	19.8	1857	19.7	430	23.6	17	9	22.3	0	2	33.5	1233	31.7	—	—	—	521	10.0	1824	8.3	8	8	14.2	2042	13.8	5	10	10.4	1744	9.2	
12	F	753	19.8	1947	18.9	521	23.0	18	4	22.0	048	32.4	1324	31.1	0	9	16.5	12	2	6	7	9.5	1914	8.1	857	14.0	2134	13.7	556	10.1	1843	9.3		
13	S	854	18.7	2059	18.4	618	22.6	19	3	22.1	143	31.8	1425	31.1	1	8	16.1	13	5	17.3	7	9	2	20.8	8	1	951	14.0	2229	13.9	654	10.0	1942	9.5
14	S	10	2	18.8	2218	18.6	710	22.7	20	22.7	248	31.9	1531	32.1	215	16.1	1416	17.3	8	9	21.25	8	4	1048	14.1	2326	14.2	755	10.1	2036	10.0			
15	M	11	2	19.5	2320	19.2	820	23.2	2058	23.7	355	32.9	1636	33.8	320	16.7	1525	17.7	9	8	22.18	8	7	1146	14.4	—	—	851	10.3	2124	10.5			
16	Tu	1156	20.4	—	—	917	24.1	2150	24.9	459	34.6	1735	35.8	416	17.5	1625	18.3	10	5	9.5	23.5	9	1	020	14.6	1244	14.9	942	10.7	22	8	11.0		
17	W	015	20.0	1248	21.1	10	9	25.1	2237	26.0	558	36.4	1830	37.7	5	5	18.5	17	21	19.0	1058	9	10	15.2	1339	15.5	1030	11.0	2250	11.5				
18	Th	1	2	21.5	1340	21.6	1059	26.1	2324	27.1	653	38.1	1922	39.3	550	19.3	1812	19.6	10	9	20.8	9.8	2	1	15.8	1432	16.2	1116	11.3	2331	11.9			
19	F	3	2	21.5	1430	21.0	1147	26.0	—	—	748	39.5	2013	40.7	634	20.1	19	3	20.1	129	9.9	124.3	9.8	248	16.4	1522	16.8	—	—	12	11	11.5		
20	S	255	22.2	1519	22.1	011	28.0	1236	27.4	837	40.7	21	3	41.6	718	20.6	1954	20.6	114	10.2	1432	9.8	420	17.2	1611	17.3	059	12.2	1249	11.6				
21	S	—	—	—	—	058	28.0	1320	27.6	928	41.3	215	42.0	—	2	21.1	2043	20.9	246	11.1	1526	9.9	5	8	17.4	1748	17.4	147	12.5	1339	11.5			
22	M	433	23.2	1649	22.6	146	28.9	1416	27.5	1018	41.4	2242	41.8	847	21.3	2132	21.0	333	11.4	1617	9.9	558	17.3	1839	17.0	239	12.6	1524	11.3					
23	Tu	520	23.3	1733	22.6	325	28.8	15	7	27.1	11	8	40.8	933	21.4	2220	20.7	421	11.4	17	7	9	5	10	17.0	1931	16.5	333	12.5	1621	11.1			
24	W	6	8	23.0	1819	22.5	335	28.4	1559	26.4	1156	39.8	—	1020	21.3	2310	20.1	5	9	11.2	17	55	9.6	745	16.6	2027	16.0	459	12.3	1721	10.8			
25	Th	658	22.3	19	7	22.1	417	27.6	1653	25.6	017	30.9	1244	38.4	1110	20.9	0	2	19.3	12	4	20.3	6	10	16.2	2125	15.6	530	11.9	1827	10.5			
26	F	753	21.4	20	1	21.5	512	26.7	1752	24.8	1	6	38.5	1334	36.9	0	2	19.3	13	6	19.6	859	9.9	1944	9.8	842	16.2	2227	15.3	638	11.5	1936	10.4	
27	S	855	20.6	21	2	20.8	612	26.8	1855	24.3	159	37.1	1429	35.8	1	0	18.4	13	6	19.6	811	9.3	2050	8.6	1044	15.7	749	11.0	2040	10.6				
28	S	10	3	20.1	2212	20.0	717	25.0	20	124.1	259	36.1	1531	35.3	5	17.8	1476	19.0	926	9.1	2156	8.7	1151	15.6	—	—	—	—	857	11.0	2137	10.8		
29	M	1111	20.0	2324	20.0	827	24.8	21	6	24.4	4	4	35.8	1636	35.5	313	17.7	1528	18.7	1032	9.0	2252	9.0	032	15.4	1256	15.8	957	11.0	2228	11.1			
30	Tu	—	—	—	—	1215	20.1	931	24.9	22	3	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

\* All times shown are British Standard Time. † Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). ‡ Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Ireland). (See notes, p. 184.) § See note, p. 175.

## JULY, 1970

## High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.\*)

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL (Avonmouth)		HULL (Saltend)		GREENOCK		LEITHS AND GRANTON		DUN LAOGHAIRE												
		Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.										
1	W	032.20	1312.20	2.23	25.5	612.36	1836.37	5.11	18.5	1735.18	9.1	23.42	129.15	1355.15	1052.11	2313.11	ft.									
2	Th	131.20	14.1204	1117.25	2338.26	7.37	1928.37	7.37	1928.37	1829.19	—	1226.9	220.15	15.8	1448.61	1140.11	2355.11	ft.								
3	F	221.21	1443.20	—	12.1	25.6	757.37	2015.38	6.45	19.4	1917.19	029.9	13.18	3.7	16.0	1536.62	—	1223.10	ft.							
4	S	3.3	1520.20	019.26	1242.25	8.13	37.8	2059.38	7.5	19.6	1959.19	113.10	14.6	3.49	16.2	1019.16	034.11	13.2	10.7	ft.						
5	M	343.11	1554.21	057.26	1320.25	9.1	37.8	2133.38	8.0	19.8	2037.19	153.10	14.6	4.27	16.2	1657.16	112.11	13.3	10.6	ft.						
6	Tu	419.20	1626.21	133.26	1357.25	9.56	37.5	22.6	6.38	8.2	19.1	211.19	23.1	10.7	1732.15	149.11	14.6	10.4	ft.							
7	W	453.21	1656.21	—	7.26	8.5	1029.36	2236.37	9.2	20.0	2144.19	3.7	10.7	16.4	8.8	536.16	227.11	14.5	10.3	ft.						
8	Th	527.21	1727.21	241.26	15.8	24.9	1059.36	23.6	36.6	9.3	20.0	2216.18	3.4	11.5	1840.15	3.4	11.5	1529.10	ft.							
9	F	6.2	2112	315.25	1544.24	11.59	35.1	2337.35	10.5	19.9	2251.18	41.5	10.5	1710.8	6.49	15.3	1917.14	34.11	16.8	10.0	ft.					
10	F	638.20	1834.20	350.25	1622.23	—	12.1	34.2	10.1	19.6	2329.17	45.1	10.2	1743.8	7.28	15.0	1957.14	420.11	16.50	9.9	ft.					
11	S	718.20	1914.19	430.24	17.6	23.1	011.34	1238.33	11.3	18.9	—	53.1	9.9	1820.8	8.1	14.7	2042.14	5.3	10.7	1739.8	ft.					
12	S	8.3	19.5	20.3	19.1	518.23	1758.22	0.53	33.6	1325.32	0.5	16.9	12.14	18.0	6.16	9.7	19.3	8.6	85.7	14.5	213.14	ft.				
13	M	859.19	21.6	18.5	615.22	1859.22	1.45	32.7	1424.32	11.2	16.3	1317.17	7.9	9.5	1957.8	9.5	14.3	2228.14	6.5	10.2	1942.9	ft.				
14	Tu	10.5	18.9	2222.18	6.7	21.7	721.22	20.7	23.0	251.32	1530.32	2.6	14.3	1435.16	8.9	9.4	21.4	8.8	10.5	14.2	2333.14	ft.				
15	W	1110.19	2333.19	633.23	2113.24	0.4	8.33	1052.32	3.59	16.8	1552.17	3.9	15.9	18.1	118.1	10.23	9.5	—	0.39	14.6	1317.15	ft.				
16	Th	0.43	20.1	1320.20	10.42	25.2	23.7	27.0	52.4	30.7	18.3	316.4	4.30	17.8	17.1	11.8	10.23	9.5	—	139.15	1420.15	ft.				
17	F	15.1	21.3	1420.21	11.36	26.8	733.39	20.1	14.0	6.16	20.1	185.6	20.0	9.9	12.34	2.34	16.2	5.14	16.7	11.0	11.1	2213.11	ft.			
18	S	249.22	15.1	22.2	—	1227.27	827.41	20.5	42.4	7.5	21.2	1947.21	1.2	10.4	13.34	9.6	32.3	17.0	3.17	15.5	11.8	11.5	2359.12	ft.		
19	S	339.23	1556.23	0.46	29.6	1316.28	918.42	24.2	43.8	7.5	22.2	2035.22	1.52	11.0	14.30	9.7	4.9	17.8	16.4	18.0	12.9	13.2	1650.11	ft.		
20	M	728.21	1932.21	352.28	17.1	25.2	0.39	40.3	13.0	38.2	12.3	16.2	5.42	11.0	18.10	9.7	8.15	16.7	20.55	15.6	5.4	12.3	1751.10	ft.		
21	Tu	425.23	1938.23	134.30	14.4	28.8	10.7	43.3	2230.44	8.37	22.1	22.0	22.2	2.41	11.4	17.33	18.0	4.54	18.2	17.33	18.0	13.3	13.2	1415.12	ft.	
22	W	510.23	1719.23	221.30	14.5	28.5	10.54	43.8	9.21	23.1	22.2	22.2	3.28	11.7	16.10	10.0	5.41	18.2	18.20	17.7	22.3	13.3	15.4	11.9	ft.	
23	Th	554.23	18.1	23.4	3.8	29.9	1138.42	23.58	42.4	10.4	4.23	2247.21	0.43	11.8	1650.10	1.63	17.9	19.9	9.17	31.4	13.3	15.55	11.7	ft.		
24	F	640.22	1845.22	353.28	10.24	26.6	—	1220.40	10.49	22.3	2332.19	4.57	11.0	17.30	10.0	7.23	17.0	12.7	16.3	15.6	4.7	12.9	1650.11	ft.		
25	S	728.21	1932.21	442.27	17.1	25.2	0.39	40.3	13.0	38.2	12.3	16.2	5.42	11.0	18.10	9.7	8.15	16.7	20.55	15.6	5.4	12.3	1751.10	ft.		
26	S	821.20	2137.20	536.25	17.1	23.9	12.1	37.6	1344.35	0.22	18.6	12.31	19.7	7.31	10.1	18.55	9.7	9.11	15.9	21.53	15.0	6.2	11.0	10.5	ft.	
27	M	921.19	2132.19	640.24	19.2	21.8	212.34	14.41	33.6	123.17	14.9	13.41	19.7	6.01	9.3	19.50	8.7	10.13	15.2	23.0	14.6	7.22	10.9	20.9	ft.	
28	Tu	1029.18	2248.19	755.23	13.1	20.7	318.33	15.52	32.7	236.16	15.6	17.3	8.46	8.0	21.4	8.5	11.28	14.8	—	—	—	8.38	10.6	21.5	ft.	
29	W	1129.18	—	912.23	12.46	23.0	350.16	19.026	17.3	350.16	19.026	17.3	10.11	8.4	22.26	8.7	11.2	14.6	12.45	14.9	9.47	10.6	22.3	10.3	ft.	
30	Th	0101.19	1250.19	1017.23	12.46	24.6	454.17	17.32	17.8	454.17	17.32	17.8	11.26	8.5	23.30	9.1	11.8	14.9	13.50	15.2	10.47	10.6	23.2	11.3	ft.	
31	F	117.20	1344.19	11.8	24.5	2328.25	656.35	2.19	19.36	5.48	18.4	18.24	18.5	—	—	—	—	12.26	8.8	—	—	213.5	3.14	14.44	15.5	ft.

\* All times shown are British Standard Time.

† Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).

‡ Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Ireland). (See notes, p. 184.) § See note, p. 175.

AUGUST, 1970

High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.\*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (Avonmouth)			HULL (Saltend)			GREENOCK			LEITHS AND GRANTON			DUN LAOGHAIRE			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.
		† Datum of Predictions 10.50 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions 14.54 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions 20.11 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions 10.68 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions 4.80 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions 8.95 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions 1.43 ft. above			
1	S	8 21.0	1427.205	—	115.253	—	748.367	20.538.0	632.19.1	19.7.19.2	021.9.6	1315	8.9	3.0	15.7	15.29	15.8	02.11.8	1247	10.8			
2	S	249.21.7	15.4.21.0	—	0.6.26.4	122.8.25.9	830.37.8	2044.38.9	7.9.19.8	1044.19.8	1.4.10.1	1357	8.9	3.39	10.1	16.7.10.1	—	05.5.12.0	1247	10.8			
3	M	326.22.0	1537.21.5	—	0.1.27.0	13.2.26.3	9.5.38.4	2117.39.4	7.42.20.3	2017.20.2	143.10.3	1437	8.9	4.12	16.4	16.39	16.3	05.5.12.0	1317	10.8			
4	Tu	4.0.22.2	16.8.21.9	—	13.27.4	1335.26.5	937.38.2	2146.39.4	8.11.20.8	2048.20.3	218.10.5	1511	8.8	4.41	16.5	17.16.3	—	15.9.12.0	1346	10.8			
5	W	43.22.3	1637.22.1	—	14.4.27.4	14.6.26.5	10.7.38.5	2214.39.1	8.40.21.1	2118.20.3	250.10.5	1541	8.7	5.11	16.5	17.5.16.1	—	12.7.12.0	1418	10.8			
6	Th	5.42.2.3	17.22.1	—	213.27.3	1436.26.2	1034.38.1	2240.38.5	9.9.21.2	2147.19.9	320.10.5	16.9	8.7	5.4	16.3	18.7.15.8	—	23.11.9.9	1450	10.8			
7	F	536.22.1	1738.21.7	—	241.26.8	15.5.25.7	1059.37.4	23.6.37.7	939.21.0	2217.19.3	350.10.5	1635	8.9	6.5	16.1	18.4.15.4	—	3.4.11.8	1525	10.7			
8	S	9.21.7	1810.21.1	—	311.26.2	1537.25.0	1126.36.4	2334.36.4	10.11.20.5	2249.18.5	421.10.4	17.4	9.1	6.5	15.7	19.18.15.0	—	33.9.11.5	16.4	10.6			
9	S	644.21.0	1846.20.3	—	345.25.3	16.16.24.1	1155.35.0	—	10.47.19.5	2326.17.6	458.10.3	1737	9.2	7.3	15.3	19.58.14.6	—	42.0.11.1	16.50	10.3			
10	M	722.20.1	1927.19.5	—	428.24.2	17.5.23.2	0.8.34.8	1233.33.4	11.30.18.3	—	540.10.1	1816	9.2	8.3	14.8	20.44.14.1	—	5.9.10.7	1746	10.1			
11	Tu	8.19.2	2010.18.4	—	528.23.0	18.8.22.5	053.33.0	1328.32.0	013.16.8	1228.17.1	630.9.8	19.4	9.1	9.8	14.2	21.43.13.8	—	6.12.10.2	1854	10.0			
12	W	9.8.18.4	2131.18.4	—	638.22.2	19.26.22.4	159.31.6	1447.31.4	14.9.16.2	1353.10.2	729.9.5	20.6	8.9	10.2	13.8	22.58.13.7	—	7.30.10.0	20.6	10.2			
13	Th	10.24.18.1	2257.18.6	—	8.5.22.3	20.47.23.5	331.31.6	1623.32.7	21.9.16.4	1531.16.5	838.9.2	2133	9.0	11.4	13.9	—	—	8.49.10.2	21.12	10.8			
14	F	11.45.19.8	—	—	9.28.23.6	21.57.25.3	5.6.33.7	1748.35.7	4.2.17.5	1649.17.8	10.5.9.1	23	9.4	12.8	14.2	13.8.14.7	—	9.56.10.7	22.8	11.5			
15	S	0.26.19.8	—	—	1038.25.5	22.54.27.4	6.23.37.0	18.55.39.1	5.5.19.0	17.52.19.5	11.27.0.2	—	—	12.7	15.1	14.12.15.8	—	10.51.11.3	22.58	12.2			
16	S	1.40.21.6	14.4.21.5	—	11.25.27.3	23.43.29.3	7.23.40.0	19.49.41.9	6.1.20.7	18.44.21.1	10.1.10.1	123.1	9.4	22.2	16.3	15.4.16.9	—	11.40.11.8	23.45	12.9			
17	M	2.36.23.1	14.53.22.0	—	12.13.28.8	—	8.14.42.4	20.37.44.0	6.50.22.3	19.32.22.3	0.53.10.7	1326	9.6	31.0	17.4	15.49.17.9	—	—	12.24	12.2			
18	Tu	3.24.24.0	15.36.23.8	—	0.30.30.6	12.59.29.7	9.0.44.0	21.22.45.3	7.35.23.5	20.16.23.0	143.11.3	1417	9.8	35.3	18.4	16.31.18.4	—	0.29.13.5	13.7	12.5			
19	W	4.8.24.2	16.17.24.3	—	1.05.31.4	13.44.30.0	10.45.44.8	22.7.45.8	8.18.24.2	20.58.23.0	232.11.7	15.4	10.0	43.5	18.9	17.12.18.5	—	1.15.13.8	13.51	12.6			
20	Th	4.50.23.8	16.56.24.3	—	2.03.41.4	14.27.29.6	9.02.44.8	22.50.45.2	8.59.24.4	21.38.22.4	317.12.0	15.48	10.3	5.90	18.9	17.57.18.1	—	2.3.13.9	14.37	12.5			
21	F	5.31.23.1	17.37.23.9	—	2.42.30.6	15.5.28.6	11.9.43.6	23.29.43.4	9.40.23.0	22.17.21.4	359.12.0	16.23	10.5	6.7	18.5	18.44.17.3	—	2.50.13.7	15.25	12.2			
22	S	6.13.22.2	18.19.23.0	—	3.24.29.2	15.58.27.1	11.46.41.4	—	10.21.22.8	22.57.20.1	438.11.7	16.58	10.5	6.57	17.7	19.33.10.4	—	3.41.13.2	16.16	11.7			
23	S	6.50.21.1	19.4.21.9	—	4.9.27.1	16.30.25.2	0.4.40.5	12.20.38.3	11.5.21.1	23.41.18.5	519.11.0	17.35	10.2	7.48	16.6	20.24.15.4	—	4.36.12.4	17.15	11.1			
24	M	7.42.20.1	19.54.20.6	—	5.0.24.8	17.31.23.3	0.40.36.9	12.58.34.9	11.57.19.0	—	6.4.10.1	18.15	9.7	8.48	14.5	21.21.10.5	—	5.39.11.4	18.24	10.5			
25	Tu	8.34.19.1	20.55.19.5	—	6.4.22.8	18.43.22.0	1.02.33.2	13.50.31.8	0.37.17.0	13.9.17.0	6.57.9.1	19.5	9.0	9.4	14.5	22.31.13.9	—	6.57.10.5	19.41	10.3			
26	W	9.37.18.3	22.9.18.3	—	7.28.31.6	20.11.21.7	2.32.30.4	15.9.30.1	1.55.16.0	14.49.16.0	8.10.8.2	20.12	8.5	11.12	14.6	23.54.13.9	—	8.23.10.1	20.55	10.5			
27	Th	10.57.18.0	23.42.18.0	—	8.58.21.8	21.32.22.7	4.7.29.7	16.47.30.8	3.24.16.0	16.17.16.3	10.6.7.9.2	18.1	8.5	—	—	—	—	9.39.10.2	21.50	10.9			
28	F	—	—	—	10.7.23.0	22.30.24.2	5.37.31.5	17.7.33.4	4.36.16.9	17.20.17.4	11.29.8.3	23.21	9.0	1.7	14.4	13.41.14.8	—	10.38.10.6	22.47	11.4			
29	S	0.55.20.2	23.18.20.0	—	10.56.24.3	23.13.25.6	6.43.34.6	19.5.36.1	5.29.18.0	18.6.18.6	—	12.1	8.7	2.5	15.0	14.31.15.3	—	11.21.10.8	23.26	11.8			
30	S	1.46.21.4	14.3.21.1	—	11.34.25.6	23.48.26.7	7.31.36.6	19.47.38.2	6.9.19.2	18.43.19.6	0.10.9.5	13.2	9.0	2.4	15.6	15.11.15.8	—	1.54.11.1	23.59	12.1			
31	M	2.27.22.2	14.40.21.8	—	—	—	8.8.38.3	20.21.39.6	6.43.20.2	19.16.20.4	0.49.10.0	13.38	9.0	3.20	16.1	15.44.16.2	—	—	12.21	11.2			

\* All times shown are British Standard Time. † Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). ‡ Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Ireland). (See notes, p. 184.) § See note, p. 175.

SEPTEMBER, 1970

High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.\*)

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE † Datum of Predictions 20.50 ft. below			LIVERPOOL † Datum of Predictions 14.54 ft. below			BRISTOL (Avonmouth) † Datum of Predictions 20.11 ft. below			HULL (Saltend) † Datum of Predictions 10.68 ft. below			GREENOCK † Datum of Predictions 4.80 ft. below			LEITH & AND GRANTON † Datum of Predictions 8.95 ft. below			DUN LAOGHAIRE † Datum of Predictions 1.43 ft. above									
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.							
1	Tu	3 22.6	15.4	22.3	0.8	27.5	12.3	27.1	8.0	39.4	20.5	40.3	7.4	21.0	10.4	21.0	12.4	10.2	14.1	9.0	34.9	16.6	16.2	16.5	0.29	12.3	12.4	11.4	
2	W	3.6	22.7	15.4	22.5	0.7	27.5	13.6	27.5	9.4	40.0	21.9	40.6	7.4	21.0	10.4	21.2	15.0	10.3	14.4	8.9	4.4	16.8	16.3	16.7	0.57	12.4	13.1	11.5
3	Th	4 6	22.8	16.0	22.6	1.5	28.1	13.3	27.5	9.3	40.0	21.4	40.5	8.3	22.0	20.6	21.2	22.6	10.4	15.9	8.8	17.4	17.0	17.4	16.6	1.57	12.4	13.1	11.6
4	F	4.5	22.8	16.0	22.6	1.4	27.9	14.2	27.3	10.3	39.9	22.1	40.0	8.2	21.9	21.1	20.6	25.4	10.4	15.3	9.0	5.0	16.0	17.3	16.4	1.57	12.4	14.1	11.6
5	S	5 4	22.8	17.0	22.0	2 8	27.5	14.2	26.8	10.2	38.9	22.3	38.9	9.2	21.5	21.1	19.9	32.2	10.5	15.5	9.3	5.4	16.2	18.6	16.0	2.29	12.1	14.6	11.4
6	S	5.6	22.6	17.3	21.4	2.6	26.8	15 0	26.0	10.5	37.8	23 2	37.3	9.4	20.7	22.0	20.2	35.2	10.5	16.2	9.6	6.1	16.2	18.4	15.5	3 5	11.8	15.2	11.2
7	M	6.0	21.6	18.9	20.8	3.0	25.8	15.3	24.9	11.2	36.0	23.3	35.2	10.7	19.0	22.4	18.4	42.9	10.5	17 0	9 8	6.5	15.6	19.2	14.9	3.6	11.4	16.2	10.9
8	Tu	6.4	20.6	19 1	20.1	3.5	24.9	16.2	23.7	11.5	33.8	—	—	10.5	18.3	23.7	17.4	5.1	10.3	17.4	9 8	7.4	14.9	20 8	14.2	4.3	10.8	17 1	10.5
9	W	7.3	19.4	19.5	19.3	4.2	22.9	17.3	24.6	11.8	32.8	12.4	31.7	11.5	16.9	—	—	6 5	9 9	18.3	9 5	8.4	14.1	21.3	13.7	5.4	10.2	18.9	10.2
10	Th	8.9	18.3	21 5	18.6	5.3	21.7	19 0	22.3	12.6	30.8	14.1	30.6	12.4	16.5	15.9	16.5	7 3	9 4	19.3	9 1	10 7	13.6	22.7	13.6	7.1	9 9	19.3	10.4
11	F	9.8	17.7	22.3	18.7	7.5	22.0	20.3	23.5	13.3	30.7	15.0	32.2	2 8	16.5	15.9	16.5	8 1	8 2	21 9	9 0	11.0	13.9	—	—	8.3	10.2	20.5	11.0
12	S	11.8	18.4	—	—	9.1	23.7	21.4	25.7	15.2	22.0	16.0	32.5	3.8	17.6	16.3	18.2	10.1	8 8	22.5	9 6	0 2	14.3	12.5	14.9	9.6	10.9	21.5	11.8
13	S	12.3	20.1	12.4	20.1	10.2	20.6	22.3	28.0	16.2	37.7	18.1	40.1	4.6	19.5	17.3	20.2	11.2	9 2	23.0	10.3	1.1	15.4	13.5	16.1	10.9	11.6	22.4	12.6
14	S	12.3	22.2	13.0	22.1	11 9	28.1	23.2	30.0	17 4	41.1	19.3	43.0	5.0	21.5	18.2	21.8	12.8	9 2	23.0	10.3	1.1	15.4	13.5	16.1	11.2	12.4	23.7	13.4
15	Tu	21.5	23.6	14.7	23.6	15.3	29.6	—	—	7.5	43.4	20.1	44.9	6.2	23.2	19 0	22.9	12.7	11.0	13.5	10.1	3.3	18.8	16 7	18.6	0.10	13.9	12.4	13.0
16	Tu	3 1	24.3	15 9	24.5	0 9	31.2	12.3	30.4	8.5	44.7	20.5	45.9	7.1	24.8	20.3	23.1	12.4	11.8	14.3	10.4	4.2	19.2	16.8	18.6	0.53	14.1	13.2	13.1
17	Th	3.4	24.3	15.0	24.8	0.5	31.7	13.1	30.5	9.1	45.2	21.3	46.0	7.5	24.8	20.3	23.1	12.8	12.0	15.5	10.7	4.5	19.1	17.3	18.1	1.38	14.1	14 1	12.9
18	F	4.2	23.9	16.3	24.7	1.3	31.4	13.5	29.9	9.5	44.9	22.1	45.0	8.3	24.6	21 7	22.4	13.8	11.0	15.0	9.9	4.4	18.5	18.6	17.3	2.26	13.7	14.5	12.6
19	S	5 3	23.2	17.1	24.1	2.1	30.7	14.3	28.7	10.3	43.5	22.5	42.9	9.4	23.7	21.4	21.4	14.6	11.5	16.2	10.9	6.3	17.5	19 4	16.2	3.16	13.0	15.4	12.0
20	S	5.4	22.3	17.5	23.1	2.5	28.6	15.1	27.0	11.1	41.1	23.2	39.7	9.5	22.2	22.2	20.0	14.5	10.8	17 1	11.0	7.2	16.3	19.5	15.1	4.16	13.0	16.4	11.3
21	M	6.2	21.3	18.3	21.8	3.8	26.3	16 1	25.0	11.4	37.8	—	—	10.7	20.2	23 1	18.5	15.5	10.8	17 1	11.0	8.1	15.0	20.9	14.2	5.3	11.0	17.7	10.7
22	Tu	7 4	20.1	19.2	20.5	4.2	23.3	16.5	23.0	0 3	35.8	12.7	34.2	11.2	18.0	23.9	16.9	13.9	9 9	17.4	10.1	5.9	9 9	17.4	10.1	6.3	10.1	19 9	10.4
23	Th	7.5	19.0	20.2	19.2	5.3	21.7	18 5	21.5	1.4	31.8	13 6	30.8	12.4	18.1	—	—	12.4	8 9	18.3	9 4	9.2	14.0	—	—	6.3	9 9	20.8	10.5
24	Th	8.9	18.1	23.4	18.4	7 1	20.6	19.0	21.1	15.0	28.7	14.2	28.7	15.5	16.3	15.2	15.2	14.6	10.3	18.3	8.7	10.5	13.6	23.7	13.5	7.0	10.9	20.8	10.5
25	F	10 9	17.7	23 4	18.0	8.3	21.1	21 7	22.2	3.5	27.9	16.1	29.4	2.4	15.4	15.5	15.0	15.8	7 9	21.2	8.5	—	—	12.4	13.9	9.2	10.1	21.3	10.9
26	M	11.1	18.5	—	—	9.4	22.6	22 6	23.9	5.2	30.1	17.4	32.4	4 1	16.3	16.4	17.1	11.5	8.4	22.5	8.0	0.4	14.1	13.4	14.5	10.4	10.6	23.9	11.4
27	M	12.1	20.0	12.4	20.2	10.3	24.3	24.7	25.5	6.1	33.5	18.7	35.6	4.5	17.7	17.3	16.5	11.5	8 9	23.4	9.5	1.3	14.8	14 1	15.2	10.5	11.0	22.6	11.9
28	M	11.5	21.5	13.3	21.6	11 7	25.7	23.9	26.7	7 3	36.5	19.7	38.1	5.3	20.4	18.4	20.8	12.3	9 2	23.4	9.2	—	—	13.5	14.5	14.3	10.7	23.6	12.2
29	W	15.7	22.5	14.0	22.5	11.3	26.8	23.4	27.5	7.7	38.6	19.5	39.7	6 8	20.4	18.4	20.8	12.3	9 2	24.8	10.1	2.4	16.1	15.0	16.3	11.4	11.7	23.6	12.4
30	W	23.3	22.9	14.4	22.8	11.3	26.7	26 0	—	8 8	40.0	20.9	40.6	6.4	21.4	19.1	21.3	12.3	9 2	25.3	10.2	0.5	10.2	13.6	16.7	—	—	12.1	11.9

† Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).  
 † Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Ireland). (See notes, p. 184.) § See note, p. 175.  
 † Difference of height in feet from British Standard Time.

OCTOBER, 1970  
High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.\*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (Avonmouth)			HULL (Saltend)			GREENOCK			LEITH AND GRANTON			DUN LAOGHAIRE				
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.		
1	Th	3 5	23.0	1513.227	016.28.0	1234.28.0	037.40.8	2047.41.1	712.22.0	1944.21.5	125.10.3	14.5	9.2	342.17.0	16.4	16.9	024.12.5	1239.12.1						
2	F	333.23	1541.22.6		043.28.2	13.3	3.28.1	9.5	41.1	2115.41.2	744.22.1	2013.21.3	155.10.4	143.1	9.2	4.9	17.2	163.217.0	053.12.5	13.7	12.2			
3	S	4	123.2	1610.22.5	111.28.1	1331.17.9	933.41.0	20143.40.7	815.21.8	2041.20.9	224.10.4	1456.9	9.4	440.17.2	17.2	16.8	124.12.4	1338.12.1						
4	S	4	22.7	1643.22.3	140.27.7	14.1	127.4	10.1	140.1	2211.39.5	847.21.2	21.8	20.4	254.10.5	1524.9	9.4	514.17.0	1736.16.4	159.12.2	1415.12.0				
5	M	5	4.22.7	1719.21.9	211.26.0	1434.26.6	1028.38.6	2241.37.6	920.20.4	2137.19.8	329.10.5	1555.10.1	9.2	552.16.5	1813.15.8	11.7	238.11.9	1456.11.7	325.11.4	1544.11.4				
6	Th	5	40.22.0	1759.21.4	248.25.8	1513.25.5	1059.36.5	2316.35.2	957.19.3	1632.10.3	4.9	10.5	1632.10.3	335.15.7	1855.15.2	11.4	728.14.8	1948.14.5	421.10.8	1643.11.0				
7	Th	6	0.20.0	1845.20.8	335.24.7	16.6	24.2	11.3	38.4	1138.34.1	1043.18.1	225.8	18.1	1043.18.1	18.1	10.2	837.14.1	2059.14.0	531.10.2	1753.10.7				
8	Th	7	6.19.7	1943.19.9	439.22.7	1716.23.1	1138.34.1	—	—	—	55.0	9.3	1910.9	85.0	9.3	1013.9	013.9	2221.14.0	658.10.2	1915.10.8				
9	F	8	8.18.6	2056.19.3	6.4	21.7	1844.22.9	118.30.7	14.8	30.9	3.8	31.1	16.0	32.9	14.2	17.0	15.3	17.2	813.8	8.8	21.1	9.2		
10	S	028.18.3	2224.19.3	741.22.3	2011.24.1	741.22.3	2011.24.1	3.8	31.1	16.0	32.9	14.2	17.0	15.3	17.2	813.8	8.8	21.1	9.2	1125.14.4	2342.14.8	823.10.4	2031.11.3	
11	M	1055.19.2	2353.21.0	1215.21.0	10.1	126.5	2216.28.4	446.34.4	1722.37.0	313.18.2	1615.18.8	1013.9	0.0	2236.9	9.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	M	059.22.6	1311.22.7	1048.28.3	23.2	30.0	553.38.5	1810.40.8	420.20.1	1711.20.5	1112.9	0.4	2330.10.6	15.6	9.8	048.15.9	1331.16.5	140.17.1	1418.17.5	11.3	312.5	23.8	13.5	
13	Th	151.23.7	14.0	23.9	1130.29.6	2345.30.8	728.43.4	1949.44.7	0.2	23.4	1842.22.7	017.11.1	1238.10.1	1.5	11.1	3.6	18.8	15.0	18.1	114.2	12.9	2351.13.8		
14	Th	236.24.0	1443.24.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15	Th	317.23.9	1524.24.8	028.31.0	1252.30.1	849.44.4	2111.44.7	729.24.2	1.1	22.7	151.11.7	14.2	20.7	347.19.0	1541.18.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16	F	356.23.6	16.0	24.7	9.30.4	1332.29.5	929.43.8	2159.43.5	810.23.6	2037.22.1	315.11.5	1317.11.3	3.5	11.1	431.18.8	17.4	17.8	518.18.1	1749.17.1	—	—	—	—	
17	S	436.23.2	1649.24.1	150.20.2	1410.28.3	5.0	54.2	2226.41.4	851.22.4	2123.21.1	354.11.1	1552.11.4	6.7	17.1	657.15.9	1924.15.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18	S	515.22.4	1733.43.0	231.27.5	1449.26.8	1039.40.1	23.0	38.3	933.20.9	2148.19.9	354.11.1	1631.11.6	10.6	753.14.7	2018.14.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19	M	553.21.3	1816.21.8	313.35.4	1531.25.0	1147.37.2	2334.34.8	—	—	—	11.6	17.4	23.8	17.2	518.9	17.1	10.6	856.13.8	2123.13.6	6.3	9.9	1859.10.5		
20	Th	630.20.2	19.1	120.4	4.3	25.3	1022.23.2	1147.37.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21	Th	710.19.1	1952.19.2	6.2	21.5	1729.21.8	016.31.4	1234.31.0	0.9	16.0	1335.15.6	721.8	2.1	8.2	1211.15.9	9.0	9.0	1010.13.4	2239.13.5	732.9	9.6	1947.10.5		
22	F	8.3	18.1	2058.18.3	6.2	20.5	1853.21.2	116.28.6	1346.29.0	137.15.5	1457.15.6	928.8	0.0	2033.8	7.7	1126.13.7	2252.13.9	844.9	9.9	2050.10.8				
23	F	9.2	17.6	2238.18.4	7.5	20.0	2020.19.9	248.27.7	1525.29.1	175.23.5	1616.8	1039.8	5.5	9.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24	S	1049.18.2	2314.19.5	9.3	22.1	2123.23.3	424.29.4	1652.31.4	4.1	17.4	1648.18.2	1121.1	0.0	23.1	9.0	047.14.5	1271.14.4	1011.10.8	2257.11.6					
25	S	1159.19.8	2350.21.3	9.5	22.3	22.3	531.32.5	1752.34.5	4.1	17.4	1648.18.2	1121.1	0.0	23.1	9.0	047.14.5	1271.14.4	1011.10.8	2257.11.6					
26	Tu	032.21.0	1250.19.3	1029.25.3	2242.25.9	1137.37.0	619.35.6	1835.37.0	448.18.8	1728.19.5	1154.9	2329.9	9.0	130.15.2	1354.15.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27	Tu	110.22.1	1332.22.2	11.1	16.5	2313.26.8	658.38.0	1911.38.9	5.8	20.1	18.4	4.20.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28	W	155.22.7	14.8	22.5	1132.27.3	2343.27.4	731.39.6	1854.40.1	6.6	21.0	1838.21.1	014.10.2	1254.9	5.5	237.10.4	15.0	16.6	1110.11.8	2352.12.2					
29	Th	227.23.0	1440.22.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30	F	259.23.1	1512.22.6	014.27.8	1235.26.2	830.40.7	2016.40.9	642.21.5	1911.21.3	047.10.4	1324.9	6.3	8.6	9.3	8.16.9	1530.17.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31	S	259.23.1	1512.22.6	014.27.8	1235.26.2	830.40.7	2016.40.9	642.21.5	1911.21.3	047.10.4	1324.9	6.3	8.6	9.3	8.16.9	1530.17.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

\* All times shown are British Standard Time.

† Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).

‡ Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Ireland). (See notes, p. 184.)

§ See note, p. 175.

NOVEMBER, 1970  
High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.\*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (Avonmouth)			HULL (Saltend)			GREENOCK			LEITHS AND GRANTON			DUN LAOGHAIRE												
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.										
1	S	331	23.1	1546	22.6	047	27.8	13	8	28.2	9	9	4.14	2183	40.9	754	21.2	2012	21.1	155	10.5	1423	10.0	410	17.3	1636	17.0	059	12.3	1313	12.5	
2	M	4	5	203	1024	22.7	121	27.5	1342	27.8	943	40.7	2158	39.8	83	20.7	2043	20.7	232	10.5	1455	10.4	455	17.1	1714	16.7	1382	12.1	1352	12.3		
3	W	44	22.6	17	4	22.5	159	26.8	1420	27.1	1010	20.2	2116	20.3	312	10.5	1532	10.7	538	16.6	1756	16.2	323	11.7	1750	16.2	331	11.7	1437	12.1		
4	Th	520	22.0	1749	22.1	241	25.7	15	5	26.2	1059	37.2	2318	35.8	954	19.2	2157	19.0	358	10.4	1614	10.8	628	15.9	1844	15.6	334	11.3	1529	11.8		
5	F	6	3	21.2	1840	21.6	333	24.4	1559	25.1	1141	35.1	—	—	1046	18.4	2248	18.8	449	10.2	17	11.0	8	26.15	1942	15.1	412	10.8	1627	11.5		
6	F	654	20.3	1939	20.8	438	23.2	17	7	24.2	1113	33.6	1241	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	831	14.7	2048	14.8	521	10.4	1734	11.3	
7	S	757	19.6	2050	20.4	556	22.6	1825	24.1	122	32.3	14	3	32.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	944	9.4	19	10.9	641	10.3	1851	11.3	
8	S	911	19.4	2211	20.5	720	23.1	1944	24.9	202	37.1	1536	34.4	4	119	18.1	1436	17.8	8	9.0	2042	9.7	1057	15.0	2313	15.4	8	10.6	20	4	11.7	
9	M	1031	20.2	2330	21.5	835	24.5	2053	26.4	418	35.2	1652	37.4	24	18.9	1546	19.0	948	9.2	22	8	10.1	—	—	—	—	12	4	11.2	21	8	12.2
10	Tu	1145	21.4	—	—	934	26.3	2150	27.8	523	38.3	1759	40.3	35	20.2	1642	20.2	1042	9.6	23	3	10.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	W	034	22.5	1245	22.6	1023	27.7	2238	28.9	615	40.7	1839	42.2	447	21.5	1731	21.3	1125	10.0	2352	11.0	017	16.3	13	0	16.5	956	11.8	22	1	12.7	
12	Th	126	23.0	1336	23.3	11	7	28.7	2324	29.4	7	14.0	1924	43.0	537	22.4	1815	21.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	17.1	1349	17.2	1041	12.4	2250	13.1
13	F	212	23.0	1422	23.7	1149	29.1	—	—	—	744	42.6	20	7	43.0	65	22.7	1857	22.1	040	11.1	1249	11.0	159	17.8	1434	17.7	1121	12.7	2334	13.2	
14	S	254	22.9	15	6	23.9	0	7	39.3	1230	29.0	—	—	—	710	22.5	1936	21.9	127	11.3	1331	11.0	328	18.3	1559	17.8	016	13.1	1238	13.0		
15	S	383	22.8	1549	23.0	049	28.7	1310	28.6	9	5	42.0	2120	41.4	755	21.8	2042	21.4	213	11.2	1411	11.3	414	18.0	1642	17.4	1	0	12.8	1319	12.9	
16	M	412	22.5	1632	23.6	131	27.8	1349	27.8	943	40.9	22	6	39.7	839	20.8	2049	20.7	255	10.0	1449	11.6	5	17.5	1726	16.9	146	12.3	14	5	12.6	
17	Tu	450	22.0	1715	22.8	212	26.5	1428	26.7	1019	39.3	2242	37.4	922	19.7	2124	19.9	337	10.6	1527	11.6	548	16.7	1811	16.1	234	11.7	1452	12.2			
18	W	526	21.2	1756	21.8	255	25.0	15	25.4	1053	37.1	2318	34.7	10	18.5	2159	19.0	418	10.1	16	7	11.5	637	15.7	1857	15.3	325	11.0	1643	11.7		
19	Th	6	0	20.3	1837	20.6	341	23.5	1555	24.1	1129	34.7	2135	32.2	1049	17.5	2237	18.0	5	3	9.6	1651	11.0	726	14.8	1946	14.6	419	10.3	1638	11.2	
20	F	634	10.4	1921	19.5	435	22.1	1650	22.8	—	—	—	—	—	1139	16.5	2325	17.2	552	9.0	1739	10.4	819	14.0	2039	14.0	520	9.7	1738	10.8		
21	S	710	18.6	2017	18.6	537	21.2	1755	22.0	047	30.2	17	3	30.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	13.6	2138	13.8	631	9.5	1845	10.5	
22	S	824	17.9	2128	18.3	647	20.1	19	7	21.9	153	29.1	1419	30.0	028	16.6	1348	15.9	814	8.3	1940	9.2	1019	13.6	2240	13.9	742	9.5	1950	10.5		
23	M	952	18.0	2237	19.0	755	21.6	2016	22.5	311	29.5	1539	30.8	143	16.5	1457	16.4	936	8.5	2059	9.2	1120	13.9	2330	14.2	837	9.9	2044	10.7			
24	Tu	11	21.0	2336	20.0	855	22.8	2111	23.5	424	31.3	1647	32.8	255	17.1	1556	17.5	1028	8.5	22	2	9.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
25	W	1159	20.1	—	—	941	24.1	2155	24.0	522	33.8	1742	35.1	356	18.2	1645	18.0	11	6	9.3	2249	9.9	031	14.8	13	1	15.1	958	11.0	2120	11.4	
26	Th	026	21.1	1246	21.0	1026	25.4	2234	25.6	1020	25.4	2234	25.6	1020	25.4	2234	25.6	1020	25.4	1139	9.0	1739	10.2	116	15.3	1342	15.7	1033	11.5	2248	11.7	
27	F	110	21.9	1329	21.6	1058	26.4	2312	26.4	663	38.3	19	9	38.8	448	19.1	1727	19.6	1139	9.0	1739	10.2	116	15.3	1342	15.7	1033	11.5	2248	11.7		
28	S	150	22.4	1410	22.0	1134	27.3	2359	27.0	733	39.8	1950	40.1	617	20.3	1841	20.8	010	10.4	1245	10.0	010	10.4	1245	10.0	010	10.4	1245	10.0			
29	S	230	22.6	1451	22.3	—	—	—	—	813	40.9	2031	40.9	7	0	20.5	1917	21.0	050	10.5	1320	10.3	319	16.9	1539	17.0	0	4	12.0	1216	12.5	
30	M	310	22.6	1533	22.6	030	27.3	1251	28.3	854	41.9	2083	41.9	743	20.5	1953	21.1	133	10.5	1357	10.6	4	2	17.2	1619	17.2	0	43	12.0	1255	12.5	

\* All times shown are British Standard Time. † Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). ‡ Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Ireland). (See notes, p. 184.) § See notes, p. 175.

DECEMBER, 1970  
High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.\*)

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL (Avonmouth)		HULL (Saltend)		GREENOCK		LEITHS AND GRANTON		DUN LAOGHAIRE																					
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.																		
1	Tu	351	22.5	1616	22.9	111	27.3	1332	28.3	935	41.3	2156	40.6	826	20.4	2030	21.1	218	10.4	1436	10.9	445	17.2	17	11	17.1	126	11.9	1338	12.6					
2	W	432	22.3	17	12.3	155	27.0	1445	28.1	1018	40.5	2241	39.5	911	20.2	2111	20.9	3.6	10.4	1519	11.3	532	17.0	1747	16.9	3.6	11.7	1426	12.5						
3	Th	514	22.0	1747	22.8	242	26.3	15	3.7	11	2.9	3	3.3	959	19.8	2156	20.6	35	10.4	16	11.4	622	16.5	1838	16.5	4	2	11.1	1517	12.4					
4	F	559	21.6	1838	22.3	334	25.4	1655	26.8	1150	37.8	—	—	1050	19.3	2246	20.1	447	10.3	1654	11.4	716	16.5	1932	16.1	4	2	11.1	1613	12.2					
5	S	648	21.2	1933	21.7	432	24.6	1634	26.0	1107	36.4	1243	36.4	1147	18.8	2345	19.6	549	10.1	1747	11.7	814	16.5	2031	15.9	5	5	10.8	1714	12.0					
6	S	744	20.8	2037	21.1	537	24.0	1759	25.4	116	35.1	1345	35.5	—	—	1251	18.3	634	9.8	1848	10.5	916	15.3	2133	15.8	6	15	10.6	1823	11.8					
7	M	849	20.5	2150	20.8	647	23.8	19	9	25.3	223	34.7	1458	35.6	052	19.3	14	218.2	740	9.4	20	9	10.1	1022	15.3	2238	15.9	7	28	10.6	1823	11.7			
8	Tu	10	320.6	23	321.1	757	24.3	2019	25.7	335	35.3	1610	30.7	2	519.4	15.1	118.6	9	1	213	10.1	9	3	213	10.1	1128	15.7	2343	16.2	8	34	10.9	2043	11.9	
9	W	11	17.2	11	—	9	2.5	3	2.2	26.4	443	36.7	1715	38.2	318	19.8	1612	19.3	10	4	9.6	223	10.3	—	—	1228	16.1	930	11.4	2142	12.1				
10	Th	8	21.4	1222	21.6	958	26.3	2218	27.0	543	38.3	1812	39.4	422	20.3	17	6	20.0	1053	9.9	2328	10.5	044	16.6	1323	16.6	1020	11.8	2235	12.2					
11	F	1	4.2	1319	21.9	1047	27.0	23	7	27.3	636	39.4	19	40.2	520	20.7	1754	20.6	1139	10.3	—	—	—	—	138	17.0	1413	16.9	11	4	12.2	2323	12.2		
12	S	154	21.5	1410	22.2	1132	27.5	2353	27.4	725	40.1	1952	40.4	613	20.8	1839	20.9	020	10.6	1224	10.7	—	—	—	—	319	17.3	1545	17.2	12	11	14.6	12.4	—	
13	S	238	21.4	1456	22.5	—	—	1214	27.8	811	40.4	2036	40.3	7	4.0	1921	21.0	11	11.6	13	8	11.1	111	10.6	13	8	11.1	379	17.3	1545	17.2	13	12	12.6	12.5
14	M	318	21.4	1538	22.8	037	27.1	1255	27.8	853	40.4	2117	39.8	751	20.0	20	20.8	159	10.5	1351	11.4	4	6	17.2	1628	17.1	052	11.9	13	7	12.5	12.5			
15	Tu	355	21.5	1619	22.8	118	26.7	1334	27.5	932	40.0	2156	38.9	835	19.8	2036	20.5	245	10.4	1431	11.7	45	16.9	17	9	16.8	135	11.5	1350	12.4	14	12.5			
16	W	431	21.4	1658	22.5	159	26.1	1421	27.5	10	8	39.1	2231	37.5	915	19.4	21	8	20.1	32	10.1	155	11.7	533	16.5	1750	16.4	218	11.1	1434	12.2	15	12.5		
17	Th	5	4.2	1736	21.8	238	25.3	1450	26.3	1041	37.8	23	5.35	952	18.8	2140	19.7	4	8	9.9	1550	11.6	6	4	15.8	1830	15.8	3	2	10.7	1517	11.9	16	11.5	
18	F	535	20.7	1813	21.0	318	24.4	1529	25.4	1114	36.3	2339	34.3	1028	18.3	2214	19.3	448	9.6	1630	11.3	655	15.1	1911	15.2	346	10.3	16	2	11.5	16	11.5			
19	S	6	7.20	1852	20.2	4	12.3	1610	24.3	1149	34.8	—	—	11	617.7	2252	18.8	528	9.3	1712	10.8	737	14.5	1955	14.7	431	9.9	1046	11.0	17	12.5				
20	S	644	19.6	1938	19.4	447	22.6	1657	23.4	016	38.8	1229	33.3	1150	17.0	2338	18.1	611	9.1	1758	10.2	822	14.0	2040	14.4	521	9.6	1736	10.6	18	12.5				
21	M	734	18.9	2035	18.9	538	21.9	1751	22.5	0	31.5	1318	32.0	—	—	1243	16.5	657	8.8	1849	9.8	10	6	13.8	2131	14.1	619	9.4	1833	10.3	19	12.5			
22	Tu	845	18.2	2140	18.8	637	21.6	1852	22.1	155	30.7	1418	31.2	035	17.5	1348	16.3	755	8.7	1948	9.5	10	6	13.8	2226	14.1	721	9.5	1935	10.2	20	12.5			
23	W	10	18.2	2239	19.2	740	21.9	1958	22.3	3	130.6	1528	31.5	146	17.1	1457	16.6	9	8	8.8	2052	9	11	5	14.0	2326	14.3	820	9.9	2035	10.3	21	12.5		
24	Th	11	18.7	2334	19.8	841	22.7	21	123.0	412	31.9	1638	32.8	3	117.2	1552	17.3	10	2	9.2	2152	9.8	—	—	12	4	14.4	911	10.4	2129	11.0	22	12.5		
25	F	158	19.5	—	—	937	23.9	2157	24.1	917	33.9	1742	34.8	4	9	17.7	1650	18.3	1050	9.5	2246	10.1	027	14.6	13	014.9	956	10.0	2218	11.0	23	12.5			
26	S	056	20.5	1252	20.3	1026	25.2	2246	25.2	616	36.2	1839	37.0	5	7	18.4	1735	19.3	1133	9.9	2337	10.3	124	15.5	1351	15.5	1039	11.5	23	3	11.3	11.3			
27	S	119	21.1	1347	21.2	1111	26.6	2332	26.2	7	38.4	1931	39.0	6	0	19.1	1819	20.1	—	—	1235	10.3	217	15.8	1439	16.2	1119	11.9	2348	11.6	24	12.5			
28	M	211	21.6	1439	22.1	1155	27.7	—	—	757	40.3	2020	40.6	650	19.6	19	2	20.8	029	10.3	1258	10.7	3	7	16.5	1524	16.9	—	12	0	12.3	12.3			
29	Tu	3	0.22	1528	22.8	018	27.2	1239	28.7	844	41.7	21	741.8	738	20.9	1943	21.4	124	10.4	1342	11.1	353	17.1	16	7	17.7	032	11.8	1242	12.6	25	12.5			
30	W	346	22.4	1614	23.4	4	27.7	1324	29.3	930	42.7	2153	42.3	820	20.4	2045	21.8	142	10.4	1428	11.5	437	17.5	1650	17.7	117	11.8	1327	12.9	26	12.5				
31	Th	429	22.6	1658	23.6	151	27.9	14	9	29.6	1016	42.9	2240	42.2	9	9	21.2	21	8	22.1	3	5	10.5	15	14	11.8	522	17.6	1736	17.8	27	12.5			

\* All times shown are British Standard Time.  
† Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).  
‡ Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Ireland). (See notes, p. 184). § See note, p. 175.

## NOTES ON TIDAL PREDICTIONS

## Changes in Chart Datum

During recent years the Department of the Hydrographer of the Navy has been carrying out a survey of tidal levels. On the conclusion of each section of the survey the Department is taking the opportunity to regularize the sequence of chart datums so that eventually chart datums throughout the British Isles will approximate to the Lowest Astronomical Tide, *i.e.* the lowest level which can be predicted to occur under average meteorological conditions and under any combination of meteorological conditions.

In some cases the changes in chart datum will be appreciable (perhaps as much as 3 feet) and the resulting predictions will appear to give heights of tide quite different from those of previous years. In such cases there has been no change in the tidal conditions, but simply an apparent change due to the fact that the new heights have been measured from a different level.

It will be found that, where such datum changes have been made, the relationship between Ordnance Datum and the datum of the predictions will also have been altered. In order to compare the predictions for one year with those of another year for which the datum has been altered, it is necessary to refer both years to the same datum. Ordnance

Datum (Newlyn) is a convenient datum to which tidal heights may thus be referred.

*Example.*—In 1965, at Devonport, the highest predicted high water was 17.6 feet above chart datum; chart datum for that year was 8.9 feet below Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). In 1966 the highest predicted high water was 19.6 feet above chart datum, while chart datum for this year was altered to 10.6 feet below Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). To compare these two maximum predicted levels we must reduce both to Ordnance Datum (Newlyn), with the following results:—

$$\begin{array}{r} 1965 \quad 17.6 - 8.9 = +8.7 \\ 1966 \quad 19.6 - 10.6 = +9.0 \end{array}$$

Thus it will be seen that the highest prediction for 1966 is only 0.3 feet higher than for 1965.

The datum of the predictions for each port to be found in the headings of each of the preceding pages is unchanged from those quoted in *Whitaker, 1969*.

Tidal predictions for London Bridge, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Greenock and Leith are supplied by the Institute of Coastal Oceanography and Tides, copyright reserved. Tidal predictions for Dun Laoghaire are based upon data supplied by the Institute of Coastal Oceanography and Tides, copyright reserved.

## Chronological Notes

## TIME MEASURES

Kelvin (1883) estimated the age of the earth's crust at 20-400 million years. Study of radio-activity has since shown cooling to have been slower. Holmes and others gave 1,500-2,000 million years as the age of the oldest known rocks. Jeffreys suggests an age not exceeding 8,000 million years for the separate existence of the earth, which, probably with other related planets, separated from the sun after a star-collision. Very early rocks, almost without traces of fossils, are variously named in North America and Europe and account for a period down to about 500 million years ago.

## PALÆOZOIC (Old Animal Life) PERIODS include:—

*Cambrian, Ordovician and Silurian* rocks, all named from Wales (Cambria, Ordovices, Silures, the two latter ancient Celtic peoples). These rocks account for about 200 million years and there then followed a major phase of mountain-building, called *Caledonian* because studied early in Scotland, characterized by N.E.-S.W. lines of hills and valleys in several areas.

*Devonian*, including the Old Red Sandstone. *Carboniferous*, including Mountain Limestone, Millstone Grit and Coal Measures.

These rocks account for about 100 million years and then there followed a major phase of mountain-building called *Hercynian* because widespread in W. Germany and adjacent areas. In Britain there are E.-W. lines of hills and valleys, and some N.-S.

## MESOZOIC (Middle Forms of Life) PERIODS include:—

*Permian* rocks, widespread in Perm district, U.S.S.R., *Triassic*, including New Red Sandstone, *Jurassic*, important in the Jura Mts. *Cretaceous*, including the Greensands and the Chalk of England. In the Mesozoic, modern large land groups of animals, reptiles, birds and mammals first appear, but almost no modern genera or species of animals are known.

## CAINOZOIC or CENOZOIC (Recent forms of Life) PERIODS include:—

*Eocene*. A few existing genera or species. *Oligocene*. A minority of existing forms. *Miocene*. Approach to a balance of existing and extinct forms. *Pliocene*. A majority of existing forms. *Pleistocene*. A very large majority of existing forms. *Holocene*. Existing forms only, save for a few exterminated by man. In the last 50 million years, from the Miocene through the Pliocene, the Alpine-Himalayan and the circum-Pacific phases of mountain building reached their climax.

During the Pleistocene period ice sheets repeatedly locked up masses of water as land ice, its weight depressed the land, but the locking up of water lowered sea-level by 100-200 metres. Milankovitch has worked out variations of radiation theoretically receivable from the sun and has reached conclusions not very markedly different as to dates from those of Penck who studied sediments, and both can fit into Deperet's scheme based on study of river terraces. Milankovitch gives 600,000 years for the Pleistocene.

## Phases of the Pleistocene:—

(a) Early Glaciations (probably 2), Gunz glaciations of Penck's Alpine series. About 600 to 500 thousand years ago.

(b) An interglacial phase with high sea level, Milazzian terraces (of Deperet's series) around the Mediterranean. About 500,000 years ago.

(c) A second pair of Glaciations, the Mindel of Penck's series. About 500 to rather before 400 thousand years ago.

(d) A long interglacial phase with high sea level, but less high than during (b). Tyrrhenian terraces around the Mediterranean. From about 400 to about 200 thousand years ago.

(e) The penultimate series of glaciations (probably 3), the Riss of Penck's series. About 200 to 150 thousand years ago.

(f) An interglacial phase with fairly high sea level, less high than during (d). Monastirian terraces around the Mediterranean. From about 150 to about 120 thousand years ago.

(g) The ultimate series of glaciations (probably 3, preceded perhaps by a cool phase), the Wurm of Penck's series. From about 115 to rather more than 20 thousand years ago.

(h) The last glacial retreat merging into the Holocene period about 10,000 or 8,000 years ago.

#### MAN IN THE PLEISTOCENE

In the East African Miocene have been found by Hopwood and Leakey fragmentary remains of apes with possible human links in thigh bone characters.

In S. Africa at Taungs, Sterkfontein and Kroomdraai have been found remains of *Australopithecus*, *Plesianthropus* and *Paranthropus*, possibly linked with early man in limb characters and some features of skull and teeth though the brains are small and rather ape-like. The cave deposits in which they occur are supposed to be late Pliocene or early Pleistocene.

Java and Peking finds began with Dubois' discovery (1892) of an imperfect skull cap, some teeth and a possibly related femur indicating the erect posture. Later finds by von Koenigswald and by Weidenreich (1937-41) have emphasized the human relationship of the Java specimens, and also give evidence of gigantism (the name *Meganthropus* has been used). The specimens are usually given a Middle Pleistocene age. Oppenoorth (1932) discovered robust skulls and human Pleistocene bones on a terrace of the Solo river, Java. Twelve specimens from Chou Kou Tien near Peking studied by Black and Weidenreich and called *Sinanthropus* are broadly like the Java finds; the name *Pithecanthropus* had better be used for all.

A jaw from Mauer, Heidelberg, found 1902, and dated to the mid Pleistocene is very large but human in form. A skull cap from Neandertal near Düsseldorf, Germany, has been under discussion for 100 years. It and later found congeners belong to the onset of the 4th series of Glaciations (Penck's Wurm). The best preserved of these skulls is that of La Chapelle aux Saints (France) with very strong brow-ridges. Related skulls of rather earlier date from Steinheim, Ehringsdorf, Krapina and elsewhere are less specialized and more akin to modern man. Skulls from Sacco Pastore and Circeo in Italy are related to the Neandertal group.

Mt. Carmel, Palestine, has yielded to Professor Dorothy Garrod and Dr. McCown several mid- to late Pleistocene specimens apparently related both to modern types and to the Neandertal group.

A skull from Galilee, and a skull from Broken Hill, Zambia, are related to the Neandertal group.

Recently Oakley has estimated the age of Pleistocene fossil bones from their fluorine content. The back part of a skull from Swanscombe, N. Kent, has in this way been dated to the mid Pleistocene. Its discoverer, Marston, has won widespread support for his view linking it with modern types.

Controversy over the Piltdown skull and jaw is ended. The skull is dated by Oakley's method as late Pleistocene, or later, so the old name *Eoanthropus* is inappropriate. The ape-like jaw is found to be modern and to have nothing to do with the skull.

With the last retreat of the ice sheets it seems that the Neandertal group, and probably the *Pithecanthropus* group, became extinct. Well-known specimens of ■■■■ of modern type with diversity of form have been found at Combe Capelle, Cromagnon, Chancelade and elsewhere in the later Pleistocene in France and others ■ Czechoslovakia.

#### HUMAN CULTURAL STAGES

Until about ■ or 7 thousand years ago men lived by hunting and collecting. In the middle of the Pleistocene they already made finely shaped hand axes (Abbevillean and Acheulian) from stone cores by chipping off flakes, using flint, chert, obsidian, rhyolite, quartzite, etc. in many regions, and these cultures spread from Africa to Spain, France and Britain during some interglacial periods. Apparently the men hunted and made pitfalls for animals as Leakey has shown at Olorgesallie in Kenya, while women and children collected. Fire was used very early. In the continental interior of Eurasia rough stone flakes were long used rather than shaped stone cores and apparently in cold periods at any rate this culture spread west to Britain. In the later part of the Riss-Wurm interglacial, stone flakes became finer especially in regions where contact was made with makers of core-tools, and in some groups both cores and flakes were used.

With the last retreat of the ice-sheets stone flakes became the dominant tools, with diverse types suited to scraping, boring, sawing, etc.—Aurignacian, followed in France by Solutrian, in which long leaf-like flakes were treated ■ cores and shaped very skilfully by pressing off flakes. The Magdalenian stage next following used flakes but specialized in implements of bone, horn and ivory. In some areas the Aurignacian grades into the Magdalenian and this seems to be largely the case in parts of Britain. All the above cultures are often grouped ■ Palæolithic.

About 8 or 7 thousand years ago people in S.W. Asia began to cultivate cereals on river mud laid down by annual floods, thus keeping the soil fertile and allowing durable settlement with concomitant advances in mud brick construction, pot-making, stone grinding, which had begun earlier and gave an improved control of shape, carpentering, weaving and other inventions. In all this development the Nile valley was early concerned and its regular floods from summer rains in Abyssinia could be managed to give such an advantage that Egypt gained a unique primacy in early history. Domestication of animals was added very early to cultivation of crops, most probably as ■ source of milk, flesh, leather, sinews, etc. Neolithic Culture was thus characterized by stone axes shaped by grinding or rubbing, by cultivation, usually by domestic animals, often by durable settlements and a variety of arts and crafts.

Especially after the practice of castration of surplus male animals was introduced, domestic beasts were used for work, notably for pulling a modified hoe to scratch the drying surface of river-mud and so keep it from caking too hard. This is the early plough, valuable in lands where plant food in the soil is drawn up nearly to the surface as moisture rises and evaporates. Animals were also used as porters and tractors.

Heating stoves in fires, probably for water-heating, led to the discovery of impure copper and the invention of bronze (standardized at about 10 per cent. tin and 90 per cent. copper) at the beginning of the Bronze Age in S.W. Asia and/or Egypt. By that time, about 5,000 years ago, cities and trade were developing and the basic arts were spreading to the Indus basin, the Mediterranean and the loess areas of Central Europe. Western Europe on the one hand and N. China on the other were affected somewhat later but more than 4,000 years ago; and China rapidly advanced to ■ high skill in pottery and bronze. Over 3,000 years ago in Anatolia the smelting of iron was developed, and it spread thence in the next centuries, beginning the Iron Age. Iron nails and tools made possible larger boats, houses, furniture and especially larger ploughs, working

deeper into the earth and so suited to cooler lands, where plant food was often deep in the soil because evaporation was not very strong and rain might occur at every season. So the farmer needed to bring up the deeper layers to the surface in north-west Europe. With the spread of iron, especially about 2,000 to 1,000 years ago, north-west Europe emerged from its former low status and went ahead, still more after houses were improved with more privacy, chimneys and beds.

## TIME MEASUREMENT AND CALENDARS

### MEASUREMENTS OF TIME

*Measurements of Time.*—These are based on the time taken by the earth to rotate on its axis (*Day*); by the moon to revolve round the earth (*Month*); and by the earth to revolve round the sun (*Year*). From these, which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon (when the sun crosses the meridian), and these hours are designated A.M. (*ante meridiem*); and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, which hours are designated P.M. (*post meridiem*), except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M., and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight.

Colloquially the 24 hours are divided into *day* and *night*, day being the time while the sun is above the horizon (including the four stages of twilight defined on p. 139). Day is subdivided further into *morning*, the early part of daytime, ending at noon; *afternoon* from noon to 6 p.m. and *evening*, which may be said to extend from 6 p.m. until midnight. *Night*, the dark period between day and day, begins at the close of Astronomical Twilight (see p. 139) and extends beyond midnight to sunrise the next day.

The names of the *Days*—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday (Tiw=God of War), Wednesday (Woden or Odin), Thursday (Thor), Friday (Frig=wife of Odin), and Saturday are derived from Old English translations or adaptations of the Roman titles (Sol, Luna, Mars, Mercurius, Jupiter, Venus and Saturnus).

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary from 28 (or 29) days to 31.

The *Year*.—The *Equinoctial* or *Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, or 365.2422 mean solar days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called *bissextille* (see Roman Calendar) or *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days, one day being added to the month February, so that a date "leaps over" a day of the week. The last year of a century is not a leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (e.g. the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days).

The *Historical Year*.—Before the year 1752, two Calendar systems were in use in England. The Civil or Legal Year began on March 25, while the Historical Year began on January 1. Thus the Civil or Legal date 1658 March 24, was the same day as 1659 March 24 Historical; and a date in that portion of the year is written as: March 24 1658, the lower figure showing the Historical year.

The *Masonic Year*.—Two dates are quoted in

The evolution of culture in the Americas is much discussed. Early drifts of hunters via Alaska may have occurred in the late Pleistocene. Probably a good deal of Neolithic culture (stone implements, pottery, etc.) spread by the same route to America about or after 5,000 years ago but did not take Asiatic cereals or domestic animals. America also received contributions to its life by maritime routes especially following the North Pacific currents.

warrants, dispensations, etc., issued by the United Grand Lodge of England, those for the current year being expressed *Anno Domini 1970—Anno Lucis 5970*. This *Year of Light* is based on the Book of Genesis I: 3, the 4000 year difference being derived from *Ussher's Notation*, published in 1654, which placed the Creation of the World in 4,000 B.C.

*Regnal Years*.—These are the years of a sovereign's reign, and each begins on the anniversary of his or her accession: e.g. Regnal year 18 of the present Queen began on Feb. 6, 1969. The system was used for dating Acts of Parliament until 1962. The *Summer Time Act* of 1925, for example, is quoted as 15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 64, because it became law in the session which extended over part of both of these regnal years. The regnal years of Edward VII began on January 22, which was the day of Queen Victoria's death in 1901, so that Acts passed in that reign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year 10 of the series ended on May 6, 1910, being the day on which King Edward died, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1910 are headed 10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V.; Acts passed in 1936 were dated 1 Edw. VIII. and 1 Geo. VI.; Acts passed in 1952 were dated 16 Geo. VI. and 1 Elizabeth II. An Act to effect the dating of Acts of Parliament by the calendar year, from Jan. 1, 1963, received the Royal Assent on July 19, 1962.

*New Year's Day*.—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year with the Feast of The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin (Lady Day) on March 25 and this practice was adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil or Legal year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland), as opposed to the Historical, which already began on Jan. 1, began with "Lady Day" until 1751. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. Certain dividends are still paid by the Bank of England on dates based on Old Style. The Income Tax year begins on April 6 (the New Style equivalent of March 25, Old Style) in accordance with Act of Parliament (39 Geo. III. 1798). New Year's Day in Scotland was changed from March 25 to Jan. 1 in 1600. On the Continent of Europe, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal, and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556. Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751.

The *Longest Day*.—The longest day measured from sunrise to sunset at any place is the day on which the Sun attains its greatest distance from the Equator, north or south, accordingly as the place is in the northern or southern hemisphere; in other words, it is the day of the Calendar on which a Solstice falls. If a Solstice falls June 21 late in the day, by Greenwich Time, that day will be the longest of the year at Greenwich, though it may be by only a second of time or a fraction

thereof, but it will be on June 22 (local date) in Japan, and therefore June ■ will be the longest day there and at places in Eastern longitudes.

But leaving this question of locality and confining consideration to Greenwich, the Solstices are events in the Tropical Year whose length is 365 $\frac{1}{4}$  days less about 11 minutes, and therefore, if a Solstice happens late ■ June 21 in one year, it will be nearly six hours later in the next, or early on June 22, and that will be the longest day. This delay of the Solstice is not permitted to continue because the extra day in Leap Year brings it back a day in the Calendar, and at the present time three of the four years in the Leap Year cycle have the longest day on June 21, one on June ■ (1971). By the end of the century the longest day will fall each year on June 21.

Because of the 11 minutes above mentioned the additional day in Leap Year brings the Solstice back too far by 44 minutes, and the time of the Solstice in the calendar is earlier as the century progresses. In the year 2000 the Summer Solstice reaches its earliest date for 100 years, i.e., June 21<sup>d</sup> 02<sup>h</sup>.

To remedy this the last year of a century is in most ■ not ■ Leap Year, and the omission of the extra day puts the date of the Solstice later by about six hours too much, compensation for which is made by making the fourth centennial year a Leap Year.

*The Shortest Day.*—Similar considerations apply to the shortest day of the year, or the day of the Winter Solstice. At the present time one year of the Leap Year cycle has the shortest day on Dec. 21 (1972) and the rest on Dec. 22, but in roughly the last quarter of the century the shortest day will fall on Dec. 21 in two years of each four and on Dec. 22 in the remaining two years. In the year ■ the Winter Solstice reaches its earliest date, i.e., Dec. 21<sup>d</sup> 13<sup>h</sup>. The difference due to locality also prevails in the same sense as for the longest day.

At Greenwich the Sun sets at its earliest by the clock about ten days before the shortest day, which is a circumstance that may require explanation. The daily change in the time of sunset is due in the first place to the Sun's movement southwards at this time of year, which diminishes the interval between the Sun's southing or Apparent noon, and its setting, and, secondly, because of the daily decrease of the Equation of Time subtractive from Apparent time, which causes the time of Apparent noon to be continuously later, day by day, and so in a measure counteracts the first effect. The rates of the resulting daily acceleration and retardation are not equal, nor are they uniform, but are such that their combination causes the date of earliest sunset to be Dec. 13 or 14 at Greenwich. In more southerly latitudes the effect of the movement of the Sun is less, and the change in the time of sunset depends on that of the Equation of Time to a greater degree, and the date of earliest sunset is earlier than it is at Greenwich.

*Lord Mayor's Day.*—The Lord Mayor of London was previously elected on the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (Oct. 28), and from the time of Edward I, at least, was presented to the King or to the Barons of the Exchequer on the following day, except that day be a Sunday.

The day of election was altered to Oct. 16 in 1346, and after some further changes was fixed for Michaelmas Day in 1546, but the ceremonies of admittance and swearing-in of the Lord Mayor continued to take place on Oct. 28 and 29 respectively until 1751. In 1752, when Sept. 3 was reckoned as Sept. 14 at the reform of the Calendar, the Lord Mayor was continued in office until Nov. 8, the "New Style" equivalent of Oct. 28. The Lord Mayor is now presented to the Lord Chief

Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, on the second Saturday in November to make the final declaration of office, having been sworn in at Guildhall on the preceding day.

*Dog Days.*—The days about the heliacal rising of the Dog Star, noted from ancient times as the hottest and most unwholesome period of the year in the Northern Hemisphere. Their incidence has been variously calculated as depending on the Greater or Lesser Dog Star (Sirius or Procyon) and their duration has been reckoned as from 30 to 54 days. A generally accepted period is from July 3 to August 15.

*Metonic (Lunar, or Minor) Cycle.*—In the year 432 B.C. Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 235 Lunations are very nearly, though not exactly equal in duration to 19 Solar Years, and, hence, after 19 years the Phases of the Moon recur on the same days of the month (nearly). The dates of Full Moon in ■ cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in figures of gold on public monuments in Athens, and the number showing the position of ■ year in the Cycle is called the Golden Number of that year.

*Solar (or Major) Cycle.*—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same day of the month.

*Julian Period.*—Proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582. The period is 7980 Julian years, and its first year coincides with the year 4713 B.C. 7980 is the product of the number of years in the Solar Cycle, the Metonic Cycle and the cycle of the Roman Indication (28 × 19 × 15).

*Roman Indication.*—A period of fifteen years, instituted for fiscal purposes about A.D. 300.

*Epact.*—The age of the calendar Moon on Jan. 1 in each year, formerly used in determining the date of Easter.

## THE FOUR SEASONS

**SPRING**, the first season of the year, is defined astronomically to begin in the Northern Hemisphere at the Vernal Equinox when the Sun enters the sign Aries (i.e. about March 21) and crosses the Equator, thus causing day and night to be of equal length all over the world; and to terminate at the Summer Solstice. In Great Britain, Spring in popular parlance comprises the months of February, March and April; in North America the months of March, April and May. In the Southern Hemisphere Spring corresponds with Autumn in the Northern Hemisphere.

**SUMMER**, the second and warmest season, begins astronomically at the Summer Solstice when the Sun enters the sign Cancer (about June 21). The Sun then attains its greatest northern declination and appears to stand still, the times of sunrise and sunset and the consequent length of the day showing no variation for several days together, before and after the Longest Day (June 21 or 22). Summer terminates at the Autumnal Equinox. In popular parlance Summer in Great Britain includes the months of May, June, July and August, Midsummer Day being June 24. In North America the season includes the months of June, July and August.

**AUTUMN**, the third season, begins astronomically at the Autumnal Equinox (i.e., about September 21) when the Sun enters the sign Libra, the beginning of which sign is at the intersection of the Equator and the Ecliptic, the point in the sky where the Sun crosses from N. to S. of the Equator and causes the length of day and night to be equal all over the world. In Great Britain it is popularly held to include the months of September and October. A warm period sometimes occurs round about St. Luke's Day (Oct. 18) and is known ■ "St. Luke's Summer." In North America,

Autumn, or "The Fall," comprises September, October and November. Autumn ends at the Winter Solstice. In the *Southern Hemisphere* it corresponds with Spring of the Northern Hemisphere.

WINTER, the fourth and coldest season, begins astronomically at the Winter Solstice (i.e. about Dec. 21) when the Sun enters the sign Capricornus, and ends at the Vernal Equinox. In *Great Britain*

the season is popularly held to comprise the months of November, December and January, midwinter being marked by the Shortest Day. A warm period sometimes occurs round about Martinmas (Nov. 11) and is known as "St. Martin's Summer." In *North America* the season includes the months of December, January and February. In the *Southern Hemisphere* it corresponds with Summer of the Northern Hemisphere.

### THE CHRISTIAN CALENDAR

In the Christian chronological system the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*), and A.D. (*Annus Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 104th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, A.M. 3761 (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St. Augustine (A.D. 596), but was probably not generally used until some centuries later. It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea, A.D. 826. The actual date of the birth of Christ is somewhat uncertain. Dec. 25, 4 B.C., is supported by several lines of argument.

*Old and New Style.*—In the Julian Calendar all the centennial years were Leap Years, and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years; or, in other words, the equinox fell on March 11 of the Calendar, whereas at the time of the Council of Nicaea, A.D. 325, it had fallen on March 21. In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that of the end-century years only the fourth should be a Leap Year (see p. 186). This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740; Great Britain and her Dominions (including the North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This *Gregorian Calendar* was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, by Yugoslavia and Rumania in 1919, and by Greece in February, 1923. The Russian, Greek, Serbian and Rumanian Churches did not abandon the Julian Calendar until May, 1923, when the Gregorian, slightly modified, was adopted. The difference between the Old and New Styles was 11 days after 1752, 12 days after 1800, and has been 13 days since 1900. It happened that a change of the beginning of the year from March 25 to January 1 was made in England in 1752, the year in which the change from Julian to Gregorian Calendar was made, and for that reason the words Old and New Style have been used in a sense which is not strictly correct, but is nevertheless expressive.

The *Dominical Letter* is one of the letters A–G which are used to denote the Sundays in successive years. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1—Feb. 29, the second for March 1—Dec. 31.

*Epiphany.*—The Feast of the Epiphany, commemorating the manifestation of the infant Jesus to the Gentiles, later became associated with the offering of gifts by the Magi. The day was of exceptional importance from the time of the Council of Nicaea (A.D. 325) as the primate of Alexandria was charged at every Epiphany Feast with the announcement in a letter to the Churches of the date of the forthcoming Easter. The day was of considerable importance in Britain as it influenced dates, ecclesiastical and lay, e.g. *Plow Monday*, when work was resumed in the fields, falls upon the Monday in the first full week after the Epiphany.

*Lent.*—The Teutonic word *Lent*, which denotes the Fast preceding Easter, originally meant no more than the Spring season; but from Anglo-Saxon times, at least, it has been used as the equivalent of the more significant Latin term *Quadragesima*, meaning the "Forty Days" or, more literally, the fortieth day. As early as the fifth century some of the Fathers of the Church put forward the view that the forty days Fast is of Apostolic origin, but this is not supported or believed by modern scholars; and it appears to some that it dates from the early years of the fourth century. There is some suggestion that the Fast was kept originally for only forty hours. *Ash Wednesday* is the first day of Lent, which ends at midnight before Easter Day.

*Sexagesima and Septuagesima.*—It has been suggested that the unmeaning application of the names *Sexagesima* and *Septuagesima* to the second and third Sundays before Lent was made by analogy with the names *Quadragesima* and *Quinquagesima*. Another less likely conjecture is that *Septuagesima* means the seventieth day before the Octave of Easter. It is not certain whether the name *Quinquagesima* is due to the fact that the Sunday in question is the fiftieth day before Easter (reckoned inclusive) or was simply formed on the analogy of *Quadragesima* (*New English Dictionary*).

*Palm Sunday* commemorates the triumphal entry of Our Lord into Jerusalem and is celebrated in Britain (when palm is not available) by branches of willow gathered for use in the decoration of churches on that day.

*Maundy Thursday*, the day before Good Friday, the name itself being a corruption of *dies mandati* (day of the mandate) when Christ washed the feet of the disciples and gave them the mandate to love one another.

*Easter-Day* is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter-Day is the Sunday after. This definition is contained in an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., cap. 23), and explanation is given in the preamble to the Act that the day of Full Moon depends on certain tables that have been prepared. These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose "Full" the date of Easter depends, and the

junctions of this "Calendar" Moon consist of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately with certain necessary modifications to make the date of its Full agree as nearly as possible with that of the real Moon, which is known as the *Paschal Full Moon*.

*A Fixed Easter*.—As at present ordained, Easter falls on one of 35 days (March 22—April 25). On June 15, 1928, the House of Commons agreed to a motion for the third reading of the Bill that Easter Day shall, in the Calendar year next but one after the commencement of the Act and in all subsequent years, be the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April. Easter would thus fall between April 9 and 15, both inclusive—that is, on the second or third Sunday in April. A clause in the Bill provided that before it shall come into operation regard shall be had to any opinion expressed officially by the various Christian Churches. Although there has been some support, there is no present prospect of the adoption of a Fixed Easter.

*Holy Days and Saints Days* were the normal factors in early times for settling the dates of future and recurrent appointments, e.g. the *Quarter Days* in England and Wales are the Feast of the Nativity, the Feast of the Annunciation, the Feast of St. John the Baptist and the Feast of St. Michael and All the Holy Angels, while *Term Days* in Scotland are Candlemas (Feast of the Purification), Whitsunday (a fixed date), Lammas (Loaf Mass) and Martinmas (St. Martin's Day). *Law Sittings* in England and Wales commence on the Feast of St. Hilary and the term which begins on Old Michaelmas Day ends on the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle.

The number of Saints commemorated in the Calendar of the Book of Common Prayer is 73, but (with the exception of All Saints' Day) "days" are appointed only for those whose names are mentioned in Scripture. *Red Letter Days* (see also p. 225) were Holy Days and Saints Days indicated in early ecclesiastical calendars by letters printed in red ink. The days to be distinguished in this way were finally approved at the Council of Nicaea, A.D. 325, and special services are set apart for them in the Book of Common Prayer.

*Rogation Days*.—These are the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday preceding Ascension Day, "Holy Thursday", and in the fifth century were ordered by the Church to be observed as public Fasts with solemn processions and supplications. The pro-

cessions were discontinued as religious observances at the Reformation, but survive in the ceremony known as "Beating the Parish Bounds."

*Ember Days*.—The Ember Days at the Four Seasons are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after (1) the First Sunday in Lent, (2) the Feast of Pentecost, (3) September 14, (4) December 13.

*Whit Sunday*.—It is generally said that this name is a variant of White Sunday, and was so called from the albs or white robes of the newly baptized. But other derivations have been suggested. An early writer says: "This day is called Wyte Sondag because the Holy Ghost brought Wyte and Wisdom unto Christ's disciples, and filled them full of ghostly wit."

*Trinity Sunday*.—The Festival in honour of the Trinity is observed on the Sunday following Whit Sunday, and subsequent Sundays are reckoned in the Church of England as "after Trinity"; in the Roman Catholic Church Sundays are reckoned "after Pentecost."

Thomas Becket, called by his contemporaries Thomas of London (born 1118; murdered Dec. 29, 1170), was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury on the Sunday after Whit Sunday and his first act was to ordain that the day of his consecration should be held as a new festival in honour of the Holy Trinity. The observance thus originated spread from Canterbury throughout the whole of Christendom.

*Advent Sunday* is the Sunday nearest to St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, which allows three Sundays between Advent and Christmas Day in all cases. The Sunday preceding Advent is the 27th after Trinity if Easter falls on one of the days, March 22—26 inclusive. It is the 22nd after Trinity when Easter Day is on April 24 or 25. If the date of Easter were determined as proposed (see *Fixed Easter*) there would generally be 24 Sundays after Trinity, the number being 25 only in the years when Easter fell on April 9. As the rubric ordains that the Epistle and Gospel for the 25th Sunday after Trinity shall always be read upon the Sunday next before Advent, it follows that those offices appointed for the 24th Sunday would be little used. With a Fixed Easter there would never be a sixth Sunday after Epiphany. There would be a fifth Sunday when Easter Day fell on April 15 or on April 14, the year being a leap year.

A TABLE OF THE MOVABLE FEASTS FOR 10 YEARS—1966-75

Year	Ash Wednesday	Easter	Ascension	Whit Sunday	Suns. after Trin.	Advent
1966.....	Feb. 23	April 10	May 19	May 29	xxiv	Nov. 27
1967.....	Feb. 8	March 26	May 4	May 14	xxvii	Dec. 3
1968.....	Feb. 28	April 14	May 23	June 2	xxiv	Dec. 1
1969.....	Feb. 19	April 6	May 15	May 25	xxv	Nov. 30
1970.....	Feb. 11	March 29	May 7	May 17	xxvi	Nov. 29
1971.....	Feb. 24	April 11	May 20	May 30	xxiv	Nov. 28
1972.....	Feb. 16	April 2	May 11	May 21	xxvi	Dec. 3
1973.....	March 7	April 22	May 31	June 10	xxiii	Dec. 11
1974.....	Feb. 27	April 14	May 23	June 1	xxiv	Dec. 1
1975.....	Feb 12	March 30	May 8	May 18	xxvi	Nov. 30

NOTES CONCERNING TABLE OF MOVABLE FEASTS

*Ash Wednesday* (first Day in Lent) can fall at earliest on February 4 and at latest on March 10.

*Easter Day* can fall at earliest on March 22 and at latest on April 25.

*Ascension Day* can fall at earliest on April 30 and at latest on June 3.

*Whit Sunday* can fall at earliest on May 10 and at latest on June 13.

*Rogation Sunday* is the Sunday next before *Holy Thursday* (Ascension Day).

*Trinity Sunday* is the Sunday next after *Whit Sunday*.

*Corpus Christi* falls on the Thursday next after *Trinity Sunday*.

There are not less than xxii and not more than xxvii Sundays after Trinity.

*Advent Sunday* is the Sunday nearest to November 30.

A TABLE OF EASTER DAYS AND SUNDAY LETTERS, 1500 TO 2000.

	1500—1599	1600—1699	1700—1799	1800—1899	1900—2000	
d Mar. 22	1573	1668	1761	1818		d Mar. 22
e " 23	1595-16	1600	1788	1845-56	1913	e " 23
f " 24		1611-95	1706-99		1940	f " 24
g " 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-44	1883-94	1951	g " 25
A " 26	1559-70-81-92	1654-65-76	1749-58-69-80	1815-26-37	1967-78-89	A " 26
b Mar. 27	1502-13-24-97	1608-87-92	1785-96	1842-53-64	1910-21-32	b Mar. 27
c " 28	1529-35-40	1619-24-30	1703-14-25	1869-75-80	1937-48	c " 28
d " 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41-52	1807-12-91	1959-64-70	d " 29
e " 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-84	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1902-75-86-97	e " 30
f " 31	1510-21-32-83-94	1605-16-78-89	1700-71-82-93	1839-50-61-72	1907-18-29-91	f " 31
g April 1	1526-37-48	1621-32	1711-16	1804-66-77-88	1923-34-45-56	g April 1
A " 2	1553-64	1643-48	1727-38-52(88)	1809-20-93-99	1961-72	A " 2
b " 3	1575-80-86	1659-70-81	1743-63-68-74	1825-31-36	1904-83-88-94	b " 3
c " 4	1507-18-91	1602-13-75-86-97	1708-79-90	1847-58	1915-20-26-99	c " 4
d " 5	1523-34-45-56	1607-18-29-40	1702-13-24-95	1801-63-74-85-96	1931-42-53	d " 5
e April 6	1539-50-61-72	1634-45-56	1729-35-40-60	1806-17-28-90	1947-58-69-80	e April 6
f " 7	1504-77-88	1667-72	1751-65-76	1822-33-44	1901-12-85-96	f " 7
g " 8	1509-15-20-99	1604-10-83-94	1705-87-92-98	1849-55-60	1917-28	g " 8
A " 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99	1710-21-32	1871-82	1939-44-50	A " 9
b " 10	1547-58-69	1631-42-53-64	1726-37-48-57	1803-14-87-98	1955-66-77	b " 10
c April 11	1501-12-63-74-85-96	1658-69-80	1762-73-84	1819-30-41-52	1909-71-82-93	c April 11
d " 12	1506-17-28	1601-12-91-96	1789	1846-57-68	1903-14-25-36-98	d " 12
e " 13	1533-44	1623-28	1707-18	1800-73-79-84	1941-52	e " 13
f " 14	1555-60-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-16-95	1963-68-74	f " 14
g " 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-88	1750-59-70-81	1827-38	1900-06-79-90	g " 15
A April 16	1503-14-25-36-87-98	1609-20-82-93	1704-75-86-97	1843-54-65-76	1911-22-33-95	A April 16
b " 17	1530-41-52	1625-36	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1927-38-49-60	b " 17
c " 18	1557-68	1647-52	1731-42-56	1802-13-24-97	1954-65-76	c " 18
d " 19	1500-79-84-90	1603-74-85	1747-67-72-78	1829-35-40	1908-81-87-92	d " 19
e " 20	1511-22-95	1606-17-79-90	1701-12-83-94	1851-62	1919-24-30	e " 20
f April 21	1527-38-49	1622-33-44	1717-28	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f April 21
g " 22	1565-76	1660	1739-53-64	1810-21-32	1962-73-84	g " 22
A " 23	1508	1671		1848	1905-16-2000	A " 23
b " 24	1519	1603-14-98	1709-91	1859		b " 24
c " 25	1546	1641	1736	1886	1943	c " 25

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

BANK HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ARE (1970):—Easter Monday (March 30), Spring Holiday (May 25), August Bank Holiday (August 31), and December 26; (1971) April 12; May 31 (Whit Monday); August 30; and Dec. 27; (1972) April 3; May 29; August 28; and Dec. 26.

New Year's Day and Liberation Day (May 9) are bank and public holidays in the Channel Islands.

Banks are also closed on Good Friday and Christ- Day and on all Saturdays.

The Stock Exchange is closed on Bank Holidays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and New Year's Day; and on Saturdays throughout the year.

Custom House and Docks, as Banks; with the Queen's Birthday (when decreed).

Excise and Stamp Offices, as Banks; with Whit Tuesday and Coronation Day, if and when decreed.

Law Offices.—Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Spring Bank Holiday (see col. 1), Christmas Day, and first week-day after Christmas.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND ARE (1970): New Year's Day (Jan. 1); May 25; and August 3; (1971) Jan. 1; May 31; and August 2; (1972) Jan. 1; May 1 and August 7.

Banks in Scotland are also closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day and on Saturdays. There are also Spring and Autumn holidays in most Scottish cities and towns.

Scotland has special Term (Quarter) Days:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsunday, May 15 (Fixed date); Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11; the Removal Terms are May and Nov. 28.

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

Origin.—The story in the Book of Genesis that the Flood began on the seventeenth day of the second month; that after the end of 150 days the waters were abated; and that on the seventeenth day of the seventh month the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, indicates a calendar of some kind and that the writers recognized 30 days the length of a lunation. There is other mention of months by their ordinal numbers in the Book of Genesis and in establishing the rite of the Passover Moses spoke of Abib as the month when the Israelites came out from Egypt and Abib was to be the first month of

the year. In the First Book of Kings three months are mentioned by name, Zif the second month, Ethanim the seventh and Bul the eighth, but these are not names now in use. After the Dispersion, Jewish communities were left in considerable doubt as to the times of Fasts and Festivals, and this led to the formation of the Jewish Calendar as used to-day, which, it is said by some, was done in A.D. 358 by Rabbi Hillel II, a descendant of Gamaliel —though some assert that it did not happen until much later. This calendar is luni-solar, and is based on the lengths of the lunation and of the

tropical year as found by Hipparchus (*Circ.* 120 B.C.) which differ little from those adopted at the present day. The year 5730 (1969-70 A.D.) is the 11th year of the 302nd Metonic (Minor or Lunar) Cycle of 19 years and the 18th year of the 205th Solar (or Major) Cycle of 28 years since the Era of the Creation, which the Jews hold to have occurred at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year known in the Christian Calendar as 3760 B.C. (954 of the Julian Period) and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to Oct. 7, 3761 B.C. At the beginning of each Solar Cycle the *Tekufah* of Nisan (the vernal equinox) returns to the same day and to the same hour.

The hour is divided into 1080 *minims* and the month between one new Moon and the next is reckoned 29 days, 12 hours, 793 *minims*. The normal calendar year, called a Common Regular year, consists of 12 months of 30 days and 29 days alternately. Since 12 months such as these comprise only 354 days, in order that each of them shall not diverge greatly from an average place in the solar year, the thirteenth month is occasionally added after the fifth month of the Civil year (which commences on the first day of month Tishri), or as the penultimate month of the Ecclesiastical (which commences on the first day of month Nisan), the years when this happens being called Embolismic. Of the 19 years that form a Metonic cycle, 7 are embolismic; they occur at places in the cycle indicated by the numbers 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 19, these places being chosen so that the accumulated excesses of the solar years should be as small as possible. The first of each month is called the day of New Moon, though it is not necessarily the day of astronomical New Moon, that being the day on which conjunction of Sun and Moon occurs, but there is generally a difference of 1 day or two. In practice, in 1 month which follows one of 30 days, the day preceding its first day is also observed as a day of New Moon. The dates in the Christian calendar of the first days of the months depend on that of the first of Tishri, which therefore controls the dates of fasts and festivals in the Jewish year. For certain ceremonial reasons connected with these, the first of Tishri must

fall on Sunday, Wednesday or Friday, and if this should happen as the result of the computation it is postponed to the next day in the Christian calendar. Also, if the New Moon of Tishri falls on any day of the week at noon or later than noon, then the following day is to be taken for the celebration of that New Moon and is Tishri 1, provided that it is not one of the forbidden days, in which case there is a further postponement of a day. These rules and others have been considered in detail, and finally a calendar scheme has been drawn up in which a Jewish year is of one of the following six types: Common Deficient (353 days), Common Regular (354 days), Common Abundant (355 days), Embolismic Deficient (383 days), Embolismic Regular (384 days), or Embolismic Abundant (385 days).

The Regular year has an alternation of 30 and 29 days. In an Abundant year, whether Common or Embolismic, Marcheshvan, the second month of the Civil year, has 30 days instead of 29; in Deficient years Kislev, the third month, has 29 instead of 30. The additional month in Embolismic years which is called Adar I., and precedes the month called Adar in Common years and Adar II., or Ve-Adar, in Embolismic, always has 30 days, but neither this, nor the other variations mentioned, is allowed to change the number of days in the other months which still follow the alternation of the normal twelve. In Embolismic years the month intercalated precedes Adar and usurps its name, but the usual Adar festivals are kept in Ve-Adar.

These are the main features of the Jewish Calendar which must be considered permanent, because as Jewish law it cannot be altered except by the great Synhedrion.

The Jewish day begins between sunset and night-fall. The time used that of the meridian of Jerusalem, which is 2h. 21m. in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. Rules for the beginning of Sabbaths and Festivals were laid down for the latitude of London in the eighteenth century and hours for nightfall are now fixed annually by the Chief Rabbi.

#### Jewish Calendar 5730-5732

Jewish Month	A.M. 5730	A.M. 5731	A.M. 5732
Tishri	1969 September 13	1970 October 1	1971 September 20
Marcheshvan	.. .. October 13	.. .. October 31	.. .. October 20
Kislev	.. .. November 11	.. .. November 29	.. .. November 19
Tebet	.. .. December 10	.. .. December 29	.. .. December 19
Shebat	1970 January 11	1971 January 27	1972 January 17
Adar	.. .. February 7	.. .. February 26	.. .. February 16
Ve-Adar	.. .. March 9	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Nisan	.. .. April 7	.. .. March 27	.. .. March 16
Iyar	.. .. May 7	.. .. April 26	.. .. April 15
Sivan	.. .. June 7	.. .. May 25	.. .. May 14
Tammuz	.. .. July 5	.. .. June 24	.. .. June 13
Ab	.. .. August 3	.. .. July 23	.. .. July 12
Elul	.. .. September 3	.. .. August 22	.. .. August 11

A.M. 5730 (known as 730 in the short system) is an Embolismic Deficient year of 13 months, 55 Sabbaths and 383 days. A.M. 5731 (731) is a Common Regular year of 12 months, 51 Sabbaths and 354 days. A.M. 5732 (732) is a Common Abundant year of 12 months, 50 Sabbaths and 355 days.

#### Jewish Fasts and Festivals

Tishri	3 Rosh Hoshanah (New Year).	Tebet	10 Fast of Tebet.
"	3 *Fast of Gedaliah.	Adar	13 §Fast of Esther.
"	10 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).	"	14 Purim.
"	15-20 Succoth (Feast of Tabernacles).	"	15 Shushan Purim.
"	21 Hoshana Rabba.	Nisan 15-21	Passover. [Weeks].
"	■ Solemn Assembly.	Sivan 6 and 7	Shavuot (Pentecost or Feast of Weeks).
"	23 Rejoicing of the Law.	Tammuz 17	*Fast of Tammuz.
Kislev	25 Dedication of the Temple.	Ab	9 *Fast of Ab.

NOTES.—\* If these dates fall on the Sabbath the Fast is kept on the following day.

§ This fast is observed on Adar 11 (or Ve-Adar 11 in Embolismic years) if Adar 13 falls on a Sabbath.

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the years in Roman reckoning is followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Ab Urbe Condita*), so that the year 1970 is 2723 A.U.C. (MMDCCXXIII). The Calendar that we know has developed from one established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of 304 days divided into ten months, beginning with March, to which Numa added January and February, making the year consist of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately, with an additional day so that the total was 355. It is also said that Numa ordered an intercalary month of 21 or 23 days in alternate years, making 90 days in eight years, to be inserted after Feb. 23, but there is some doubt as to the origination and the details of the intercalation in the Roman Calendar, though it is certain that some scheme of this kind was inaugurated and not fully carried out, for in the year 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar, who was then Pontifex

Maximus, found that the Calendar had been allowed to fall into some confusion. He therefore sought the help of the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes, which led to the construction and adoption (45 B.C.) of the Julian Calendar, and, by a slight alteration, to the Gregorian now in use. The year 46 B.C. was made to consist of 445 days, and is called the *Year of Confusion*. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were counted backwards from three fixed points, or days, and an intervening day was said to be so many days before the next coming point, the first and last being counted. These three points were (1) the Kalends; (2) the Nones; and (3) the Ides. Their positions in the months and the method of counting from them will be seen in the table below. The year containing 366 days was called *bissextilis annus*, it had a doubled sixth day (*bissextus dies*) before the March Kalends on Feb. 24—*ante diem sextum Kalendas Martias*, or VI Kal. Mart.

Present Days of the Month	March, May, July, October have thirty-one days	January, August, December have thirty-one days	April, June, September, November have thirty days	February has twenty-eight days, and in Leap Year twenty-nine
1	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.
2	VI. } Ante	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante
3	V. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.
4	IV. } Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5	III. } Nonas.	Nonis.	Nonis.	Nonis.
6	Pridie Nonas.	VIII. } Nonis.	VIII. } Nonis.	VIII. } Nonis.
7	Nonis.	VII. } Nonis.	VII. } Nonis.	VII. } Nonis.
8	VIII. } Ante	VI. } Ante	VI. } Ante	VI. } Ante
9	VII. } Idus.	V. } Idus.	V. } Idus.	V. } Idus.
10	VI. } Idus.	IV. } Idus.	IV. } Idus.	IV. } Idus.
11	V. } Idus.	III. } Idus.	III. } Idus.	III. } Idus.
12	IV. } Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	III. } Idus.	Idibus.	Idibus.	Idibus.
14	Pridie Idus.	XIX. } Idibus.	XVIII. } Idibus.	XVI. } Idibus.
15	Idibus.	XVIII. } Idibus.	XVII. } Idibus.	XV. } Idibus.
16	XVII. } Idibus.	XVII. } Idibus.	XVI. } Idibus.	XIV. } Idibus.
17	XVI. } Idibus.	XVI. } Idibus.	XV. } Idibus.	XIII. } Idibus.
18	XV. } Idibus.	XV. } Idibus.	XIV. } Idibus.	XII. } Idibus.
19	XIV. } Idibus.	XIV. } Idibus.	XIII. } Idibus.	XI. } Idibus.
20	XIII. } Idibus.	XIII. } Idibus.	XII. } Idibus.	X. } Idibus.
21	XII. } Idibus.	XII. } Idibus.	XI. } Idibus.	IX. } Idibus.
22	XI. } Idibus.	XI. } Idibus.	X. } Idibus.	VIII. } Idibus.
23	X. } Idibus.	X. } Idibus.	IX. } Idibus.	VII. } Idibus.
24	IX. } Idibus.	IX. } Idibus.	VIII. } Idibus.	VI. } Idibus.
25	VIII. } Idibus.	VIII. } Idibus.	VII. } Idibus.	V. } Idibus.
26	VII. } Idibus.	VII. } Idibus.	VI. } Idibus.	IV. } Idibus.
27	VI. } Idibus.	VI. } Idibus.	V. } Idibus.	III. } Idibus.
28	V. } Idibus.	V. } Idibus.	IV. } Idibus.	Pridie Kalendas
29	IV. } Idibus.	IV. } Idibus.	III. } Idibus.	Martias.
30	III. } Idibus.	III. } Idibus.	Pridie Kalendas	
31	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	(of the month following).	

ROMAN NUMERALS

1 ..... I	9 ..... IX	17 ..... XVII	70 ..... LXX	600 ..... DC
2 ..... II	10 ..... X	18 ..... XVIII	80 ..... LXXX	700 ..... DCC
3 ..... III	11 ..... XI	19 ..... XIX	90 ..... XC	800 ..... DCCC
4 ..... IV	12 ..... XII	20 ..... XX	100 ..... C	900 ..... CM
5 ..... V	13 ..... XIII	30 ..... XXX	200 ..... CC	1000 ..... M
6 ..... VI	14 ..... XIV	40 ..... XL	300 ..... CCC	1500 ..... MD
7 ..... VII	15 ..... XV	50 ..... L	400 ..... CD	1900 ..... MCM
8 ..... VIII	16 ..... XVI	60 ..... LX	500 ..... D	2000 ..... MM

Other Examples: 43 = XLIII; 66 = LXVI; 98 = XCVIII.  
 339 = CCCXXXIX; 619 = DCXIX; 988 = CMLXXXVIII; 996 = CMXCVI.  
 1674 = MDCLXXIV; 1962 = MCMLXII.

A bar placed over a numeral has the effect of multiplying the number by 1,000, e.g.:  
 6,000 = VĪ; 16,000 = XVĪ; 160,000 = CLX̄; 666,000 = DCLXVĪ.

## THE MOSLEM CALENDAR

The basic date of the Moslem Calendar is the *Hejira*, or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, the corresponding date of which is A.D. 622, July 16, in the Julian Calendar. *Hejira* years are used principally in Persia, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt, in certain parts of India and in Malaya. The system was adopted about A.D. 632, commencing from the first day of the month preceding the *Hejira*. The years are purely lunar and consist of 12 months containing in alternate sequence 30 or 29 days, with the intercalation of one day at the end of the 12th month at stated intervals in each cycle of 30 years, the object of the intercalation being to reconcile the date of the first of the month with the date of the actual New Moon. Some adherents still take the date of the evening of the first visibility of the crescent ■ that of the first of the month. In each cycle of 30 years 19 are common and contain 354 days and 11 are intercalary (355 days), the latter being called *kabishah*.

The mean length of the *Hejira* year is 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes and the period of mean lunation is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes.

To ascertain if a *Hejira* year is common or *kabishah* divide it by 30; the quotient gives the number of completed cycles and the remainder shows the place or the year in the current cycle. If the remainder is 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26 or 29 the year is *kabishah* and consists of 355 days.

*Hejira* year 1389 gives ■ quotient of 46 with remainder ■ and is a common year. A.H. 1390, with remainder 10, is *kabishah*. A.H. 1391 and A.H. 1392, with remainders of 11 and 12 respectively, are common years.

## Hejira Years 1389 and 1390

Name and Length of Month	A.H. 1389	A.H. 1390
Muharram (30)...	1969 Mar. 20	1970 Mar. 9
Safar (29).....	April 19	April 8
Rabia I (30).....	May 18	May 7
Rabia II (29).....	June 17	June 6
Jumada I (30).....	July 16	July 5
Jumada II (29)....	Aug. 15	Aug. 4
Rajab (30).....	Sept. 13	Sept. 2
Shaaban (29).....	Oct. 13	Oct. ■
Ramadān (30).....	Nov. 11	Oct. 31
Shawwāl (29)....	Dec. 11	Nov. 30
Dhū 'l-Qa'da (30)	1970 Jan. 9	Dec. 29
Dhū 'l-Hijja (29 or 30).....	Feb. 8	1971 Jan. 28

NOTE.—A.H. 1391 (common year of 354 days) begins ■ 1971, February 27.

## OTHER EPOCHS AND CALENDARS

*China*.—Until the year A.D. 1911 a Lunar Calendar was in force in China, but with the establishment of the Republic the Government adopted the Gregorian Calendar, and the new and old systems were used simultaneously by the people for several years. Since 1939 the publication and use of the old Calendar have been banned by the Government, and an official Chinese Calendar, corresponding with the European or Western system, is compiled, but the old Lunar Calendar is still in use to some extent in China. The old Chinese Calendar, with a cycle of 60 years, is still in use in Tibet, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and elsewhere in South-East Asia.

*Ethiopia*.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is ■ Intercalary or Leap year and in these years there are 6 complementary days.

The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed ■ A.D. 284, Aug. 29 (Julian date).

*Greece*.—Ancient Greek chronology was reckoned in *Olympiads*, cycles of 4 years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia in Elis once in 4 years, the intervening years being the first, second, etc., of the Olympiad which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

*India*.—In addition to the Moslem reckoning there are six eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyuga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on Feb. 18, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on Feb. 23, 57 B.C. The year A.D. 1970 is, therefore, the year 2027 of the *Vikrama Era*.

The *Saka Era* of Southern India dating from March 3, A.D. 78, was declared the uniform national calendar of the Republic of India with effect from March 22, 1957, to be used concurrently with the Gregorian Calendar. As revised, the year of the new *Saka Era* begins at the spring equinox, with five successive months of 31 days and seven of 30 days in ordinary years; six months of each length in leap years. The year A.D. 1970 is 1892 of the revised *Saka Era*.

In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

*Iran*.—The chronology of Iran (Persia) is the Era of *Hejira*, which began on A.D. 622, July 16. The *Zoroastrian Calendar* was used in pre-Moslem days and is still employed by Zoroastrians in Persia and India (Parsees) with era beginning A.D. 632, June 16.

*Japan*.—The Japanese Calendar is the Gregorian, and is essentially the same as that in use by Western nations, the years, months and weeks being of the same length and beginning ■ the same days as those of the Western Calendar. The numeration of the years is different, for Japanese chronology is based on a system of epochs or periods, each of which begins at the accession of an Emperor or other important occurrence, the method being not unlike the former British system of Regnal years, but differing from it in the particular that each year of a period closes on Dec. 31. The Japanese scheme begins about A.D. 650 and the three latest epochs are defined by the reigns of Emperors, whose actual names are not necessarily used:—

Epoch Meiji	from 1868 Oct. 13	to 1912 July 31
.. Taishō	.. 1912 Aug. 10	to 1926 Dec. 25
.. Shōwa	.. 1926 Dec. 26	

Hence the year Shōwa 45 begins 1970 Jan. 1. The months are not named. They are known as First Month, Second Month, etc., first month being the equivalent to January. The days of the week ■ Nichiyōbi (Sun-day), Getsuyōbi (Moon-day), Kayōbi (Fire-day), Suiryōbi (Water-day), Mokuyōbi (Wood-day), Kinyōbi (Metal-day), Doyōbi (Earth-day).

EASY REFERENCE CALENDAR

for any year between 1753 and 2000 together with the date of Easter in each of those years TO SELECT THE CORRECT CALENDAR FOR ANY YEAR consult the INDEX below

INDEX TO CALENDARS

Table with 10 columns of years and letters (A-Z) used as an index to select the correct calendar for any year between 1753 and 2000.

\* Leap Year.

A

B (Leap year)

Table showing calendar layouts for years A and B (Leap year), with columns for months (Su., M., Tu., W., Th., F., S.) and days of the month.

Easter Days

Easter Days

Table listing specific dates for Easter Days from 1758 to 1995, including years 1804, 1888, 1956, 1878, 1889, 1928, 1764, 1832, and 1984.

CALENDAR TABLES

C - F

C

D (Leap year)

<b>January</b>			<b>May</b>			<b>September</b>		
Su... 7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	2 9 16 23 30	Su... 7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	2 9 16 23 30	Su... 7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	2 9 16 23 30
M... 1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	3 10 17 24	M... 1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	3 10 17 24	M... 1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	3 10 17 24
Tu... 2 9 16 23 30	1 8 15 22 29	4 11 18 25	Tu... 2 9 16 23 30	1 8 15 22 29	4 11 18 25	Tu... 2 9 16 23 30	1 8 15 22 29	4 11 18 25
W... 3 10 17 24 31	2 9 16 23 30	5 12 19 26	W... 3 10 17 24 31	2 9 16 23 30	5 12 19 26	W... 3 10 17 24 31	2 9 16 23 30	5 12 19 26
Th... 4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24 31	6 13 20 27	Th... 4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24 31	6 13 20 27	Th... 4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24 31	6 13 20 27
F... 5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	7 14 21 28	F... 5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	7 14 21 28	F... 5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	7 14 21 28
S... 6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	1 8 15 22 29	S... 6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	1 8 15 22 29	S... 6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	1 8 15 22 29
<b>February</b>			<b>June</b>			<b>October</b>		
Su... 4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28	Su... 4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28	Su... 4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28
M... 5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	M... 5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	M... 5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Tu... 6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	Tu... 6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	Tu... 6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
W... 7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	W... 7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	W... 7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
Th... 1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	Th... 1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	Th... 1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
F... 2 9 16 23	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	F... 2 9 16 23	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	F... 2 9 16 23	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
S... 3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	S... 3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	S... 3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
<b>March</b>			<b>July</b>			<b>November</b>		
Su... 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	4 11 18 25	Su... 3 10 17 24 31	1 8 15 22 29	4 11 18 25	Su... 3 10 17 24 31	1 8 15 22 29	4 11 18 25
M... 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	5 12 19 26	M... 4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	5 12 19 26	M... 4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	5 12 19 26
Tu... 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	6 13 20 27	Tu... 5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	6 13 20 27	Tu... 5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	6 13 20 27
W... 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	7 14 21 28	W... 6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	7 14 21 28	W... 6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	7 14 21 28
Th... 1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	1 8 15 22 29	Th... 7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	1 8 15 22 29	Th... 7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	1 8 15 22 29
F... 2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	2 9 16 23 30	F... 1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	2 9 16 23 30	F... 1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	2 9 16 23 30
S... 3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	3 10 17 24	S... 2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	3 10 17 24	S... 2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	3 10 17 24
<b>April</b>			<b>August</b>			<b>December</b>		
Su... 1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	Su... 7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	Su... 7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
M... 2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	M... 1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	M... 1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
Tu... 3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	Tu... 2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	Tu... 2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
W... 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	W... 3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	W... 3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Th... 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	Th... 4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	Th... 4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
F... 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	F... 5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	F... 5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
S... 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	S... 6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	S... 6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29

Easter Days

March 25, 1883	1894	1951.			
April 1, 1866	1877	1923	1934	1945.	
April 8, 1787	1798	1849	1855	1917.	
April 15, 1759	1770	1781	1827	1838	1900 1906
	1979	1990.			
April 22, 1753	1810	1821	1962	1973.	

Easter Days

March 24, 1940.				
March 31, 1872.				
April 7, 1776	1844	1912	1996.	
April 14, 1816	1968.			

E

F (Leap year)

<b>January</b>			<b>May</b>			<b>September</b>		
Su... 6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	1 8 15 22 29	Su... 7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	2 9 16 23 30	Su... 7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	2 9 16 23 30
M... 7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	M... 1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	M... 1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
Tu... 1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	Tu... 2 9 16 23 30	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	Tu... 2 9 16 23 30	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
W... 2 9 16 23 30	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	W... 3 10 17 24 31	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	W... 3 10 17 24 31	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
Th... 3 10 17 24 31	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	Th... 4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	Th... 4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
F... 4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	F... 5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	F... 5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
S... 5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	S... 6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	S... 6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
<b>February</b>			<b>June</b>			<b>October</b>		
Su... 3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	Su... 4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28	Su... 4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28
M... 4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	M... 5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	M... 5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Tu... 5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	Tu... 6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	Tu... 6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
W... 6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	W... 7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	W... 7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
Th... 7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	Th... 1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	Th... 1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
F... 1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	F... 2 9 16 23 30	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	F... 2 9 16 23 30	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
S... 2 9 16 23	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	S... 3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	S... 3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
<b>March</b>			<b>July</b>			<b>November</b>		
Su... 3 10 17 24 31	1 8 15 22 29	4 11 18 25	Su... 7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	4 11 18 25	Su... 7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	4 11 18 25
M... 4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	5 12 19 26	M... 1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	5 12 19 26	M... 1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	5 12 19 26
Tu... 5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	6 13 20 27	Tu... 2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	6 13 20 27	Tu... 2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	6 13 20 27
W... 6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	7 14 21 28	W... 3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	W... 3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Th... 7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	1 8 15 22 29	Th... 4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	Th... 4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
F... 1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	F... 2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	F... 2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
S... 2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	S... 3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28	2 9 16 23 30	S... 3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28	2 9 16 23 30
<b>April</b>			<b>August</b>			<b>December</b>		
Su... 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	Su... 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	Su... 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
M... 1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	M... 1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	M... 1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Tu... 2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	Tu... 2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	Tu... 2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
W... 3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	W... 3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	W... 3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
Th... 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	Th... 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	Th... 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
F... 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	F... 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	F... 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
S... 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	S... 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	S... 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28

Easter Days

March 24, 1799	1907	1918	1929	1991.	
March 31, 1771	1782	1793	1839	1850	1861.
April 7, 1765	1822	1833	1901	1985.	
April 14, 1754	1805	1811	1895	1963	1974.
April 21, 1867	1878	1889	1935	1946	1957.

Easter Days

March 23, 1788	1856.		
April 6, 1760	1828	1980.	
April 13, 1884	1952.		
April 20, 1924.			

CALENDAR TABLES

G - J

G

H (Leap year)

January		May		September	
Su... 5	12 19 26	4	11 18 25	7	14 21 28
M... 6	13 20 27	5	12 19 26	1	8 15 22 29
Tu... 7	14 21 28	6	13 20 27	2	9 16 23 30
W... 1	8 15 22 29	7	14 21 28	3	10 17 24
Th... 2	9 16 23 30	1	8 15 22 29	4	11 18 25
F... 3	10 17 24 31	2	9 16 23 30	5	12 19 26
S... 4	11 18 25	3	10 17 24 31	6	13 20 27
February		June		October	
Su... 2	9 16 23	1	8 15 22 29	5	12 19 26
M... 3	10 17 24	2	9 16 23 30	6	13 20 27
Tu... 4	11 18 25	3	10 17 24	7	14 21 28
W... 5	12 19 26	4	11 18 25	1	8 15 22 29
Th... 6	13 20 27	5	12 19 26	2	9 16 23 30
F... 7	14 21 28	6	13 20 27	3	10 17 24 31
S... 1	8 15 22 29	7	14 21 28	4	11 18 25
March		July		November	
Su... 2	9 16 23 30	6	13 20 27	2	9 16 23 30
M... 3	10 17 24 31	7	14 21 28	3	10 17 24
Tu... 4	11 18 25	1	8 15 22 29	4	11 18 25
W... 5	12 19 26	2	9 16 23 30	5	12 19 26
Th... 6	13 20 27	3	10 17 24 31	6	13 20 27
F... 7	14 21 28	4	11 18 25	7	14 21 28
S... 1	8 15 22 29	5	12 19 26	1	8 15 22 29
April		August		December	
Su... 6	13 20 27	3	10 17 24 31	7	14 21 28
M... 7	14 21 28	4	11 18 25	1	8 15 22 29
Tu... 1	15 22 29	5	12 19 26	2	9 16 23 30
W... 2	9 16 23 30	6	13 20 27	3	10 17 24 31
Th... 3	10 17 24	7	14 21 28	4	11 18 25
F... 4	11 18 25	1	8 15 22 29	5	12 19 26
S... 5	12 19 26	2	9 16 23 30	6	13 20 27

January		May		September	
Su... 5	12 19 26	3	10 17 24 31	6	13 20 27
M... 6	13 20 27	4	11 18 25	7	14 21 28
Tu... 7	14 21 28	5	12 19 26	1	8 15 22 29
W... 1	8 15 22 29	6	13 20 27	2	9 16 23 30
Th... 2	9 16 23 30	7	14 21 28	3	10 17 24
F... 3	10 17 24 31	1	8 15 22 29	4	11 18 25
S... 4	11 18 25	2	9 16 23 30	5	12 19 26
February		June		October	
Su... 2	9 16 23	7	14 21 28	4	11 18 25
M... 3	10 17 24	1	15 22 29	5	12 19 26
Tu... 4	11 18 25	2	9 16 23 30	6	13 20 27
W... 5	12 19 26	3	10 17 24	7	14 21 28
Th... 6	13 20 27	4	11 18 25	1	8 15 22 29
F... 7	14 21 28	5	12 19 26	2	9 16 23 30
S... 1	8 15 22 29	6	13 20 27	3	10 17 24 31
March		July		November	
Su... 1	8 15 22 29	5	12 19 26	2	9 16 23 30
M... 2	9 16 23 30	6	13 20 27	3	10 17 24
Tu... 3	10 17 24 31	7	14 21 28	4	11 18 25
W... 4	11 18 25	1	8 15 22 29	5	12 19 26
Th... 5	12 19 26	2	9 16 23 30	6	13 20 27
F... 6	13 20 27	3	10 17 24 31	7	14 21 28
S... 7	14 21 28	4	11 18 25	1	8 15 22 29
April		August		December	
Su... 5	12 19 26	2	9 16 23 30	6	13 20 27
M... 6	13 20 27	3	10 17 24 31	7	14 21 28
Tu... 7	14 21 28	4	11 18 25	1	8 15 22 29
W... 1	8 15 22 29	5	12 19 26	2	9 16 23 30
Th... 2	9 16 23 30	6	13 20 27	3	10 17 24 31
F... 3	10 17 24	7	14 21 28	4	11 18 25
S... 4	11 18 25	1	8 15 22 29	5	12 19 26

Easter Days

March 23,	1845	1913,							
March 30,	1755	1766,	1777	1823	1834	1902	1975		
	1886	1897,							
April 6,	1806	1817,	1890	1947	1958	1969,			
April 13,	1800	1873	1879	1941,					
April 20,	1783	1794	1851	1862	1919	1930,			

Easter Days

March 29,	1812	1964,							
April 5,	1896,								
April 12,	1868	1936,							
April 19,	1772	1840	1908	1992,					

I

J (Leap year)

January		May		September	
Su... 4	11 18 25	3	10 17 24 31	6	13 20 27
M... 5	12 19 26	4	11 18 25	7	14 21 28
Tu... 6	13 20 27	5	12 19 26	1	8 15 22 29
W... 7	14 21 28	6	13 20 27	2	9 16 23 30
Th... 1	8 15 22 29	7	14 21 28	3	10 17 24
F... 2	9 16 23 30	1	8 15 22 29	4	11 18 25
S... 3	10 17 24 31	2	9 16 23 30	5	12 19 26
February		June		October	
Su... 1	8 15 22	7	14 21 28	4	11 18 25
M... 2	9 16 23	1	8 15 22 29	5	12 19 26
Tu... 3	10 17 24	2	9 16 23 30	6	13 20 27
W... 4	11 18 25	3	10 17 24	7	14 21 28
Th... 5	12 19 26	4	11 18 25	1	8 15 22 29
F... 6	13 20 27	5	12 19 26	2	9 16 23 30
S... 7	14 21 28	6	13 20 27	3	10 17 24 31
March		July		November	
Su... 1	8 15 22 29	5	12 19 26	1	8 15 22 29
M... 2	9 16 23 30	6	13 20 27	2	9 16 23 30
Tu... 3	10 17 24 31	7	14 21 28	3	10 17 24
W... 4	11 18 25	1	8 15 22 29	4	11 18 25
Th... 5	12 19 26	2	9 16 23 30	5	12 19 26
F... 6	13 20 27	3	10 17 24 31	6	13 20 27
S... 7	14 21 28	4	11 18 25	7	14 21 28
April		August		December	
Su... 5	12 19 26	2	9 16 23 30	6	13 20 27
M... 6	13 20 27	3	10 17 24 31	7	14 21 28
Tu... 7	14 21 28	4	11 18 25	1	8 15 22 29
W... 1	8 15 22 29	5	12 19 26	2	9 16 23 30
Th... 2	9 16 23 30	6	13 20 27	3	10 17 24 31
F... 3	10 17 24	7	14 21 28	4	11 18 25
S... 4	11 18 25	1	8 15 22 29	5	12 19 26

January		May		September	
Su... 4	11 18 25	2	9 16 23 30	5	12 19 26
M... 5	12 19 26	3	10 17 24 31	6	13 20 27
Tu... 6	13 20 27	4	11 18 25	7	14 21 28
W... 7	14 21 28	5	12 19 26	1	8 15 22 29
Th... 1	8 15 22 29	6	13 20 27	2	9 16 23 30
F... 2	9 16 23 30	7	14 21 28	3	10 17 24
S... 3	10 17 24 31	1	8 15 22 29	4	11 18 25
February		June		October	
Su... 1	8 15 22 29	6	13 20 27	3	10 17 24 31
M... 2	9 16 23	7	14 21 28	4	11 18 25
Tu... 3	10 17 24	1	8 15 22 29	5	12 19 26
W... 4	11 18 25	2	9 16 23 30	6	13 20 27
Th... 5	12 19 26	3	10 17 24	7	14 21 28
F... 6	13 20 27	4	11 18 25	1	8 15 22 29
S... 7	14 21 28	5	12 19 26	2	9 16 23 30
March		July		November	
Su... 1	8 15 22 29	4	11 18 25	7	14 21 28
M... 2	9 16 23 30	5	12 19 26	1	8 15 22 29
Tu... 3	10 17 24 31	6	13 20 27	2	9 16 23 30
W... 4	11 18 25	7	14 21 28	3	10 17 24
Th... 5	12 19 26	1	8 15 22 29	4	11 18 25
F... 6	13 20 27	2	9 16 23 30	5	12 19 26
S... 7	14 21 28	3	10 17 24 31	6	13 20 27
April		August		December	
Su... 4	11 18 25	1	8 15 22 29	5	12 19 26
M... 5	12 19 26	2	9 16 23 30	6	13 20 27
Tu... 6	13 20 27	3	10 17 24 31	7	14 21 28
W... 7	14 21 28	4	11 18 25	1	8 15 22 29
Th... 1	8 15 22 29	5	12 19 26	2	9 16 23 30
F... 2	9 16 23 30	6	13 20 27	3	10 17 24 31
S... 3	10 17 24	7	14 21 28	4	11 18 25

Easter Days

March 22,	1761	1818,							
March 29,	1807	1891	1959	1970,					
April 5,	1795	1801	1863	1874	1885	1931	1942		
	1953,								
April 12,	1789	1846	1857	1903	1914	1925	1998,		
April 19,	1767	1778	1829	1835	1981	1987,			

Easter Days

March 28,	1880	1948,							
April 4,	1920,								
April 11,	1784	1852,							
April 18,	1756	1824	1976,						

CALENDAR TABLES

K - N

K

L (Leap year)

January calendar for K: Su.. 3 10 17 24 31, M.. 4 11 18 25, Tu.. 5 12 19 26, W.. 6 13 20 27, Th.. 7 14 21 28, F.. 1 8 15 22 29, S.. 2 9 16 23 30

May calendar for K: 2 9 16 23 30, 3 10 17 24 31, 4 11 18 25, 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29

September calendar for K: 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30, 10 17 24, 11 18 25

January calendar for L: Su.. 3 10 17 24 31, M.. 4 11 18 25, Tu.. 5 12 19 26, W.. 6 13 20 27, Th.. 7 14 21 28, F.. 1 8 15 22 29, S.. 2 9 16 23 30

May calendar for L: 1 8 15 22 29, 2 9 16 23 30, 3 10 17 24 31, 4 11 18 25, 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28

September calendar for L: 4 11 18 25, 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30, 10 17 24

February calendar for K: Su.. 7 14 21 28, M.. 1 8 15 22, Tu.. 2 9 16 23, W.. 3 10 17 24, Th.. 4 11 18 25, F.. 5 12 19 26, S.. 6 13 20 27

June calendar for K: 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30, 10 17 24, 11 18 25, 12 19 26

October calendar for K: 3 10 17 24 31, 4 11 18 25, 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30

February calendar for L: Su.. 7 14 21 28, M.. 1 8 15 22 29, Tu.. 2 9 16 23, W.. 3 10 17 24, Th.. 4 11 18 25, F.. 5 12 19 26, S.. 6 13 20 27

June calendar for L: 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30, 10 17 24, 11 18 25

October calendar for L: 2 9 16 23 30, 3 10 17 24 31, 4 11 18 25, 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29

March calendar for K: Su.. 7 14 21 28, M.. 1 8 15 22 29, Tu.. 2 9 16 23 30, W.. 3 10 17 24 31, Th.. 4 11 18 25, F.. 5 12 19 26, S.. 6 13 20 27

July calendar for K: 4 11 18 25, 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30, 10 17 24 31

November calendar for K: 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30, 10 17 24, 11 18 25, 12 19 26, 13 20 27

March calendar for L: Su.. 7 14 21 28, M.. 1 8 15 22 29, Tu.. 2 9 16 23 30, W.. 3 10 17 24 31, Th.. 4 11 18 25, F.. 5 12 19 26, S.. 6 13 20 27

July calendar for L: 3 10 17 24 31, 4 11 18 25, 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30

November calendar for L: 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30, 10 17 24, 11 18 25, 12 19 26

April calendar for K: Su.. 4 11 18 25, M.. 5 12 19 26, Tu.. 6 13 20 27, W.. 7 14 21 28, Th.. 1 8 15 22 29, F.. 2 9 16 23 30, S.. 3 10 17 24

August calendar for K: 1 8 15 22 29, 2 9 16 23 30, 3 10 17 24 31, 4 11 18 25, 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28

December calendar for K: 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30, 10 17 24 31, 11 18 25

April calendar for L: Su.. 3 10 17 24, M.. 4 11 18 25, Tu.. 5 12 19 26, W.. 6 13 20 27, Th.. 7 14 21 28, F.. 1 8 15 22 29, S.. 2 9 16 23 30

August calendar for L: 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30, 10 17 24 31, 11 18 25, 12 19 26, 13 20 27

December calendar for L: 4 11 18 25, 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30, 10 17 24 31

Easter Days for K: March 28, 1869, 1875, 1937, April 4, 1779, 1790, 1847, 1858, 1915, 1926, 1999, April 11, 1762, 1773, 1819, 1830, 1841, 1909, 1971, April 18, 1802, 1813, 1897, 1954, 1965, April 25, 1886, 1943

Easter Days for L: March 27, 1796, 1864, 1932, April 3, 1768, 1836, 1904, 1988, April 17, 1808, 1892, 1960

M

N (Leap year)

January calendar for M: Su.. 2 9 16 23 30, M.. 3 10 17 24 31, Tu.. 4 11 18 25, W.. 5 12 19 26, Th.. 6 13 20 27, F.. 7 14 21 28, S.. 1 8 15 22 29

May calendar for M: 1 8 15 22 29, 2 9 16 23 30, 3 10 17 24 31, 4 11 18 25, 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28

September calendar for M: 4 11 18 25, 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30, 10 17 24

January calendar for N: Su.. 2 9 16 23 30, M.. 3 10 17 24 31, Tu.. 4 11 18 25, W.. 5 12 19 26, Th.. 6 13 20 27, F.. 7 14 21 28, S.. 1 8 15 22 29

May calendar for N: 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30, 10 17 24 31, 11 18 25, 12 19 26, 13 20 27, 14 21 28

September calendar for N: 3 10 17 24, 4 11 18 25, 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30

February calendar for M: Su.. 6 13 20 27, M.. 7 14 21 28, Tu.. 1 8 15 22, W.. 2 9 16 23, Th.. 3 10 17 24, F.. 4 11 18 25, S.. 5 12 19 26

June calendar for M: 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30, 10 17 24, 11 18 25

October calendar for M: 2 9 16 23 30, 3 10 17 24 31, 4 11 18 25, 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29

February calendar for N: Su.. 6 13 20 27, M.. 7 14 21 28, Tu.. 1 8 15 22 29, W.. 2 9 16 23, Th.. 3 10 17 24, F.. 4 11 18 25, S.. 5 12 19 26

June calendar for N: 4 11 18 25, 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30, 10 17 24

October calendar for N: 1 8 15 22 29, 2 9 16 23 30, 3 10 17 24 31, 4 11 18 25, 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28

March calendar for M: Su.. 6 13 20 27, M.. 7 14 21 28, Tu.. 1 8 15 22 29, W.. 2 9 16 23 30, Th.. 3 10 17 24 31, F.. 4 11 18 25, S.. 5 12 19 26

July calendar for M: 3 10 17 24 31, 4 11 18 25, 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30

November calendar for M: 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30, 10 17 24, 11 18 25, 12 19 26

March calendar for N: Su.. 5 12 19 26, M.. 6 13 20 27, Tu.. 7 14 21 28, W.. 1 8 15 22 29, Th.. 2 9 16 23 30, F.. 3 10 17 24 31, S.. 4 11 18 25

July calendar for N: 2 9 16 23 30, 3 10 17 24 31, 4 11 18 25, 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29

November calendar for N: 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30, 10 17 24, 11 18 25

April calendar for M: Su.. 3 10 17 24, M.. 4 11 18 25, Tu.. 5 12 19 26, W.. 6 13 20 27, Th.. 7 14 21 28, F.. 1 8 15 22 29, S.. 2 9 16 23 30

August calendar for M: 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30, 10 17 24 31, 11 18 25, 12 19 26, 13 20 27

December calendar for M: 4 11 18 25, 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30, 10 17 24 31

April calendar for N: Su.. 3 9 16 23 30, M.. 3 10 17 24, Tu.. 4 11 18 25, W.. 5 12 19 26, Th.. 6 13 20 27, F.. 7 14 21 28, S.. 1 8 15 22 29

August calendar for N: 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30, 10 17 24 31, 11 18 25, 12 19 26

December calendar for N: 3 10 17 24 31, 4 11 18 25, 5 12 19 26, 6 13 20 27, 7 14 21 28, 8 15 22 29, 9 16 23 30

Easter Days for M: March 27, 1785, 1842, 1853, 1910, 1921, April 3, 1763, 1774, 1825, 1831, 1983, 1994, April 10, 1757, 1803, 1814, 1887, 1898, 1955, 1966, April 17, 1807, 1881, 1927, 1938, 1949, [1977], April 24, 1791, 1859

Easter Days for N: March 26, 1780, April 2, 1820, 1972, April 9, 1944, April 16, 1876, April 23, 1848, 1916, 2000

# The World

The *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,836,000 square miles, of which 55,786,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The *Equatorial Circumference* is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

The velocity of ■ given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901·8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365½ days). The Earth is distant from the Sun 93,000,000 miles, on the average.

## AREA AND POPULATION

The total population of the world in June, 1967, was estimated by the *United Nations Statistical Office* at 3,420,000,000 compared with 3,003,000,000 in 1960 and 2,070,000,000 in 1930. Figures of areas in the following table are of land area and inland water, but exclude uninhabited polar regions and some uninhabited islands. Figures for Europe and Asia exclude U.S.S.R., which is shown separately. Figures for Oceania exclude Hawaii which is included with North America, being the 50th State of U.S.A.

Continent, etc.	Area		Estimated Population, 1967
	Sq. miles '000	Sq. km. '000	
Europe.....	1,903	4,929	452,000,000
Asia*.....	10,661	27,611	1,907,000,000
U.S.S.R.....	8,649	22,402	236,000,000
Africa.....	11,683	30,258	328,000,000
America.....	16,241	42,063	479,000,000
Oceania.....	3,286	8,510	18,100,000
Total.....	52,422	135,773	3,420,000,000

\* Excludes U.S.S.R. (shown separately); includes European and Asiatic Turkey.

A United Nations report (*The Future Growth of World Population*) in 1958, pointed out that the population of the world had increased since the beginning of the 20th Century at ■ unprecedented rate: in 1850 it was estimated at 1,094,000,000 and in 1900 at 1,550,000,000, an increase of 42 per cent. in 50 years. By 1925 it had risen to 1,907,000,000—23 per cent. in 25 years—and by 1950 it had reached 2,500,000,000, an increase of 31 per cent. in 25 years. Levels of population and the trend in distribution of the population by continents as forecast for the years 1975 and 2000 were:—

Continent	[millions]			
	1975		2000	
	Estimated Population	Per cent.	Estimated Population	Per cent.
Europe†...	751	19·6	947	15·1
Asia*.....	2,210	57·7	3,870	61·8
Africa.....	303	7·9	517	8·2
N. America.	240	6·3	312	5·0
Latin America†.	303	7·9	592	9·4
Oceania...	21	0·5	29	0·5
World.....	3,828	100	6,267	100

\* Excluding U.S.S.R. † Mexico and the remainder of America south of U.S.A. ‡ Including U.S.S.R.

## THE CONTINENTS

*Europe* (including European Russia) forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe.

Its length from the North Cape, 71° 12' N., to Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece, 36° 23' N. is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Urals is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include the mining regions; in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

*Asia* (including Asiatic Russia) extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin (78° 30' N.) and Cape Bulus (76 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lie in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.

*Africa* is about three times the area of Europe. Its extreme longitudes are 17° W. at Cape Verde and 51° 27' 52" E. at Ras Hafun. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N. and Cape Agulhas in 35° S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

*North America*, including Mexico, is ■ little less than twice the size of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W. to 52½° W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N. lat. to 15° N. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of *Central America*, which have an area of about 200,000 square miles. The area of the *West Indies* is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude.

*South America* is a little more than 1½ times the size of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 81° W., and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 12½° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

*Oceania* extends over an area 1½ times the size of Europe, from Australia (in the West) to the most easterly islands of Polynesia, and from New Zealand (in the south) to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) in the north.

## COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AND THEIR CAPITALS

The appended tables of area and population are based on such information as is immediately available. With regard to areas it will be realized that no complete survey of many countries has yet been either achieved or even undertaken and that consequently accurate area figures are not available. In addition, among the results of the war of 1939-1945 is a readjustment of boundaries which have not yet been definitely settled. For the area and population of separate departments, overseas provinces, etc., of foreign countries see main articles.

The populations given hereunder are derived from various sources; some have as their basis an authenticated census; some are official and some are unofficial estimates. In certain cases where later information becomes available during printing the new figures are given in the overseas sections of the ALMANACK. What has been said about the survey of many of the world's countries applies equally to the question of census.

## AFRICA

ψ Seaport.

COUNTRY	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Afars and Issas Territory..	9,000	110,000	12	ψ Jibouti.....	62,000
Algeria.....	856,000	12,943,000	14	ψ Algiers.....	943,000
Angola.....	488,000	5,293,000	11	ψ St. Paul de Luanda...	346,763
Botswana.....	220,000	611,000	3	Gaborones.....	12,000
Burundi.....	10,700	3,340,000	312	Bujumbura.....	70,000
Cameroun.....	183,000	5,493,000	30	Yaoundé.....	120,000
Cape Verde Islands.....	1,516	202,000	133	ψ Praia.....	6,000
Central African Republic	234,000	1,488,000	6	Bangui.....	238,000
Chad.....	488,000	3,410,000	7	Fort Lamy.....	45,600
Congo.....	130,000	860,000	7	Brazzaville.....	136,000
Congolese Republic.....	906,000	16,354,000	18	Kinshasa.....	1,100,000
Dahomey.....	47,000	2,530,000	54	ψ Porto Novo.....	85,000
Egypt, see U.A.R.					
Equatorial Guinea.....	11,000	281,000	26	Santa Isabel.....	36,250
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	400,000	23,667,000	59	Addis Ababa.....	644,190
Gaboon.....	101,400	470,000	5	ψ Libreville.....	31,000
Gambia.....	4,000	350,000	87	ψ Bathurst.....	27,809
Ghana.....	92,000	8,376,000	91	ψ Accra.....	532,600
Guinea.....	97,000	3,702,000	38	ψ Conakry.....	120,000
Ivory Coast.....	189,000	4,010,000	21	ψ Abidjan.....	400,000
Kenya.....	225,000	10,209,000	45	Nairobi.....	450,000
Lesotho.....	11,700	885,000	76	Maseru.....	10,000
Liberia.....	43,000	1,098,000	26	ψ Monrovia.....	80,000
Libya.....	810,000	1,802,000	■	ψ Tripoli.....	231,955
Madagascar.....	228,000	7,933,000	31	Antananarivo.....	361,870
Malawi.....	45,000	4,021,000	89	Zomba.....	19,666
Mali.....	465,000	4,787,000	10	Bamako.....	150,000
Mauritania.....	419,000	1,100,000	3	Nouakchott.....	15,000
Mauritius, etc.....	805	795,000	988	ψ Port Louis.....	136,200
Morocco.....	180,000	14,580,000	80	ψ Rabat.....	261,450
Mozambique.....	298,000	7,124,000	24	ψ Lourenço Marques...	441,363
Niger.....	484,000	3,643,000	■	Niamey.....	56,000
Nigeria.....	357,000	61,450,000	172	ψ Lagos.....	700,000
Portuguese Guinea.....	14,000	528,000	38	ψ Bissau.....	6,000
Réunion.....	1,000	420,000	420	St. Denis.....	65,614
Rhodesia.....	151,000	4,740,000	31	Salisbury.....	390,000
Rwanda.....	10,000	3,018,000	302	Kigali.....	4,273
St. Helena.....	47	4,722	100	ψ Jamestown.....	1,475
Ascension.....	38	1,527	40	ψ Georgetown.....	..
Tristan da Cunha.....	45	280	6	ψ Edinburgh.....	..
St. Tomé & Príncipe...	372	60,000	161	ψ São Tomé.....	3,187
Senegal.....	78,000	3,800,000	49	ψ Dakar.....	450,000
Seychelles.....	156	50,000	320	ψ Victoria.....	11,000
Sierra Leone.....	28,000	2,475,000	88	ψ Freetown.....	85,000
Somalia.....	246,000	2,660,000	11	ψ Mogadishu.....	200,000
South Africa.....	472,000	18,733,000	40	ψ Pretoria.....	422,590
S.W. Africa.....	318,000	610,000	■	ψ Cape Town.....	807,211
Spanish Presidios:—				Windhoek.....	60,000
Ceuta.....	5	85,000	..	..	..
Melilla.....	72	77,000	..	..	..
Sahara.....	125,000	48,000	..	Villa Cisneros.....	250
Sudan.....	977,000	14,770,000	14	Khartoum.....	124,000
Swaziland.....	6,700	395,000	59	Mbabane.....	14,000
Tanzania.....	363,000	12,508,000	34	ψ Dar-es-Salaam.....	272,743
Togo.....	21,000	1,760,000	84	Lomé.....	100,000
Tunisia.....	45,000	4,560,000	101	ψ Tunis.....	784,787
Uganda.....	94,000	7,934,000	84	Kampala.....	200,000
United Arab Republic..	386,000	32,028,000	83	Cairo.....	4,219,853
Upper Volta.....	100,000	5,155,000	52	Ouagadougou.....	110,000
Zambia.....	291,000	4,100,000	14	Lusaka.....	151,400

## AMERICA

COUNTRY	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
<b>North America</b>					
Canada .....	3,560,000	20,334,000	■	Ottawa .....	494,535
<i>Alberta</i> .....	249,000	1,533,000	■	Edmonton .....	410,105
<i>British Columbia</i> .....	359,000	2,056,000	6	ψ Victoria .....	173,455
<i>Manitoba</i> .....	212,000	961,000	5	Winnipeg .....	508,759
<i>New Brunswick</i> .....	28,000	623,000	■	ψ Fredericton .....	22,460
<i>Newfoundland</i> .....	143,000	493,000	■	ψ St. John's .....	90,838
<i>Nova Scotia</i> .....	20,000	763,000	38	ψ Halifax .....	198,193
<i>Ontario</i> .....	344,000	6,961,000	20	Toronto .....	2,158,496
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> .....	2,000	110,000	55	ψ Charlottetown .....	18,427
<i>Quebec</i> .....	524,000	5,962,000	11	ψ Quebec .....	164,000
<i>Saskatchewan</i> .....	220,000	961,000	■	Regina .....	140,000
<i>Yukon Territory</i> .....	205,000	15,000	..	Whitehorse .....	4,771
<i>Northwest Territories</i> .....	1,253,000	29,000	..	Ottawa .....	494,535
Mexico .....	758,000	48,933,000	65	Mexico City .....	7,425,000
St. Pierre and Miquelon .....	93	5,000	54	ψ St. Pierre .....	3,500
United States* .....	3,554,000	201,593,000	57	Washington, D.C. ....	2,615,000
<b>Central America and the West Indies</b>					
Antigua and Barbuda .....	170	61,000	358	ψ St. John's .....	25,000
Bahamas .....	4,400	170,000	39	ψ Nassau .....	110,000
Barbados .....	166	253,000	1,524	ψ Bridgetown .....	12,282
Bermuda .....	■	51,000	2,429	ψ Hamilton .....	3,000
British Honduras .....	8,900	116,000	13	ψ Belize .....	32,867
Cayman Islands .....	100	9,000	90	ψ George Town .....	2,558
Costa Rica .....	19,300	1,631,000	85	San José .....	185,640
Cuba .....	44,000	8,238,000	187	ψ Havana .....	783,162
Dominica .....	290	69,000	238	ψ Roseau .....	11,924
Dominican Republic .....	19,000	4,029,000	212	Santa Domingo .....	529,396
Grenada .....	133	102,000	767	ψ St. George's .....	8,400
Guadeloupe .....	688	320,000	465	ψ Pointe à Pitre .....	26,200
Guatemala .....	42,000	4,864,000	116	Guatemala .....	572,900
Haiti .....	10,000	4,674,000	467	ψ Port ■ Prince .....	250,000
Honduras .....	43,000	2,535,000	59	ψ Tegucigalpa .....	225,000
Jamaica .....	4,400	1,940,000	441	ψ Kingston .....	542,432
Martinique .....	400	339,000	83	ψ Fort de France .....	60,600
Montserrat .....	39	14,500	372	ψ Plymouth .....	3,500
Netherlands Antilles .....	394	213,000	541	ψ Willemstad .....	45,000
Nicaragua .....	57,000	1,848,000	32	Managua .....	300,000
Panama .....	31,900	1,417,000	44	ψ Panama City .....	389,000
Panama Canal Zone .....	647	50,000	77	ψ Balboa Heights .....	3,665
Puerto Rico .....	3,400	2,739,000	806	ψ San Juan .....	477,000
St. Kitts-Nevis .....	136	56,000	412	ψ Basseterre .....	15,579
St. Lucia .....	238	110,000	462	ψ Castries .....	40,000
St. Vincent .....	150	90,000	600	ψ Kingstown .....	21,432
Salvador .....	7,700	3,151,000	409	ψ San Salvador .....	340,000
Trinidad and Tobago .....	1,980	1,010,000	510	ψ Port of Spain .....	93,954
Turks and Caicos Islds. ....	166	6,000	36	ψ Grand Turk .....	2,339
Virgin Islands:—					
<i>British</i> .....	59	9,000	153	ψ Road Town .....	2,200
<i>U.S.</i> .....	133	59,000	444	ψ Charlotte Amalie .....	11,000
<b>South America</b>					
Argentina .....	1,080,000	23,617,000	22	ψ Buenos Aires .....	7,200,000
Bolivia .....	415,000	3,852,000	9	La Paz .....	482,367
Brazil .....	3,289,000	88,209,000	27	Brasília .....	300,000
Chile .....	290,000	9,351,000	32	Santiago .....	2,100,000
Colombia .....	440,000	19,829,000	45	Bogotá .....	2,000,000
Ecuador .....	226,000	5,695,000	25	Quito .....	630,000
Falkland Islands .....	4,700	2,122	..	ψ Stanley .....	1,074
Guiana, French .....	35,000	40,000	1	ψ Cayenne .....	13,300
<i>Netherlands' (Surinam)</i> .....	54,000	363,000	7	ψ Paramaribo .....	120,000
Guyana .....	83,000	693,000	8	ψ Georgetown .....	176,100
Paraguay .....	157,000	2,350,000	15	ψ Asunción .....	300,000
Peru .....	531,000	12,772,000	24	Lima .....	1,715,971
Uruguay .....	72,000	2,818,000	39	ψ Montevideo .....	1,173,114
Venezuela .....	352,000	9,859,000	28	Caracas .....	2,064,000

\* The 50 States and Federal District of Columbia; for ■ and population of individual States see main article. ψ Seaport.

## ASIA

The expressions "The Near East," "The Middle East" and "The Far East" often appear in the Press of English-speaking countries, but have no definite boundaries. The following limits have been suggested:—*Near East* (Turkey to Persia) 25°–60° E. long., *Middle East* (Baluchistan to Burma) 60°–100° E. long., *Far East* (Siam to Japan) 100°–160° E. long.

Ψ Seaport.

COUNTRY	Area Sq. miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Afghanistan.....	250,000	16,113,000	64	Kabul.....	450,000
Bahrain.....	213	193,000	906	Ψ Manama.....	61,726
Bhutan.....	18,000	770,000	43	Punakha.....	..
Brunei.....	2,226	84,000	38	Ψ Brunei.....	37,000
Burma.....	262,000	26,980,000	103	Ψ Rangoon.....	1,703,002
Cambodia.....	70,000	7,000,000	100	Ψ Phnom Penh.....	600,000
Ceylon.....	25,000	11,964,000	479	Ψ Colombo.....	546,000
China.....	4,300,000	700,000,000	163	Peking.....	4,010,000
Formosa (Taiwan).....	13,800	13,687,000	992	Taipei.....	1,608,213
Macau.....	5	*280,000	..	Ψ Macau.....	157,175
Hong Kong.....	398	3,878,000	..	Ψ Victoria.....	767,000
India.....	1,262,000	511,298,000	405	Delhi.....	2,658,612
Indonesia.....	735,000	118,000,000	160	Ψ Djakarta.....	4,500,000
Iran (Persia).....	628,000	26,810,000	43	Tehran.....	2,317,000
Iraq.....	172,000	8,440,000	49	Baghdad.....	1,106,139
Israel.....	8,000	2,771,000	346	Jerusalem.....	266,300
Japan.....	143,000	101,694,000	711	Tokyo.....	11,353,724
Jordan.....	30,000	2,145,000	72	Amman.....	350,220
Korea:—					
North Korea.....	48,000	12,700,000	265	Pyongyang.....	286,000
South Korea.....	38,000	29,784,000	784	Seoul.....	3,794,959
Kuwait.....	5,800	520,000	90	Ψ Kuwait.....	300,000
Laos.....	90,000	3,000,000	33	Vientiane.....	162,297
Lebanon.....	4,300	2,600,000	605	Ψ Beirut.....	600,000
Malaysia.....	129,000	9,880,000	77	Kuala Lumpur.....	500,000
Johore.....	7,360	1,278,000	174	Johore Bahru.....	..
Kedah.....	3,660	914,000	250	Alor Star.....	..
Kelantan.....	5,780	666,000	115	Kota Bahru.....	..
Malacca.....	640	404,000	631	Malacca.....	..
Negri Sembilan.....	2,590	503,000	194	Seremban.....	..
Pahang.....	13,920	419,000	30	Kuantan.....	..
Penang.....	400	744,000	1,860	George Town.....	234,930
Perak.....	8,030	1,614,000	201	Ipoh.....	125,776
Pertis.....	310	116,000	374	Kangar.....	..
Sabah.....	29,388	578,000	■	Kota Kinabalu.....	21,719
Sarawak.....	48,250	887,000	18	Ψ Kuching.....	50,580
Selangor.....	3,150	1,386,000	440	Kuala Lumpur.....	500,000
Trengganu.....	5,000	371,000	74	Kuala Trengganu.....	..
Maldiv Islands.....	115	104,000	904	Ψ Malé.....	11,760
Mongolia (Outer).....	600,000	1,200,000	2	Ulan Bator.....	195,300
Muscat and Oman.....	82,000	565,000	7	Ψ Muscat.....	6,208
Nepal.....	54,000	10,500,000	194	Katmandu.....	224,867
Pakistan.....	366,000	102,876,000	281	Rawalpindi.....	340,175
Philippine Islds.....	115,000	37,158,000	323	Ψ Manila.....	2,989,300
Qatar.....	4,000	80,000	■	Doha.....	50,000
Saudi Arabia.....	927,000	6,990,000	8	Riyadh.....	300,000
Singapore.....	225	1,988,000	8,836	..	..
Southern Yemen.....	60,000	1,250,000	20	Ψ Aden.....	150,000
Syria.....	71,000	5,570,000	79	Damascus.....	599,000
Thailand (Siam).....	198,000	33,693,000	170	Ψ Bangkok.....	1,577,003
Timor, Eastern.....	7,329	566,000	77	Ψ Dili.....	7,000
Trucial States.....	32,000	180,000	6	..	..
Turkey in Asia.†	285,000	29,920,000	..	Ankara.....	902,000
U.S.S.R. (Asia).....		57,119,000	..	..	..
R.S.F.S.R. (Asia).....	6,640,000	See Europe			
Armenia (Hyastan).....	11,000	2,306,000	210	Erevan.....	687,000
Azerbaijan.....	33,000	4,917,000	149	Ψ Baku.....	1,218,000
Georgia.....	27,000	4,659,000	173	Tbilisi.....	861,000
Turkmenistan.....	188,000	2,029,000	11	Ashkhabad.....	244,000
Uzbekistan.....	158,000	11,266,000	71	Tashkent.....	1,295,000
Tadjikistan.....	54,000	2,736,000	51	Dushanbe.....	341,000
Kazakhstan.....	1,064,000	12,678,000	■	Alma Ata.....	668,000
Kirghizia.....	77,000	2,836,000	37	Frunze.....	412,000
Vietnam:—					
Northern Zone.....	63,000	20,100,000	319	Hanoi.....	800,000
Southern Zone.....	66,000	17,414,000	264	Ψ Saigon.....	2,500,000
Yemen.....	74,000	5,000,000	68	Taiz.....	20,000

\* Population subject to wide fluctuations.

†Incl. European parts: Area, 294,200 sq. miles; population,

37,210,000.

## EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

COUNTRY	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Albania.....	10,700	1,965,000	184	Tirana.....	50,000
Andorra.....	180	17,000	94	Andorra La Vella.....	2,500
Austria.....	32,000	7,338,000	229	Vienna.....	1,636,600
Belgium.....	11,800	9,606,000	814	Brussels.....	1,079,181
Bulgaria.....	43,000	8,335,000	194	Sofia.....	858,876
Cyprus.....	3,500	621,000	177	Nicosia.....	109,000
Czechoslovakia.....	54,000	14,362,000	266	Prague.....	1,030,330
Denmark.....	17,000	4,839,000	285	ψ Copenhagen.....	1,199,010
Finland.....	130,000	4,694,000	36	ψ Helsinki.....	526,896
France.....	213,000	50,091,000	235	Paris.....	2,607,625
Germany:—					
<i>Federal Republic of</i>					
<i>Germany</i> †.....	96,000	60,463,000	630	Bonn.....	137,986
<i>Eastern Germany</i> .....	41,400	16,001,000	386	East Berlin.....	1,200,000
Gibraltar.....	2	25,000	12,500	ψ Gibraltar.....	20,000
Greece.....	51,000	8,778,000	172	Athens.....	1,852,709
Hungary.....	36,000	10,273,000	285	Budapest.....	2,007,000
Iceland.....	40,500	202,000	5	ψ Reykjavik.....	82,538
Irish Republic.....	26,600	2,884,000	109	ψ Dublin.....	568,772
Italy.....	131,000	53,827,000	411	Rome.....	2,477,367
Liechtenstein.....	65	21,000	323	Vaduz.....	4,070
Luxemburg.....	1,000	336,000	336	Luxemburg.....	77,254
Malta and Gozo.....	122	318,000	2,607	ψ Valletta.....	15,401
Monaco.....	½	24,000	..	Monaco.....	2,422
Netherlands.....	13,500	12,810,000	949	The Hague.....	576,160
Norway.....	125,000	3,813,000	30	ψ Amsterdam.....	857,635
Poland.....	121,000	32,426,000	268	ψ Oslo.....	487,600
Portugal §.....	35,700	9,505,000	266	Warsaw.....	1,273,600
Rumania.....	91,600	19,285,000	211	ψ Lisbon.....	820,000
San Marino.....	23	18,000	783	Bucharest.....	1,511,388
Spain.....	197,000	33,111,000	168	San Marino.....	2,000
Sweden.....	173,000	7,894,000	46	Madrid.....	3,000,000
Switzerland.....	16,000	6,115,000	382	ψ Stockholm.....	1,418,267
Turkey in Europe.....	9,200	2,790,000	303	Berne.....	166,800
THE UNITED KINGDOM †	94,000	55,283,000	588	Ankara.....	902,000
<i>England</i> .....	50,332	45,873,870	911	ψ London.....	7,763,820
<i>Wales</i> .....	8,016	2,720,930	339	ψ Cardiff.....	287,460
<i>Scotland</i> .....	30,414	5,188,000	171	Edinburgh.....	466,464
<i>Northern Ireland</i> .....	5,452	1,502,000	275	ψ Belfast.....	390,700
U.S.S.R. (Europe).....		178,424,000	..	Moscow.....	6,567,000
<i>R.S.F.S.R.*</i> .....	1,970,000	127,911,000	65	Kiev.....	1,457,000
<i>Ukraine</i> .....	232,000	46,381,000	200	Minsk.....	805,000
<i>Belorussia</i> .....	80,000	8,820,000	110	Kishinev.....	312,000
<i>Moldavia</i> .....	13,000	3,484,000	268	ψ Tallinn.....	346,000
<i>Estonia</i> .....	17,400	1,304,000	75	ψ Riga.....	691,000
<i>Latvia</i> .....	25,000	2,298,000	92	Vilnius.....	329,000
<i>Lithuania</i> .....	26,000	3,064,000	118	Vatican City.....	1,000
Vatican City State.....	109 acres	1,000	..	Belgrade.....	963,000
Yugoslavia.....	99,000	20,154,000	204		

\* Total population, Europe and Asia. † Estimated, June 30, 1968. ‡ Data include West Berlin.  
 § Data include Madeira (314 sq. miles) and the Azores (922 sq. miles). ψ Seaport.

## THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

- I. THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.—From Gizeh (near Cairo) to a southern limit 60 miles distant. The oldest is that of Zoser, at Saggara, built about 2,700 B.C. The Great Pyramid of Cheops covers more than 12 acres and was originally 481 ft. in height and 756 × 756 ft. at the base.
- II. THE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON.—Adjoining Nebuchadnezzar's palace, 60 miles south of Baghdad. Terraced gardens, ranging from 75 to 300 ft. above ground level, watered from storage tanks on the highest terrace.
- III. THE TOMB OF MAUSOLUS.—At Halicarnassus, in Asia Minor. Built by the widowed Queen Artemisia about 350 B.C. The memorial originated the term mausoleum.
- IV. THE TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHEBUS.—Ionic temple erected about 350 B.C. in honour of the goddess and burned by the Goths in A.D. 262.
- V. THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES.—A bronze statue of Apollo, set up about 280 B.C. According to legend it stood with legs astride the harbour entrance at the seaport of Rhodes.
- VI. THE STATUE OF JUPITER OLYMPUS.—At Olympia in the plain of Elis, constructed of marble inlaid with ivory and gold by the sculptor Phidias, about 430 B.C.
- VII. THE PHAROS OF ALEXANDRIA.—A marble watch tower and lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the harbour of Alexandria.

## OCEANIA

COUNTRY	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Australia .....	2,968,000	12,173,000	4	Canberra .....	117,200
New South Wales.....	309,000	4,430,000	14	Ψ Sydney .....	2,648,800
Queensland .....	667,000	1,752,000	3	Ψ Brisbane.....	813,300
South Australia.....	380,000	1,136,000	3	Adelaide .....	727,916
Tasmania .....	26,000	386,000	15	Ψ Hobart.....	123,500
Victoria .....	88,000	3,357,000	38	Ψ Melbourne.....	2,110,168
Western Australia.....	976,000	931,000	..	Perth .....	606,000
Northern Territory	520,000	64,000	..	Darwin .....	20,413
Norfolk Island.....	15	2,000	133	Ψ Kingston .....	..
British Solomon Is. . .	11,500	149,000	13	Ψ Honiara .....	3,536
Fiji .....	7,100	490,000	69	Ψ Suva .....	54,157
French Polynesia.....	2,500	82,000	33	Ψ Papeete.....	15,220
Gilbert and Ellice Is. .	360	55,000	153	Tarawa .....	8,000
Guam .....	209	83,000	397	Agaña .....	..
Mariana, Caroline and Marshall Islands† .. .	687	96,000	140	Saipan .....	..
Nauru .....	■	6,000	750	Ψ Nauru .....	..
New Caledonia .....	7,200	92,000	13	Ψ Noumea .....	12,000
New Hebrides .....	5,700	78,000	14	Ψ Vila .....	3,300
New Zealand .....	104,000	2,781,000	27	Ψ Wellington .....	291,600
Cook Islands .....	200	20,000	..	Avarua .....	..
Niue .....		5,227	..	Alofi .....	956
Ross Dependency.....	160,000	262	..	..	..
Papua and New Guinea.	178,000	2,317,000	13	Ψ Port Moresby.....	9,865
Samoa:—					
Eastern.....	76	31,000	408	Ψ Pago Pago.....	1,251
Western.....	1,097	134,000	■	Ψ Apia .....	25,000
Tonga, etc.....	270	79,000	292	Ψ Nukualofa.....	9,202

† Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Ψ Seaport

## OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS]

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off the Philippines, 36,198 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

Oceans			Seas		
Name	Area of Basin (sq. miles)	Greatest Depth (feet)	Name	Area of Basin (sq. miles)	Greatest Depth (feet)
Pacific.....	63,986,000	Mariana Trench 36,198	Malay.....	3,137,000	Kel Trench, 21,342
Atlantic.....	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 27,498	Central American...	1,770,170	Cayman, 23,000
Indian.....	28,350,000	Diamantina, 26,400	Mediterranean...	1,145,000	Matapan, 14,435
Arctic.....	5,541,600	.....	Behring.....	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
			Okhotsk.....	582,000	Kurile Trough, 11,154
			East China.....	480,000	about 10,500
			Hudson Bay....	472,000	about 1,500
			Japan.....	405,000	about 10,200
			Andaman.....	305,000	about 11,000
			North Sea.....	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
			Red Sea.....	178,000	20° N., 7,254
			Baltic.....	158,000	about 1,300

## THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS

	Feet		Feet
Empire State, N.Y., U.S.A.....	1,472	Metropolitan Life Building, Madison Avenue, N.Y., U.S.A.....	700
Chrysler Building N.Y., U.S.A.....	1,046	500 Fifth Avenue, N.Y., U.S.A.....	697
Eiffel Tower, Paris (originally) .....	985	Chanin, Lexington Avenue and 42nd Street, N.Y., U.S.A.....	680
60 Wall Tower, N.Y., U.S.A.....	950		
Bank of Manhattan, N.Y., U.S.A.....	927		
Rockefeller Centre, N.Y., U.S.A.....	850	Post Office Tower, England .....	580
Woolworth's, N.Y., U.S.A.....	792	Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt .....	450
City Bank Farmers' Trust, ■ Exchange Place, N.Y., U.S.A.....	741	Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England.....	404
		St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England.....	395

## THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD

	Population*		Population*
Ψ = Seaport.		Ψ = Seaport.	
Ψ New York, U.S.A. (1966).....	11,410,000	Ψ ATHENS, Greece (1962).....	1,852,709
TOKYO, Japan (1969).....	11,353,724	Ψ Canton, China (1957).....	1,840,000
Ψ LONDON, England (1968).....	7,763,820	Ψ Hamburg, Germany (1968).....	1,822,837
MEXICO CITY, Mexico (1969).....	7,425,000	Ψ Alexandria, U.A.R. (1966).....	1,801,056
Ψ BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1964).....	7,200,000	Ψ Istanbul, Turkey (1965).....	1,750,000
Ψ Shanghai, China (1957).....	6,900,000	Ψ Houston, U.S.A. (1966).....	1,740,000
Ψ Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1966).....	6,789,000	Ψ Madras, India (1965).....	1,729,141
Ψ Chicago, U.S.A. (1966).....	6,732,000	LIMA, Peru (1962).....	1,715,971
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (1968).....	6,567,000	Ψ RANGOON, Burma (1968).....	1,703,000
São Paulo, Brazil (1968).....	5,000,000	Milan, Italy (1964).....	1,661,970
Ψ Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1966).....	4,690,000	Ψ Barcelona, Spain (1966).....	1,655,603
Ψ DJAKARTA, Indonesia (1967).....	4,500,000	VIENNA, Austria (1964).....	1,636,600
CAIRO, U.A.R. (1967).....	4,219,853	Minneapolis, U.S.A. (1966).....	1,629,000
Ψ Bombay, India (1962).....	4,152,056	Taipei, Formosa (1968).....	1,608,213
Ψ Detroit, U.S.A. (1966).....	4,060,000	Ψ BANGKOK, Thailand (1966).....	1,577,003
PEKING, China (1957).....	4,010,000	Harbin, China (1957).....	1,552,000
Ψ Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (1968).....	4,000,000	BUCHAREST, Rumania (1966).....	1,511,388
SEOUL, Korea (1968).....	3,794,959	Ψ Lushun-Dairen, China (1957).....	1,508,000
Ψ Leningrad, U.S.S.R. (1968).....	3,755,000	Kiev, U.S.S.R. (1968).....	1,457,000
Ψ Calcutta, India (1962).....	3,439,887	Ψ Pusan, Korea (1966).....	1,425,703
Tientsin, China (1957).....	3,220,000	Ψ STOCKHOLM, Sweden (1968).....	1,418,267
Berlin, Germany (1968).....	3,212,903	Kyoto, Japan (1969).....	1,409,000
Ψ Boston, U.S.A. (1966).....	3,201,000	Nanking, China (1957).....	1,409,000
Ψ Osaka, Japan (1969).....	3,067,700	Cincinnati, U.S.A. (1966).....	1,353,000
MADRID, Spain (1968).....	3,000,000	Dallas, U.S.A. (1966).....	1,352,000
Ψ MANILA, Philippines (1969).....	2,989,300	Ψ Milwaukee, U.S.A. (1966).....	1,331,000
Ψ San Francisco, U.S.A. (1966).....	2,958,000	Ψ Buffalo, U.S.A. (1966).....	1,323,000
DELHI, India (1967).....	2,658,612	Sian, China (1957).....	1,310,000
Ψ Sydney, Australia (1968).....	2,648,800	Lahore, Pakistan (1962).....	1,296,477
WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S.A. (1966).....	2,615,000	Tashkent, U.S.S.R. (1968).....	1,295,000
PARIS, France (1968).....	2,607,625	Munich, Germany (1968).....	1,279,405
Ψ SAIGON, Vietnam (1968).....	2,500,000	WARSAW, Poland (1968).....	1,273,600
ROME, Italy (1966).....	2,477,367	Atlanta, U.S.A. (1966).....	1,258,000
Shenyang, China (1957).....	2,411,000	Ψ Kobe, Japan (1969).....	1,253,000
Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1966).....	2,376,000	Hyderabad, India (1963).....	1,251,119
TEHRAN, Iran (1964).....	2,317,000	Ψ Baku, U.S.S.R. (1968).....	1,218,000
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1966).....	2,284,000	Ψ Seattle, U.S.A. (1966).....	1,214,000
Ψ Montreal, Canada (1964).....	2,260,000	Ψ Naples, Italy (1964).....	1,212,790
Ψ Toronto, Canada (1966).....	2,158,496	Kansas City, U.S.A. (1966).....	1,209,000
Wuhan, China (1957).....	2,146,000	Ψ COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1969).....	1,199,010
Chungking, China (1957).....	2,121,000	Ψ Casablanca, Morocco (1964).....	1,177,000
Ψ Melbourne, Australia (1966).....	2,110,168	Ψ MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (1963).....	1,173,114
SANTIAGO, Chile (1964).....	2,100,000	Ψ San Diego, U.S.A. (1966).....	1,168,000
CARACAS, Venezuela (1967).....	2,064,000	Kharkov, U.S.S.R. (1968).....	1,148,000
Ψ Yokohama, Japan (1969).....	2,013,222	Gorky, U.S.S.R. (1968).....	1,140,000
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1969).....	2,007,000	Ψ Tsingtao, China (1957).....	1,121,000
Ψ Cleveland, U.S.A. (1966).....	2,004,000	Turin, Italy (1964).....	1,115,466
BOGOTÁ, Colombia (1968).....	2,000,000	Johannesburg, S. Africa (1961).....	1,110,905
Ψ Nagoya, Japan (1969).....	1,999,939	Chengtu, China (1957).....	1,107,000
Ψ SINGAPORE (1968).....	1,987,900	BAGHDAD, Iraq (1968).....	1,106,139
Ψ Baltimore, U.S.A. (1966).....	1,980,000	Kita-Kyushu, Japan (1969).....	1,104,236
Ψ Karachi, Pakistan (1961).....	1,916,000	KINSHASA, Congolese Republic.....	1,100,000
Ψ Newark, U.S.A. (1966).....	1,862,000	Denver, U.S.A. (1966).....	1,083,000

\* See paragraph 2, p. 199. U.S.A.—Populations of the largest cities are those of the standard metropolitan statistical areas, July, 1966.

## THE CINQUE PORTS

As their name implies the Cinque Ports were originally 5 in number, Hastings, New Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich. They were in existence before the Norman Conquest and were the Anglo-Saxon successors to the Roman system of coast defence organized from the Wash to Spithhead to resist Saxon onslaughts. William the Conqueror reconstituted them and granted peculiar jurisdiction, most of which was abolished in 1855. Only jurisdiction in Admiralty still survives.

At some time after the Conquest the "ancient towns" of Winchelsea and Rye were added with equal privileges. The other members of the Confederation, known as Limbs, are:—Lydd, Faversham, Folkestone, Deal, Tenterden, Margate and Ramsgate.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports have the ancient privilege of attending the Coronation Ceremony

and are allotted special places in Westminster Abbey.

Lord Warden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Menzies, K.T., C.H., Q.C.

Judge, Court of Admiralty, Sir Henry Barnard.  
Registrar, James A. Johnson, New Bridge House, Dover.

## Lord Wardens since 1891

Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.....	1891
Marquess of Salisbury.....	1895
Marquess Curzon.....	1904
The Prince of Wales.....	1905
Earl Brassey.....	1908
Earl Beauchamp.....	1913
Marquess of Reading.....	1934
Marquess of Willingdon.....	1936
Sir Winston Churchill.....	1941
Sir Robert Menzies.....	1965

## THE WORLD'S LAKES

Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq. Miles)	Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq. Miles)
Caspian Sea	Asia	680	170,000	Amadjuak	Baffin Land	75	4,000
Superior	North America	383	31,820	Omega	U.S.S.R.	145	3,800
Victoria Nyanza	Africa	■	26,200	Eyre	Australia	■	3,700
Aral	U.S.S.R.	205	24,400	Rudolf	Africa	185	3,500
Huron	North America	247	23,010	Titicaca	South America	120	3,200
Michigan	North America	321	22,400	Athabasca	Canada	100	3,058
Malawi	Africa	350	14,200	Nicaragua	Central America	195	3,000
Tanganyika	Africa	420	12,700	Gairdner	Australia	■	3,000
Great Bear	Canada	175	11,660	Van	Asia Minor	80	2,500
Balkal	U.S.S.R.	330	11,580	Reindeer	Canada	160	2,444
Great Slave	Canada	325	11,170	Torrens	Australia	130	2,400
Eric	North America	241	9,940	Koko-Nor	Tibet	68	2,300
Winnipeg	Canada	260	9,398	Issyk-Kul	U.S.S.R.	115	2,250
Maracaibo	South America	■	8,296	Vänern	Sweden	93	2,150
Ontario	North America	193	7,540	Winnipegosis	Canada	■	2,086
Balkhash	U.S.S.R.	323	7,050	Bangweolo	Africa	150	2,000
Ladoga	U.S.S.R.	125	7,000	Nipigon	Canada	70	1,870
Chad	Africa	■	6,000	Manitoba	Canada	191	1,817
Nettiling	Baffin Land	120	5,000				

## VOLCANOES OF THE WORLD

Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet	Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	19,612	Nyamuragira	Congo	10,150
Kluchevskaya	U.S.S.R.	16,130	Villarica	Chile	9,325
Mount Wrangel	U.S.A.	14,000	Ruapehu	New Zealand	9,175
Mauna Loa	Hawaii	13,675	Paricutin	Mexico	9,000
Cameroons	W. Cameroon	13,350	Asama	Japan	8,200
Erebus	Antarctic Continent	12,200	Ngauruhoe	New Zealand	7,515
Nyiragongo	Congo	11,560	Hecla	Iceland	5,100
Etna	Sicily	11,121	Kilauea	Hawaii	4,090
Ilimna	Aleutian Islands, U.S.A.	11,000	Vesuvius	Italy	3,700
Chillan	Chile	10,500	Stromboli	Lipari Islands, Italy	3,000

## QUIESCENT

Liullailaco	Chile	20,244	Tristan da Cunha	South Atlantic	6,000
Demavend	Persia	18,600	Pelée	Martinique, W. Indies	4,430
Pico de Teyde	Teneriffe	12,180	Tarawera	New Zealand	3,646
Semerou	Indonesia	12,050	Soufrière	St. Vincent Is., W.I.	3,000
Haleakala	Hawaii	10,032	Krakatoa	Sunda Strait	2,600
Guntur	Indonesia	7,300	Two-Shma	Japan	2,480
Tongariro	New Zealand	6,458			

## BELIEVED EXTINCT

Aconcagua	Chile and Argentina	22,834	Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Chimborazo	Ecuador	20,500	Orizaba	Mexico	17,400
Kilimanjaro	Tanganyika	19,340	Karisimbi	Congo	15,200
Antisana	Ecuador	18,850	Mikeno	Congo	14,780
Elbruz	Caucasus	18,526	Fujiyama	Japan	12,395

## THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.

Name	Range	Height in Feet	Name	Range	Height in Feet
EVEREST	Himalayas	29,028	Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
K 2	Karakoram	28,250	North Peak	Alaska	19,370
Kinchinjanga	Himalayas	28,146	Kilimanjaro	Tanganyika	19,340
Nanga Parbat	"	26,629	Antisana	Andes	18,850
Nanda Devi	"	25,645	Demavend	Elbruz	18,600
Kamet	"	25,447	Elbruz	Caucasus	18,526
Minya Konka	China	24,900	Tolima	Andes	18,320
Pik Communizmu	Pamirs	24,590	Mount St.	Alaska	18,008
Pik Pobedy	Tian Shan	24,410	Popocatepetl	S. Madre	17,540
Aconcagua	Andes	22,834	Orizaba	S. Madre	17,400
Huascarán	"	22,211	Foraker	Alaska	17,395
Nandakhat	Himalayas	21,600	Ararat	Armenia	17,160
Sorata (Illampu)	Andes	21,500	Mount Lucania	Yukon	17,150
Sahama	"	21,480	King's Peak	"	17,130
Ilimani	"	21,221	Sangay	Andes	17,124
Huandoy	"	20,855	Kohtan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Chimborazo	"	20,500	Kenya	Kenya	17,058
McKinley	Alaska	20,320	Buwenzori	Uganda	16,800
Liullailaco	Andes	20,244	Carstenz	New Guinea	16,500
Mount Logan	Yukon	19,850	Kluchevskaya	Miakovski	16,130
			Mont Blanc	Alps	15,782

## THE LONGEST RIVERS

River	Outflow	Length in Miles
Nile	Mediterranean	4,160
Amazon	Atlantic	4,050
Missouri-Mississippi		
Red Rock	Gulf of Mexico	3,710
Yangtze	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	2,800
Mekong	China Sea	2,800
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,600
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	"	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
Colorado	Gulf of California	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio Grande del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Salween	Gulf of Martaban	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Indian Ocean	1,633
Murray	Indian Ocean	1,609
Severn	Bristol Channel	220
Thames	North Sea	210

## THE LONGEST BRIDGES

(With length, in feet, of *waterway*.)

Oosterschelde Road Bridge, Netherlands	16,476
Lower Zambesi, Africa	11,322
Storstromsbroen, Denmark	10,499
Tay Railway Bridge, Scotland	10,289
Upper Sone, India	9,839
Godavari, India	8,881
Forth Railway Bridge, Scotland	8,291
Tay Road Bridge, Scotland	(overall) 7,265
Río Salado, Argentina	6,703
Golden Gate, San Francisco, U.S.A.	6,260
Forth Road Bridge	6,156
Río Dulce, Argentina	5,866
Hardinge, India	5,384
Victoria Jubilee, Montreal	5,225
Verrazano-Narrows, U.S.A.	5,280
Severn, England and Wales†	(overall) 5,240
Moerdijk, Netherlands	4,698
Harbour, Sydney, N.S.W.	4,124
Jacques Cartier, Montreal	3,888
Queensborough, U.S.A.	3,720

† Including Wye Bridge and viaduct.

## PRINCIPAL HEIGHTS ABOVE SEA

LEVEL	Feet
Europe: Alps—Mont Blanc*	15,782
England: Scawell Pike	3,210
Wales: Snowdon	3,560
Scotland: Ben Nevis	4,406
Ireland: Carrantuohill	3,414
Asia: Everest	29,028
Africa: Kilimanjaro	19,340
North America: McKinley	20,320
South America: Aconcagua	22,976
Australia: Kosciusko	7,328
New Zealand: Cook	12,349
Oceania: Charles Louis	18,000

\* The Caucasus being taken physically, if not politically, as in Asia.

## THE LARGEST ISLANDS

Name of Island	Ocean	Area in Sq. miles	Name of Island	Ocean	Area in Sq. miles
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300	Newfoundland (Canadian)	Atlantic	42,750
New Guinea (Australian-Indonesian)	Pacific	347,450	Luzon (Philippines)	Pacific	41,000
Borneo (various)	"	307,000	Ellesmere (Canadian)	Arctic	41,000
Baffin Land (Canadian)	Arctic	231,000	Iceland (independent)	Atlantic	40,000
Madagascar	Indian	228,000	Mindanao (Philippines)	Pacific	37,000
Sumatra (Indonesian)	Indian	163,000	Ireland	Atlantic	32,600
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,745	Hokkaido (Japanese)	Pacific	30,000
Honshū (Japanese)	Pacific	87,500	Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Célébes (Indonesian)	Indian	73,000	Sakhalin (Russian)	Pacific	29,100
Prince Albert (Canadian)	Arctic	60,000	Hispaniola (Haiti; Dominican Repub.)	Atlantic	29,000
South Island, N.Z.	Pacific	58,500	Tasmania (Australian)	Pacific	26,215
Java (Indonesian)	Indian	48,400	Ceylon	Indian	25,400
North Island, N.Z.	Pacific	44,500	Banks (Canadian)	Arctic	25,000
Cuba (independent)	Atlantic	44,000	North Devon (Canadian)	"	24,000
			Melville Land (Canadian)	"	20,000

## GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD

Canal	Opened year	Length, miles	Depth, feet	Width, \$ feet
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	■
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26-25	72
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72
Gota (Sweden)*	1832	125	■	47
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150
Manchester (England)	1894	35-5	28-30	120
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50-5	45	300
Princess Juliana (Netherlands)	1935	20	16	52
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1-6	■	100
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1-11	20-25	142
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	34	197
Welland (Canada)‡	1887	26-75	25	200

\* Reconstructed 1916. † Reconstructed 1914.

‡ Reconstructed 1929-30.

§ At the bottom.

## WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD

Fall	In order of height		In order of volume	
	Locality	Height in Feet	Fall	Locality
Angel Falls	Venezuela	3,212	Khon Cataracts (1)	Indo-China
Ribbon Fall	Yosemite, U.S.A.	1,613	Guayra (2)	Brazil
Upper Yosemite	Yosemite, U.S.A.	(a) 1,430	Victoria (3)	Rhodesia—Zambia
Gavarnie	Pyrenees	1,385	Niagara (4)	Canada—U.S.A.
Wollomombie	New South Wales	(b) 1,100		
Staubach	Switzerland	980		
Vettisfoss	Norway	856		
King Edward VIII	Guyana	840		
Gersoppa	Mysore, India	(c) 830		
Sutherland	New Zealand	(d) 815		
Kaieitur (Köituoök)	Guyana	741		
Kalambo	Tanganyika	(e) 704		
Maletsunyane	Lesotho	630		
Bridalveil	Yosemite, U.S.A.	620		
Nevada	Yosemite, U.S.A.	594		
Skjeggdalsfoss	Norway	525		
Eas-Coul-Aulin	Scotland	(f) 511		

On the basis of annual flow the Guayra Falls in Brazil are the most spectacular, with a flow of 470,000 cubic feet per second (annual average).

NOTES.—(a) Out of a total fall of 2,565 ft.;

(b) 1,700 ft.; (c) 960 ft.; (d) 1,904 ft.;

(e) 3,000 ft.; (f) 658 ft.

(1) Height, 50-70 ft.; (2) 90-130 ft.;

(3) 236-354 ft.; (4) 158-175 ft.

## LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS

E.R. = Eastern Region; L.M.R. = London Midland Region; N.E.R. = North Eastern Region; S.R. = Southern Region; W.R. = Western Region

United Kingdom		Miles	Yards	Miles		Yards
Severn	W.R.	4	628	Merstham New (Quarry)	S.R.	■ 353
Totley	L.M.R.	3	950	Wapping	L.M.R.	■ 351
Standedge	N.E.R.	3	66	Mersey	Mersey	■ 350
Woodhead	L.M.R.	■	66	Greenock	Scottish Region	■ 351
Sodbury	W.R.	2	924	Bradway	E.R.	■ 267
Disley	L.M.R.	■	346	Sough	L.M.R.	■ 255
Bramhope	N.E.R.	2	241	Watford, New	L.M.R.	■ 230
Festiniog	L.M.R.	■	338	Caerphilly	W.R.	■ 173
Cowburn	L.M.R.	■	182	Llangyfelach	W.R.	■ 192
Sevenoaks	S.R.	■	1693	Abbot's Cliff	Southern R.	■ 182
Rhondda	W.R.	■	1683	Corby	L.M.R.	■ 166
Morley	N.E.R.	■	1609	Halton	L.M.R.	■ 176
Box	W.R.	■	1452	Wenvoe	W.R.	■ 107
Catesby	L.M.R.	■	1240	Sapperton	W.R.	■ 100
Dove Holes	L.M.R.	■	1224	Sharnbrook	L.M.R.	■ 100
Littleborough (Summit)	L.M.R.	■	1125			
Vict. Waterloo (Liverpool)	L.M.R.	■	946			
Ponsbourne	E.R.	■	924			
Polhill	S.R.	■	851			
Queensbury	N.E.R.	■	741			
Merthyr	W.R.	■	737			
Kilsby	L.M.R.	■	666			
Bleamoor	L.M.R.	■	869			
Shepherd's Well	S.R.	■	609			
Gildersome	N.E.R.	■	571			
Strood	S.R.	■	569			
Clayton	S.R.	■	499			
Oxted	S.R.	■	501			
Sydenham	S.R.	■	381			
Drewton	N.E.R.	■	354			

(The London Underground Northern Line between Morden and East Finchley by the City Branch serves 25 stations and uses tunnels totalling 27½ miles in length).

## The World

Simplon	Switzerland—Italy	■	560
Apennine	Italy	■	880
St. Gothard	Switzerland	■	550
Lötschberg	Switzerland	9	130
Mont Cenis	Italy	■	870
Cascade	United States	7	1410
Arberg	Austria	■	650
Moffat	United States	6	■
Shimizu	Japan	6	70

## DISTANCE OF THE HORIZON

The limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea, or of level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is nearly 3 miles. At a height of 20 feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles, and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself, the result being the distance of the horizon in miles, but is slightly in excess of that in the table below, which is computed by a more precise formula. The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Refraction taken into account both in the approximate rule and in the Table.

At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range	At a height of	the
5 ft.	2.9 miles	500 ft.	29.5 miles	4,000 ft.	83.3 miles
20,,	5.9 "	1,000 "	41.6 "	5,000,,	93.1 "
50,,	9.3 "	2,000 "	58.9 "	20,000,,	186.2 "
100,,	13.2 "	3,000 "	72.1 "		

## RULERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	Ruler	Born	Acceded
Afghanistan	Mohamed Zahir Shah, <i>King</i>	Oct. 15, 1914	Nov. 8, 1933
Algeria	Col. Houari Boumedienne, <i>President, Council of Revolution</i>	..	.. 1965
Argentine Republic	Lt.-Gen. Juan Carlos Onganía, <i>President</i>	..	June 29, 1966
Austria	Franz Jonas, <i>President</i>	1899	May 1965
Bahrain	Isa bin Sulman, <i>Shaikh</i>	1932	Dec. 16, 1961
Belgium	Baudouin, <i>King</i>	Sept. 7, 1930	July 17, 1951
Bhutan	Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, <i>King</i>	1929	March 1952
Bolivia	Dr. Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, <i>President</i>	..	April 27, 1969
Brazil	Marshal Arthur da Costa e Silva, <i>President</i>	..	Mar. 15, 1967
Bulgaria	Georgi Traikov, <i>President</i>	..	April 23, 1964
Burma	Gen. Ne Win, <i>Chairman, Revolutionary Govt.</i>	..	Mar. 2, 1962
Burundi	Col. Micombero Michel, <i>President</i>	..	Nov. 28, 1966
Cambodia	Kossamak Nearirat, <i>Queen Dowager</i>	..	June 20, 1960
Cameroon	Ahmadou Ahidjo, <i>President</i>	..	May 5, 1960
Cent. African Rep.	Col. Bedel Bokassa, <i>President</i>	..	Jan. 1, 1966
Chad	Francois Tombalbaye, <i>President</i>	..	Aug. 11, 1960
Chile	Eduardo Frei, <i>President</i>	1911	Nov. 4, 1964
China	<i>Chairman (vacant)</i>	..	..
Colombia	Carlos Lleras Restrepo, <i>President</i>	..	Aug. 7, 1966
Congo*	Maj. Marien Nguabi, <i>President, Revolutionary Council</i>	..	Jan. 1, 1969
Congolese Republic	Maj.-Gen. Joseph Mobutu, <i>President</i>	..	Nov. 25, 1965
Costa Rica	José Joaquín Trejos Fernández, <i>President</i>	..	May 8, 1966
Cuba	Dr. Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, <i>President</i>	..	July 17, 1959
Czechoslovakia	Ludwig Svoboda, <i>President</i>	Nov. 25, 1895	Mar. 30, 1968
Dahomey	Dr. Emile Derlin Zinsou, <i>President</i>	..	July 17, 1968
Denmark	Frederik IX, <i>King</i>	Mar. 11, 1899	April 20, 1947
Dominican Republic	Joaquín Balaguer, <i>President</i>	Sept. 1, 1907	July 1, 1966
Ecuador	Dr. José María Velasco Ibarra, <i>President</i>	1893	Sept. 1, 1968
Equatorial Guinea	Franco Macías Nguema, <i>President</i>	1925	Oct. 12, 1968
Ethiopia	Hailé Selassie, <i>Emperor</i>	July 23, 1892	April 2, 1930
Finland	Dr. U. K. Kekkonen, <i>President</i>	1900	Feb. 15, 1956
Formosa	Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek, <i>President</i>	1887	1948
France	Georges Jean Raymond Pompidou, <i>President</i>	July 5, 1911	June 20, 1969
Gabon	Albert-Bernard Bongo, <i>President</i>	..	Dec. 1967
Germany (Fed. Rcp.)	Dr. Gustav Heinemann, <i>Federal President</i>	July 23, 1899	July 1, 1969
Germany (Eastern)	W. Ulbricht, <i>Chairman, Council of State</i>	..	Sept. 12, 1960
Greece	Constantine XIII, <i>King of the Hellenes</i>	June 2, 1940	Mar. 6, 1964
Guatemala	Dr. Julio César Mendez Montenegro, <i>President</i>	..	Jan. 1, 1966
Guinea	Ahmed Sékou Touré, <i>President</i>	..	July 1961
Haiti	Dr. François Duvalier, <i>President</i>	..	Oct. 22, 1957
Honduras	Brig. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano, <i>President</i>	..	June 6, 1965
Hungary	Pál Losonczi, <i>President</i>	..	April 1967
Iceland	Dr. Kristján Eldjárn, <i>President</i>	1917	Aug. 1, 1968
Indonesia	Gen. Soeharto, <i>President</i>	June 9, 1921	Mar. 28, 1968
Iran	Shahpoor Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, <i>Shah</i>	Oct. 26, 1919	Sept. 16, 1941
Iraq	Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, <i>President</i>	..	July 17, 1968
Irish Republic	Eamon de Valera, <i>President</i>	Oct. 14, 1882	June 25, 1959
Israel	Zalman Shazar, <i>President</i>	1880	May 22, 1963
Italy	Giuseppe Saragat, <i>President</i>	1898	Dec. 28, 1964
Ivory Coast	Felix Houphouët-Boigny, <i>President</i>	..	Nov. 27, 1960
Japan	Hirohito, <i>Emperor</i>	April 29, 1901	Dec. 25, 1925
Jordan	Hussein, <i>King</i>	Nov. 14, 1935	Aug. 11, 1952
Korea, South	Gen. Park Chung Hee, <i>President</i>	..	Mar. 22, 1962
Kuwait	Sabah Salem Sabah, <i>Amir</i>	1915	Nov. 24, 1965
Laos	Savang Vatthana, <i>King</i>	1908	Nov. 4, 1959
Lebanon	Charles Helou, <i>President</i>	1913	Sept. 25, 1964
Liberia	William V. S. Tubman, <i>President</i>	..	Jan. 1, 1944
Libya	Idris I, <i>King</i>	1890	Dec. 24, 1951
Liechtenstein	Franz Joseph II, <i>Prince</i>	Aug. 16, 1906	Aug. 25, 1938
Luxemburg	Jean, <i>Grand Duke</i>	Jan. 5, 1921	Nov. 1964
Madagascar	Philibert Tsiranana, <i>President</i>	..	June 26, 1960
Maldives	Amir Ibrahim Nasir, <i>President</i>	..	..
Mali	Lt. Moussa Traore, <i>Chairman, Nat. Lib. Cttee.</i>	1937	Nov. 20, 1968
Mauritania	Moktar Ould Dadda, <i>President</i>	..	Nov. 28, 1958
Mexico	Gustavo Díaz Ordaz, <i>President</i>	1911	Dec. 1, 1964
Monaco	Rainier, <i>Prince</i>	May 31, 1923	May 9, 1949
Morocco	Hassan II, <i>King</i>	July 9, 1929	Feb. 26, 1961
Muscat and Oman	Said bin Taimur, <i>Sultan</i>	Aug. 13, 1910	Feb. 10, 1932
Nauru	Hammer DeRoburt, <i>President</i>	1922	May 19, 1968
Nepal	Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah, <i>King</i>	1920	Mar. 13, 1955
Netherlands	Juliana, <i>Queen</i>	April 30, 1909	Sept. 4, 1948

\*Formerly French Congo.

## RULERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued

Country	Ruler	Born	Acceded
Nicaragua	Anastasio Somoza Debayle, <i>President</i>	..	May 1, 1967
Niger	Hamani Diori, <i>President</i>	..	Nov. 9, 1960
Norway	Olav V., <i>King</i>	July 2, 1903	Sept. 21, 1957
Panama	Col. José M. Pinilla, <i>President, Govt Junta</i>	..	Oct. 11, 1968
Paraguay	Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, <i>President</i>	..	Aug. 15, 1954
Peru	Maj.-Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado, <i>President</i>	..	Oct. 3, 1968
Philippine Islands	Ferdinand Marcos, <i>President</i> ..... [of Ministers	1917	Dec. 30, 1965
Poland	Marshal Marian Spychalski, <i>Chairman of Council</i>	1905	April 10, 1968
Portugal	Americo D. Rodrigues Tomás, <i>President</i>	..	Aug. 9, 1958
Qatar	Ahmad al Thani, <i>Shaikh</i>	..	Oct. 24, 1960
Rumania	Nicolai Ceausescu, <i>President</i>	1918	Dec. 9, 1967
Rwanda	Grégoire Kayibanda, <i>President</i>	1925	July 1, 1962
Salvador	Fidel Sanchez Hernandez, <i>President</i>	..	July 1, 1967
Saudi Arabia	Faisal bin Abdul Aziz, <i>King</i>	1904	Nov. 2, 1964
Senegal	Leopold Senghor, <i>President</i>	..	Sept. 5, 1960
Somalia	Abdirashid Ali Shermarke, <i>President</i>	..	June 10, 1967
South Africa	Johannes Jacobus Fouché, <i>President</i>	1898	April 10, 1968
South Yemen	(vacant) ( <i>Presidential Council</i> )	..	June 22, 1969
Spain	General Francisco Franco Bahamonde, <i>Regent</i>	Dec. 4, 1892	Aug. 9, 1939
Sudan	(vacant) ( <i>Revolutionary Council</i> )	..	May 25, 1969
Sweden	Gustaf VI Adolf, <i>King</i>	Nov. 1, 1882	Oct. 29, 1950
Switzerland	Ludwig von Moos, <i>President</i>	..	Jan. 1, 1969
Syria	Dr. Nureddin Atassi, <i>Head of State</i>	..	Feb. 25, 1966
1hailand	Bhumibol Adulyadej, <i>King</i>	Dec. 5, 1927	June 9, 1946
Togo	General Etienne Eyadéma, <i>President</i>	1937	April 14, 1967
Tunisia	Habib Bourguiba, <i>President</i>	..	July 25, 1957
Turkey	Gen. Cevdet Sunay, <i>President</i>	1900	Mar. 28, 1966
United Arab Rep.	Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, <i>President</i>	Jan. 15, 1918	Feb. 21, 1958
United States	Richard M. Nixon, <i>President</i>	Jan. 9, 1913	Jan. 20, 1969
Upper Volta	Lt. Col. Sangoulé Lamizana, <i>Head of State</i>	..	Jan. 3, 1966
Uruguay	Jorge Pacheco Areco, <i>President</i>	1920	Dec. 6, 1967
U.S.S.R.	Nikolai V. Podgorny, <i>President</i>	1903	Dec. 9, 1965
Vatican City State	Paul VI, <i>Pope</i>	Sept. 26, 1897	June 21, 1963
Venezuela	Dr. Rafael Caldera Rodriguez, <i>President</i>	1916	Mar. 11, 1969
Vietnam, North	Ho Chi Minh, <i>President</i>	..	1945
Vietnam, South	Nguyen van Thieu, <i>President</i>	..	June 19, 1965
Yugoslavia	Josip Broz Tito, <i>President</i>	May 25, 1892	Jan. 13, 1953

## PRESIDENTS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

## Acceded

Committee of Public Defence	4 Sept. 1870
Louis Adolphe Thiers	31 Aug. 1871
Marshal MacMahon	24 May, 1873
Jules Grévy	30 Jan. 1879
Sadi Carnot (assass.: 14 June, 1894)	3 Dec. 1837
Jean Casimir Périer	27 June, 1894
François Félix Faure	17 Jan. 1895
Emile Loubet	18 Feb. 1899
Armand Fallières	18 Jan. 1906
Raymond Poincaré	17 Jan. 1913
Paul Deschanel	18 Feb. 1920
Alexandre Millerand	20 Sept. 1921
Gaston Doumergue	13 June, 1924
Paul Doumer (assass.: 7 May, 1932)	13 June, 1931
Albert Lebrun (deposed 1940)	10 May, 1932
Maréchal Pétain, "Vichy" nominee	17 July, 1940

[After the liberation of Paris, General Charles de Gaulle entered the capital and formed a provisional government on Sept. 10, 1944. This was regarded as a continuation of the *Third Republic*.]

## Acceded

Charles de Gaulle, born 1890..... Sept. 10, 1944  
Félix Gouin..... Jan. 23, 1946  
Georges Bidault, born 1899..... June 2, 1946

[A new Constitution (*Fourth Republic*), adopted on Oct. 13, 1946, and amended in 1954, was in force until 1958.]

## Acceded

Vincent Auriol, born 1884..... Jan. 16, 1947  
René Coty, born 1882..... Jan. 17, 1954

[The *Fifth French Republic* came into being on October 5, 1958, after the approval of its constitution by a national referendum in September, 1958.]

Charles de Gaulle, born 1890..... Jan. 8, 1959  
Georges Pompidou, born 1911..... June 20, 1969

## POPES FROM 1700

Sovereign Pontiff	Family Name	Elected
Clement XI	Albani	1700
Innocent XIII	Conti	1721
Benedict XIII	Orsini	1724
Clement XII	Corsini	1730
Benedict XIV	Lambertini	1740
Clement XIII	Rezzonico	1758
Clement XIV	Ganganelli	1769
Pius VI	Braschi	1775
Pius VII	Chiaramonti	1800
Leo XII	della Genza	1823
Pius VIII	Castiglioni	1829
Gregory XVI	Cappellari	1831

Sovereign Pontiff	Family Name	Elected
Pius IX	Mastai-Ferretti	1846
Leo XIII	Pecci	1878
Pius X	Sarto	1903
Benedict XV	della Chiesa	1914
Pius XI	Ratti	1922
Pius XII	Pacelli	1939
John XXIII	Roncalli	1958
Paul VI	Montini	1963
Adrian IV (Nicholas Breakspear, the only Englishman elected Pope)		born at Langley, near St. Albans; elected Pope, on the death of Anastasius IV, 1154; died 1159.

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	R.gnd.
EGBERT.....	<i>Saxons and Danes</i> King of Wessex and all England..... Son of Egbert..... Son of Ethelwulf..... Son of Ethelwulf..... Son of Ethelwulf..... Son of Ethelwulf..... Son of Alfred the Great..... Eldest son of Edward the Elder (by 1)..... Third son of Edward the Elder (by 3)..... Fourth son of Edward the Elder (by 3)..... Son of Edmund (by 1)..... Second son of Edmund (by 1)..... Son of Edgar (by 1)..... Younger son of Edgar (by 2).....	.....	827	830	—	12
{ ETHELWULF.....		.....	830	838	—	19
{ ETHELWULF.....		.....	858	860	—	—
{ ETHELWULF.....		.....	866	866	—	—
{ ETHELRED.....		.....	871	871	—	—
ALFRED THE GREAT.....		.....	871	901	52	5
EDWARD THE ELDER.....		.....	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN.....		.....	925	940	45	15
EDMUND.....		.....	940	946	25	6
EDWY.....		.....	946	954	32	9
EDWARD THE MARTYR.....		.....	955	959	18	3
ETHELRED II.....		.....	959	975	32	17
		.....	975	978	17	4
		.....	978	978	43	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE.....	.....	1016	1016	27	0	
CANUTE THE DANER.....	.....	1017	1035	40	18	
HAROLD I.....	.....	1035	1040	—	5	
HARDICANUTE.....	.....	1040	1042	24	—	
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.....	.....	1042	1066	62	24	
HAROLD II.....	.....	1066	1066	44	0	
WILLIAM I.....	<i>The House of Normandy</i> Obtained the Crown by Conquest..... Third son of William I..... Youngest son of William I.....	.....	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.....		.....	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.....		.....	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN.....	.....	1135	1154	50	19	
HENRY II.....	<i>The House of Plantagenet</i> Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet by Matilda, only dau. of Henry I; his grandmoother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descendant of Alfred and of Egbert. Eldest surviving son of Henry I..... Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.....	.....	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.....		.....	1189	1199	42	20
JOHN.....	.....	1199	1216	50	17	
HENRY III.....	..... Eldest son of John..... Eldest son of Henry III.....	.....	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.....		.....	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.....		.....	1307	1327	43	20

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	R-gnd.
EDWARD III .....	Eldest ■ of Edward II .....	Philippa, dau. of William, Count of Holland and Hainault.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II .....	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III	1st Anne, dau. of Emp. Charles IV; and Isabel, dau. of Charles VI of France.	1377	dep. 1399 (d. 1400)	34	■
HENRY IV .....	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III, <i>The House of Lancaster</i>	1st Mary de Bohun, dau. of the E. of Hereford; and Joanna of Navarre, widow of John de Montford, D. of Bretagne.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V .....	Eldest son of Henry IV .....	Katherine, dau. of Charles VI, K. of France.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI .....	Only son of Henry V, (died 1471) .....	Margaret of Anjou, dau. of René, D. of Anjou.	1422	dep. 1461	49	39
EDWARD IV .....	Son of Richard, grandson of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III; and of Anne, great-grand-daughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III. <i>The House of York</i>	Elizabeth Widville (or Woodville), dau. of Sir Richard Widville and widow of Sir John Grey of Groby.	1461	1483	41	■
EDWARD V .....	Eldest son of Edward IV .....	(Died unmarried) .....	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III .....	Younger brother of Edward IV .....	Anne, dau. of the E. of Warwick, and widow of Edward, Prince of Wales, s. of Henry VI.	1483	1485	35	■
HENRY VII .....	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, ■ great-grand-daughter of John of Gaunt. <i>The House of Tudor</i>	Elizabeth, dau. of Edward IV .....	1485	1509	53	■
HENRY VIII .....	Only surviving son of Henry VII .....	1st Katherine of Arragon, widow of his elder brother Arthur, (divorced); 2nd Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Boleyn, (beheaded); 3rd Jane, dau. of Sir John Seymour, (died in childbirth of a son, aft. Edward VI); 4th Anne, sister of William, D. of Cleves, (divorced); 5th Katharine Howard, niece of the Duke of Norfolk, (beheaded); 6th Katharine, dau. of Sir Thomas Parr and widow of Edward Nevill, Lord Latimer. (Died unmarried) .....	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI .....	Son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour .....	Lord Guilford Dudley .....	1547	1553	16	■
JANE .....	Grand-daughter of Mary, young, sister of Henry VIII, (beheaded Feb. 12, 1554). Daughter of Henry VIII by Katharine of Arragon.	Philip II of Spain .....	1553	1554	17	14 days
MARY I .....	Daughter of Henry VIII by Anne Boleyn ..	(Died unmarried) .....	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH I .....			1558	1603	69	44

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Reign.
JAMES I (VI OF SCOT.) . . .	<i>The House of Stuart</i> Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddaughter of James IV and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII.	Anne, dau. of Frederick II of Denmark . . . . .	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I . . . . .	Only surviving son of James I . . . . .	Henrietta-Maria, dau. of Henry IV of France. The Infanta Catharine of Portugal, dau. of John IV and sister of Alphonso VI.	1625	Behr. 1649 1685	48 55	24 36
CHARLES II . . . . .	Eldest son of Charles I, (restored 1660) . . . . .	John IV and sister of Alphonso VI. <i>declared May 19, 1649</i>	1649			
JAMES II (VII OF SCOT.) . .	<i>Commonwealth</i> <i>Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8.</i> Second son of Charles I (Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689)	<i>Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1689-9</i> 1st Lady Anne Hyde, dau. of Edward, E. of Clarendon, who died before James ascended the throne; and Mary Beatrice Eleanor d'Este, dau. of Alphonso, D. of Modena.	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1702	68	3
WILLIAM III and . . . . .	Son of William Prince of Orange and grandson of Charles I . . . . .	Princess George of Denmark . . . . .	1689	1702	51 33	13 6
MARY II . . . . .	Eldest daughter of James II . . . . .	Sophia Dorothea, dau. of George William, D. of Zell.		1714	40	12
ANNE . . . . .	Second daughter of James II . . . . .	Wilhelmina Caroline, dau. of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach.		1727	76	13
GEORGE I . . . . .	<i>The House of Hanover</i> Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I	Charlotte Sophia, dau. of Charles Lewis Frederick, D. of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE II . . . . .	Only son of George I . . . . .	Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, dau. of Charles William Ferdinand, D. of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel, by Augusta, eldest sister of George III.	1760	1820	81 67	59 10
GEORGE III . . . . .	Grandson of George II . . . . .	William Ferdinand, D. of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel, by Augusta, eldest sister of George III.	1820			
GEORGE IV . . . . .	Eldest son of George III, (Regent from February 5, 1811)	Amelia Adelaide Louisa Theresa Caroline dau. of George Frederick Charles, D. of Saxe-Meinigen.		1830	71	7
WILLIAM IV . . . . .	Third son of George III . . . . .	Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, D. of Saxe, Pr. of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.	1830	1837	81	63
VICTORIA . . . . .	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	Princess Alexandra of Denmark . . . . .	1837			
EDWARD VII . . . . .	<i>The House of Saxe-Coburg</i> Eldest son of Victoria . . . . .	H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary of Teck . . . . .	1901	1910	68	9
GEORGE V . . . . .	<i>The House of Windsor</i> Surviving son of Edward VII . . . . .	(Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 3, 1937) . . . . .	1910	1936	70	25 {325 days
EDWARD VIII . . . . .	Eldest son of George V (abdicated 1936) . .	The Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite, dau. of 14th Earl of Stratmore and Kinghorne (HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER).	1936			
GEORGE VI . . . . .	Second son of George V . . . . .	Philip, son of Prince Andrew of Greece (H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH).	1936	1952	56	15
ELIZABETH II . . . . .	Elder daughter of George VI . . . . .		1952			WHOM GOD PRESERVE.

## SCOTTISH KINGS AND QUEENS A.D. 1057 TO 1603

SOVEREIGN		MARRIED		Access.	Died
MALCOLM III (CANMORE) . . . . .	son of Duncan I. . . . .	1st Ingeborg, widow of Thorfinn, Earl of Orkney; and Margaret, sister of Edgar the Atheling. . . . .	1057	1093	
DONALD BÀN . . . . .	Brother of Malcolm Canmore . . . . .	.....	1093	—	
DUNCAN II . . . . .	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by first marriage. (Restored) . . . . .	.....	1094	1094	
DONALD BÀN . . . . .	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by second marriage. (Restored) . . . . .	.....	1097	1097	
EDGAR . . . . .	Son of Malcolm Canmore . . . . .	.....	1097	1107	
ALEXANDER I . . . . .	Son of Malcolm Canmore . . . . .	.....	1107	1124	
DAVID I . . . . .	Son of Malcolm Canmore . . . . .	.....	1124	1153	
MALCOLM IV (THE MAIDEN) . . . . .	Son of Henry, eldest son of David I . . . . .	.....	1153	1165	
WILLIAM I (THE LION) . . . . .	Brother of Malcolm the Maiden . . . . .	.....	1165	1214	
ALEXANDER II . . . . .	Son of William the Lion . . . . .	.....	1214	1249	
ALEXANDER III . . . . .	Son of Alexander II, by second marriage. . . . .	.....	1249	1286	
MARGARET, MAID OF NORWAY . . . . .	Daughter of Eric II of Norway, granddaughter of Alexander III. . . . .	.....	1286	1290	
JOHN BALIOL . . . . .	Grandson of eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion. . . . .	.....	1292	1296	
ROBERT I (BRUCE) . . . . .	Great-grandson of and daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion. . . . .	.....	1306	1329	
DAVID II . . . . .	Son of Robert I, by second marriage . . . . .	.....	1329	1371	
ROBERT II (STEWART) . . . . .	Son of Marjorie, daughter of Robert I by first marriage, and Walter the Steward. . . . .	.....	1371	1390	
ROBERT III . . . . .	(John, Earl of Carrick) son of Robert II. . . . .	.....	1390	1406	
JAMES I . . . . .	Son of Robert III . . . . .	.....	1406	1437	
JAMES II . . . . .	Son of James I . . . . .	.....	1437	1460	
JAMES III . . . . .	Eldest son of James II . . . . .	.....	1460	1488	
JAMES IV . . . . .	Eldest son of James III . . . . .	.....	1488	1513	
JAMES V . . . . .	Son of James IV . . . . .	.....	1513	1542	
MARY . . . . .	Daughter of James V, by second marriage . . . . .	.....	1542	1587	
JAMES VI (Ascended the Throne of England 1603) . . . . .	Son of Mary, by second marriage . . . . .	.....	1567	1625	

## WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llywelyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I, and was born in Caernarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II, was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The title Prince of Wales is borne after individual conferment and is not inherited at birth; it was conferred on Prince Charles by Her Majesty the Queen on July 26, 1958. He was invested at Caernarvon on July 1, 1969.

## INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 844 to 1282

Rhodri the Great.....	844-878
Anarawd, son of Rhodri.....	878-916
Hywel Dda, the Good.....	916-950
Iago ab Idwal (or Ieuaf).....	950-979
Hywel ab Ieuaf, the Bad.....	979-985
Cadwallon, his brother.....	985-986
Maredudd ab Owain ap Hywel Dda.....	986-996
Cynan ap Hywel ab Ieuaf.....	999-1008
Llewelyn ap Sitsyhl.....	1018-1023
Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig.....	1023-1039
Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Seisyll.....	1039-1063
Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.....	1063-1075
Trahaern ap Caradog.....	1075-1081
Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Iago.....	1081-1137
Owain Gwynedd.....	1137-1170
Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd.....	1170-1194
Llywelyn Fawr, the Great.....	1194-1240
Dafydd ap Llywelyn.....	1240-1246
Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn.....	1246-1282

## ENGLISH PRINCES, A.D. 1301

Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II), cr. Pr. of Wales.....	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edward III.....	1343
Richard (Richard II), s. of the Black Prince.....	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V).....	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.....	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V).....	1477
Edward, son of Richard III, (d. 1484).....	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.....	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII), s. of Henry VII.....	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I, (d. 1612).....	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I), s. of James I.....	1616
Charles (Charles II), son of Charles I.....	1630
James Francis Edward, "The Old Pretender" (d. 1766).....	1688
George Augustus (Geo. II), s. of George I.....	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II, (d. 1751).....	1727
George William Frederick (George III).....	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV).....	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII).....	1841
George (George V).....	1901
Edward (Edward VIII).....	1911
Charles Philip Arthur George.....	1958

## THE FAMILY OF QUEEN VICTORIA

QUEEN VICTORIA was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the Throne June 20, 1837; married Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, PRINCE CONSORT (born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861); died Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840, married, 1858, Frederick, German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901, leaving issue:—

(1) H.L.M. William II, German Emperor 1888-1918, born Jan. 27, 1859, died June 4, 1941, having married Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1858, died 1921), and secondly, Princess Hermine of Reuss (born 1887, died 1947). The late German Emperor's family:—

(a) The late Prince William (*Crown Prince* 1888-1918), born May 6, 1882, married Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (who died May 6, 1954); died July 20, 1951. (The Crown Prince's children:—Prince Wilhelm, born July 4, 1906, died 1940; Prince Louis Ferdinand, born Nov. 9, 1907, married (1938) Grand Duchess Kira (died Sept. 8, 1967), daughter of Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (and has issue four sons and two daughters); Prince Hubertus, born Sept. 30, 1909, died April 8, 1950; Prince Frederick George, born Dec. 19, 1911, died April 1966; Princess Alexandrine Irene, born April 7, 1915; Princess Cecilia, born Sept. 5, 1917).

(b) The late Prince Eitel Frederick, born July 7, 1883, married Duchess Sophie of Oldenburg (marriage dissolved 1926); died Dec. 7, 1942.

(c) The late Prince Adalbert (born July 14, 1884, died Sept. 22, 1948), married Duchess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen. (Prince Adalbert's children:—Princess Victoria Marina, born Sept. 11, 1917; Prince William Victor, born Feb. 15, 1919.)

(d) The late Prince Augustus William, born Jan. 29, 1887, married Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Glücksburg (marriage dissolved 1920);

died March, 1949. (Prince Augustus's son is Prince Alexander, born Dec. 26, 1912.)

(e) The late Prince Oscar, born July 27, 1888, married Countess von Ruppini, died Jan. 27, 1958. (Prince Oscar's children:—Prince Oscar, born July 12, 1915, died 1939; Prince Burchard, born Jan. 8, 1917; Princess Herzeleida, born Dec. 25, 1918; Prince William, born Jan. 30, 1922).

(f) The late Prince Joachim, born Dec. 17, 1890, married Princess Marie of Anhalt, died July 17, 1920 (leaving issue, Prince Karl, born Dec. 15, 1916, married 1940 Princess Henrietta of Schoenaich-Carolath).

(g) Princess Victoria, born Sept. 13, 1892, married (1913) the then reigning Duke of Brunswick. (Princess Victoria's children:—Prince Ernest, born March 18, 1914, married Princess Ortrud von Glücksburg, 1951; Prince George, born March 25, 1915; Princess Frederica, born April 18, 1917, married Paul I., King of the Hellenes (see p. 215); Prince Christian Oskar, born Sept. 1, 1919; Prince Welf Heinrich, born March 11, 1923, married Princess Alexandra of Ysemburg, 1960).

(2) The late Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married (1878) the late Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, died Oct. 1, 1919. (Princess Charlotte's daughter, Princess Feodora, born May 12, 1879, married (1898) the late Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss, died Aug. 26, 1945).

(3) The late Prince Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862, married (1888) the late Princess Irene of Hesse, died April 20, 1929 (issue, Prince Waldemar, born March 20, 1889, died May 2, 1945; Prince Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896).

(4) The late Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866, married firstly (1890) Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, secondly (1927) Alexander Zubkov, died Nov. 13, 1929.

(5) The late Princess Sophia, born June 14, 1870, married (1889) the late Constantine, King of the Hellenes, died Jan. 13, 1932, leaving issue:—

(a) The late George II., King of the Hellenes 1922–24 and 1935–47, born July 7, 1890, married Princess Elisabeth of Roumania (marriage dissolved 1935); died April 1, 1947.

(b) The late Alexander, King of the Hellenes 1917–1920, born Aug. 1, 1893, married (1919) Aspasia Manos; died Oct. 25, 1920, leaving issue Princess Alexandra (born 1921) who married, March 20, 1944, King Peter II. of Yugoslavia.

(c) Princess Helena, born May 2, 1896, married (1921) late King Carol of Roumania, (marriage dissolved 1928), having issue, King Michael, G.C.V.O., born Oct. 25, 1921, married (1948) Princess Anne of Bourbon Parma, and has issue, Princess Marguerite, born March 26, 1949, Princess Helene, born Nov. 15, 1950, and Princess Irina, born Feb. 28, 1953.

(d) The late Paul (Paul I., King of the Hellenes), born Dec. 4, 1901, acceded April 1, 1947, married Jan. 9, 1938, Princess Frederica of Brunswick (see p. 214), and died Mar. 6, 1964, leaving issue Constantine (Constantine XIII), born June 2, 1940, married, Sept. 18, 1964, H.R.H. Princess Anne-Marie of Denmark, and has issue; Sophia, born Nov. 2, 1938, married (1962) Don Juan Carlos, Prince of Spain, and has issue; and Irene, born May 11, 1942.

(e) Princess Eirene, born Feb. 13, 1904, married (1939) the Duke of Aosta, and has issue.

(f) Princess Catherine, born May 4, 1913, married (1947) Major R. C. A. Brandram and has issue.

(6) The late Princess Margarete, born April 22, 1872, married (1893) the late Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, died Jan. 21, 1954 (issue the late Prince Frederick William, born 1893, died 1916; the late Prince Maximilian, born 1894, died 1914; Prince Philipp, born 1896, married (1925) Princess Mafalda, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy (and has issue, Prince Maurice, born 1926, and Prince Henry, born 1927); Prince Wolfgang, born 1896, married (1924) Princess Marie of Baden; Prince Richard, born May 14, 1901).

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII. (see p. 216).

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878). Issue:—

(i) Victoria Alberta, born April 5, 1863, married Admiral of the Fleet the late Marquess of Milford Haven, died Sept. 24, 1950, leaving issue:—

(a) Alice (H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece), born Feb. 25, 1885, married Prince Andrew of Greece having issue (see p. 217).

(b) Lady Louise Mountbatten (Queen of Sweden), born July 13, 1889; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden, now King Gustaf VI. Adolf; died March 7, 1965.

(c) George, Marquess of Milford Haven, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Capt. R.N., married (1916) Countess Nadejda (died Jan. 22, 1963), daughter of late Grand Duke Michael of Russia; died April 8, 1938, leaving issue:—Lady Elizabeth, born 1917; David Michael, Marquess of Milford Haven, O.B.E., D.S.C., Lieutenant, R.N. (ret.), born 1919, married, and has issue, Earl of Medina, b. 1961; Lord Ivar Mountbatten, b. 1963.

(d) Louis, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., born June 25, 1900, Personal A.D.C. to the Queen, Governor of the

Isle of Wight; married July 18, 1922, Edwina Cynthia Annette (died Feb. 20, 1960), daughter of Lord Mount Temple, and has issue two daughters, the Lady Patricia (Lady Brabourne), born 1924 and the Lady Pamela Hicks, born 1929.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia), born Nov. 1, 1864; died July 1918.

(iii) Irene (Princess Henry of Prussia), born July 11, 1866, married the late Prince Henry of Prussia, and died Nov. 11, 1953 (see p. 214).

(iv) Ernest Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868, died Oct. 9, 1937, having married (1905) Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolmslich, with issue (a) George, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 8, 1906, married Princess Cecilie of Greece and Denmark (see p. 217); accidentally killed (with mother, wife and two sons) Nov. 16, 1937; (b) Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 20, 1908, married (Nov. 17, 1937) Margaret, daughter of 1st Lord Geddes; died May 30, 1968.

(v) Alix (Tsaritsa of Russia), born June 6, 1872, married (Nov. 25, 1894) the late Nicholas II. (Tsar of All the Russias), assassinated July 16, 1918, with the Tsar and their issue (Grand Duchess Olga; Grand Duchess Tatiana; Grand Duchess Marie; Grand Duchess Anastasia, and the Tsarevitch).

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878. 4. Admiral of the Fleet H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 11, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900, leaving issue:—

(1) Alfred (Prince of Saxe-Coburg), born Oct. 15, 1874, died Feb. 6, 1899.

(2) Marie (Queen of Roumania), born Oct. 29, 1875, married (1893) the late King Ferdinand of Roumania; died July 18, 1938, having issue:—

(a) King Carol II. of Roumania, K.G., born Oct. 15, 1893, married (1922) Princess Helena of Greece (see col. 1), died April 4, 1953.

(b) Elisabeth (Queen of the Hellenes), born Oct. 11, 1894, married (1921) the late King George II. of the Hellenes, died Nov. 15, 1956.

(c) Marie, born Jan. 8, 1900, married (1922) the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia, died June 22, 1961 (having issue:—Petar, King of Yugoslavia, born Sept. 6, 1923, married (1944) Princess Alexandra of Greece, and has issue, Prince Alexander, born July 17, 1945; Prince Tomislav, born Jan. 19, 1928, married (1957) Princess Margarita of Baden (see p. 217) and has issue, Prince Nicholas, born 1958; Prince Andrej, born 1929, married 1956, Princess Christina of Hesse).

(d) H.R.H. Prince Nicolas, born Aug. 7, 1903, married, Nov. 7, 1931, Jeanne Lucie Doletti.

(e) H.R.H. Princess Ileana, born Jan. 5, 1909; married 1st, Archduke Anton of Austria (having issue:—Stephan, born Aug. 15, 1932); and, Dr. Stefan Issarescu.

(f) Prince Mircea, born Jan. 3, 1913, died 1916.

(3) Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876, married (1894) Grand Duke of Hesse and (1905) the late Grand Duke Cyril of Russia; died March 2, 1936, having issue:—

(a) Marie, born Feb. 2, 1907, married (1925) Prince Friedrich Carl of Leiningen, died Oct. 27, 1951.

(b) Kira Cyrillovna, born May 22, 1909, married (1938) Prince Ludwig of Germany, died Sept. 8, 1967.

(c) Vladimir Cyrillovitch, born Aug. 17, 1917, married (1948) Princess Leonide Bagration-Moukhransky, and has issue, a daughter.

(4) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878, married (1896) the late Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg; died April 16, 1942, leaving issue:—

(a) Gottfried, born March 24, 1897; died May 11, 1906.

(b) Maria (Princess Friedrich of Holstein-Glücksburg), born Jan. 18, 1899.

(c) Princess Alexandra, born April 2, 1901; died Oct. 6, 1963.

(d) Princess Irma, born July 4, 1902.

(e) Princess Beatrice, born April 20, 1884, married (1909) Infante Alfonso Maria of Orleans, died July 13, 1966, leaving issue.

5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (died Oct. 28, 1917); died June 9, 1923. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869, died April 27, 1931.

(iii) H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, born May 3, 1870; died March 13, 1948.

(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872; died Dec. 8, 1956.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. Princess Louise, born March 13, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll K.G.; died Dec. 3, 1939, without issue.

7. Field Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917); died Jan. 16, 1942. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882, married H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden, now KING GUSTAF VI. ADOLF, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., died May 1, 1920, leaving issue:—

(a) Duke of Westerbotten, born April 22, 1906, married (1932) Princess Sybil of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died Jan. 26, 1947, leaving issue one son, now the Crown Prince of Sweden, and 4 daughters.

(b) Duke of Upland (Count Sigvard Bernadotte), born June 7, 1907.

(c) Princess Ingrid (Queen of Denmark), born March 28, 1910, married (1935) the Crown Prince (now King Frederick IX.) of Denmark, and has issue 3 daughters.

(d) Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1912.

(e) Duke of Dalecarlia, born Oct. 31, 1916.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife; died Sept. 12, 1938, leaving issue (see below).

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (Lady Patricia Ramsay) V.A., C.I., born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Adm. Hon. Sir Alexander Ramsay, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 2, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone), V.A., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., Commandant in Chief Women's Transport Service, Chancellor of the University of the West Indies, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Athlone (who died Jan. 16, 1957), having issue—

(a) Lady May Helen Emma, born Jan. 23, 1906, married (1931) Sir Henry Abel-Smith, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., and has issue 1 son and 2 daughters.

(b) The late Viscount Trematon, born 1907, died April 15, 1928.

(ii) Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1900-1918), born July 19, 1884, married (1905) Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, died March 6, 1954, leaving surviving issue 2 sons and 2 daughters.

9. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896); died Oct. 26, 1944, leaving issue:—

(i) Alexander, Marquess of Carisbrooke, born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison (died July 15, 1956); died Feb. 23, 1960, leaving issue 1 daughter, Lady Iris Mountbatten, born Jan. 13, 1920, married (1941) Capt. H. J. O'Malley (marriage dissolved, 1946).

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, V.A., born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, His late Majesty Alfonso XIII. (King of Spain 1886-1931; born 1886, died 1941), died April 15, 1969, leaving issue.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

## THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; succeeded to the Throne Jan. 22, 1901; died May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, born Jan. 6, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V. (see p. 217). Assumed by Royal Proclamation (June 17, 1917) for his House and Family as well as for all descendants in the male line of Queen Victoria who subjects of these Realms, the name of WINDSOR; died Jan. 20, 1936, having had issue (see p. 217).

3. H.R.H. LOUISE, Princess Royal, born Feb. 20, 1867, married July 27, 1889, 1st Duke of Fife (who died Jan. 29, 1912); died Jan. 4, 1931. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught), born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.R.H. the late Prince Arthur; died Feb. 26, 1959. Issue:—

Alastair Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born Aug. 9, 1914; died April 26, 1943.

(ii) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893;

married Nov. 12, 1923, 11th Earl of Southesk; died Dec. 14, 1945, leaving issue:—

The Duke of Fife, born Sept. 23, 1929; married (1956) Hon. Caroline Dewar (marriage dissolved, 1966) and has issue.

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA, born July 6, 1868; died Dec. 3, 1935.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD, born Nov. 26, 1869; married July 22, 1896, Haakon VII., King of Norway, who died Sept. 21, 1957; died Nov. 20, 1938. Issue:—

H.M. Olav V., K.G., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., KING OF NORWAY, born July 2, 1903, married March 21, 1929, H.R.H. Princess Marthe of Sweden (who died April 5, 1954). Issue:—

(a) H.R.H. Princess Ragnhild, born June 9, 1930.

(b) H.R.H. Princess Astrid, born Feb. 12, 1933.

(c) H.R.H. Harald, Crown Prince of Norway, G.C.V.O., born Feb. 21, 1937.

## THE FAMILY OF PRINCE ANDREW OF GREECE

Prince Andrew of Greece, born Feb. 2, 1882; married Princess Alice of Battenberg (H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece) (see p. 215); died Dec. 2, 1944, having had issue:—

- (1) Princess Margarita, born April 17, 1905, married Prince Gottfried of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (see p. 215), and has issue, Prince Kraft, born 1935, Princess Beatrix, born 1936, Prince George, born 1938.
- (2) Princess Theodora, born May 30, 1906, married Prince Berthold of Baden (who died Oct. 27, 1963), and has issue, Princess Margarita, born 1932 (married, 1957, Prince Tomislav of Yugoslavia (see p. 215)), Prince Max, born 1933, Prince Louis, born 1937.
- (3) Princess Cecilie, born June 22, 1911, married George, Grand Duke of Hesse, accidentally killed with husband and two sons, Nov. 16, 1937 (see p. 215).
- (4) Princess Sophie, born June 26, 1914, married (i) Prince Christopher of Hesse (who died, 1944, leaving issue, Princess Christina, born 1933 (married Aug. 1956, Prince Andrej of Yugoslavia), Princess Dorothea, born 1934 (married 1959 Prince Friedrich Karl Windsch-Grätz), Prince Charles, born 1937, Prince Rainer, born 1939, Princess Clarissa, born 1944); married (ii) Prince George of Hanover, and has further issue.
- (5) Prince Philip (H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh), born June 10, 1921 (see p. 218).

## THE FAMILY OF KING GEORGE V

KING GEORGE V, second son of King Edward VII, born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (Queen Mary), succeeded to the throne May 6, 1910; died Jan. 20, 1936. Queen Mary died March 24, 1953. Issue:—

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF WINDSOR (EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David) K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., P.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain, Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, born June 23, 1894, succeeded to the Throne as KING EDWARD VIII., Jan. 20, 1936; abdicated Dec. 11 1936; married June 3, 1937, Mrs. Wallis Warfield (The Duchess of Windsor). Resident abroad.

H.M. KING GEORGE VI (Albert Frederick Arthur George) born ■ York Cottage, Sandringham, Dec. 14, 1895; married April 26, 1923, to Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite (HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER), daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, succeeded to the throne Dec. 11, 1936; crowned in Westminster Abbey, May 12, 1937; died Feb. 6, 1952, having had issue (see p. 218).

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL (Victoria Alexandra Alice MARY), C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., E.D., R.R.C., D.C.L., born April 25, 1897, married Feb. 28, 1922, the 6th Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D. (born Sept. 9, 1882; died May 24, 1947), died at Harewood House, Yorks., March 28, 1965, leaving issue:—

- (1) George Henry Hubert, 7th Earl of Harewood, born Feb. 7, 1923; married, firstly, Sept. 29, 1949, Maria Donata (Marion), daughter of the late Erwin Stein (marriage dissolved 1967), and has issue, David Henry George, Viscount Lascelles, born Oct. 21, 1950; Hon. James Edward Lascelles, born Oct. 5, 1953; Hon. Robert Jeremy Hugh Lascelles, born Feb. 14, 1955; secondly, July 31, 1967, Mrs. Patricia Elizabeth Tuckwell, and has issue, Mark Hubert, born July 5, 1964. (2) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, born Aug. 21, 1924, married July 15, 1952, Miss Angela Dowding, and has issue, Henry Ullick, born May 19, 1953.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (HENRY William Frederick Albert), Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.M.G. G.C.V.O., LL.D., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain; Personal A.D.C. to the Queen; Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Colonel Scots Guards, Col-in-Chief 10th Hrs., R. Innis Fus., Gloster Regt., Gordons, Rifle Bde., Royal Corps of Transport, Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Royal Australian Army Service Corps, Royal New Zealand Army Service Corps, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Green Jackets, Hon. Col. Camb. U.O.T.C. and 245th (Ulster) L.A.A. Regt., R.A. (T.A.) and Ceylon Light Infantry, Hon. Commodore, R.N.R.; born March 31, 1900, married Nov. 6, 1935, Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, daughter of the 7th Duke of Buccleuch (H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Grand Cordon of Al Kamal, Colonel-in-Chief the King's Own Scottish Borderers, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Anglian Regt., Air Chief Commandant W.R.A.F., born Dec. 25, 1901). Children of the Duke of Gloucester: H.R.H. Prince WILLIAM Henry Andrew Frederick, born Dec. 18, 1941; H.R.H. Prince RICHARD Alexander Walter George, born Aug. 26, 1944. Residences—York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.1; Barnwell Castle, Northamptonshire.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT (GEORGE Edward Alexander Edmund), Duke of Kent, Earl of St. Andrews and Baron Downpatrick, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, Personal A.D.C. to the King, born Dec. 20, 1902, married Nov. 29, 1934, H.R.H. Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark (born Nov. 30, O.S., 1906; died Aug. 27, 1968). Killed ■ Active Service, Aug. 25, 1942, leaving issue.—

- (1) H.R.H. Prince EDWARD George Nicholas Paul Patrick, Duke of Kent, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., born Oct. 9, 1935, Major The Royal Scots Greys, Personal A.D.C. to the Queen, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, married June 8, 1961, Katharine Lucy Mary, Controller Commandant, Women's Royal Army Corps, Hon. Major-General, Colonel-in-Chief Army Catering Corps, daughter of Sir William Worsley, Bt., and has issue, George Philip Nicholas, Earl of St. Andrews, born June 26, 1962; Helen Marina Lucy (Lady Helen Windsor), born April 28, 1964.
- (2) H.R.H. Princess ALEXANDRA Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel, G.C.V.O., born Dec. 25, 1936, Colonel-in-Chief, 17th/21st Lancers, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, The Light Infantry, Hon. Colonel North Irish Horse, Air Chief Commandant, Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, married, April 24, 1963, Hon. Angus Ogilvy, son of the 12th Earl of Airlie, born Sept. 14, 1928, and his issue, James Robert Bruce, born Feb. 29, 1964 and Marina Victoria Alexandra, born July 31, 1966. Residence of Princess Alexandra—Thatched House Lodge, Richmond Park, Surrey.
- (3) H.R.H. Prince MICHAEL George Charles Franklin, born July 4, 1942, Captain, Royal Hussars. Residence of the Duke of Kent—Coppins, Iver, Bucks.

H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, born July 12, 1905; died Jan. 18, 1919.

## The House of Windsor

Her Most Excellent Majesty ELIZABETH THE SECOND (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary of Windsor), by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the British Orders of Knighthood and Sovereign Head of the Order of St. John, Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, Captain General of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and the Honourable Artillery Company, Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards, the Blues and Royals (Royal Horse Guards and 1st Dragoons), the Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons), the 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, the Royal Tank Regiment, the Corps of Royal Engineers, the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Guards, the Irish Guards, the Welsh Guards, the Royal Welch Fusiliers, the Royal Regiment (North Lancashire), the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the Royal Green Jackets, Royal Malta Artillery, R.A.O.C., Captain-General, Combined Cadet Force, Captain-General, Royal Canadian Artillery, Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery, Colonel-in-Chief, the Regiment of Canadian Guards, Royal Canadian Engineers, King's Own Calgary Regiment, Royal 22e Régiment, Governor-General's Footguards, Canadian Grenadier Guards, the Royal New Brunswick Regt. (Carleton and York), Le Régiment de la Chaudière, the 48th Highlanders of Canada, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, Royal Australian Engineers, Royal Australian Infantry Corps, Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps, Captain-General, Royal Regiment of New Zealand Artillery, Royal New Zealand Armoured Corps, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal New Zealand Engineers, Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment, Colonel-in-Chief, the Nigerian Army, Royal Sierra Leone Military Forces, Ghana Regiment of Infantry, Malawi Rifles, the Royal Rhodesian Army, Air-Commodore-in-Chief, R.A.A.F., R.A.F. Regiment, Royal Observer Corps, Royal Canadian Air Force Auxiliary, Australian Citizen Air Force, Commandant-in-Chief, Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, Hon. Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, Head of the Civil Defence Corps, Head of the National Hospital Service Reserve.

Elder daughter of His late Majesty King George VI and of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; born at 17 Bruton Street, London, W.1, April 21, 1926, succeeded to the throne February 6, 1952, crowned June 2, 1953; having married, November 20, 1947, in Westminster Abbey, Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Greenwich (H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh), K.G., P.C., K.T., O.M., G.M.B.E., Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Australian Navy, Field Marshal, Australian Military Forces, Marshal of the Royal Australian Air Force, Admiral of the Fleet, Royal New Zealand Navy, Captain General, Royal Marines, Colonel-in-Chief, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire), Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons), The Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, The Royal Canadian Regiment, Royal Corps of Australian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Colonel of the Welsh Guards, Hon. Colonel, Edinburgh and Heriot-Watt Universities Officers' Training Corps, Admiral, Sea Cadet Corps, Royal Canadian Sea Cadets, Colonel-in-Chief, Army Cadet Force, Royal Canadian Army Cadets, Australian Cadet Corps, Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa (Militia), Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (Militia) (Canadian), Seaforth Highlanders (Militia) (Canadian), Hon. Colonel, Trinidad and Tobago Regiment, Air Commodore-in-Chief Air Training Corps, Royal Canadian Air Cadets, Master of the Corporation of Trinity House, Ranger of Windsor Park. See p. 217.

### CHILDREN OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (CHARLES Philip Arthur George), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Baron Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Regiment of Wales, born at Buckingham Palace, November 14, 1948.

H.R.H. PRINCESS ANNE ELIZABETH ALICE LOUISE, Colonel-in-Chief 14th/20th King's Hussars, born at Clarence House, August 15, 1950.

H.R.H. PRINCE ANDREW ALBERT CHRISTIAN EDWARD, born at Buckingham Palace, Feb. 19, 1960.

H.R.H. PRINCE EDWARD ANTONY RICHARD LOUIS, born at Buckingham Palace, March 10, 1964.

### MOTHER OF HER MAJESTY

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (Elizabeth Angela Marguerite) (daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne), Lady of the Garter, Lady of the Thistle, Order of the Crown of India, Grand Master of the Royal Victorian Order, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, Royal Victorian Chain, Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Literature, Colonel-in-Chief 1st the Queen's Dragoon Guards, The Queen's Own Hussars, 9th/12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales), Royal Anglian Regiment, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment), The Light Infantry, The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool), R.A.M.C., Royal Australian Army Medical Corps, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, Toronto Scottish Regiment, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Hon. Colonel The Royal Yeomanry Regiment, University of London O.T.C., Commandant-in-Chief R.A.F. Central Flying School, W.R.A.F., W.R.A.C., W.R.N.S.; Air Chief Commandant, Women's Royal Australian Air Force. Born Aug. 4, 1900, married April 26, 1923, Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George of Windsor, Duke of York, who succeeded to the throne as KING GEORGE VI, Dec. 11, 1936, and died February 6, 1952.

Residences.—Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.1.; Castle of Mey, Caithness, Scotland.

### SISTER OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE (The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon), C.I., G.C.V.O., Colonel-in-Chief, 15th-19th the King's Royal Hussars, The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment), Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, Women's Royal Australian Army Corps, The Highland Fusiliers of Canada (Militia), Princess Louise Fusiliers (Machine Gun) (Militia), Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Anglian Regiment, Commandant-in-Chief, St. John

Ambulance Brigade Cadets, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, President of the Girl Guides Association; born at Glamis Castle, Angus, Scotland, Aug. 21, 1930; married May 6, 1960. Antony Charles Robert Armstrong-Jones, G.C.V.O. (born March 7, 1930), son of the late Ronald Armstrong Jones, Q.C. and the Countess of Rosse, created Earl of Snowdon, 1961, Constable of Caernarvon Castle; and has issue, David Albert Charles, Viscount Linley, born Nov. 3, 1961; Sarah Frances Elizabeth (Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones), born May 1, 1964.  
Residence.—Kensington Palace, W.8.

### ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE

The Queen's sons and daughter are in the order of succession to the throne, and after the Princess Margaret and her son and daughter, the Duke of Gloucester and his sons; then the Duke of Kent, his son and daughter, his brother and his sister and her son and daughter, then the Earl of Harewood and his sons and the Hon. Gerald Lascelles and his son; then the Duke of Fife, son of the late Countess of Southesk, and his son and daughter; then King Olav of Norway and his children, then the children and grandchildren of the second daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg (his eldest daughter, the late Queen Marie of Roumania, having formally renounced on her marriage all possibility of claim to the British Throne); then the children of the third daughter (the late Princess Alexandra of Hohenlohe-Langenburg); then the children of the eldest son of the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (Crown Princess of Sweden), her other sons and her daughter (Queen Ingrid of Denmark) and her children; then the younger daughter of the first Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (Lady Patricia Ramsay) and her son; then the Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone) and her daughter and grandchildren.

### Precedence in England

The Sovereign.  
The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.  
The Prince of Wales, The Prince Andrew, The Prince Edward  
The Duke of Gloucester.  
The Duke of Windsor.  
Archbishop of Canterbury.  
Lord High Chancellor.  
Archbishop of York.  
The Prime Minister.  
Lord President of the Council,  
Speaker of the House of Commons.  
Lord Privy Seal.  
High Commissioners of Commonwealth Countries and Ambassadors of Foreign States.  
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:  
(1) Of England; (2) of Scotland; (3) of Great Britain; (4) of Ireland; (5) those created since the Union.  
Ministers and Envoys.  
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.  
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.  
Dukes' eldest Sons.  
Earls, in same order as Dukes.  
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.  
Marquesses' eldest Sons.  
Dukes' younger Sons.  
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.  
Earls' eldest Sons.  
Marquesses' younger Sons.  
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.  
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.  
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.  
Barons, in same order as Dukes.  
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.  
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.  
Vice-Chamberlain of H.M.'s Household.  
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.

Viscounts' eldest Sons.  
Earls' younger Sons.  
Barons' eldest Sons.  
Knights of the Garter if Commoners.  
Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.  
Chancellor of the Exchequer.  
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.  
Lord Chief Justice of England.  
Master of the Rolls.  
President of the Probate Court.  
The Lords Justices of Appeal.  
Judges of the High Court.  
Vice-Chancellor of County Palatine of Lancaster.  
Viscounts' younger Sons.  
Barons' younger Sons.  
Sons of Life Peers.  
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.  
Knights of the Thistle if Commoners.

Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.  
Members of the Order of Merit.  
Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.  
Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.  
Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.  
Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.  
Knights Grand Cross of Order of the British Empire.  
Companions of Honour.  
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.  
Knights Bachelor.  
Official Referees of The Supreme Court.  
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court.  
Companions and Commander, e.g. C.B.; C.S.I.; C.M.G.; C.I.E.; C.V.O.; C.B.E.; D.S.O.; M.V.O. (4th); O.B.E.; I.S.O.  
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.  
Baronets' eldest Sons.

Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.  
M.V.O. (5th); M.B.E.  
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.  
Baronets' younger Sons.  
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.  
Naval, Military, Air, and other Esquires by Office.

### WOMEN

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron becomes of the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.  
For Dames Grand Cross, see pp. 309-302.

### LOCAL PRECEDENCE

ENGLAND AND WALES.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but in Counties the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly (normally) the Sheriff, and therefore in Cities and Boroughs the Lord Lieutenant has social precedence over the Mayor; but at City or Borough functions the Lord Mayor or Mayor will preside. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.  
SCOTLAND.—See Index.

## The Queen's Household

*Lord Chamberlain*, The Lord Cobbold, P.C., G.C.V.O.  
*Lord Steward*, The Viscount Cobham, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., T.D.  
*Master of the Horse*, The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.  
*Treasurer of the Household*, C. F. C. Grey, C.B.E., M.P.  
*Comptroller of the Household*, I. L. Evans, M.P.  
*Vice-Chamberlain*, C. R. Morris, M.P.  
*Administrative Adviser*, Sir Basil Smallpeice, K.C.V.O.

*Gold Sticks*, Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.; Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.  
*Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom*, Admiral Sir Peter Reid, G.C.B., C.V.O.  
*Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom*, Admiral Sir Alexander Bingley, G.C.B., O.B.E.  
*First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp*, Admiral Sir John Frewen, G.C.B.  
*Aides-de-Camp General*, General Sir Charles Richardson, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir Geoffrey Baker, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.; General Sir Alan Jolly, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir Kenneth Darling, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.  
*Air Aides-de-Camp*, Air Chief Marshal Sir Augustus Walker, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.

*Mistress of the Robes*, The Countess of Euston, C.V.O.  
*Ladies of the Bedchamber*, The Countess of Leicester, C.V.O.; The Marchioness of Abergavenny; The Countess of Cromer.  
*Women of the Bedchamber*, Lady Margaret Hay, C.V.O.; Lady Rose Baring, C.V.O.; Hon. Mary Morrison; Lady Susan Hussey.  
*Extra Women of the Bedchamber*, Hon. Mrs. Andrew Elphinstone, C.V.O.; Lady Abel Smith, C.V.O.; Mrs. John Dugdale.

### THE PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

*Private Secretary to the Queen*, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.  
*Assistant Private Secretaries to the Queen*, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Martin Charteris, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E., P. B. C. Moore, G.M.G.  
*Defence Services Secretary*, Air Vice-Marshal A. H. C. Boxer, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.  
*Press Secretary*, W. Heseltine, C.V.O.  
*Assistant Press Secretaries*, Miss Anne Hawkins, M.V.O.; J. D. Gallagher (temp.).  
*Chief Clerk*, Miss Jean Taylor, M.V.O.  
*Secretary to the Private Secretary*, A. C. Neal, M.V.O., B.E.M.  
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*The Queen's Archives*, Norman Tower, Windsor Castle.  
*Keeper of the Queen's Archives*, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.  
*Assistant Keeper*, R. C. Mackworth-Young, C.V.O.  
*Registrar*, Miss Jane Langton, M.V.O.  
*Assistant Registrars*, Miss J. Gandy; Miss S. Russell.  
*Historical Adviser*, Sir John Wheeler-Bennett, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE KEEPER OF THE PRIVY PURSE AND TREASURER TO THE QUEEN

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

*Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to the Queen*, Brigadier the Lord Tryon, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.  
*Deputy Treasurer to the Queen*, R. D. Wood, V.R.D.  
*Assistant Keeper of the Privy Purse*, Major J. R. Maudslay, C.V.O., M.B.E.

#### Privy Purse Office

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*Clerk to the Keeper of the Privy Purse*, D. Waters, M.V.O.  
*Accountant*, Peter Wright, M.V.O.  
*Clerk*, E. Smith, M.V.O.

*Land Agent, Sandringham*, Julian Loyd.  
*Resident Factor, Balmoral*, Col. W. G. McHardy, M.B.E., M.C.  
*Land Steward, Royal Farms, Windsor*, Adrian Pelly, M.V.O.  
*Consulting Engineers*, J. Fraser (Balmoral); Ralph Freeman, C.V.O., C.B.E. (Sandringham).

#### Treasurer's Office.

*Chief Accountant and Paymaster*, Charles Warner, M.V.O.  
*Establishment Officer*, Miss R. McLeenan, M.V.O.  
*Accountant*, F. R. Mintram.  
*Clerk to the Deputy Treasurer*, Miss E. S. Colquhoun, M.V.O., M.B.E.  
*Comptroller of Supply*, Philip Venning, M.V.O.  
*Deputy Comptroller of Supply*, M. D. Tims, M.V.O.  
*Chief Clerk, Comptroller of Supply's Office*, S. S. Haimes, M.V.O.

#### Royal Almonry

*High Almoner*, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Albans.  
*Hereditary Grand Almoner*, The Marquess of Exeter, K.C.M.G.  
*Sub-Almoner*, Rev. J. S. D. Mansel, M.A.  
*Secretary*, Peter Wright, M.V.O.

### THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

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*Assistant Comptroller*, Lt.-Col. J. F. D. Johnston, M.C.  
*Secretary*, R. J. Hill, M.V.O., M.B.E.  
*Assistant Secretary*, D. V. G. Buchanan, M.V.O.  
 Clerks, J. E. P. Titman, M.V.O.; A. A. Blacoe, M.C. (State Invitation Assistant); M. Bishop; Miss M. Fisher, B.E.M.; Miss M. Greiner; Miss A. M. L. Lawrence-Smith; Miss E. Sharman-Golding.

*Permanent Lord in Waiting*, Lt.-Col. The Lord Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C.  
*Lords in Waiting*, The Earl of Westmorland; The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, M.C.; The Lord Hilton of Upton.  
*Baronesses in Waiting*, The Baroness Phillips; The Baroness Llewellyn-Davies.  
*Gentlemen Ushers*, H. L. Carron Greig; Capt Michael Neville Tufnell, D.S.C., R.N.; Genera

Sir Rodney Moore, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Air Marshal Sir Maurice Heath, K.B.E., C.B.; Lt.-Cmdr. John Arundell Holdsworth, O.B.E., R.N.; Col. William Henry Gerard Leigh, M.V.O.; Vice-Admiral Sir Ronald Brockman, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.; Group Capt. the Hon. Peter Beckford Rutgers Vanneck, O.B.E., A.F.C.

*Extra Gentlemen Ushers*, Sir Algar Howard, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.C., T.D.; Capt. Andrew Yates, M.V.O., R.N.; Major Thomas Harvey, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Ernest Frederick Orby Gascoigne, T.D.; Brig. Charles Richard Britten, O.B.E., M.C.; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Ranald Reid, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Esmond Butler; Brig. Sir Ivan De la Bere, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.; Sir Austin Strutt, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Percy Ledger, C.B., C.B.E.; Col. Sir Geoffrey Codrington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; Capt. Philip Lloyd Neville, C.V.O., R.N.; Bruce Walter Middleton; Col. John Sidney North Fitzgerald, C.V.O., M.B.E., M.C.; Maj.-Gen. Frederick George Beaumont-Nesbitt, C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.; Andrew Leslie Moore; Maj.-Gen. Sir Cyril Harry Colquhoun, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir John Mandeville Hugo, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.; Brigadier Richard Frank Sherlock Gooch, D.S.O., M.C.

*Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State*, General Sir William Stirling, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Mills, G.C.B., D.F.C.

*Serjeants at Arms*, R. J. Hill, M.V.O., M.B.E.; C. G. R. Warner, M.V.O.; T. J. Barnham, M.V.O.; S. A. Williams, M.V.O.

*Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle*, Field Marshal the Viscount Slim, K.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

*Deputy Constable and Lieutenant Governor*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edmund Hakewill-Smith, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

*Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower of London*, Col. Sir Thomas Butler, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E.

*Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures*, Professor Sir Anthony Frederick Blunt, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

*Deputy Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures*, Oliver Nicholas Millar, C.V.O., F.S.A.

*Librarian*, R. C. Mackworth-Young, C.V.O.

*Librarian Emeritus*, Sir Owen Morshead, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

*Keeper of the Prints and Drawings*, Miss A. Scott-Elliott, M.V.O., F.S.A.

*Surveyor of the Queen's Works of Art*, Francis Watson, C.V.O., F.S.A.

*Deputy Surveyor*, Geoffrey de Bellaigue, M.V.O.

*Master of the Music*, Sir Arthur Bliss, K.C.V.O., Mus.D. LL.D.

Poet Laureate, Cecil Day-Lewis, C.B.E.

Bargemaster, H. A. Barry, M.V.O.

*Keeper of the Swans*, F. J. Turk.

*Caretaker of St. James's Palace*, L. Wyatt, M.B.E.

#### ASCOT OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

*Her Majesty's Representative at Ascot*, The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.

*Secretary*, Miss A. Ainscough, M.V.O..

#### ECCLESIASTICAL HOUSEHOLD

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*Deputy Clerk of the Closet*, Rev. J. S. D. Mansel, M.A.

*Chaplains to the Queen*, Rev. P. T. B. Clayton, C.H., M.C., D.D., M.A.; Canon L. Martin Andrews, C.V.O., M.B.E., M.C., M.A.; Canon R. C. Meredith, M.A.; Rev. P. L. Gillingham, M.V.O., M.A.; Canon L. G. Mannering, M.C., M.A.; Ven. A. S.

Bean, M.B.E., M.A., B.D.; Ven. J. F. Richardson, M.A.; Rev. H. D. Anderson, M.V.O., B.D.; Ven. E. J. G. Ward, M.V.O., M.A.; Preb. C. J. Brown, O.B.E., M.A.; Ven. D. H. Booth, M.B.E., M.A.; Canon D. P. Low, T.D., M.A.; Rev. J. R. W. Stott, M.A.; Rev. S. A. Williams, M.A.; Ven. W. S. Hayman, M.A.; Canon T. J. Pugh, T.D., M.A.; Canon H. C. Blackburne, M.A.; Rev. C. E. M. Roderick, M.A.; Canon W. E. Norris, M.A.; Ven. S. F. Linsley; Canon C. H. G. Hopkins, B.A.; Canon W. Garlick, B.Sc.; Canon J. P. Pelloe, M.A.; Rev. L. S. R. Badham, M.A.; Rev. J. A. M. Clayson, A.K.C.; Canon W. F. Morley, M.A., B.D.; Ven. B. Stratton, M.A.; Ven. J. F. Lister, M.A.; Ven. L. W. Harland, M.B.E., M.A.; Rev. J. G. Downward, M.A.; Canon E. Saxon, B.A., B.D.; Canon R. S. O. Stevens, B.Sc., M.A.; Rev. P. T. Ashton, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. A. H. Harbottle, M.A.; Rev. A. D. Caesar, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

*Extra Chaplain*, Rev. M. F. Foxell, K.C.V.O., M.A.

#### Chapels Royal.

*Dean of the Chapels Royal*, The Bishop of London.

*Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal*, Rev. J. S. D. Mansel, M.A.

*Priests in Ordinary*, Rev. G. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.S.A.; Rev. R. Simpson.

*Deputy Priests*, Rev. C. T. H. Dams, M.A.; Rev. J. F. M. Llewellyn, M.A.

*Organist, Choirmaster and Composer*, W. H. Gabb, M.V.O., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.

*Domestic Chaplain—Buckingham Palace*, Rev. J. S. D. Mansel, M.A.

*Domestic Chaplain—Windsor Castle*, The Dean of Windsor.

*Domestic Chaplain—Sandringham*, Rev. P. T. Ashton, M.V.O., M.A.

*Chaplain—Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park*, Rev. A. H. H. Harbottle, M.A.

*Chaplain—Hampton Court Palace*, Canon F. V. A. Boyse, M.A.

*Chaplain—Tower of London*, Rev. J. G. Nicholls.

*Organist and Choirmaster—Hampton Court Palace*, Gordon Reynolds, A.R.C.M.

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*Physicians*, Sir Ronald Bodley Scott, K.C.V.O., D.M., F.R.C.P.; W. M. Mann, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Miss M. G. Blackie, M.D., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Physician-Paiatrician*, Sir Wilfrid Sheldon, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.

*Serjeant Surgeon*, Sir Ralph Marnham, K.C.V.O., M.Chir., F.R.C.S.

*Surgeons*, E. G. Muir, M.S., F.R.C.S.; E. G. Tuckwell, M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

*Surgeon Oculist*, Allen Goldsmith, C.V.O., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Extra Surgeon Oculist*, Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, G.C.V.O., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.

*Orthopaedic Surgeon*, Sir Henry Osmond-Clarke, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.C.S.

*Extra Orthopaedic Surgeon*, Sir Reginald Watson-Jones, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.S.E., M.Ch.Orth., B.Sc.

*Surgeon Gynaecologist*, Sir John Peel, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

*Surgeon Dentist*, Sir Alan McLeod, K.C.V.O., F.D.S., R.C.S.(ENG.), D.D.S.

*Aurist*, J. C. Hogg, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

*Physician to the Household*, R. I. S. Bayliss, M.D., F.R.C.P.

*Surgeon to the Household*, H. E. Lockhart-Mummery, M.D., M.Chir., F.R.C.S.

*Surgeon Oculist to the Household*, S. J. H. Miller, M.D., F.R.C.S.

*Apothecary to the Household*, Ralph Southward, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.

*Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor,*  
J. P. Clayton, M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
*Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham,*  
H. K. Ford, M.B., B.S., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

*Coroner of the Queen's Household,* A. G. Davies, M.B.,  
B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Rear-Adm. The*  
Earl Cairns, K.C.V.O., C.B.  
*Vice-Marshal,* A. L. Mayall, C.M.G., C.V.O.

### CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

*Secretary,* Maj.-Gen. P. B. Gillett, C.B., O.B.E.  
*Chief Clerk,* G. A. Harris, M.V.O., M.B.E.  
*Clerks,* D. Morrison, M.V.O.; Miss A. A.  
Hamersley, M.V.O.; Miss E. Spooner; Mrs. E.  
Rogers, M.V.O.; Mrs. A. M. Hughes; Mrs. J. Hill.

### The Honorable Corps of Gentlemen ■ Arms

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

*Captain,* The Lord Beswick, P.C.; *Lieutenant,* Col.  
Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O.; *Standard Bearer,*  
Col. Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.; *Clerk*  
*of the Cheque & Adjutant,* Col. H. N. Clowes,  
D.S.O., O.B.E.; *Harbinger,* Lt.-Col. J. Chandos-  
Pole, O.B.E.

#### Gentlemen of the Corps

*Brigadiers,* R. B. T. Daniell, D.S.O.; J. O. E. Vande-  
leur, D.S.O.; Hon. R. G. Hamilton-Russell, D.S.O.;  
J. E. Swetenham, D.S.O.  
*Colonels,* C. Mitford-Slade; S. Enderby, D.S.O.,  
M.C.; K. E. Savill, D.S.O.; F. F. B. St. George,  
C.V.O.; P. F. I. Reid, O.B.E.; R. J. V. Crichton,  
M.C.  
*Lieutenant-Colonels,* G. J. Kidston-Montgomerie,  
D.S.O., M.C.; R. S. G. Perry, D.S.O.; Hon. M. G.  
Edwardes, M.B.E.; P. T. Clifton, D.S.O.; Sir  
William Lowther, Bt., O.B.E.; J. Glanville;  
H. A. Hope, O.B.E., M.C.; T. C. Sinclair, O.B.E.,  
M.C.; N. H. R. Speke, M.C.; C. E. J. Eagles,  
R.M.; D. A. St.G. Laurie, O.B.E., M.C.; P. Hodg-  
son; R. Steele, M.B.E.  
*Majors,* D. S. Allhusen; The Lord Templemore;  
Sir Guy Carne Rasch, Bt.; D. A. Jamieson, T.C.

### The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

*Captain,* The Lord Bowles; *Lieutenant,* Lt.-Col.  
V. B. Turner, T.C., C.V.O.; *Clerk of the Cheque*  
*& Adjutant,* Lt.-Col. J. D. Hornung, O.B.E., M.C.;  
*Ensign,* Brig. W. G. Carr, D.S.O.; *Exons,* Col.  
H. T. Brassey, O.B.E., M.C.; Col. A. B. Pemberton,  
M.B.E.

### MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S DEPARTMENT

Board of Green Cloth.

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

*Master of the Household,* Brig. G. P. Hardy-Roberts,  
C.B., C.B.E.  
*Deputy Master of the Household,* Lt.-Col. the Lord  
Plunket, C.V.O.  
*Chief Clerk,* T. J. Barnham, M.V.O.  
*Clerk,* G. H. Franklin, M.V.O.  
*Superintendent,* Buckingham Palace, S. A. Williams,  
M.V.O.  
*Superintendent,* Windsor Castle, S. Lucking, M.V.O.  
*Palace Steward,* G. Smith.

*Housekeeper, Buckingham Palace,* Mrs. G. M. I.  
Ramsay.

*Housekeeper, Windsor Castle,* Mrs. Edith Holmes.

### ROYAL MEWS DEPARTMENT

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

*Crown Equerry,* Lt.-Col. John Mansel Miller, C.V.O.,  
D.S.O., M.C.

*Equerries,* Lt.-Col. the Lord Plunket, C.V.O.;  
Lt.-Cdr. J. C. K. Slater, R.N.; Capt. H. G. Cheape  
(temp.).

*Senior Air Equerry, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edward*  
Fielden, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.

*Equerry to the Prince of Wales,* Sqdn. Ldr. D.  
Checketts, C.V.O.

*Extra Equerries, Vice-Admiral Sir Conolly Abel-*  
Smith, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir  
Michael Adeane, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; Col. Sir John  
Renton Aird, Bt., M.V.O., M.C.; Rt. Hon. Sir  
James Ulrick Francis Canning Alexander, G.C.B.,  
G.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.; Rear-Adm. P. W. B.  
Ashmore, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.; Cdr. Colin Buist,  
C.V.O., R.N.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Martin Michael  
Charles Charteris, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E.; Cdr. Sir  
Dudley Colles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.; Cdr.  
Sir Richard Colville, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.C., R.N.;  
Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B.,  
D.S.C.; Major Sir Geoffrey Eastwood, K.C.V.O.,  
C.B.E.; Sir Edward William Spencer Ford, K.C.B.,  
K.C.V.O.; Brigadier Walter Douglas Campbell  
Greenacre, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Brig. Sir Norman  
Gwatkin, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.; Capt. Lord  
Claud Hamilton, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Brig.  
Geoffrey Paul Hardy-Roberts, C.B., C.B.E.; Lt.-  
Col. John Frederick Dame Johnston, M.C.; Rt.  
Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.,  
M.C.; Lt.-Col. the Earl of Leicester, M.V.O.;  
Major Sir Mark Vane Milbank, Bt., K.C.V.O.,  
M.C.; Air Commodore Dennis Mitchell, C.V.O.,  
D.F.C., A.F.C.; Rear-Adm. Patrick John Morgan,  
C.B., D.S.C.; Lt.-Col. Ririd Myddleton, M.V.O.;  
Lt.-Col. the Lord Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col.  
Eric Charles William Mackenzie Penn, C.V.O.,  
O.B.E., M.C.; Sir George Arthur Ponsonby,  
K.C.V.O.; Cdr. Sir Philip John Row, K.C.V.O.,  
O.B.E., R.N.; Brig. Walter Morley Sale, C.V.O.,  
O.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Guy Salsbury-  
Jones, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.; Group Capt.  
Peter Woodridge Townsend, C.V.O., D.S.O.,  
D.F.C.; Air Commodore Archie Little Winkill,  
C.B.E., D.F.C. (*Captain of the Queen's Flight*).

*Extra Equerry to the Prince of Wales,* Lt. A. de L.  
Lessner de Szeged.

*Hon. Veterinary Surgeon,* A. C. Fraser, Ph.D., B.V.Sc.,  
M.R.C.V.S.

*Supt. Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace,* Capt. N. H.  
Morgan, M.V.O., M.M.

*Comptroller of Stores,* J. W. McNelly, M.V.O.

*Chief Clerk,* M. Carlisle.

### HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND

*Hereditary Lord High Constable,* The Countess of  
Erroll.

*Hereditary Master of the Household,* The Duke of  
Argyll.

*Lyon King of Arms,* Sir James Grant, K.C.V.O., W.S.

*Hereditary Standard-Bearer,* The Earl of Dundee, P.C.

*Hereditary Keepers:—*

*Holyrood,* The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon,  
P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.

*Falkland,* Maj. Michael Duncan David Crichton-  
Stuart, M.C.

*Stirling,* The Earl of Mar and Kellie.

*Keeper of Dumbarton Castle,* Admiral Sir Angus  
E. M. B. Cunninghame Graham of Gartmore,  
K.B.E., C.B.

*Governor of Edinburgh Castle*, Lieut.-Gen. H. L. E.

C. Leask, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

*Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the*

*Thistle*, Very Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D., M.A., B.L.

*Chaplains in Ordinary*, Rev. H. O. Douglas, C.B.E.,

M.A., D.D.; Rev. R. W. V. Selby Wright, C.V.O.,

T.D., D.D., F.R.S.A., F.S.A.(Scot.); Rev. H. C.

Whitley, M.A., Ph.D.; Rev. A. Nicol, M.A.; Very

Rev. W. R. Sanderson, D.D.; Rev. W. H. Rogan,

D.D.; Very Rev. R. L. Small, O.B.E., D.D.; Rev.

W. J. Morris, B.A., B.D., Ph.D.

*Extra Chaplains*, Very Rev. J. Hutchinson Cock-

burn, D.D.; Rev. T. B. Stewart Thomson,

M.C., T.D., D.D.; Rev. J. Lamb, C.V.O., D.D.,

Very Rev. J. A. Fraser, M.B.E., T.D., D.D.; Very

Rev. the Lord Macleod of Fuinary, M.C., D.D.;

Very Rev. Prof. J. S. Stewart, D.D.; Rev. Prof.

E. P. Dickie, M.C., D.D.; Very Rev. A. N.

Davidson, D.D.

*Domestic Chaplain, Balmoral*, Rev. R. H. C. Budge,

M.A.

*Historiographer Emeritus*, Prof. John Duncan Mackie,

C.B.E., M.C., LL.D.

*Botanist*, Harold R. Fletcher, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.C.

*Painter and Limner*, Stanley Cursiter, C.B.E., R.S.A.,

R.S.W., F.R.S.E.

*Sculptor*, Benno Schotz, R.S.A.

*Astronomer*, H. A. Brück, C.B.E., D.Phil., Ph.D.

*Physicians in Scotland*, Prof. Sir Ian Hill, C.B.E., T.D.,

M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E.; Prof. W. I. Card,

M.D., F.R.C.P.; Prof. K. W. Donald, D.S.C., M.A.,

M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E.

*Extra Physicians in Scotland*, Prof. Sir Stanley David-

son, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E.; Prof. Sir Derrick

Dunlop, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E.

*Surgeons in Scotland*, Prof. Sir John Bruce, C.B.E.,

T.D., F.R.C.S.E.; Prof. D. M. Douglas, M.B.E.,

Ch.M., F.R.C.S.

*Extra Surgeons in Scotland*, George G. Bruce, M.D.,

Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.; Prof. Sir Charles

Illingworth, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.F.P.S.

*Surgeon Oculist in Scotland*, Prof. G. I. Scott, M.A.,

P.R.C.S.Ed., M.R.C.P.Ed., F.R.S.E.

*Surgeon Dentist in Scotland*, John Crawford Shiach,

F.D.S., L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.F.P.S.

*Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Balmoral*,

Sir George Proctor Middleton, K.C.V.O., M.B.,

Ch.B.

*Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Holyrood-*

*house*, George Brewster, C.V.O., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

#### THE QUEEN'S BODYGUARD FOR SCOTLAND

*The Royal Company of Archers.*

Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.

*Captain General and Gold Stick for Scotland*, Col. the

Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, P.C., K.T.,

G.C.V.O., T.D.

*Captains*, The Earl of Rosebery, P.C., K.T., D.S.O.,

M.C.; Wing-Comdr. the Earl of Haddington,

K.T., M.C., T.D.; Brigadier T. Grainger Stewart,

C.B., M.C., T.D.; Col. the Earl of Stair, C.V.O.,

M.B.E.

*Lieutenants*, The Lord Elphinstone; Major Sir

Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.; Air Commodore the Duke

of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O.

A.F.C.; Major Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander Douglas-

Home, K.T., M.P.

*Ensigns*, Brigadier the Lord Stratheden and Camp-

bell; Major Sir Ian Forbes-Leith, Bt., M.B.E.; The

Earl of Dalkeith, V.R.D., M.P.; Admiral Sir Angus

Cunninghame Graham, K.B.E., C.B.

*Brigadiers*, Lt.-Col. Sir John E. Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O.,

T.D., M.P.; The Earl of Mansfield; Major Sir

Alastair Blair, K.C.V.O., T.D.; Col. The Lord

Clydesmuir, C.B., M.B.E., T.D.; Major Sir Charles

H. F. Maclean, Bt., K.T., K.B.E.; Major Sir Hew

Hamilton-Dalrymple, Bt. (*Adjutant*); Major The

Earl of Wemyss and March, K.T.; The Earl of

Airlie; Lt.-Gen. Sir William Turner, K.B.E., C.B.,

D.S.O.; Major The Earl of Dalhousie, C.B.E., M.C.;

Capt. I. M. Tennant; Maj-Gen. The Earl

Cathcart, D.S.O., M.C.

*Adjutant*, Major Sir Hew Hamilton-Dalrymple, Bt.

*Surgeon*, Lt.-Col. D. N. Nicholson, T.D., M.B.,

F.R.C.P.E.

*Chaplain (vacant).*

*President of the Council and Silver Stick for Scotland*,

Wing-Comdr. the Earl of Haddington, K.T.,

M.C., T.D.

*Vice-President*, Brigadier T. Grainger Stewart, C.B.,

M.C., T.D.

*Secretary*, Capt. G. W. Burnet.

*Treasurer*, Col. G. R. Simpson, D.S.O., T.D.

#### HOUSEHOLD OF THE

PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH

*Treasurer*, Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Bonham-

Carter, K.C.V.O., C.B.

*Private Secretary*, J. B. V. Orr, C.V.O.

*Equerry*, Major R. H. Cooke.

*Extra Equerries*, Capt. J. C. Hardy, R.M.; Capt.

G. M. V. Nicoll.

*Chief Clerk and Accountant*, L. A. J. Treby, M.V.O.,

M.B.E., B.E.M.

#### HOUSEHOLD OF QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

*Lord Chamberlain*, Major the Earl of Dalhousie,

G.B.E. M.C.

*Comptroller*, The Lord Adam Gordon, C.V.O., M.B.E.

*Private Secretary and Equerry*, Lt.-Col. Sir Martin

Gilliat, K.C.V.O., M.B.E.

*Treasurer and Equerry*, Major Sir Ralph Anstruther,

Bt., C.V.O. M.C.

*Equerry*, Major the Hon. Sir Francis Legh, K.C.V.O.

*Press Secretary and Extra Equerry*, Major Arthur

J. S. Griffin, M.V.O.

*Asst. Private Secretary and Extra Equerry*, Capt.

Alastair S. Aird, M.V.O.

*Extra Equerries*, The Lord Sinclair, M.V.O.; Maj.

Raymond Seymour.

*Equerry (Temp.)*, Capt. R. L. Jenkins.

*Apothecary to the Household*, Ralph Southward,

M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.

*Surgeon-Apothecary to the Household (Royal Lodge,*

*Windsor)*, J. P. Clayton, M.A., M.B., B.Chir.,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Mistress of the Robes*, The Duchess of Abercorn

D.C.V.O.

*Ladies of the Bedchamber*, The Countess Spencer,

D.C.V.O., O.B.E.; The Dowager Viscountess

Hambleden, D.C.V.O.

*Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber*, The Dowager

Countess of Halifax, C.I., D.C.V.O.; The Dowager

Lady Harlech, D.C.V.O.; The Countess of

Scarborough, D.C.V.O.

*Women of the Bedchamber*, The Lady Jean Rankin,

D.C.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. John Mulholland, C.V.O.;

Ruth, Lady Fermoy, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Mrs. Patrick

Campbell-Preston.

*Extra Women of the Bedchamber*, The Lady Victoria

Wemyss, C.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey

Bowlby, C.V.O.; The Lady Delia Peel, D.C.V.O.;

The Lady Katharine Seymour, D.C.V.O.; The

Lady Elizabeth Basset; The Lady Hyde, D.C.V.O.

*Clerk Comptroller*, M. Blanch, M.V.O.

*Clerk Accountant*, J. P. Kyle.

*Clerks*, Miss T. M. Dawson; Miss L. A. Gosling;

Miss A. M. Sheppard; Mrs. R. Beattie.

## HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS

MARGARET, COUNTESS OF SNOWDON  
*Treasurer and Private Secretary*, Major The Hon.  
 Sir Francis Legh, K.C.V.O.

*Lady in Waiting*, The Lady Juliet Smith.  
*Extra Ladies in Waiting*, Mrs. John Lowther; The  
 Lady Elizabeth Cavendish; Mrs. Alastair Aird;  
 Mrs. Robin Benson.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF  
GLOUCESTER'S HOUSEHOLD

*Private Secretary and Equerry*, Maj. Sir Michael  
 Hawkins, K.C.V.O., M.B.E.  
*Comptroller and Assistant Private Secretary*, Lt.-Col.  
 S. C. M. Bland, M.V.O.

*Equerry*, Capt. J. E. Warren.  
*Extra Equerries*, Lt.-Col. Sir Howard Kerr, K.C.V.O.,  
 C.M.G., O.B.E.; Maj. N. B. Chamberlayne-  
 Macdonald, M.V.O.

*Ladies in Waiting*, Mrs. Cedric Holland, C.V.O.;  
 Miss Jean Maxwell Scott, C.V.O.; The Hon. Jane  
 Walsh (*temp.*).

*Extra Ladies in Waiting*, The Lady Cecily Vesey;  
 Miss Dorothy Meynell, C.V.O.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT'S  
HOUSEHOLD

*Treasurer*, Sir Philip Hay, K.C.V.O., T.D  
*Private Secretary*, Lieut.-Cdr. Richard Buckley,  
 M.V.O., R.N.

*Lady in Waiting*, Mrs. Alan Henderson.

HOUSEHOLD OF  
PRINCESS ALEXANDRA

*Lady in Waiting*, The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard.  
*Extra Lady in Waiting and Secretary*, Miss Mona  
 Mitchell.

*Extra Equerry*, Maj. P. C. Clarke, C.V.O.

HONORARY PHYSICIANS TO THE QUEEN  
(CIVIL)

(Appointed for three years from Nov. 1, 1968)

C. Bainbridge, O.B.E., *Senior Administrative  
 Medical Officer, Western Regional Hospital Board in  
 Scotland*; T. A. Lloyd Davies, M.D., F.R.C.P.,  
*Senior Medical Inspector of Factories, Dept. of Employ-  
 ment and Productivity*; J. A. B. Gray, sc.d.,  
*Secretary, Medical Research Council*; F. N.  
 Marshall, M.D., *Senior Administrative Medical Officer,  
 Manchester Regional Hospital Board*; R. C. M.  
 Pearson, M.D.(Ed.), *Medical Officer of Health, New-  
 castle upon Tyne*; W. E. Thomas, County  
*Medical Officer of Health, Glamorgan County Council*.

## THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 1970

The date for the observance of the Queen's  
 Birthday in 1970, both at home and abroad, will  
 be Saturday, June 13. For the Customs and  
 Excise Department, and the officers and servants  
 of the dock companies in England and Northern  
 Ireland, the day appointed for the observance will  
 be Saturday, June 27.

## ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

The annuities payable to Her Majesty are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King George VI amounted to £420,000. A Select Committee appointed to consider the Civil List in May, 1952, made the following recommendations, which were embodied in the Civil List Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Act, which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 1. The annual provision made for Her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Royal Family under the Acts of 1937 and 1952 is as follows:—

Her Majesty's Privy Purse .....	£60,000	Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother ..	£70,000
Salaries of Household .....	185,000	The Duke of Edinburgh .....	40,000
Expenses of Household .....	121,800	The Duke of Gloucester .....	35,000
Royal Bounty, alms and special services	13,200	The Princess Margaret .....	15,000
Supplementary Provision .....	95,000		

£475,000

## ROYAL SALUTES

On the Anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Sovereign a salute of 62 guns is fired on the wharf at the Tower of London.

On extraordinary and triumphal occasions, such as on the occasion of the Sovereign opening, proroguing or dissolving Parliament in Person, or when passing through London in procession, except when otherwise ordered, 41 guns only are fired.

On the occasion of the birth of a Royal infant, a salute of 41 guns is fired from the two Saluting Stations in London, i.e. Hyde Park and the Tower of London.

*Field of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London*, Constable-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O. (1965).

*Lieutenant of the Tower of London*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Goodwin, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

*Major, Resident Governor and Keeper of the Jewel House*, Col. Sir Thomas Butler, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E.

*Master Gunner of St. James's Park*, General Sir Robert Mansergh, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C. (1960).

## THE ROYAL ARMS

QUARTERLY.—1st and 4th *gules*, three lions passant guardant in pale or (England); and or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory *gules* (Scotland); 3rd *azure*, a harp or, stringed *argent* (Ireland); the whole encircled with the Garter.

SUPPORTERS.—*Dexter*: a lion rampant guardant or, imperially crowned. *Sinister*: a unicorn *argent*, armed crined and unguled or, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses patées and fleurs de lis, a chain affixed passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back.

BADGES.—The red and white rose united (England), a thistle (Scotland); a harp or, the strings *argent*, with a shamrock leaf *vert* (Ireland); upon a mount *vert*, a dragon passant wings elevated *gules* (Wales).

## THE UNION JACK

The national flag of the United Kingdom is the Union Flag, generally known as the Union Jack, the flag deriving from the use of the Union Flag on the jack-staff of naval vessels. It is a combination of the cross of the patron saint of England, St. George (*cross gules in a field argent*), the cross of the patron saint of Scotland, St. Andrew (*saltaire argent in a field azure*) and a cross similar to that of St. Patrick, patron saint of Ireland (*saltaire gules in a field argent*). The Union Flag was first introduced in 1606 after the union of England and Scotland, the cross of St. Patrick being added in 1801.

These payments are separately charged on the Consolidated Fund, and do form part of the Civil List.

## THE FLYING OF FLAGS

Days for hoisting the Union Flag on Government and Public Buildings (from 11 A.M. to sunset).

February 6 (1952).—Her Majesty's Accession.

February 19 (1960).—Birthday of Prince Andrew.

March 1.—St. David's Day (in Wales only).

March 10 (1964).—Birthday of Prince Edward.

March 31 (1900).—Birthday of Duke of Gloucester.

April 1 (1926).—Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.

April 23.—St. George's Day (in England only). Where a building has two or more flagstaffs the Cross of St. George may be flown in addition to the Union Jack but not in a superior position.

June 2 (1953).—Coronation Day.

June 10 (1921) Birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh.

June 13.—Queen's Official Birthday, 1970.

Aug. 4 (1900).—Birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Aug. 15 (1950).—Birthday of the Princess Anne.

Aug. 1 (1930).—Birthday of the Princess Margaret.

Nov. 8.—Remembrance Sunday, 1970.

Nov. 14 (1948).—Birthday of the Prince of Wales.

Nov. 20 (1947).—Her Majesty's Wedding Day.

Nov. 30.—St. Andrew's Day (in Scotland only).

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the Queen, flags should be flown on public buildings in the Greater London area, whether or not Her Majesty performs the ceremony in person.

The only additions to the above list will be those notified to the Ministry of Public Building and Works by Her Majesty's command and com-

municated by the Ministry to the other Departments. The list applies equally to Government and Public Buildings in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In cases where it has been the practice to fly the Union Jack daily, e.g. some Custom Houses, that practice may continue.

Flags will be flown at half-mast on the following occasions:—

(a) From the announcement of the death up to the funeral of the Sovereign, except on Proclamation Day, when they are hoisted right up from 11 a.m. to sunset.

(b) The funerals of members of the Royal Family, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(c) The funerals of Foreign Rulers, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(d) The funerals of Prime Ministers and ex-Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom.

(e) Other occasions by special command of Her Majesty.

On occasions when days for flying flags coincide with days for flying flags at half mast the following rules will be observed. Flags will be flown: (a) although a member of the Royal Family, or a relative of the Royal Family, may be lying dead, unless special commands be received from Her Majesty to the contrary, and (b) although it may be the day of the funeral of a Foreign Ruler. If the body of a very distinguished subject is lying at a Government Office the flag may fly at half mast on that office until the body has left (provided it is a day on which the flag would fly) and then the flag is to be hoisted right up. On all other Public Buildings the flag will fly as usual.

The Royal Standard is only to be hoisted when the Queen is actually present in the building, and never when Her Majesty is passing in procession.

## RED-LETTER DAYS

Scarlet Robes are worn by the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division on Red-Letter Days at the sittings of the Criminal Court or of the Court of Criminal Appeal and on all State Occasions.

RED-LETTER DAYS AND STATE OCCASIONS, 1970.	May 1.	May 2.	May 3.	May 7.	June 1.	June 7.	June 10.	June 11.	June 13.	June 24.	June 29.	July 1.	July 25.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 28.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 21.	
				Philip and St. James.	Ascension Day.	Coronation Day.	Birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh.	St. Barnabas.	Queen's Official Birthday.	St. John the Baptist.	St. Peter.	St. James.		Birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.	St. Luke.	St. Simon and St. Jude.	All Saints.	Lord Mayor's Day.	Birthday of the Prince of Wales.	St. Andrew.	St. Thomas.	
Jan. 25.	Conversion of St. Paul.																					
Feb. 2.	Purification.																					
" 6.	Queen's Accession.																					
" 11.	Ash Wednesday.																					
" 24.	St. Matthias.																					
Mar. 25.	Annunciation.																					
Apr. 21.	Queen's Birthday.																					
" 25.	St. Mark.																					

## THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR

Founded in 1348 after the Wars in France to assist English Knights, who, having been prisoners in the hands of the French, had become impoverished by the payments of heavy ransoms. They received a pension and quarters in Windsor Castle. Edward III founded the Order of the Garter later in the same year, incorporating the Knights of Windsor and the College of St. George into its foundation and raising the number of Knights to 26 to correspond with the number of the Knights of the Garter. Known later as the Alms Knights or Poor Knights of Windsor, their establishment was reduced under the will of King Henry VIII to 13 and Statutes were drawn up by Queen Elizabeth I.

In 1833 King William IV changed their designation to The Military Knights and granted them their present uniform which consists of a scarlet tail-coat with white cross sword-belt, crimson sash and cocked hat with plume. The badges are the Shield of St. George and the Star of the Order of the Garter. The Knights receive a small stipend in addition to their Army pensions and quarters in Windsor Castle. They take part in all ceremonies of the Noble Order of the Garter and attend Sunday morning service in St. George's Chapel as representatives of the Knights of the Garter.

Applications for appointment should be made to The Military Secretary, The War Office, Governor Maj.-Gen. Sir Edmund Hakewill Smith, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Military Knights, Major H. K. Clough, O.B.E.; Lt.-Colonel R. F. Squibb, M.C.; Brigadier E. K. B. Furze, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Brigadier W. P. A. Robinson, M.C.; Major R. W. Garnett, M.B.E.; Brigadier A. A. Crook, D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel R. L. Penfold; Lt.-Colonel L. W. Giles, O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel H. G. Duncombe, D.S.O.; Major R. W. Dobbin, O.B.E.; Lt.-Colonel P. U. Campbell, D.S.O.; Major H. Smith, M.B.E.

# The Peerage

## THE PEERAGE AND ITS DEGREES

The rules which govern the creation and succession of Peerages are extremely complicated. There were separate Peerages of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland, until the unions of the three countries: of England and Scotland, forming Great Britain, in 1707; and of Great Britain and Ireland, forming the United Kingdom, in 1801. Some Scottish Peers received additional Peerages of Great Britain or of the United Kingdom, since 1707; and some Irish Peers additional Peerages of the United Kingdom since 1801.

All Peers of England, Scotland, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom who are of full age are entitled to seats in the House of Lords. But Peers of Ireland who have no additional United Kingdom Peerage are not entitled to sit, although they are eligible for election to the House of Commons and to vote (if of voting age) in Parliamentary elections (which other Peers are not). The two Archbishops and 24 of the 41 Bishops of the Church of England also have seats in the House of Lords.

Certain ancient Peerages pass on death to the nearest heir, male or female, and several are now held by women who are thus Peeresses in their own Right. They are entitled to sit in the House of Lords if they are of full age and British nationality.

Since 1876 the Crown has conferred non-hereditary or Life Peerages in the degree of Baron on eminent judges to enable them to carry out the judicial function of the House of Lords. They are known as Law Lords. Under an Act passed in 1958 the Crown may confer Life Peerages on men and women giving them, in the degree of Baron or Baroness, seats in the House of Lords.

In 1963 an Act was passed enabling Peers to disclaim their Peerages for life: living Peers, within 12 months after the passing of the Act (July 31, 1963), future Peers within 12 months (one month if an M.P.) after the date of their succession, or of attaining their majority if later.

No fees for Dignities have been payable since 1937. No hereditary Peerages have been created since 1964.

## PEERAGES EXTINCT SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

BARONIES (2)—Hailey (cr. 1936); Jenkins (Law Life Peerage) (cr. 1959).

## DISCLAIMER OF PEERAGES

The following peers have disclaimed their peerages under the Peerage Act, 1963: Earl of Home; Earl of Sandwich; Viscount Hailsham; Viscount Stangate; Lord Altrincham; Lord Beaverbrook; Lord Fraser of Allander; Lord Monkswell; Lord Southampton.

## PEERS WHO ARE MINORS

(As at Jan. 1, 1970)

EARLS (4): Belmore (b. 1951); Craven (b. 1957); BARONS (4): Brocket (b. 1952); Fairfax of Cameron Lovelace (b. 1951); Woolton (b. 1958). (b. 1956); Hesketh (b. 1950); Londesborough (b. 1959).

## CONTRACTIONS AND SYMBOLS

*Contractions and Symbols.*—S. or L. appended to the date of creation denotes a Scottish or Irish title, the further addition of a \* implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as Engl., Brit., or U.K. When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the imperial creation. The mark \* signifies that there is no "of" in the Marquessate or Earldom so designated; b. signifies born; s., succeeded; m., married; w., widower or widow; M., minor.

## NUMBERS OF THE PEERAGE

	Hereditary	Minors	No Seat	Life or Term	In House of Lords
Royal Dukes.....	5	—	—	—	5
Archbishops.....	—	—	—	■	2
Dukes.....	26	—	—	—	26
Marquesses.....	38	—	—	—	38
Earls.....	199	4	20	—	175
Viscounts.....	132	■	15	—	116
Bishops.....	—	—	17	24	24
Barons (and Scots Lords).....	511	4	36	18	490
Peeresses in own Right.....	20	—	—	—	19
Life Peers (under 1958 Act).....	—	—	—	142	142
Life Peeresses (under 1958 Act).....	—	—	—	19	19
Totals.....	931	■	89	205	1,056

## ROYAL DUKES

Style, His Royal Highness the Duke of —.

Addressed as, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

- 1947 *Edinburgh*, The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., O.M., G.B.E., b. 1921, m. (see pp. 217 and 218).
- 1937 *Cornwall*, Charles, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (*Scottish Duke*, *Rothesay*, 1398), K.G., b. 1948, (see p. 217).
- 1928 *Gloucester*, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., etc., b. 1900, m. (see p. 217).
- 1934 *Kent* (and), Edward, Duke of Kent, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. 1935, s. 1942, m. (see p. 217).
- 1936 *Windsor*, Edward, Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., b. 1894, m. (see p. 217).



Trans.

1961

1962

Style, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. Addressed as, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

Canterbury (100th), Arthur Michael Ramsey, P.C., D.D., b. 1904, m.

Consecrated Bishop of Durham, 1952, translated to York, 1956.

York (93rd), Frederick Donald Coggan, P.C., D.D., b. 1909, m. Consecrated Bishop of Bradford, 1956



## DUKES

Style, His Grace the Duke of ——. Addressed as, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other — and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, etc.

Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.

Eldest Son or Heir.



Created.

18681.\*

Abercorn (4th), James Edward Hamilton (5th Brit. Marq., 1790, Marquess of Hamilton, and 13th Scott. Earl, 1806, both Abercorn), b. 1904, s. 1953, m. M.P. b. 1934.

1701S. }

Argyll, Ian Douglas Campbell (11th Scottish and 4th U.K. Duke, Marquess of Lorne, b. 1937.

1892\* }

Argyll, b. 1903, s. 1949.

1703 S. }

Atholl (10th), George Iain Murray, b. 1931, s. 1957. Arthur S. P. M. b. 1899.

1682 }

Beaufort (10th), Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, K.G., P.C., David R. S., b. 1928.

G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1900, s. 1924, m. (Master of the Horse).

1694

Bedford (13th), John Robert Russell, b. 1917, s. 1953, m. Marquess of Tavistock, b.

1663 S.\*

Buccleuch (8th) & (10th) Queensberry (1706), Walter John Montagu- Earl of Dalkeith, M.P. b. 1940.

Douglas-Scott, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D. (7th Engl. Earl, Don- Earl of Dalkeith, M.P. b. 1923.

caster, 1662), b. 1894, s. 1935, m.

1694

Devonshire (11th), Andrew Robert Buxton Cavendish, P.C., M.C., Marquess of Hartington, b. 1944.

b. 1920, s. 1950, m.

1900

Fife (3rd), James George Alexander Bannerman Carnegie, b. 1929, Earl of Macduff, b. 1961.

s. 1959. (see p. 213).

1675

Grafton (10th), Charles Alfred Euston FitzRoy, b. 1892, s. 1936, m. Earl of Euston, b. 1919.

1643 S.\*

Hamilton (14th), Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, b. 1938.

A.F.C., Royal Victorian Chain (Premier Peer of Scotland; 11th Brit. Duke, Brandon, 1711), b. 1903, s. 1940, m.

17661.\*

Leinster (7th), Edward FitzGerald (Premier Duke, Marquess and Earl of Marquess of Kildare, b. 1929.

Ireland; 7th Brit. Visct., Leinster, 1747), b. 1892, s. 1922, m. 1914.

1719

Manchester (10th), Alexander George Francis Drogo Montagu, Visct. Mandeville, b. 1929.

O.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1947, m.

1702

Marlborough (10th), John Albert Edward William Spencer-Churchill, Marquess of Blandford, b.

b. 1897, s. 1934, m.

1707 S.\*

Montrose (7th), James Angus Graham (5th Brit. Earl, Graham, 1722), Marquess of Graham, b.

b. 1907, s. 1954, m. 1935.

1756

Newcastle (under Lyme) (9th), Henry Edward Hugh Pelham-Clinton, Edward C. Pelham-Clinton, b. 1920.

Hope, O.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1941, m.

1483

Norfolk (16th), Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., Lord Howard of Glossop, M.B.E., b. 1885 (see p. 243)

G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Royal Victorian Chain (Premier Duke and Earl; 13th Scott. Baron, Herries, 1489), b. 1908, s. 1917, m. (Earl Marshal).

(to Dukedom); to Herries Barony, Lady Anne F.-H., b. 1938.

1766

Northumberland (10th), Hugh Algernon Percy, K.G., T.D., b. 1914, Earl Percy, b. 1953.

s. 1940, m.

1716

Portland (7th), William Arthur Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., Major Sir Ferdinand W. C.-B., K.B.E., C.M.G., b. 1888.

T.D., (3rd U.K. Baron, Bolsover, 1880) b. 1893, s. 1943, m.

1675

Richmond (9th) & Gordon (4th, 1876), Frederick Charles Gordon- Earl of March and Kinrara, M.B.E., b. 1929.

Lennox (9th Scott. Duke, Lennox, 1675), b. 1904, s. 1935, m.

1707 S.\*

Roxburghe (9th), George Victor Robert John Innes-Ker (4th U.K. Marquess of Bowmont, b. 1954.

Earl, Innes, 1837), b. 1913, s. 1932, m. (Premier Baronet of Scotland).

1703

Rutland (10th), Charles John Robert Manners, C.B.E., b. 1919, s. Marquess of Granby, b. 1959.

1940, m.

1684

St. Albans (13th), Charles Frederic Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, O.B.E., Earl of Burford, b. 1939.

b. 1915, s. 1964, m.

1547

Somerset (18th), Percy Hamilton Seymour, b. 1910, s. 1954, m. Lord Seymour, b. 1952.

1833

Sutherland (6th), John Sutherland Egerton (5th U.K. Earl Ellesmere, Cyril R. E., b. 1905.

1846), b. 1915, s. 1963, m.

1814

Wellington (7th), Gerald Wellesley, K.G. (8th Irish Earl, Mornington, Brig. Marquess Douro, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., b. 1915.

1746), b. 1885, s. 1943, w.

1874

Westminster (5th), Robert George Grosvenor, T.D., b. 1910, s. 1967. Earl Grosvenor, b. 1951.

m.

## MARQUESSSES

Style, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. Addressed as, My Lord Marquess.

In titles marked ° the " of " is not used. For the style of Marquesses' sons and daughters, see under "DUKES," above.



1915

Aberdeen and Temair (3rd), Dudley Gladstone Gordon, D.S.O., (9th Earl of Haddo, C.B.E., T.D. b. 1908.

Scott. Earl, Aberdeen, 1682), b. 1883, s. 1965, m.



Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1876	<i>Abergavenny</i> (5th), John Henry Guy Larnach-Nevill, O.B.E., b. 1914, s. 1954, m.	Lord Rupert N. b. 1923.
1821	<i>Ailesbury</i> (7th), Chandos Sidney Cedric Brudenell-Bruce, b. 1904, s. 1961, m.	Viscount Savernake, b. 1926.
1831	<i>Ailsa</i> (7th), Archibald David Kennedy, O.B.E. (19th <i>Scott. Earl</i> , <i>Cassillis</i> , 1509), b. 1925, s. 1957, m.	Earl of Cassillis, b. 1956.
1815	<i>Anglesey</i> (7th), George Charles Henry Victor Paget, b. 1922, s. 1947, m.	Earl of Uxbridge, b. 1950.
1789	<i>Bath</i> (6th), Henry Frederick Thynne, E.D., b. 1905, s. 1946, m.	Viscount Weymouth, b. 1932.
1826	<i>Bristol</i> (6th), Victor Frederick Cochrane Hervey, b. 1915, s. 1960, m.	Earl Jermyn, b. 1954.
1796	<i>Bute</i> (6th), John Crichton-Stuart (12th <i>Scott. Earl</i> , <i>Dumfries</i> , 1663), b. 1933, s. 1956, m.	Earl of Dumfries, b. 1958.
1917	<i>Cambridge</i> (2nd), George Francis Hugh Cambridge, G.C.V.O., b. 1895, s. 1927, m.	(None.)
1811	<i>Camden</i> (5th), John Charles Henry Pratt, b. 1899, s. 1943, m.	Earl of Brecknock, b. 1930.
1815	<i>Cholmondeley</i> (6th), George Hugh Cholmondeley, M.C. (10th <i>Irish Viscount</i> , <i>Cholmondeley</i> , 1628), b. 1919, s. 1968, m. (Lord Great Chamberlain).	Earl of Rocksavage, b. 1960.
1816 I.*	<i>Conyngham</i> (6th), Frederick William Burton Conyngham (6th U.K. <i>Baron</i> , <i>Minster</i> , 1821), b. 1890, s. 1918, m.	Earl of Mount Charles, b. 1924.
1791 I.*	<i>Donegal</i> (6th), Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (6th <i>Brit. Baron</i> , <i>Fisherwick</i> , 1790), b. 1903, s. 1904, m.	Lord Templemore, b. 1916 (see p. 248).
1789 I.*	<i>Downshire</i> (7th), Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (7th <i>Brit. Earl</i> , <i>Hillsborough</i> , 1772), b. 1894, s. 1918, m.	A. Robin I. H., b. 1929.
1888	<i>Dufferin &amp; Ava</i> (5th), Sheridan Frederick Terence Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (11th <i>Irish Baron</i> , <i>Dufferin &amp; Clandeboy</i> , 1800), b. 1938, s. 1945, m.	(None to Marquessat:), 10 <i>Irish Barony</i> , Sir Francis E. T. Blackwood, Bt., b. 1901.
1801.*	<i>Ely</i> (8th) Charles John Tottenham Loftus (8th U.K. <i>Baron</i> , <i>Loftus</i> , 1801), b. 1913, s. 1969, m.	Viscount Loftus, b. 1943.
1801	<i>Exeter</i> (6th), David George Brownlow Cecil, K.C.M.G., b. 1905, s. 1956, m.	Lord Martin C., b. 1909.
1800 I.*	<i>Headfort</i> (6th), Thomas Geoffrey Charles Michael Taylour (4th U.K. <i>Baron</i> , <i>Kenlis</i> , 1831), b. 1932, s. 1960, m.	Earl of Bective, b. 1959.
1793	<i>Hertford</i> (8th), Hugh Edward Conway Seymour (9th <i>Irish Baron</i> , <i>Conway</i> , 1712), b. 1930, s. 1940, m.	Earl of Yarmouth, b. 1933.
1599 S.*	<i>Huntly</i> (12th), Douglas Charles Lindsay Gordon ( <i>Premier Marquess of Scotland</i> ) (4th U.K. <i>Baron</i> , <i>Meldrum</i> , 1815), b. 1908, s. 1937.	Earl of Aboyne, b. 1944.
1784	<i>Lansdowne</i> (8th), George John Charles Mercer Nairne Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C. (8th <i>Irish Earl</i> , <i>Kerry</i> , 1722), b. 1912, s. 1944, w.	Earl of Shelburne, b. 1942.
1902	<i>Linlithgow</i> (3rd), Charles William Frederick Hope, M.C. (10th <i>Scott. Earl</i> , <i>Hopetoun</i> , 1703), b. 1912, s. 1952, m.	Earl of Hopetoun, b. 1946.
1816 L*	<i>Londonderry</i> (9th), Alexander Charles Robert Vane-Tempest-Stewart (6th U.K. <i>Earl</i> , <i>Vane</i> , 1823), b. 1937, s. 1955, m.	Francis C. J. Vane-Tempest, b. 1912.
1701 S.*	<i>Lothian</i> (12th), Peter Francis Walter Kerr (6th U.K. <i>Baron</i> , <i>Kerr</i> , 1821), b. 1922, s. 1940, m.	Earl of Ancram, b. 1945.
1917	<i>Milford Haven</i> (3rd), David Michael Mountbatten, O.B.E., D.S.C., b. 1919, s. 1938, m. (see also p. 212).	Earl of Medina, b. 1961.
1838	<i>Normanby</i> (4th), Oswald Constantine John Phipps, M.B.E. (8th <i>Irish Baron</i> , <i>Mulgrave</i> , 1767), b. 1912, s. 1932, m.	Earl of Mulgrave, b. 1954.
1812	<i>Northampton</i> (6th), William Bingham Compton, D.S.O., b. 1885, s. 1913, m.	Earl Compton, b. 1946.
1825 I.*	<i>Ormonde</i> (6th), James Arthur Norman Butler, C.V.O., M.C. (6th U.K. <i>Baron</i> , <i>Ormonde</i> , 1821), b. 1893, s. 1949, m.	James H. T. C. B., M.B.E., 1899.
1682 S.	<i>Queensberry</i> (12th), David Harrington Angus Douglas, b. 1929, s. 1954, m.	Lord Gawain D., b. 1948.
1926	<i>Reading</i> (3rd), Michael Alfred Rufus Isaacs, M.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1916, s. 1960, m.	Viscount Erleigh, b. 1942.
1789	<i>Salisbury</i> (5th), Robert Arthur James Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., b. 1893, s. 1947, m.	Viscount Cranborne, b. 1916.
1800 I.*	<i>Sligo</i> (10th), Denis Edward Browne (10th U.K. <i>Baron</i> , <i>Monteagle</i> , 1806), b. 1908, s. 1952, m.	Earl of Aftmont, b. 1930.
1787	<i>Townshend</i> (7th), George John Patrick Dominic Townshend, b. 1916, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Raynham, b. 1945.
1694 S.*	<i>Tweeddale</i> (12th), David George Montagu Hay (3rd U.K. <i>Baron</i> , <i>Tweeddale</i> , 1881), b. 1921, s. 1967, m.	Earl of Gifford, b. 1947.
1780 I.*	<i>Waterford</i> (8th), John Hubert de la Poer Beresford (8th <i>Brit. Baron</i> , <i>Tyrone</i> , 1786), b. 1933, s. 1934, m.	Earl of Tyrone, b. 1953.
1936	<i>Willingdon</i> (2nd), Inigo Brassey Freeman-Thomas, b. 1899, s. 1941, m.	(None.)
1551	<i>Winchester</i> (18th), Nigel George Paulet ( <i>Premier Marquess of England</i> ), b. 1942, s. 1968.	Timothy G. P., b. 1944.
1892	<i>Zetland</i> (3rd), Lawrence Aldred Mervyn Dundas, (5th U.K. <i>Earl of Zetland</i> , 1838, 6th <i>Brit. Baron Dundas</i> , 1794), b. 1908, s. 1961, m.	Earl of Ronaldshay, b. 1937.

## EARLS

*Style (see also note, p. 305). The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., e.g. the Hon. John —, but the daughters Lady Elizabeth —, etc. Where marked " the " of " is not used.*

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1639 S.	Arlic (13th), David George Coke Patrick Ogilvy, b. 1926, s. 1968, m.	Lord Ogilvy, b. 1958.
1696	Albemarle (9th), Walter Egerton George Lucian Keppel, M.C., b. 1882, s. 1942, m.	Viscount Bury, b. 1965.
1952	<sup>o</sup> Alexander of Tunis (2nd), Shane William Desmond Alexander, b. 1935, s. 1969.	Hon. Brian J. A., b. 1939.
1826	<sup>o</sup> Amherst (5th), Jeffery John Archer Amherst, M.C., b. 1896, s. 1927.	Hon. Humphrey W. A., b. 1903.
1892	Ancaster (3rd), Gilbert James Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., b. 1907, s. 1951, m.	Hon. John H.-D.-W., b. 1914.
1789 I.	<sup>o</sup> Annesley (9th), Robert Annesley, b. 1900, s. 1957, m.	Viscount Glerawly, b. 1924.
1785 I.	Anrim (8th), Randal John Somerled McDonnell, b. 1911, s. 1932, m.	Viscount Dunluce, b. 1935.
1762 I.*	Arran (8th), Arthur Strange Kattendyke David Archibald Gore (4th U.K. Baron Sudley, 1884), b. 1910, s. 1958, m.	Viscount Sudley, b. 1938.
1955	<sup>o</sup> Attlee (2nd), Martin Richard Attlee, b. 1927, s. 1967, m.	Viscount Prestwood, b. 1956.
1961	Avon (1st), (Robert) Anthony Eden, K.G., P.C., M.C., b. 1897, m.	Viscount Eden, b. 1930.
1714	Aylesford (11th), Charles Ian Finch-Knightley, b. 1918, s. 1958, m.	Lord Guernsey, b. 1947.
1937	<sup>o</sup> Baldwin of Bewdley (3rd), Arthur Windham Baldwin, b. 1904, s. 1958, m.	Viscount Corvedale, b. 1938.
1922	Balfour (4th) Gerald Arthur James Balfour, b. 1925, s. 1968, m.	Eustace A. G. B., b. 1921.
1800 I.	Bandon (5th), Percy Ronald Gardner Bernard, G.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1904, s. 1924, m.	Maj. Hon. Charles B. A. B., C.B.E., b. 1904 (Twin).
1772	<sup>o</sup> Bathurst (8th), Henry Allen John Bathurst, b. 1927, s. 1943, m.	Lord Apsley, b. 1961.
1919	<sup>o</sup> Beatty (2nd), David Field Beatty, D.S.C., b. 1905, s. 1936, m.	Viscount Borodale, b. 1946.
1815	<sup>o</sup> Beauchamp (8th), William Lygon, b. 1903, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Richard E. L., b. 1916.
1797 I.	Belmore (8th), John Armar Lowry-Corry, b. 1951, s. 1960, M.	Sir Henry C. L.-C., M.C., b. 1887.
1739 I. } 1937* }	Bessborough (2nd), Frederick Edward Neufize Ponsonby, (10th Irish Earl Bessborough), b. 1913, s. 1956, m.	Arthur M.L. P., b. 1912 (to Irish Earldom only).
1922	Birkenhead (2nd), Frederick Winston Furneaux Smith, T.D., b. 1907 s. 1930, m.	Viscount Furneaux, b. 1936.
1815	Bradford (6th), Gerald Michael Orlando Bridgeman, T.D., b. 1911, s. 1957, m.	Viscount Newport, b. 1947.
1677 S.	Breadalbane and Holland (10th), John Romer Boreland Campbell, b. 1919, s. 1959, m.	(None.)
1469 S.*	Buchan (16th), Donald Cardross Flower Erskine, (7th U.K. Baron Erskine), b. 1899, s. (to Barony), 1957, (to Earldom) 1960, m.	Lord Cardross, b. 1930.
1746	Buckinghamshire (9th), Vere Frederick Cecil Hobart-Hampden, b. 1901, s. 1963.	Cyril L. H.-H. b. 1902.
1800	<sup>c</sup> Cadogan (7th), William Gerald Charles Cadogan, M.C., b. 1914, s. 1933, m.	Viscount Chelsea, b. 1937.
1878	<sup>o</sup> Cairns (5th), David Charles Cairns, K.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1909, s. 1946, m.	Viscount Garmoyle, b. 1939.
1543 S.	Caithness (20th), Malcolm Ian Sinclair, b. 1948, s. 1965.	Sir John R. N. B. S., Bt., b. 1928.
1800 I.	Caledon (6th) Denis James Alexander, b. 1920, s. 1968, m.	Viscount Alexander, b. 1955.
1661	Carlisle (12th), Charles James Ruthven Howard, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1963, m.	Viscount Morpeth, b. 1949.
1793	Carnarvon (6th), Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, b. 1898, s. 1923.	Lord Porchester, b. 1921.
1748 I.*	Carrick (9th), Brian Stuart Theobald Somerset Caher Butler (3rd U.K. Baron Butler, 1912), b. 1931, s. 1957, m.	Viscount Ikerrin, b. 1953.
1800 I.	<sup>o</sup> Castle Stewart (8th), Arthur Patrick Avondale Stuart, b. 1928, s. 1961, m.	Viscount Stuart, b. 1953.
1814	<sup>c</sup> Cathcart (6th), Alan Cathcart, D.S.O., M.C. (15th Scott. Baron Cathcart), b. 1919, s. 1927, m.	Lord Greenock, b. 1952.
1647 I.	Cavan (12th), Michael Edward Oliver Lambart, T.D., b. 1911, s. 1950, m.	Roger C. L., b. 1944.
1827	<sup>c</sup> Cawdor (5th), John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, T.D., b. 1900, s. 1914.	Viscount Emtyn, b. 1932.
1801	Chichester (9th), John Nicholas Pelham, b. 1944, s. 1944.	Anthony G. P., b. 1911.
1803 I.*	Clancarty (6th), Richard Frederick John Donough Le Poer Trench (5th U.K. Visct. Clancarty, 1823), b. 1891, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Greville S. R. Le P. T., b. 1902.
1776 I.*	Clanwilliam (6th), John Charles Edmund Carson Meade (4th U.K. Baron Clanwilliam, 1828), b. 1914, s. 1953, m.	John H. M., b. 1919.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1776	Clarendon (7th), George Frederick Laurence Villiers, <i>b.</i> 1933, <i>s.</i> 1955.	Hon. Nicholas V., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1620 I.*	Cork & Orrery (1660), Patrick Reginald Boyle (13th Irish Earl and 9th Brit. Baron, Boyle of Marston, 1711), <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1967, <i>m.</i>	Lt.-Cdr. John W. B., D.S.C. <i>b.</i> 1916.
1850	Cottenham (8th), Kenelm Charles Everard Digby Pepys, <i>b.</i> 1948, <i>s.</i> 1968.	Samuel G. L. P., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1762 I.*	Courtown (8th), James Montagu Burgoyne Stopford, O.B.E., T.D. (7th Brit. Baron, Saltersford, 1796), <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Stopford, <i>b.</i> 1954.
1697	Covenry (11th), George William Coventry, <i>b.</i> 1934, <i>s.</i> 1940.	Viscount Deerhurst, <i>b.</i> 1957.
1857	Cowley (6th), Richard Francis Wellesley, <i>b.</i> 1946, <i>s.</i> 1968.	Hon. Garret G. W., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1892	Cranbrook (4th), John David Gathorne-Hardy, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i>	Lord Medway, <i>b.</i> 1933.
1801	Craven (7th), Thomas Robert Douglas Craven, <i>b.</i> 1957, <i>s.</i> 1965, <i>M.</i>	Hon. Simon G. C., <i>b.</i> 1961.
1398 S.*	Crawford (28th) and Balcarres (11th), David Alexander Robert Lindsay, K.T., G.B.E. (Premier Earl on Union Roll and 4th U.K. Baron, Wigan, 1826), <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Lord Balmiel, M.P., <i>b.</i> 1927.
1861	Cromartie (4th), Roderick Grant Francis Mackenzie, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1962, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Tarbat, <i>b.</i> 1948.
1901	Cromer (3rd), George Rowland Stanley Baring, P.C., M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1953.	Viscount Errington, <i>b.</i> 1946.
1633 S.*	Dalhousie (16th) Simon Ramsay, G.B.E., M.C. (4th U.K. Baron, Ramsay 1875), <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Lord Ramsay, <i>b.</i> 1948.
1725 I.*	Darnley (10th), Peter Stuart Bligh (19th English Baron, Clifton of Leighton Bromswold, 1608), <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1955.	Hon. Adam L. S. B., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1711	Dartmouth (9th), Gerald Humphry Legge, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1962, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Lewisham, <i>b.</i> 1949.
1761	De La Warr (9th), Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, P.C., G.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i>	Lord Buckhurst, <i>b.</i> 1921.
1622	Denbigh (11th) and Desmond (10th), William Rudolph Michael Feilding (10th Irish Earl, Desmond, 1622), <i>b.</i> 1943, <i>s.</i> 1966, <i>m.</i>	William D. F., <i>b.</i> 1939.
1485	Derby (18th) Edward John Stanley, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard S., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1553	Devon (17th), Charles Christopher Courtenay, <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Lord Courtenay, <i>b.</i> 1942.
1800 I.*	Donoughmore (7th), John Michael Henry Hely-Hutchinson, (7th U.K. Visct. Hutchinson, 1821), <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Suirdale, <i>b.</i> 1927.
1661 I.*	Drogheda (11th), Charles Garrett Moore, K.B.E. (2nd U.K. Baron, Moore, 1954), <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Moore, <i>b.</i> 1937.
1837	Ducie (6th), Basil Howard Moreton, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	Lord Moreton, <i>b.</i> 1951.
1860	Dudley (3rd), William Humble Eric Ward, M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Ednam, <i>b.</i> 1920.
1660 S.*	Dundee (11th), Henry James Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, P.C. (1st U.K. Baron, Glassary, 1954) <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1924 (claim admitted 1953), <i>m.</i> (Hereditary Standard Bearer, Scotland).	Lord Scrymgeour, <i>b.</i> 1949.
1669 S.	Dundonald (14th), Ian Douglas Leonard Cochrane, <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>m.</i>	Lord Cochrane, <i>b.</i> 1961.
1686 S.*	Dunmore (9th), John Alexander Murray (4th U.K. Baron, Dunmore, 1831), <i>b.</i> 1939, <i>s.</i> 1962, <i>m.</i>	Reginald A. M., <i>b.</i> 1911.
1822 I.	Dunraven and Mount Earl (7th), Thady Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, <i>b.</i> 1939, <i>s.</i> 1965, <i>m.</i>	Capt. Hon. Valentine M. W.-Q., R.N., <i>b.</i> 1890.
1833	Durham (5th), John Frederick Lambton, <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Lambton, M.P., <i>b.</i> 1922.
1837	Effingham (6th), Mowbray Henry Gordon Howard (16th E. Baron, Howard of Effingham, 1553), <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1946, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John A. F. C. H., <i>b.</i> 1907.
1507 S. } 1850* }	Elginton (18th) & (9th) Winton (1600), Archibald George Montgomerie (6th U.K. Bar. Winton, 1850), <i>b.</i> 1939, <i>s.</i> 1966, <i>m.</i>	Lord Montgomerie, <i>b.</i> 1966.
1733 I.*	Elgmont (11th), Frederick George Moore Perceval (9th Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland, 1762), <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Perceval, <i>b.</i> 1934.
1821	Fidon (4th), John Scott, G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1926, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Encombe, <i>b.</i> 1937.
1633 S.*	Elgin (11th), & Kincardine (15th) (1647), Andrew Douglas Alexander Thomas Bruce, (4th U.K. Baron, Elgin, 1849), <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1968, <i>m.</i>	Lord Bruce, <i>b.</i> 1961.
1789 I.*	Enniskillen (6th), David Lowry Cole, M.B.E., (4th U.K. Baron, Grinstead, 1815), <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1963, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Cole, <i>b.</i> 1942.
1781 I.*	Erne (6th), Henry George Victor John Crichton (3rd U.K. Baron, Fermanagh, 1876), <i>b.</i> 1937, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	David G. C., <i>b.</i> 1914.
1661	Essex (9th), Reginald George de Vere Capell, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1966, <i>m.</i>	
1711	Ferrers (13th), Robert Washington Shirley, <i>b.</i> 1929, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Tamworth, <i>b.</i> 1952.
1628 I.*	Fingall (12th), Oliver James Horace Plunkett, M.C. (19th I. Baron, Killeen, 1449) (5th U.K. Baron, Fingall, 1831), <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	(None to Earldom or U.K. Barony), to Barony of Killeen, Lord Dunsany (see p. 241).
1746*	Fitzwilliam (8th) William Thomas George Wentworth-Fitzwilliam (10th Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam, 1716), <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	(None.)

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1789	°Fortescue (6th), Denzil George Fortescue, M.C., T.D., b. 1893, s. 1958, m.	Viscount Ebrington, b. 1922.
1841	Gainsborough (5th), Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, b. 1923, s. 1927, m.	Viscount Campden, b. 1950.
1623 S.*	Galloway (12th), Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (5th Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies, 1796), b. 1822, s. 1920, m.	Lord Garlies, b. 1928.
1703 S.*	Glasgow (9th), David William Maurice Boyle, C.B., D.S.C. (3rd U.K. Baron, Fairlie, 1897), b. 1910, s. 1963, m.	Viscount Kelburn, b. 1939.
1806 I.*	Gosford (7th), Charles David Alexander John Sparrow Acheson (5th U.K. Baron, Worthingham, 1835), b. 1922, s. 1966.	Hon. Patrick B. V. M. A., b. 1915.
1945	Gowrie (2nd), Alexander Patrick Greysteel Hore-Ruthven (3rd U.K. Baron, Ruthven of Gowrie, 1919), b. 1939, s. 1955, m.	Viscount Ruthven, b. 1964.
1684 I.*	Granard (9th) Arthur Patrick Hastings Forbes, A.F.C. (4th U. K. Baron, Granard, 1806), b. 1915, s. 1948, m.	Hon. John F., b. 1920.
1833	°Granville (5th), Granville James Leveson-Gower, M.C., b. 1918, s. 1953.	Lord Leveson, b. 1959.
1806	°Grey (6th), Richard Fleming George Charles Grey, b. 1939, s. 1963, m.	Philip K. G., b. 1940.
1752	Guilford (9th), Edward Francis North, b. 1933, s. 1949, m.	Hon. John M. W. N., b. 1905.
1619 S.	Haddington (12th), George Baillie-Hamilton, K.T., M.C., T.D., b. 1894, s. 1917, m.	Lord Binning, b. 1947.
1919	Haig (2nd), George Alexander Eugene Douglas Haig, O.B.E. b. 1918, s. 1928, m.	Viscount Dawick, b. 1961.
1944	Halifax (2nd), Charles Ingram Courtenay Wood (4th U.K. Viscount, Halifax, 1866), b. 1912, s. 1959, m.	Lord Irwin, b. 1944.
1898	Halsbury (3rd), John Anthony Hardinge Giffard, F.R.S., b. 1908, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Tiverton, b. 1934.
1754	Hardwicke (9th), Philip Grantham Yorke, b. 1906, s. 1936, m.	Viscount Royston, b. 1938.
1812	Harewood (7th), George Henry Hubert Lascelles, b. 1923, s. 1947, m. (See also p. 217).	Viscount Lascelles, b. 1950.
1742	Harrington (11th), William Henry Leicester Stanhope (8th U.K. Viscount, Stanhope of Mahon, 1717), b. 1922, s. 1929, m.	Viscount Petersham, b. 1945.
1809	Harrowby (6th), Dudley Ryder, b. 1892, s. 1956, m.	Viscount Sandon, b. 1922.
1821	°Howe (6th), Edward Richard Assheton Curzon, C.B.E., b. 1908, s. 1964, m.	Chambré G. W. P. G., b. 1898.
1529	Huntingdon (15th), Francis John Clarence Westenra Plantagenet Hastings, b. 1901, s. 1939, m.	David F. G. H., b. 1909.
1885	Ildesleigh (3rd), Henry Stafford Northcote, b. 1901, s. 1927, m.	Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1932.
1750	Ilchester (8th), Walter Angelo Fox-Strangways, b. 1887, s. 1964, m.	Lord Stavordale, b. 1920.
1929	Inchcape (3rd), Kenneth James William Mackay, b. 1917, s. 1939, m.	Viscount Glenapp, b. 1943.
1919	Iveagh (3rd), Arthur Francis Benjamin Guinness, b. 1937, s. 1967, m.	Viscount Elveden, b. 1969.
1925	°Jellicoe (2nd), George Patrick John Rushworth Jellicoe, P.C., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1918, s. 1935, m.	Viscount Brocas, b. 1950.
1697	Jersey (9th), George Francis Child-Villiers (12th Irish Visct., Grandison, 1620), b. 1910, s. 1923, m.	Viscount Villiers, b. 1948.
1822 I.	Kilmorey (5th), Francis Jack Richard Patrick Needham, b. 1915, s. 1961, m.	Richard N.
1866	Kimberley (4th), John Wodehouse, b. 1924, s. 1941.	Lord Wodehouse, b. 1957.
1768 I.	Kingston (11th), Barclay Robert Edwin King-Tenison, b. 1943, s. 1948, m.	Capt. R. D. King-Harman, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., b. 1331.
1633 S.*	Kinnoull (15th), Arthur William George Patrick Hay (9th Brit. Baron, Hay of Pedwardine, 1711), b. 1935, s. 1938, m.	Viscount Dupplin, b. 1962.
1914	°Kitchener of Kharoum (3rd), Henry Herbert Kitchener, b. 1919, s. 1937.	Hon. Charles E. K., b. 1920.
1756 I.	Lanesborough (9th), Denis Anthony Brian Butler, b. 1918, s. 1959.	Lt. Comdr. Terence B. J. D. B., b. 1913.
1624 S.	Lauderdale (17th), Patrick Francis Maitland, b. 1911, s. 1968, m.	Viscount Maitland, b. 1937.
1837	Leicester (5th), Thomas William Edward Coke, M.V.O., b. 1908, s. 1949, m.	Anthony L. C., b. 1909.
1641 S.	Leven (14th) & (13th) Melville (1696), Alexander Robert Leslie-Melville, b. 1924, s. 1947, m.	Lord Balgonie, b. 1954.
1831	Lichfield (5th), Thomas Patrick John Anson, b. 1939, s. 1960.	Geoffrey R. A. b. 1929.
1803 *	Limerick (6th), Patrick Edmund Pery (6th U.K. Baron, Foxford, 1815), b. 1930, s. 1967, m.	Viscount Glentworth, b. 1963.
1633 S.	Lindsay (14th), William Tucker Lindesay-Bethune, b. 1901, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Garnock, b. 1926.
1626	Lindsey (14th) and Abingdon (9th) (1682), Richard Henry Rupert Bertie, b. 1931, s. 1963, m.	Lord Norreys of Rycote, b. 1958.
1776 I.	Lisburne (8th), John David Malet Vaughan, b. 1918, s. 1965, m.	Viscount Vaughan, b. 1945.
1822 I.*	Listowel (5th), William Francis Hare, P.C., G.C.M.G. (3rd U.K. Baron, Hare, 1869), b. 1906, s. 1931, m.	Viscount Ennismore, b. 1964.
1905	Liverpool (5th), Edward Peter Bertram Savile Foljambe, b. 1944, s. 1969.	

Created. 1945	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
	<sup>o</sup> Lloyd George of Dwyfor (3rd), Owen Lloyd George, b. 1924, s. 1968, m.	Viscount Gwynnedd, b. 1951.
1785 I.*	Longford (7th), Francis Aungler Pakenham, P.C. (6th U.K. Baron, Silchester, 1821; 1st U.K. Baron, Pakenham, 1945), b. 1905-5. 1961, m.	Lord Silchester, b. 1933.
1807	Lonsdale (7th), James Hugh William Lowther, b. 1922, s. 1953, m.	Viscount Lowther, b. 1949.
1838	Lovelace (5th), Peter Axel William Locke King (12th British Baron, King, 1725), b. 1951, s. 1964, M.	(None.)
1795 I.*	Lucan (7th), Richard John Bingham (3rd U.K. Baron, Bingham, 1934), b. 1934, s. 1964, m.	Lord Bingham, b. 1967.
1880	Lytton (4th), Noel Anthony Scawen Lytton (17th English Baron, Wentworth, 1529), b. 1900, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Knebworth, b. 1950.
1721	Macclesfield (7th), George Loveden William Henry Parker, b. 1888, s. 1896, m.	Viscount Parker, b. 1914.
1800	Malmesbury (6th), William James Harris, T.D., b. 1907, s. 1950, m.	Viscount FitzHarris, b. 1945.
1776 &	1792 Mansfield and Mansfield (7th), Mungo David Malcolm Murray (13th Scott, Visct., Stormont, 1621), b. 1900, s. 1935, m.	Viscount Stormont, b. 1930.
1404 S.	Mar (30th), James Clifton of Mar (Premier Earl of Scotland), b. 1914, s. 1965, m.	Lady Margaret Artiss, b. 1940.
1565 S.	Mar (13th) & (14th) Kellie (1616), John Francis Hervey Erskine, b. 1921, s. 1955, m.	Lord Erskine, b. 1949.
1785 I.	Mayo (10th), Terence Patrick Bourke, b. 1929, s. 1962, m.	Lord Naas, b. 1953.
1627 I.*	Meath (14th), Anthony Windham Normand Brabazon (5th U.K. Baron, Chaworth, 1831), b. 1910, s. 1949, m.	Lord Ardee, b. 1941.
1766 I	Mexborough (7th), John Raphael Wentworth Savile, b. 1906, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Pollington, b. 1931.
1920	Midleton (2nd), George St. John Brodrick, M.C. (10th Irish Viscount, Midleton, 1717), b. 1888, s. 1942, m.	(None to Earldom), to Irish Viscountcy, Trevor L. B., b. 1903.
1823	Minto (5th), Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, b. 1891, s. 1914, m.	Viscount Melgund, M.B.E., b. 1928.
1562 S.*	Moray (19th) (Archibald) John Morton Stuart (11th Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart, 1796), b. 1804, s. 1943, w.	Lord Doune, b. 1928.
1815	Morley (6th), John St. Aubyn Parker, b. 1923, s. 1962, m.	Visct. Boringdon, b. 1956.
1458 S.	Morton (21st), Sholto Charles John Hay Douglas, b. 1907, s. 1935.	Hon. John C. S. D., b. 1927.
1947	Mountbatten of Burma (1st), Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas Mountbatten, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1900, w. (Personal A.D.C. to the Queen), Admiral of the Fleet. (See also p. 215.)	Baroness Brabourne, b. 1924 (see pp. 215 and 239).
1789	Mount Edgcombe (7th), Edward Piers Edgcombe, b. 1903, s. 1965, m.	George A. V. E., b. 1907.
1831	Munster (5th), Geoffrey William Richard Hugh FitzClarence, P.C., K.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1928, m.	Edward C. FitzC., b. 1399.
1805	<sup>o</sup> Nelson (7th), Henry Edward Joseph Horatio Nelson, b. 1894, s. 1957.	Hon. George J. H. N., b. 1905.
1827 I.	Norbury (6th), Noel Terence Graham-Toler, b. 1939, s. 1955, m.	Viscount Glandine, b. 1967.
1806 I.*	Normanton (6th), Shaun James Christian Welbore Ellis Agar (4th U.K. Baron, Somerton, 1873), b. 1945, s. 1967.	Hon. Mark S. A. A., b. 1948.
1647 S.	Northesk (12th), John Douglas Carnegie, b. 1895, s. 1963, w.	Lord Roschill, b. 1926.
1801	Onslow (6th), William Arthur Bampfylde Onslow, K.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1913, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Cranley, b. 1938.
1925	Oxford & Asquith (2nd), Julian Edward George Asquith, K.C.M.G., b. 1916, s. 1928, m.	Viscount Asquith of Morley, b. 1952.
1929	<sup>o</sup> Peel (2nd), Arthur William Ashton Peel (3rd U.K. Viscount Peel, 1895), b. 1901, s. 1937, m.	Viscount Clanfield, b. 1947.
1551	Pembroke (17th) & (14th) Montgomery (1605), Henry George Charles Alexander Herbert, b. 1939, s. 1969, m.	
1605 S.	Ferth (17th), John David Drummond, P.C., b. 1907, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Strathallan, b. 1935.
1905	Plymouth (3rd), Other Robert Ivor Windsor-Clive (15th English Baron, Windsor, 1529), b. 1923, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Windsor, b. 1951.
1785 I.	Portarlington (7th), George Lionel Yuill Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. 1938, s. 1959, m.	Viscount Carlow, b. 1965.
1743	Portsmouth (9th), Gerard Vernon Wallop, b. 1898, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Lyminster, b. 1923.
1706	<sup>o</sup> Poulett (8th), George Amias Fitzwarrine Poulett, b. 1909, s. 1918, w.	(None.)
1804	Powis (5th), Edward Robert Henry Herbert, C.B.E., T.D. (6th Irish Baron, Clive, 1762), b. 1889, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Christian V. C. H., b. 1904.
1765	Radnor (8th) Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, b. 1927, s. 1968, m.	Viscount Folkestone, b. 1955.
1831 I.*	Ranfurlly (6th), Thomas Daniel Knox, K.C.M.G. (7th U.K. Baron, Ranfurlly, 1826), b. 1913, s. 1933, m.	Gerald F. N. K. b. 1929.
1771 I.	Roaen (9th), Robert William Jocelyn, b. 1909, s. 1956, m.	Viscount Jocelyn, b. 1938.
1801	Romney (6th), Charles Marsham, b. 1892, s. 1933, m.	Michael H. M., b. 1910.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1703 S.*	Rosebery (6th), Albert Edward Harry Mayer Archibald Primrose, P.C., K.T., D.S.O., M.C. (2nd U.K. Earl of Midlothian, 1911), b. 1882, s. 1929, m.	Lord Primrose, b. 1929.
1806 I.	Rosse (6th), Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, M.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1918, m.	Lord Oxmantown, b. 1936.
1801	Rosslyn (6th), Anthony Hugh Francis Harry St. Clair-Erskine, b. 1917, s. 1939.	Lord Loughborough, b. 1958.
1457 S.	Rothes (20th), Malcolm George Dyer Edwardes Leslie, b. 1902, s. 1927, m.	Lord Leslie, b. 1932.
1861	°Russell (3rd), Bertrand Arthur William Russell, O.M., F.R.S., b. 1872, s. 1931, m.	Viscount Amberley, b. 1921.
1915	°St. Aldwyn (2nd), Michael John Hicks-Beach, P.C., K.B.E. T.D., b. 1912, s. 1916, m.	Viscount Quenington, b. 1950.
1815	St. Germans (9th), Nicholas Richard Michael Eliot, b. 1914, s. 1960, m.	Lord Eliot, b. 1941.
1690	Scarborough (12th), Richard Aldred Lumley, (13th Irish Visct., Lumley, 1628), b. 1932, s. 1969.	
1771 I.*	Seflon (7th), Hugh William Osbert Molyneux (6th U.K. Baron, Seflon, 1831), b. 1898, s. 1930, w.	(None.)
1882	Selborne (3rd), Roundell Cecil Palmer, P.C., C.H., b. 1887, s. 1942, w.	Viscount Wolmer, b. 1940.
1646 S.	Selkirk (7th) (George) Nigel Douglas-Hamilton, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., A.F.C., Q.C., b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	The Master of Selkirk, b. 1939.
1672	Shaftesbury (10th), Anthony Ashley-Cooper, b. 1938, s. 1961, m.	Hon. John P. H. N. A.-C., b. 1915.
1756 I.*	Shannon (9th), Richard Bentinck Boyle (8th Brit. Bn. Carleton, 1786), b. 1924, s. 1963, m.	Viscount Boyle, b. 1960.
1442	Shrewsbury (21st) & Waterford (I. 1446), John George Charles Henry Alton Alexander Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (Premier Earl of England and Ireland; Earl Talbot, 1784), b. 1914, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Ingestre, b. 1952.
1961	Snowdon (1st), Antony Charles Robert Armstrong-Jones, G.C.V.O., b. 1930, m. (See also p. 219.)	Viscount Linley, b. 1961 (see p. 219).
1880	°Sondes (4th), George Henry Milles-Lade, b. 1914, s. 1941, w.	Viscount Throwley, b. 1940.
1633 S.*	Southesk (11th), Charles Alexander Carnegie, K.C.V.O. (3rd U.K. Baron, Balinhard, 1869), b. 1893, s. 1941, m.	The Duke of Fife, b. 1929 (see pp. 216 and 227).
1765	°Spencer (7th), Albert Edward John Spencer, T.D., b. 1892, s. 1922, m.	Viscount Althorp, M.V.O., b. 1924.
1703 S.*	Stair (13th), John Aymer Dalrymple, C.V.O., M.B.E. (6th U.K. Baron, Oxensford, 1841), b. 1906, s. 1961, m.	Viscount Dalrymple, b. 1961.
1628	Stamford (10th), Roger Grey, b. 1896, s. 1910.	(None.)
1821	Stradbroke (4th), John Anthony Alexander Rous, b. 1903, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Keith R., b. 1907.
1847	Strafford (7th), Robert Cecil Byng, b. 1904, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Enfield, b. 1936.
1937	Strathmore (3rd), Timothy Patrick Bowes-Lyon (16th Scottish Earl, Strathmore & Kinghorne 1606), b. 1918, s. 1949, w.	Fergus M. C. B.-L., b. 1928.
1603	Suffolk (21st) & (14th) Berkshire (1626), Michael John James George Robert Howard, b. 1935, s. 1941.	Hon. Maurice H., b. 1936.
1955	Swinton (1st), Philip Cunliffe-Lister, P.C., G.B.E., C.H., M.C., b. 1884, m.	Lord Masham, b. 1937.
1714	Tankerville (8th), Charles Augustus Ker Bennet, b. 1897, s. 1931, m.	Lord Ossulston, b. 1921.
1822	°Temple of Stowe (7th), Ronald Stephen Brydges Temple-Gore-Langton, b. 1910, s. 1966.	Hon. Evelyn A. T.-G.-L., D.S.O., b. 1884.
1815	Verulam (6th), John Grimston (10th Irish Visct., Grimston, 1719; 15th Scott. Baron, Forrester of Corstophine 1633), b. 1912, s. 1960, m.	Viscount Grimston, b. 1951.
1729	°Waldegrave (12th), Geoffrey Noel Waldegrave, T.D. b. 1905, s. 1936, m.	Viscount Chewton, b. 1940.
1759	Warwick & °Brooke (1746), Charles Guy Fulke Greville (7th Earl Brooke and 7th Earl of Warwick), b. 1911, s. 1928, m.	Lord Brooke, b. 1934.
1633 S.*	Wemyss (12th) & (8th) March (1697), Francis David Charteris, K.T. (5th U.K. Baron, Wemyss, 1821), b. 1912, s. 1937, m.	Lord Neidpath, b. 1948.
1621 I.	Westmeath (12th), Gilbert Charles Nugent, b. 1880, s. 1933, w.	Lord Delvin, b. 1928.
1624	Westmorland (15th), David Anthony Thomas Fane, b. 1924, s. 1948, m.	Lord Burghersh, b. 1951.
1876	Wharcliffe (4th), Alan James Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b. 1935, s. 1953, m.	Alan R. Montagu-Stuan Wortley, b. 1927.
1793 I.	Wicklow (8th), William Cecil James Philip John Paul Forward-Howard, b. 1902, s. 1946, m.	Cecil A. F.-H., b. 1909.
1801	Wilton (7th), Seymour William Arthur John Egerton, b. 1921, s. 1927, m.	Lord Ebury, b. 1934 (see p. 241).
1628	Winchelsea (16th) & (11th) Nottingham (1681), Christopher Denys Stormont Finch-Hatton, b. 1936, s. 1950, m.	Viscount Maidstone, b. 1967.
1766 I.	°Winterton (7th), Robert Chad Turnour, b. 1915, s. 1962, m.	Cecil N. T., b. 1919.
1956	Woolton (3rd), Simon Frederick Marquis, b. 1958, s. 1969, M.	(None.)

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1837	Yarborough (7th), John Edward Pelham, <i>b.</i> 1920, <i>s.</i> 1966, <i>m.</i>	Lord Worsley, <i>b.</i> 1963.
1922	Ypres (3rd), John Richard Charles Lambert French, <i>b.</i> 1921, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Maj. Hon. E. Gerald F. F., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1883.

## VISCOUNTS

*Style* (see note, p. 305), The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.

The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

	1945	Addison (2nd), Christopher Addison, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1951, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael A., <i>b.</i> 1914.
	1946	Alanbrooke (2nd), Thomas Brooke, <i>b.</i> 1920, <i>s.</i> 1963.	Hon. Alan V. H. B., <i>b.</i> 1932.
	1919	Allenby (2nd), Dudley Jaffray Hynman Allenby, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael A., <i>b.</i> 1931.
	1911	Allendale (3rd), Wentworth Hubert Charles Beaumont, <i>b.</i> 1922, <i>s.</i> 1956, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Wentworth P. I. B., <i>b.</i> 1948.
	1960	Amory (1st), Derick Heathcoat Amory, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1899.	(None.)
1642 S.	Arbuthnot (16th Viscount of Arbuthnot), John Campbell Arbuthnot, D.S.C., <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1966, <i>m.</i>	Master of Arbuthnot, <i>b.</i> 1950.	
1751 I.	Ashbrook (10th), Desmond Llowarch Edward Flower, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael F., <i>b.</i> 1935.	
1917	Astor (4th), William Waldorf Astor, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1966, <i>M.</i>	Hon. David A., <i>b.</i> 1912.	
1781 I.	Bangor (7th), Edward Henry Harold Ward, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1950.	Hon. William M. D. W., <i>b.</i> 1948.	
1720 I.*	Barrington (11th), Patrick William Daines Barrington (5th U.K. Baron Shuttle, 1880), <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1960.	Hon. Rupert E. S. B., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1877.	
1925	Bearsted (3rd), Marcus Richard Samuel, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Peter S., M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1911.	
1963	Blakenham (1st), John Hugh Hare, P.C., O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael J. H., <i>b.</i> 1938.	
1935	Bledisloe (2nd), Benjamin Ludlow Bathurst, Q.C., <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Christopher H. L. B., <i>b.</i> 1934.	
1712	Boilingbroke & St. John (6th), Vernon Henry St. John, <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>s.</i> 1899.	Capt. Geoffrey R. St. J., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1889.	
1960	Boyd of Merton (1st), Alan Tindal Lennox-Boyd, P.C., C.H., <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Simon D. R. N. L.-B., <i>b.</i> 1939.	
1717 I.*	Boyne (10th), Gustavus Michael George Hamilton-Russell (4th U.K. Baron Brancepeth, 1866), <i>b.</i> 1931, <i>s.</i> 1942, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael G. S. H.-R., <i>b.</i> 1965.	
1929	Brentford (3rd), Lancelot William Joynson-Hicks, <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Crispin W. J.-H., <i>b.</i> 1933.	
1929	Bridgeman (2nd), Robert Clive Bridgeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Geoffrey B., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1898.	
1868	Bridport (4th), Alexander Nelson Hood (7th Duke of Brun� in Sicily and 6th Irish Baron, Bridport 1794), <i>b.</i> 1948, <i>s.</i> 1969.	(None to Viscountcy), to Barony, Lord St. Audries, <i>b.</i> 1893 (See p. 247).	
1952	Brookeborough (1st), Basil Stanlake Brooke, K.G., P.C. (N.I.), C.B.E., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John W. B., <i>b.</i> 1922.	
1932	Buckmaster (2nd), Owen Stanley Buckmaster, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Martin S. B., <i>b.</i> 1921.	
1939	Caldecote (2nd), Robert Andrew Inskip, D.S.C., <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Piers J. H. I., <i>b.</i> 1947.	
1941	Camrose (2nd), (John) Seymour Berry, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1954.	Lord Hartwell, M.B.E., T.D. <i>b.</i> 1911 (see p. 251).	
1954	Chandos (1st), Oliver Lyttelton, P.C., D.S.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Antony A. L., <i>b.</i> 1920.	
1916	Chaplin (3rd), Anthony Freskyn Charles Hamby Chaplin, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	(None.)	
1665 I.	Charlemont (11th), Charles St. George Caulfeild (15th Irish Baron, Caulfeild of Charlemont, 1620), <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1967, <i>m.</i>	Richard W. St. G. C., <i>b.</i> 1887.	
1921	Chelmsford (2nd), Andrew Charles Gerald Thesiger, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Frederic T., <i>b.</i> 1931.	
1717 I.	Chetwynd (10th), Adam Richard John Casson Chetwynd, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1935, <i>s.</i> 1965, <i>m.</i>	Son. <i>b.</i> 1969.	
1911	Chilton (3rd), Eric Alexander Akers-Douglas, <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1947.	Alastair G. A.-D., <i>b.</i> 1946.	
1902	Churchill (2nd), Victor Alexander Spencer, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Victor G. S., <i>b.</i> 1934.	
1781 I.*	Clifden (8th), (Arthur) Victor Agar-Robartes, M.C. (8th Brit. Baron, Mendip, 1791), <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1966, <i>m.</i>	None to Viscountcy; to Barony, Earl of Normanton (see p. 232).	
1718	Cobham (10th), Charles John Lyttelton, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G. (7th Irish Baron, Westcott, 1618), <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i> (Lord Steward)	Hon. John W. L. L., <i>b.</i> 1943.	
1902	Colville of Culross (4th), John Mark Alexander Colville (13th Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross, 1604), <i>b.</i> 1933, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Master of Colville, <i>b.</i> 1959.	
1827	Combermere (5th), Michael Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, <i>b.</i> 1929, <i>s.</i> 1969, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David P. D. S.-C., <i>b.</i> 1932.	
1917	Cowdray (3rd), Wetman John Churchill Pearson (3rd U.K. Baron, Cowdray, 1910), <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael P., <i>b.</i> 1944.	
1927	Craigavon (2nd), James Craig, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Janric C., <i>b.</i> 1944.	
1886	Cross (3rd), Assheton Henry Cross, <i>b.</i> 1920, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	(None.)	

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldesr Son or Heir.
1943	Davertry (2nd), Robert Oliver FitzRoy, b. 1893, s. 1962, ■	Cdr. Hon. John M. FitzRoy- Newdegate, b. 1897.
1937	Davidson (1st), John Colin Campbell Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.H., C.B., b. 1889, m.	Hon. John A. D., b. 1928.
1956	De L'Isle (1st), William Philip Sidney, F.C., K.G. P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., (6th Baron De L'Isle and Dudley, 1835), b. 1909, m.	Hon. Philip S., b. 1945.
1776 I.	De Vesce (6th), John Eustace Vesey (7th Irish Baron, Knapton, 1750), b. 1919, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Thomas E. V., b. 1955.
1917	Devonport (2nd), Gerald Chester Kearley, b. 1890, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Terence K., b. 1944.
1964	Dilhorne (1st), Reginald Edward Manningham-Buller, P.C., (Lord of Appeal), b. 1905, m.	Hon. John M., M.-B., b. 1932.
1622 I.	Dillon (20th), Michael Eric Dillon, b. 1911, s. 1946, ■	Hon. Charles D., b. 1945.
1785 I.	Donerale (9th), Richard St. John St. Leger, b. 1923, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Richard A. St. L., b. 1946.
1680 I.*	Downe (11th), John Christian George Dawnay (4th U.K. Baron, Dawnay, 1897), b. 1935, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Richard D., b. 1967.
1959	Dunrossil (2nd), John William Morrison, b. 1926, s. 1961	Hon. Andrew W. R. M., b. 1953.
1964	Eccles (1st), David McAdam Eccles, P.C., K.C.V.O., b. 1904, m.	Hon. John D. E., b. 1931.
1897	Esher (4th), Lionel Gordon Baliol Brett, b. 1913, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Christopher L. B. B., b. 1936.
1816	Exmouth (9th), Pownoll Irving Edward Pellew, b. 2008, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Paul P., b. 1940.
1620 S.	Falkland (14th), Lucius Henry Plantagenet Cary (Premier Scottish Viscount on the Roll), b. 1905, s. 1961, m.	Master of Falkland, b. 1935.
1720	Falmouth (9th), George Hugh Boscawen (26th Eng. Baron, Le De- spencer, 1264), b. 1919, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Evelyn A. H. B., b. 1955.
1918	Furness (2nd), William Anthony Furness, b. 1929, s. 1940.	(None.)
1720 I.*	Gage (6th), Henry Rainald Gage, K.C.V.O. (5th Brit. Baron, Gage, 1790), b. 1895, s. 1912, w.	Hon. George J. St. C. G., b. 1932.
1727 I.*	Galway (9th), Simon George Robert Monckton-Arundell (3rd U.K. Baron, Monckton, 1887), b. 1929, s. 1943, ■	William A. Monckton, b. 1894.
1478 I.*	Gormanson (17th), Jenico Nicholas Dudley Preston (Premier Viscount of Ireland; 5th U.K. Baron, Gormanson, 1868), b. 1939, s. 1940.	Hon. Robert Shaw-Preston, b. 1915.
1816 I.	Gori (7th), Standish Robert Gage Prendergast Vereker, M.C., b. 1888, s. 1946, m.	Colin L. P. V., b. 1916.
1900	Goschen (3rd), John Alexander Goschen, O.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Giles J. H. G., b. 1965.
1849	Gough (5th), Shane Hugh Maryon Gough, b. 1941, s. 1951.	(None.)
1937	Greenwood (2nd), David Henry Hamar Greenwood, b. 1914, s. 1948.	Hon. Michael G. H. G., b. 1923.
1946	Hall (2nd), (William George) Leonard Hall, b. 1913, s. 1965, m.	(None.)
1821	Hambleton (4th), William Herbert Smith, b. 1930, s. 1948, m.	Hon. William H. S., b. 1955.
1884	Hampden (5th), David Francis Brand, b. 1902, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Anthony D. B., b. 1937.
1936	Hanworth (2nd), David Bertram Pollock, b. 1916, s. 1936, m.	Hon. David P., b. 1946.
1791 I.	Harberton (9th), Henry Ralph Martyn Pomeroy, b. 1908, s. 1956.	Hon. Thomas De V. P., b. 1910.
1917	Harcourt (2nd), William Edward Harcourt, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., b. 1908, s. 1922, w.	(None.)
1846	Hardinge (4th), Caryl Nicholas Charles Hardinge, M.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Henry N. H., b. 1929.
1791 I.	Hawarden (8th), Robert Leslie Eustace Maude, b. 1926, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Robert C. W. L., M., b. 1961.
1960	Head (1st), Antony Henry Head, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1906, m.	Hon. Richard A. H., b. 1937.
1550	Hereford (18th), Robert Milo Leicester Devereux (Premier Viscount of England), b. 1932, s. 1952.	Rupert M. D., b. 1907.
1042	Hill (7th), Gerald Rowland Clegg-Hill, b. 1904, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Antony R. C.-H., b. 1931.
1796	Hood (6th), Samuel Hood, G.C.M.G. (6th Irish Baron, Hood, 1782), b. 1910, s. 1933.	Hon. Alexander L. H., b. 1914.
1956	Ingleby (2nd), Martin Raymond Peake, b. 1926, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Richard M. H. P., b. 1953.
1945	Kemsley (2nd), (Geoffrey) Lionel Berry, b. 1909, s. 1968, m.	Hon. Denis G. B. T.D., b. 1911.
1911	Knollys (3rd), David Francis Dudley Knollys, b. 1931, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Patrick N. M. K., b. 1962.
1895	Knutsford (4th), Thurstan Holland-Hibbert, b. 1888, s. 1935, w.	Hon. Julian H.-H., b. 1920.
1945	Lambert (2nd), George Lambert, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1958, m.	Hon. George L., b. 1941.
1954	Leathers (2nd), Frederick Alan Leathers, b. 1908, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Christopher G. L., b. 1941.
1922	Leverhulme (3rd), Philip William Bryce Lever, T.D., b. 1915, s. 1949, m.	(None.)
1781 I.	Lifford (8th), Alan William Wingfield Hewitt, b. 1900, s. 1954, m.	[1949, Hon. Edward J. W. H., b.
1921	Long (4th), Richard Gerard Long, b. 1929, s. 1967, ■	Hon. James R. L., b. 1960.
1957	Mackintosh of Halifax (2nd), John Mackintosh, b. 1921, s. 1964, m.	Hon. John C. M., b. 1958.
1955	Malvern (1st), Godfrey Martin Huggins, P.C., C.H., K.C.M.G., b. 1883, m.	Hon. John G. H., b. 1922.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldes Son or Heir.
1945	<i>Marchwood</i> (2nd) Peter George Penny, M.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1955, m.	Hon. David G. S. P., b. 1936.
1942	<i>Margesson</i> (2nd) Francis Vere Hampden Margesson, b. 1922, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Richard F. D. M., b. 1960.
1660 I.*	<i>Massereene</i> (13th) & (6th) <i>Ferrard</i> (1797), John Clotworthy Talbot Foster Whyte-Melville Skeffington (6th U.K. Baron, <i>Oriel</i> , 1821), b. 1914, s. 1956, m.	Hon. John D. C. W. M. S., b. 1940.
1939	<i>Maugham</i> (2nd), Robert Cecil Romer Maugham, b. 1916, s. 1958.	(None.)
1802	<i>Melville</i> (8th), Henry Charles Patric Brouncker Dundas, b. 1909, s. 1935.	Robert D., b. 1937.
1916	<i>Mersey</i> (3rd), Edward Clive Bigham, b. 1906, s. 1956, m.	Master of Nairne, b. 1934.
1962	<i>Mills</i> (2nd), Roger Clinton Mills, b. 1919, s. 1968, m.	Hon. Christopher P.R. M., b. 1956.
1716 I.	<i>Molesworth</i> (11th), Richard Gosset Molesworth, b. 1907, s. 1961, m.	Hon. Robert B. K. M., b. 1959.
1801 I.*	<i>Monck</i> (6th), Henry Wyndham Stanley Monck, O.B.E., (3rd U.K. Baron, <i>Monck</i> , 1866), b. 1905, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Charles S. M., b. 1953.
1957	<i>Monckton of Brencley</i> (2nd), Gilbert Walter Riversdale Monckton, C.B., O.B.E., M.C., b. 1915, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Christopher W. M., b. 1952.
1935	<i>Monsell</i> (2nd), Henry Bolton Graham Eyres-Monsell, b. 1905, s. 1969.	(None.)
1946	<i>Montgomery of Alamein</i> (1st), Bernard Law Montgomery, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., <i>Field Marshal</i> , b. 1887, w.	Hon. David M., b. 1928.
1550 I.*	<i>Mountgarret</i> (17th), Richard Henry Piers Butler (4th U.K. Baron, <i>Mountgarret</i> , 1911), b. 1936, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Piers J. R. B., b. 1961.
1964	<i>Muirshiel</i> (1st), John Scott Maclay, P.C., C.H., C.M.G., b. 1905, m.	(None.)
1952	<i>Norwich</i> (2nd), John Julius Cooper, b. 1929, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Jason C. D. B. C., b. 1959.
1946	<i>Portal of Hungerford</i> (1st), Charles Frederick Algernon Portal, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C. (1st U.K. Baron, <i>Portal of Hungerford</i> , 1945), <i>Marshal of the Royal Air Force</i> , b. 1893, m.	Hon. Rosemary Ann P., b. 1923 (to Barony only).
1873	<i>Portman</i> (9th), Edward Henry Berkeley Portman, b. 1934, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Christopher E. B. P., b. 1958.
1743 I.*	<i>Powerscourt</i> (9th) Mervyn Patrick Wingfield, (3rd U.K. Baron, <i>Powerscourt</i> , 1885), b. 1905, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Mervyn W., b. 1935.
1962	<i>Radcliffe</i> (1st), Cyril John Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1899, m. ( <i>Lord of Appeal</i> , retired).	(None.)
1900	<i>Ridley</i> (4th), Matthew White Ridley, T.D., b. 1925, s. 1964, m.	Hon. Matthew W. R., b. 1958.
1960	<i>Rochdale</i> (1st), John Durival Kemp, O.B.E., T.D. (2nd U.K. Baron, <i>Rochdale</i> , 1913), b. 1906, s. 1945, m.	Hon. St. John K., b. 1938.
1919	<i>Rothermere</i> (2nd), Esmond Cecil Harmsworth, b. 1898, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Vere H., b. 1925.
1937	<i>Runciman of Doxford</i> (2nd), Walter Leslie Runciman, O.B.E., A.F.C. (3rd, U.K. Baron, <i>Runciman</i> , 1933), b. 1900, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Walter G. R., b. 1934.
1918	<i>St. Davids</i> (2nd), Jestyn Reginald Austen Plantagenet Philipps, b. 1917, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Colwyn P., b. 1939.
1801	<i>St. Vincent</i> (7th), Ronald George James Jervis, b. 1905, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Edward R. J. J., b. 1951.
1937	<i>Samuel</i> (2nd), Edwin Herbert Samuel, C.M.G., b. 1898, s. 1963, m.	Hon. David H. S., b. 1922.
1911	<i>Scarsdale</i> (2nd), Richard Nathaniel Curzon, T.D. (6th Brit. Baron, <i>Scarsdale</i> , 1761), b. 1898, s. 1925, m.	Francis J. N. C., b. 1924.
1905	<i>Selby</i> (4th), Michael Guy John Gully, b. 1922, s. 1959, m.	[1945- Hon. James E. H. G. G., b.
1805	<i>Sidmouth</i> (6th), Raymond Anthony Addington, b. 1887, s. 1953, m.	Hon. John T. A., b. 1914.
1940	<i>Simon</i> (2nd), John Gilbert Simon, C.M.G., b. 1902, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Jan D. S., b. 1940.
1954	<i>Simonds</i> (1st), Gavin Turnbull Simonds, P.C., b. 1881, m.	(None.)
1960	<i>Slim</i> (1st), William Joseph Slim, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., <i>Field Marshal</i> , b. 1891, m.	Maj. Hon. John S., b. 1929.
1954	<i>Soulbury</i> (1st) Herwald Ramsbotham, P.C. G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., b. 1887, w.	Hon. J. Herwald R., b. 1915.
1776 I.	<i>Southwell</i> (7th), Piers Anthony Joseph Southwell, b. 1930, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Richard A. P. S., b. 1956.
1938	<i>Stonehaven</i> (2nd), (James) Ian Baird, b. 1908, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Michael B., b. 1939.
1959	<i>Stuart of Findhorn</i> (1st), James Gray Stuart, P.C., C.H., M.V.O., M.C., b. 1897, m.	Hon. David R. M. S., b. 1924.
1806 I.	<i>Templetown</i> (5th), Henry Augustus George Mountjoy Heneage Upton, b. 1804, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Henry U., b. 1917.
1957	<i>Tenby</i> (2nd), David Lloyd George, b. 1922, s. 1967.	Hon. William L. G., b. 1927.
1952	<i>Thurso</i> (1st), Archibald Henry Macdonald Sinclair, P.C., K.T., C.M.G., b. 1890, m.	Hon. Robin M. S., b. 1922.
1721	<i>Torrington</i> (11th), Timothy Howard St. George Byng, b. 1943, s. 1961.	John L. B., M.C., b. 1919.
1936	<i>Trenchard</i> (2nd), Thomas Trenchard, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Hugh T., b. 1951.
1921	<i>Ullswater</i> (2nd), Nicholas James Christopher Lowther, b. 1942, s. 1949.	
1621 I.	<i>Valentia</i> (14th), Francis Dighton Annesley, M.C., b. 1888, s. 1951 (claim established, 1959), m.	Hon. Richard J. D. A., b. 1929.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1960	Ward of Witley (1st), George Reginald Ward, P.C., b. 1907, m.	Hon. Anthony G. H. W. b. 1943.
1964	Watkinson (1st), Harold Arthur Watkinson, P.C., C.H., b. 1910, m.	(None.)
1952	Waverley (2nd), David Alastair Pearson Anderson, b. 1911, s. 1958, m.	Hon. John D. F. A., b. 1949.
1938	Weir (and), (James) Kenneth Weir, C.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1959, m.	Hon. William K. J. W., b. 1933.
1918	Wimborne (3rd), Ivor Fox-Strangways Guest (4th U.K. Baron, Wimborne, 1880), b. 1939, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Ivor M. V.G., b. 1968.
1923	Younger of Leckie (3rd), Edward George Younger, O.B.E., T.D. ■, 1906, s. 1946, m.	Hon. George Y., M.P. b. 1931.

## BISHOPS

Style, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —. Addressed as, My Lord.  
[Those marked \* always sit; of the others, except † Sodor and Man, sit by date, those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses)].

Apptd.		Endd. Lords
1961	*London (114th), Robert Wright Stopford, P.C., C.B.E., D.D., b. 1901, cons. 1955, trans. 1956 and 1961, m.	1961
1966	*Durham (90th), Ian Thomas Ramsey, D.D., b. 1915, cons. 1966, m.	1966
1961	*Winchester (93rd), Sherard Falkner Allison, D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1951, trans. 1961, m.	1958
1960	Bath & Wells (73rd), Edward Barry Henderson, D.S.C., D.D., b. 1910, cons. 1955, m.	1969
	Birmingham (vacant).	
1960	Blackburn (4th), Charles Robert Claxton, D.D., b. 1903, cons. 1946, m.	1967
1961	Bradford (4th), Clement George St. Michael Parker, D.D., b. 1900, cons. 1954.	(1)
1958	Bristol (52nd), Oliver Stratford Tomkins, D.D., b. 1908, cons. 1959, m.	1963
1967	Carlisle (63rd), Sydney Cyril Bulley, M.A., b. 1907, cons. 1959.	(12)
1962	Chelmsford (5th), John Gerhard Tiarks, M.A., b. 1903, cons. 1962, m.	(4)
1955	Chester (37th), Gerald Alexander Ellison, D.D., b. 1910, cons. 1950, m.	1960
1958	Chichester (98th), Roger Plumpton Wilson, D.D., b. 1905, cons. 1949, trans. 1958, m.	1955
1956	Coventry (5th), Cuthbert Killick Norman Bardsley, C.B.E., D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1947.	1962
	Derby (vacant).	
1964	Ely (65th), Edward James Keymer Roberts, D.D., b. 1908, cons. 1956, trans. 1962 and 1964, ■	(8)
1949	Exeter (67th), Robert Cecil Mortimer, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1949, m.	1955
1962	Gloucester (36th), Basil Tudor Guy, M.A., b. 1910, cons. 1957, ■	(6)
1961	Guildford (5th), George Edmund Reindorp, D.D., b. 1911, cons. 1961, m.	1969
1961	Hereford (102nd), Mark Allin Hodson, D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1956, m.	(2)
1953	Leicester (3rd), Ronald Ralph Williams, D.D., b. 1906, cons. 1953, m.	1959
1953	Lichfield (95th), Arthur Stretton Reeve, D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1953, m.	1959
1956	Lincoln (68th), Kenneth Riches, D.D., b. 1908, cons. 1952, m.	1962
1966	Liverpool (5th) Stuart Yarworth Blanch, M.A., b. 1918, cons. 1966, m.	(10)
1947	Manchester (7th), William Derrick Lindsay Greer, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1947, m.	1955
1957	Newcastle (8th), Hugh Edward Ashdown, D.D., b. 1904, cons. 1957, m.	1962
1959	Norwich (68th), William Launcelot Scott Fleming, D.D., b. 1906, cons. 1949, trans. 1959, m.	1956
1955	Oxford (38th), Harry James Carpenter, D.D., b. 1901, cons. 1955, m.	1960
1961	Peterborough (34th), Cyril Eastaugh, M.C., M.A., b. 1897, cons. 1949, m.	(3)
1960	Portsmouth (5th), John Henry Lawrence Phillips, D.D., b. 1910, cons. 1960, m.	1966
1959	Ripon (9th), John Richard Humpidge Moorman, D.D., b. 1905, cons. 1959, m.	1964
1961	Rochester (104th), Richard David Say, D.D., b. 1914, cons. 1961, m.	1969
1950	St. Albans (vacant).	
1966	St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich (6th), Leslie Wilfrid Brown, D.D., b. 1912, cons. 1953, m.	(11)
1963	Salisbury (74th), Joseph Edward Fison, D.D., b. 1906, cons. 1963, m.	(7)
1962	Sheffield (3rd), Francis John Taylor, M.A., b. 1912, cons. 1962, m.	(5)
1966	† Sodor & Man (76th), George Eric Gordon, M.A., b. 1905, cons. 1966, m.	
1959	Southwark (6th), Arthur Mervyn Stockwood, D.D., b. 1913, cons. 1959	1963
1964	Southwell (6th), Gordon David Savage, M.A., b. 1915, cons. 1960, m.	(9)
1959	Truro (10th), John Maurice Key, D.D., b. 1905, cons. 1947, m.	1965
1968	Wakefield (8th), Eric Treacy, M.B.E., b. 1907, cons. 1961, m.	(13)
1955	Worcester (109th), Lewis Mervyn Charles-Edwards, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1956, m.	1960

## BARONS

Style (see note, p. 305) The Right Hon. the Lord —.  
Addressed as, My Lord.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1911	Aberconway (3rd), Charles Melville McLaren, b. 1913, s. 1953 m.	Hon. Henry C. McL., b. 1948.
1873	Aberdare (4th), Morys George Lyndhurst Bruce, b. 1919, s. 1957, ■	Hon. Alastair J. L. B., b. 1947.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1635	<i>Abinger</i> (8th), James Richard Scarlett, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James H. S., <i>b.</i> 1959.
1869	<i>Acton</i> (3rd), John Emerich Henry Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, C.M.G., M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard L.-D.-A., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1887	<i>Addington</i> (4th), Raymond Egerton Hubbard, <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1966, <i>w.</i>	James H., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1955	<i>Adrian</i> (1st), Edgar Douglas Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard H. A., <i>b.</i> 1927.
1921	<i>Ailwyn</i> (3rd), Eric William Edward Fellowes, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Carol A. F., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1896.
1907	<i>Airedale</i> (4th) Oliver James Vandeleur Kitson, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1958.	(None.)
1896	<i>Aldenham</i> (5th), and (3rd) <i>Hunsdon</i> (1923), Antony Durant Gibbs, <i>b.</i> 1922, <i>s.</i> 1969, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Vicary T. G., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1962	<i>Aldington</i> (1st), Toby Austin Richard William Low, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles H. S. L., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1902	<i>Allerton</i> (3rd), George William Lawies Jackson, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward L. J., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1929	<i>Alvingham</i> (2nd), Robert Guy Eardley Yerburch, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert K. G. Y., <i>b.</i> 1956.
1892	<i>Amherst of Hackney</i> (3rd), William Alexander Evering Cecil, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William C., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1881	<i>Amphill</i> (3rd), John Hugo Russell, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Geoffrey R., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1929	<i>Amulree</i> (2nd), Basil William Sholto Mackenzie, M.D., <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1942	(None.)
1947	<i>Amwell</i> (2nd), Frederick Norman Montague, <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1966, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Keith N. M., <i>b.</i> 1943.
1863	<i>Annaly</i> (4th), Luke Henry White, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1922, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Luke R. W., <i>b.</i> 1927.
1949	<i>Archibald</i> (1st), George Archibald, C.B.E. <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George Christopher A., <i>b.</i> 1926.
1903	<i>Armstrong</i> (2nd), William John Montagu Watson-Armstrong, <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William H. C. J. R. W.-A., <i>b.</i> 1919.
1885	<i>Ashbourne</i> (3rd), Edward Russell Gibson, C.B., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1942, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward B. G. G., <i>b.</i> 1933.
1835	<i>Ashburton</i> (6th), Alexander Francis St. Vincent Baring, K.G., K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John F. H. B., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1892	<i>Ashcombe</i> (4th), Henry Edward Cubitt, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1962.	Maj. Hon. Archibald E. C., <i>b.</i> 1901.
1911	<i>Ashton of Hyde</i> (2nd), Thomas Henry Raymond Ashton, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas J. A., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1800 I.	<i>Ashtown</i> (5th), Dudley Oliver Trench, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1966, <i>w.</i>	Christopher O. T., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1956	<i>Astor of Hever</i> (1st), John Jacob Astor, <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Gavin A., <i>b.</i> 1918.
1791. 1793*	<i>Auckland</i> (9th), Ian George Eden (9th <i>Brit. Baron, Auckland</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert I. B. E., <i>b.</i> 1962.
1900	<i>Avebury</i> (3rd), John Lubbock, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	Eric R. L., M.P., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1718 I.	<i>Aylmer</i> (9th), John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Kenneth A. A., <i>b.</i> 1883.
1929	<i>Baden-Powell</i> (3rd), Robert Crause Baden-Powell, <i>b.</i> 1936, <i>s.</i> 1962, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David M. B.-P., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1780	<i>Bagot</i> (7th), Harry Eric Bagot, <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1961, <i>w.</i>	Reginald W. B., <i>b.</i> 1897.
1953	<i>Bailieu</i> (2nd), William Latham Bailieu, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1967, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James W. L. B., <i>b.</i> 1950.
1607 S.	<i>Balfour of Burleigh</i> (8th), Robert Bruce, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1967.	Master of Barleigh, <i>b.</i> 1930.
1945	<i>Balfour of Inchrye</i> (1st), Harold Harington Balfour, P.C., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ian B., <i>b.</i> 1924.
1924	<i>Banbury of Southam</i> (2nd), Charles William Banbury, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles W. B., <i>b.</i> 1953.
1698	<i>Bannard</i> (11th), Harry John Neville Vane, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1964, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Henry F. C. V., <i>b.</i> 1959.
1922	<i>Barnby</i> (2nd), Francis Vernon Willey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1887	<i>Basing</i> (3rd), John Limbrey Robert Sclater-Booth, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	George L. S.-B., <i>b.</i> 1903.
1647 S.	<i>Belhaven &amp; Stenton</i> (13th), Robert Anthony Carmichael Hamilton, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1961, <i>m.</i>	Master of Belhaven, <i>b.</i> 1953.
1848 I.	<i>Bellew</i> (5th), Edward Henry Bellew, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Bryan B., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1890.
1856	<i>Belper</i> (4th), (Alexander) Ronald George Strutt, <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1956.	Hon. Richard H. S., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1938	<i>Belstead</i> (2nd), John Julian Ganzoni, <i>b.</i> 1932, <i>s.</i> 1958.	(None.)
1922	<i>Bethell</i> (4th), William Nicholas Bethell, <i>b.</i> 1938, <i>s.</i> 1967, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James N. B., <i>b.</i> 1967.
1938	<i>Bicester</i> (3rd), Angus Edward Vivian Smith, <i>b.</i> 1932, <i>s.</i> 1968.	Hugh C. V. S., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1903	<i>Biddulph</i> (3rd), Michael William John Biddulph, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert M. C. B., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1950	<i>Bilsland</i> (1st), (Alexander) Steven Bilsland, K.T., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1938	<i>Birdwood</i> (3rd), Mark William Ogilvie Birdwood, <i>b.</i> 1938, <i>s.</i> 1962, <i>m.</i>	
1958	<i>Birkett</i> (2nd), Michael Birkett, <i>b.</i> 1929, <i>s.</i> 1962, <i>m.</i>	
1935	<i>Blackford</i> (2nd), Glyn Keith Murray Mason, C.B.E., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Keith M., D.F.C., <i>b.</i> 1923.

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1907	Blyth (3rd), Ian Audley James Blyth, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Anthony B., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1797	Bolton (7th), Richard William Algar Orde-Powlett, <i>b.</i> 1929, <i>s.</i> 1963, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Harry A. N. O.-P., <i>b.</i> 1954.
1922	Borwick (4th), James Hugh Myles Borwick, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1961, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George S. B., <i>b.</i> 1922.
1761	Boston (8th), Cecil Eustace Irby, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>s.</i> 1958.	Gerald H. B. I., M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1897.
1949	Boyd-Orr. (1st), John Boyd Orr, C.H., D.S.O., M.C., M.D., F.R.S., <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1942	Brabazon of Tara (2nd), Derek Charles Moore-Brabazon, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1964, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ivon A. M.-B., <i>b.</i> 1946.
1880	Brabourne (7th), John Ulick Knatchbull, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Norton K., <i>b.</i> 1947.
1925	Bradbury (2nd), John Bradbury, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John B., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1962	Brain (2nd), Christopher Langdon Brain, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1966, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael C. B., D.M., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1938	Brassey of Apethorpe (3rd), David Henry Brassey, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1932, <i>s.</i> 1967, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward B., <i>b.</i> 1964.
1786	Braybrooke (9th), Henry Seymour Neville, <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robin N., <i>b.</i> 1932.
1529	Braye (7th), Thomas Adrian Verney-Cave, <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Penelope M. V.-C., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1958	Brecon (1st), David Vivian Penrose Lewis, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1957	Bridges (1st), Edward Ettingdene Bridges, K.G. P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S., <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas E. B. <i>b.</i> 1927.
1945	Broadbridge (2nd), Eric Wilberforce Broadbridge, <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Peter H. B., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1933	Brocket (3rd), Charles Ronald George Nall-Cain, <i>b.</i> 1952, <i>s.</i> 1967, <i>M.</i>	Richard P. C. N.-C., <i>b.</i> 1953.
1860	Brougham and Vaux (5th), Michael John Brougham, <i>b.</i> 1938, <i>s.</i> 1967.	Hon. David B., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1943	Broughshane (2nd), Patrick Owen Alexander Davison, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Alexander D., <i>b.</i> 1936.
1776	Brownlow (6th), Peregrine Francis Adelbert Cust, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward C., <i>b.</i> 1936.
1942	Bruntsfield (1st), Victor Alexander George Anthony Warrender M.C., <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John R. W., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1950	Burden (1st), Thomas William Burden, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Phillip B., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1529	Burgh (7th), Alexander Peter Willoughby Leith, <i>b.</i> 1935, <i>s.</i> 1959, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Alexander G. D. L., <i>b.</i> 1958.
1903	Burnham (5th), William Edward Harry Lawson, <i>b.</i> 1920, <i>s.</i> 1963, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Hugh J. F. L., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1897	Burton (3rd), Michael Evan Victor Baillie, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1962, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Evan B., <i>b.</i> 1949.
1643	Byron (11th), Rupert Frederick George Byron, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Richard G. G. B., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1899.
1937	Cadman (3rd), John Anthony Cadman, <i>b.</i> 1938, <i>s.</i> 1966.	Hon. James R. C., <i>b.</i> 1944.
1796	Calthorpe (10th), Peter Waldo Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1945	Calverley (2nd), George Raymond Orford Muff, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles R. M., <i>b.</i> 1946.
1383	Camoys (6th), (Ralph Robert Watts) Sherman Stonor, <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1964, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ralph T. C. G. S., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1715 I.	Carbery (10th), John Evans Carberry, <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i>	Peter R. H. Evans-Freke, <i>b.</i> 1920.
1834 I.	Carew (6th), William Francis Conolly-Carew, C.B.E. (6th U.K.	Hon. Patrick Thomas C.-C., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1838 *	Baron, Carew, 1838), <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David H. A. N., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1916	Carnock (3rd), Erskine Arthur Nicolson, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Rupert F. I. C., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1796 I.	Carrington (6th), Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.C. (6th Brit. Baron, Carrington, 1797), <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roland T. I. H., <i>b.</i> 1943.
1812 I.	Castlemaine (7th), John Michael Schiomburg Staveley Handcock, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Innes G. C., <i>b.</i> 1950.
1936	Catto (2nd), Stephen Gordon Catto, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1959, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John F. C., <i>b.</i> 1946.
1018	Cawley (3rd), Frederick Lee Cawley, <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	
1937	Chatfield (2nd), Ernie David Lewis Chatfield, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1967, <i>m.</i>	
1858	Chesham (5th), John Charles Compton Cavendish, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Nicholas C., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1945	Chetwode (2nd), Philip Chetwode, <i>b.</i> 1937, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roger C., <i>b.</i> 1968.
1887	Cheylesmore (4th), Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1945	Chorley (1st), Robert Samuel Théodore Chorley, Q.C., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roger C., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1858	Churston (4th), Richard Francis Roger Yarde-Buller, V.R.D., <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1930, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John Y.-B., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1946	Citrine (1st), Walter McLennan Citrine, P.C., G.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Norman C., <i>b.</i> 1911.
1800 I.	Clanmorris (7th), John Michael Ward Bingham, <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Simon J. W. B., <i>b.</i> 1937.
1672	Clifford of Chudleigh (13th), Lewis Hugh Clifford, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1964, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas H. C., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1299	Clinton (22nd), Gerard Neville Mark Fane Trefusis, <i>b.</i> 1934, <i>title called out of abeyance 1965, m.</i>	Hon. Charles P. R. F. T., <i>b.</i> 1962.
1955	Clitheroe (1st), Ralph Assheton, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ralph J. A., <i>b.</i> 1929.
1919	Clywd (2nd), (John) Trevor Roberts, <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John A. R., <i>b.</i> 1935.

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1947	<b>Clydesmuir</b> (2nd), Ronald John Bilsland Colville, C.B., M.B.E., T.D., b. 1917, s. 1954, m.	Hon. David R. C., b. 1949
1960	<b>Cobbold</b> (1st), Cameron Fromanteel Cobbold, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1904, m. (Lord Chamberlain)	Hon. David A. F. C., b. 1937.
1919	<b>Cochrane of Cullis</b> (3rd), Thomas Charles Anthony Cochrane, b. 1922, s. 1968.	Hon. R. H. Vere, C. b. 1926.
1951	<b>Cohen</b> , Lionel Leonard Cohen, P.C., b. 1888, w. (Lord of Appeal, retired).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1956	<b>Cohen of Birkenhead</b> (1st), Henry Cohen, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.S.A., b. 1900.	(None.)
1954	<b>Coleraine</b> (1st), Richard Kidston Law, P.C. b. 1901, m.	Hon. James M. B. L., b. 1931.
1873	<b>Coleridge</b> (4th), Richard Duke Coleridge, C.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1955, m.	Hon. William D. C., b. 1937.
1946	<b>Colgrain</b> (2nd), Donald Swinton Campbell, M.C., b. 1891, s. 1954, m.	Hon. David C. C., b. 1920.
1917	<b>Colwyn</b> (3rd), (Ian) Anthony Hamilton Smith, b. 1942, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Craig, P. S., b. 1968.
1956	<b>Colyton</b> (1st), Henry Lennox D'Aubigné Hopkinson, P.C., C.M.G., b. 1902, m.	Hon. Nicholas H. E. H., b. 1932.
1955	<b>Conesford</b> (1st), Henry George Strauss, Q.C., b. 1892, m.	(None.)
1841	<b>Congleton</b> (8th), Christopher Patrick Parnell, b. 1930, s. 1967, m.	Hon. John P. C. P., b. 1959.
1927	<b>Cornwallis</b> (2nd), Wykeham Stanley Cornwallis, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., M.C., b. 1892, s. 1935, w.	Hon. Fiennes C., b. 1921.
1874	<b>Cottesloe</b> (4th), John Walgrave Halford Fremantle, G.B.E., T.D., b. 1900, s. 1956, m.	Hon. John T. F., b. 1927.
1914	<b>Cozens-Hardy</b> (4th), Herbert Arthur Cozens-Hardy, O.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1956.	(None.)
1920	<b>Craigmyle</b> (3rd), Thomas Donald Mackay Shaw, b. 1923, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Thomas C. S., b. 1960.
1899	<b>Cranworth</b> (3rd), Philip Bertram Gurdon, b. 1940, s. 1964.	
1959	<b>Crathorne</b> (1st), Thomas Lionel Dugdale, P.C., T.D., b. 1897, w.	Hon. Charles J. D., b. 1939.
1892	<b>Crawshaw</b> (4th), William Michael Clifton Brooks, b. 1933, s. 1946.	Hon. David B., b. 1934.
1940	<b>Croft</b> (2nd), Michael Henry Glendower Page Croft, b. 1916, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Bernard W. H. P. C. b. 1949.
1797 I.	<b>Crofton</b> (5th), Edward Blaise Crofton, b. 1926, s. 1942, w.	Hon. Charles E. P. C., b. 1949.
1375	<b>Cromwell</b> (6th), David Godfrey Bewicke-Copley, b. 1929, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Godfrey J. B.-C., b. 1960.
1947	<b>Crook</b> (1st), Reginald Douglas Crook, b. 1901, m.	Hon. Douglas C., b. 1925.
1920	<b>Cullen of Ashbourne</b> (2nd), Charles Borlase Marsham Cokayne, M.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Edmund C. b. 1916.
1914	<b>Cunliffe</b> (3rd), Roger Cunliffe, b. 1932, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Henry C., b. 1962.
1927	<b>Daresbury</b> (2nd), Edward Greenall, b. 1902, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Edward G. G., b. 1928.
1924	<b>Darling</b> (2nd), Robert Charles Henry Darling, b. 1919, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Robert D., b. 1944.
1946	<b>Darwen</b> (2nd), Cedric Percival Davies, b. 1915, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Roger M. D., b. 1938.
1923	<b>Daryngton</b> (2nd), Jocelyn Arthur Pike Pease, b. 1908, s. 1949.	(None.)
1932	<b>Davies</b> (3rd), David Davies, b. 1940, s. 1944.	Hon. Jonathan H. D., b. 1944.
1812 I.	<b>Deities</b> (6th), Arthur George Marcus Douglas de la Poer Beresford, b. 1915, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Marcus de la P. B., b. 1948.
1299	<b>De Clifford</b> (26th), Edward Southwell Russell, O.B.E., E.D., b. 1907, s. 1909.	Hon. John R., b. 1928.
1851	<b>De Freyne</b> (7th), Francis Arthur John French, b. 1927, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Fulke C. J. A. F., b. 1957.
1821	<b>Delamere</b> (4th), Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, b. 1900, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Hugh G. C., b. 1934.
1700	<b>De Longueuil</b> (10th) (Peerage of Canada), Ronald Charles Grant, b. 1888, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Raoul G., b. 1919.
1838	<b>De Mauley</b> (6th), Gerald John Ponsonby, b. 1921, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Thomas M. P., b. 1930.
1937	<b>Denham</b> (2nd), Bertram Stanley Mitford Bowyer, b. 1927, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Richard G. B., b. 1959.
1834	<b>Denman</b> (4th), Thomas Denman, b. 1905, s. 1954.	Sir Charles S. D., Bt., M.C., b. 1916.
1957	<b>Denning</b> , Alfred Thompson Denning, P.C., b. 1899, m. (Master of the Rolls).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1885	<b>Deramore</b> (6th), Richard Arthur de Yarburgh-Bateson, b. 1911, s. 1964, m.	(None.)
1887	<b>De Ramsey</b> (3rd), Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, T.D., b. 1910, s. 1925, m.	Hon. John A. F., b. 1949.
1881	<b>Derwent</b> (4th), Patrick Robin Gilbert Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone, b. 1901, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Robin V.-B.-J., b. 1930.
1831	<b>De Saumarez</b> , (6th), James Victor Broke Saumarez, b. 1924, s. 1969, m.	Hon. Eric D. S., b. 1956.
1010	<b>De Villiers</b> (3rd), Arthur Percy De Villiers, b. 1911, s. 1934, n.	Hon. Alexander C. de V., b. 1940.
1961	<b>Devlin</b> , Patrick Arthur Devlin, P.C., F.B.A., b. 1905, m. (Lord of Appeal, retired).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1930	<b>Dickinson</b> (2nd), Richard Clavering Hyett Dickinson, b. 1926, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Martin H. D., b. 1961.

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1620 I.	Digby (12th), Edward Henry Kenelm Digby, (6th Brit. Baron, Digby), b. 1924. s. 1964, m.	Hon. Henry N. K. D., b. 1954.
1765*		
1968	Diplock, (William John) Kenneth Diplock, P.C., b. 1907, m. (Lord of Appeal).	(Law Life Peerage).
1964	Donovan, Terence Norbert Donovan, P.C., b. 1898, m. (Lord of Appeal).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1615	Dormer (15th), Charles Walter James Dormer, b. 1903, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Joseph D., b. 1914.
1950	Douglas of Barloch (1st), Francis Campbell Ross Douglas. K.C.M.G., b. 1889, w.	(None.)
1948	Douglas of Kirtleside (1st), (William) Sholto Douglas, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., Marshal of the Royal Air Force, b. 1893, m.	(None.)
1943	Dowding (1st), Hugh Caswall Tremeneheere Dowding, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1882, m.	Hon. Derek D., b. 1910.
1963	Drumalbyn (1st), Niall Malcolm Stewart Macpherson, P.C., b. 1908, m.	(None.)
1439	Dudley (13th), Ferdinando Dudley Henry Lea Smith, b. 1910, s. 1936	Hon. Mrs. Guy Wallace, b. 1907.
1929	Dulverton (2nd), (Frederick) Anthony Hamilton Wills, T.D., b. 1915, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Gilbert M. H. W., b. 1944.
1800 I.	Dunalley (6th), Henry Desmond Graham Prittie, b. 1912, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Henry P., b. 1948.
1324 I.	Dunboyne (28th), Patrick Theobald Tower Butler, b. 1917, s. 1945, m.	Hon. John F. B., b. 1951.
1802	Dunleath (4th), Charles Edward Henry John Mulholland, b. 1933, s. 1956, m.	Rt. Hon. Sir Henry G. H. M., Bt., b. 1888.
1439 I.	Dunsany (19th), Randal Arthur Henry Plunkett, b. 1906, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Edward P., b. 1939.
1780	Dynevor (9th), Richard Charles Uryan Rhys, b. 1935, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Hugo G. U. R., b. 1966.
1928	Ebbisham (2nd) Rowland Roberts Blades, T.D., b. 1912, s. 1953, m.	(None.)
1857	Ebury (6th), Francis Egerton Grosvenor, b. 1934, s. 1957.	Hon. Julian F. M. G., b. 1959.
1643 S.	Ellibank (13th), James Alastair Frederick Campbell Erskine-Murray, b. 1902, s. 1962.	Alan D'A. E.-M., b. 1923.
1802	Ellenborough (8th), Richard Edward Cecil Law, b. 1926, s. 1945, m.	Hon. Rupert E. H. L., b. 1955.
1509 S.*	Elphinstone (17th), John Alexander Buller-Fullerton-Elphinstone, (3rd U.K. Baron Elphinstone, 1885), b. 1914, s. 1955.	Rev. the Hon. A. C. V. B.-F.-E., b. 1918.
1934	Elton (1st), Godfrey Elton, b. 1892, m.	Hon. Rodney E., b. 1930.
1964	Erroll of Hale (1st), Frederick James Erroll, P.C., T.D., b. 1914, m.	(None.)
1964	Erskine of Rerrick (1st), John Maxwell Erskine, G.B.E., b. 1893, m.	Maj. Hon. Iain M. E., b. 1926.
1932	Essendon (2nd), Brian Edmund Lewis, b. 1903, s. 1944, m.	(None.)
1627 S.	Fairfax of Cameron (14th), Nicholas John Albert Fairfax, b. 1956, s. 1964, M.	Hon. Hugh N. T. F., b. 1958.
1961	Fairhaven (2nd), Henry Rogers Broughton, b. 1900, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Ailwyn H. G. B., b. 1936.
1916	Faringdon (2nd), Alexander Gavin Henderson, b. 1902, s. 1934.	Charles M. H., b. 1937.
1756 I.	Farnham (12th), Barry Owen Somerset Maxwell, b. 1931, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Simon K. M., b. 1933.
1816 I.	Fermoy (5th), Edmund James Burke Roche, b. 1939, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Patrick M. R., b. 1967.
1826	Feversham (6th), Charles Anthony Peter Duncombe, b. 1945, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Jasper O. S. D., b. 1968.
1798 I.	french (7th), Peter Martin Joseph Charles John french, b. 1926, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Robuck J. P. C. M. ff., b. 1956.
1909	Fisher (3rd), John Vavasour Fisher, D.S.C. b. 1921. s. 1955.	Hon. Patrick V. F., b. 1953.
1295	Fitzwalter (21st), Fitzwalter Brook Plumtre, b. 1914, called HMI of abeyance, 1953, m.	Hon. Julian B. P., b. 1952.
1776	Foley (8th), Adrian Gerald Foley, b. 1923, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Thomas H. F., b. 1961.
1445 S.	Forbes (22nd), Nigel Ivan Forbes, K.B.E. (Premier Baron of Scotland), b. 1918, s. 1953, m.	Master of Forbes, b. 1946.
1821	Forester (7th), Cecil George Wilfrid Weld-Forester, b. 1899, s. 1932, m.	Hon. George C. B. W.-F., b. 1938.
1922	Forres (3rd), John Archibald Harford Williamson, b. 1922, s. 1954.	Hon. Alastair S. G. W., b. 1946.
1959	Forster of Harraby (1st), John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C., b. 1888, m.	(None.)
1917	Forteviot (3rd), Henry Evelyn Alexander Dewar, M.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1947, m.	Hon. J. J. Evelyn D., b. 1938.
1946	Fraser of North Cape (1st), Bruce Austin Fraser, G.C.B., K.B.E., Admiral of the Fleet, b. 1888.	(None.)
1951	Freyberg (2nd), Paul Richard Freyberg, O.B.E., M.C., b. 1923, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Joseph P., b. 1921.
1917	Gainford (2nd), Joseph Pease, T.D., b. 1889, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Spencer G. S. de R. C., b. 1953.
1818 I.	Garvagh (5th), (Alexander Leopold Ivor) George Canning, b. 1920, s. 1956, m.	

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1942	Geddes (2nd), Ross Campbell Geddes, C.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Euan M. R. G., b. 1937.
1876	Gerard (4th), Robert William Frederick Alwyn Gerard, o. 1918, s. 1953.	Lt.-Col. Charles R. T. M. G., D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1894.
1824	Gifford (6th), Anthony Maurice Gifford, b. 1940, s. 1961, m.	
1917	Gishorough (3rd), Thomas Richard John Long Chaloner, b. 1927, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Thomas P. L. C., b. 1961.
1960	Gladwyn (1st), (Hubert Miles) Gladwyn Jebb, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1900, m.	Hon. Miles A. J., b., 1931.
1899	Glanusk (4th), David Russell Bailey, b. 1917, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Christopher B., b. 1942.
1918	Glenarthur (3rd), Matthew Arthur, O.B.E., b. 1909, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Simon M. A., b. 1944.
1921	Glenavy (3rd), Patrick Gordon Campbell, b. 1913, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Michael C., b. 1924.
1911	Glenconner (2nd), Christopher Grey Tennant, b. 1899, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Colin T., b. 1926.
1964	Glendevon (1st), John Adrian Hope, P.C., b. 1912, m.	Hon. Julian J. S. H., b. 1950.
1922	Glendyne (3rd), Robert Nivison, b. 1926, s. 1967, m.	Hon. John N., b. 1960.
1910	Glentanan (2nd), Thomas Coats, K.B.E., b. 1894, s. 1918, w.	(None.)
1939	Glentoran (2nd), Daniel Stewart Thomas Bingham Dixon, P.C., (N.I.), b. 1912, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Thomas R. V. D., b. 1935.
1956	Godber (1st), Frederick Godber, b. 1888, m.	(None.)
1944	Goddard, Rayner Goddard, P.C., G.C.B., b. 1877, w. (Lord Chief Justice, retired).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1909	Gorell (4th), Timothy John Radcliffe Barnes, b. 1927, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Ronald A. H. B., b. 1931.
1953	Grantchester (1st), Alfred Jesse Suenson-Taylor, O.B.E., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Kenneth S.-T., b. 1921.
1782	Granley (7th), John Richard Brinsley Norton, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Richard W. B. N., b. 1956.
1794I.	Graves (8th), Peter George Wellesley Graves, b. 1911, s. 1963, m.	Evelyn P. G., b. 1926.
1445S.	Gray (22nd), Angus Diarmid Ian Campbell-Gray, b. 1931, s. 1946, m.	Master of Gray, b. 1964.
1950	Greenhill (2nd), Stanley Ernest Greenhill, M.D., b. 1917, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Malcolm G., b. 1924.
1927	Greenway (3rd), Charles Paul Greenway, b. 1917, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Ambrose C. D. G., b. 1941.
1902	Grenfell (2nd), Pascoe Christian Victor Francis Grenfell, b. 1905, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Julian G., b. 1935.
1944	Gritton (2nd), John Frederic Gretton, O.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1947, n.	Hon. John H. G., b. 1941.
1869	Greville (4th), Ronald Charles Fulke Greville, b. 1912, s. 1952.	(None.)
1955	Gridley (2nd), Arnold Hudson Gridley, b. 1906, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Richard D. A. G., b. 1956.
1964	Grimston of Westbury (1st), Robert Villiers Grimston, b. 1897, m.	Hon. Robert W. S. G., b. 1925.
1880	Grimthorpe (4th), Christopher John Beckett, O.B.E., b. 1915, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Edward J. B., b. 1954.
1961	Guest, Christopher William Graham Guest, P.C., b. 1901, m. (Lord of Appeal).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1945	Hacking (2nd), Douglas Eric Hacking, b. 1910, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Douglas D. H., b. 1938.
1950	Haden-Guest (2nd), Stephen Haden-Guest, b. 1902, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Richard H.-G., b. 1904.
1957	Hailes (1st), Patrick George Thomas Buchan-Hepburn, P.C., G.B.E., C.H., b. 1901, m.	(None.)
1886	Hamilton of Dalzell (3rd), John D'Henin Hamilton, M.C., b. 1911, s. 1952, m.	Hon. James L. H., b. 1938.
1874	Hampton (5th), Humphrey Arthur Pakington, O.B.E., b. 1888, s. 1962, w.	Hon. Richard H. R. P., b. 1925.
1939	Hankey (2nd), Robert Maurice Alers Hankey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., b. 1905, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Donald R. A. H., b. 1938.
1958	Harding of Petherton (1st), John Harding, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Field Marshal, b. 1896, m.	Capt. Hon. John C. H., b. 1928.
1910	Hardinge of Penshurst (3rd), George Edward Charles Hardinge, b. 1921, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Julian A. H., b. 1945.
1877	Harlech (5th), (William) David Ormsby-Gore, P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1918, s. 1964, w.	Hon. Julian H. O.-G., b. 1940.
1939	Harmsworth (2nd), Cecil Desmond Bernard Harmsworth, b. 1903, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Eric H., b. 1905.
1815	Harris (5th), George St. Vincent Harris, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1932, m.	Hon. George R. H., b. 1920.
1954	Harvey of Tasburgh (2nd), Peter Charles Oliver Harvey, b. 1921, s. 1968, m.	Hon. John W. H., b. 1923.
1295	Hastings (22nd), Edward Delaval Henry Astley, b. 1912, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Delaval T. H. A., b. 1960.
1835	Hatherton (5th), Edward Thomas Walhouse Littleton, b. 1900, s. 1944, m.	Hon. John W. S. L., b. 1906.
1776	Hawke (9th), Bladen Wilmer Hawke, b. 1901, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Julian H., b. 1904.

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1927	<i>Hayter</i> (3rd), George Charles Hayter Chubb, <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1967, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George W. M. C., <i>b.</i> 1943.
1945	<i>Hazlerigg</i> (2nd), Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Arthur G. H., <i>b.</i> 1951.
1797 I.	<i>Headley</i> (6th), Rowland Patrick John George Allanson-Winn, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles A.-W., <i>b.</i> 1902.
1943	<i>Hemingford</i> (2nd), Dennis George Ruddock Herbert, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Dennis H., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1906	<i>Hemphill</i> (5th), Peter Patrick Fitzroy Martyn Hemphill-Martyn, <i>b.</i> 1928, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles A. M. H.-M., <i>b.</i> 1954.
1945	<i>Henderson</i> (1st), William Watson Henderson, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1891.	(None.)
1799 I.*	<i>Henley</i> (7th), Michael Francis Eden (5th U.K. Baron, Northington, 1885), <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1962, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Oliver M. R. E., <i>b.</i> 1953.
1800 I.*	<i>Henniker</i> (7th), John Ernest de Grey Henniker-Major (3rd U.K. Baron, Hartismere, 1866), <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1956, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Sir John P. E. C. H.-M., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1886	<i>Herschell</i> (3rd), Rognvald Richard Farrer Herschell, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1935	<i>Hesketh</i> (3rd) Thomas Alexander Fermor-Hesketh, <i>b.</i> 1950, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>M.</i>	Hon. Robert F.-H., <i>b.</i> 1951.
1828	<i>Heytesbury</i> (5th), William Leonard Frank Holmes à Court, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Francis H. à C., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1955	<i>Heyworth</i> (1st), Geoffrey Heyworth, <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1886	<i>Hillingdon</i> (4th), Charles Hedworth Mills, <i>b.</i> 1922, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles J. M., <i>b.</i> 1951.
1886	<i>Hindlip</i> (5th), Henry Richard Allsopp, <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1966, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles H. A., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1950	<i>Hives</i> (2nd), John Warwick Hives, <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1965, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Peter A. H., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1960	<i>Hodson</i> , Francis Lord Charlton Hodson, P.C., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>w.</i> (Lord of Appeal).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1912	<i>Hollenden</i> (2nd), Geoffrey Hope Hope-Morley, <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	Gordon H. H.-M., <i>b.</i> 1914.
1897	<i>Holm Patrick</i> (3rd) James Hans Hamilton, <i>b.</i> 1928, <i>s.</i> 1942, <i>m.</i>	Hon. H. J. D. H., <i>b.</i> 1955.
1931	<i>Howar</i> (2nd), Thomas Mervyn Horder, <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1955.	(None.)
1797 I.	<i>Hotham</i> (8th), Henry Durand Hotham, <i>b.</i> 1940, <i>s.</i> 1967.	Hon. Peter W. H., <i>b.</i> 1944.
1881	<i>Hothfield</i> (4th), Thomas Sackville Tufton, <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1961.	Lt.-Col. George W. A. T., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1904.
1597	<i>Howard de Walden</i> (9th), John Osmal Scott-Ellis (5th U.K. Baron, Seaford, 1826), <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1946, <i>m.</i>	Co-heiresses. To U.K. Barony, W. F. Ellis, <i>b.</i> 1912.
1869	<i>Howard of Glossop</i> (3rd), Bernard Edward Fitzalan-Howard, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i>	Maj.-Gen. Hon. Miles F. P.-H., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1930	<i>Howard of Penrith</i> (2nd), Francis Philip Howard, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1939, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Philip H., <i>b.</i> 1945.
1960	<i>Howick of Glendale</i> (1st), Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles E., B., <i>b.</i> 1937.
1796 I.	<i>Huntingfield</i> (5th), William Charles Arcedeckne Vanneck, K.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>w.</i>	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne V., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1950	<i>Hurcomb</i> (1st), Cyril William Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>w.</i>	(None.)
1866	<i>Hylton</i> (5th), Raymond Hervey Jolliffe, <i>b.</i> 1932, <i>s.</i> 1967, <i>m.</i>	Son, <i>b.</i> 1969.
1933	<i>Iliffe</i> (2nd), Edward Langton Iliffe, <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1960, <i>m.</i>	Robert P. R. I., <i>b.</i> 1944.
1543 I.	<i>Inchiquin</i> (17th), Phaedric Lucius Ambrose O'Brien (O'Brien of Thonmond), <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1968, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Fionn M. O'B., <i>b.</i> 1903.
1962	<i>Inchyra</i> (1st), Frederick Robert Hoyer Millar, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert H. M., <i>b.</i> 1953.
1964	<i>Inglewood</i> (1st), William Morgan Fletcher-Vane, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>m.</i>	Hon. W. Richard F.-V., <i>b.</i> 1951.
1946	<i>Inman</i> (1st), Philip Albert Inman, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1919	<i>Inverforth</i> (2nd), Andrew Alexander Morton Weir, <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Andrew C. R. W., <i>b.</i> 1932.
1941	<i>Ironside</i> (2nd), Edmund Oslac Ironside, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1959, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles E. G. I., <i>b.</i> 1956.
1952	<i>Jeffreys</i> (2nd), Mark George Christopher Jeffreys, <i>b.</i> 1932, <i>s.</i> 1960, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Christopher H. M. J., <i>b.</i> 1957.
1924	<i>Jessel</i> (2nd), Edward Herbert Jessel, C.B.E. <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Timothy E. J., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1906	<i>Joicey</i> (4th), Michael Edward Joicey, <i>b.</i> 1925, <i>s.</i> 1966, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James M. J., <i>b.</i> 1953.
1937	<i>Kenilworth</i> (2nd), Cyril Davenport Siddeley, C.B.E., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John D. S., <i>b.</i> 1924.
1935	<i>Kennet</i> (2nd), Wayland Hilton Young, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1960, <i>m.</i>	Hon. W. A. Y., <i>b.</i> 1957.
1776 I.	<i>Kensington</i> (7th), William Edwardes (4th U.K. Baron, Kensington), <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1938.	Hugh I. E., <i>b.</i> 1933.
1886*	<i>Kenswood</i> (2nd), John Michael Howard Whitfield, <i>b.</i> 1930, <i>s.</i> 1963, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael C. W., <i>b.</i> 1955.
1951	<i>Kenyon</i> (5th), Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Lloyd T.-K., <i>b.</i> 1947.
1788	<i>Kershaw</i> (4th), Edward John Kershaw, <i>b.</i> 1936, <i>s.</i> 1962, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Donald A. K., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1947	<i>Keyes</i> (2nd), Roger George Bowly Keyes, <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles W. P. K., <i>b.</i> 1951.
1943	<i>Kilbracken</i> (3rd), John Raymond Godley, D.S.C., <i>b.</i> 1920, <i>s.</i> 1950.	Hon. Christopher J. G., <i>b.</i> 1945.
1909	<i>Killanin</i> (3rd), Michael Morris, M.B.E., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George R. F. M., <i>b.</i> 1947.

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	Killearn (2nd), Graham Curtis Lampson, b. 1919, s. 1964, m.	Hon. Victor M. G. A. L., b. 1941.
1789 I.	Kilmaine (6th), John Francis Archibald Browne, C.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1946, m.	Hon. John D. H. B., b. 1948.
1831	Kilmarnock (6th), Gilbert Allan Rowland Boyd, M.B.E., b. 1903, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Alastair B., b. 1917.
1941	Kindersley (2nd), Hugh Kenyon Molesworth Kindersley, C.B.E., M.C., b. 1899, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Robert H. M. K., b. 1929.
1223 L.	Kingsale (34th), Michael William Robert de Courcy, D.S.O. (Premier Baron of Ireland), b. 1882, s. 1931.	John de C., b. 1941.
1682 S.	Kinnaird (12th), Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird, K.T., K.B.E. (4th U.K. Baron, Kinnaird), b. 1880, s. 1923, w.	Master of Kinnaird, b. 1912.
1860*		
1902	Kinross (3rd), John Patrick Douglas Balfour, b. 1904, s. 1939.	Hon. David A. B., T.D., b. 1906.
1951	Kirkwood (2nd), David Kirkwood, b. 1903, s. 1955, m.	Hon. David H. K., b. 1931.
1800 L.	Langford (9th), Geoffrey Alexander Rowley-Conway, O.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Owen G. R.-C., b. 1958.
1942	Latham (1st), Charles Latham, b. 1888, m.	Hon. Francis L., b. 1917.
1431	Latymer (7th), Thomas Burdett Money-Coutts, b. 1901, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Hugo N. M.-C., b. 1926.
1869	Lawrence (5th), David John Downer Lawrence, b. 1937, s. 1968.	(None.)
1947	Layton (2nd), Michael John Layton, b. 1912, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Geoffrey M. L., b. 1947.
1859	Leconfield (6th), John Edward Reginald Wyndham, M.B.E., (1st U.K. Baron, Egremont, 1963), b. 1920, s. 1967, m.	Hon. John M. S. W., b. 1948.
1839	Leigh (4th), Rupert William Dudley Leigh, b. 1908, s. 1938, m.	Hon. John P. L., b. 1935.
1962	Leighton of St. Mellons (2nd), (John) Leighton Seager, b. 1922, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Robert W. H. L. S., b. 1955.
1797	Lilford (7th), David Vernon Powys, b. 1931, s. 1949, m.	Frank L. P., b. 1902.
1945	Lindsay of Birker (2nd), Michael Francis Morris Lindsay, b. 1909, s. 1952, m.	Hon. James F. L., b. 1945.
1758 I.	Lisle (7th), John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, b. 1903, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Horace L., b. 1908.
1925	Lloyd (2nd), Alexander David Frederick Lloyd, M.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Charles G. D. L., b. 1949.
1895	Loch (3rd), George Henry Compton Loch, b. 1916, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Spencer L., M.C., b. 1920.
1850	Londesborough (9th), Richard John Denison, b. 1959, s. 1968, M.	
1541 L.	Louth (16th), Otway Michael James Oliver Plunkett, b. 1929, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Jonathan O.P. b. 1952.
1458S.	Lovat (15th), Simon Christopher Joseph Fraser, D.S.O., M.C. (4th U.K. Baron, Lovat), b. 1911, s. 1933, m.	Master of Lovat, b. 1939.
1837*		
1946	Lucas of Chilworth (2nd), Michael William George Lucas, b. 1926, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Simon W. L., b. 1957.
1929	Luke (2nd), Ian St. John Lawson-Johnston, b. 1905, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Arthur L.-J., b. 1933.
1839	Lurgan (4th), William George Edward Brownlow, b. 1902, s. 1937.	John D. C. B., O.B.E., b. 1911.
1914	Lyell (3rd), Charles Lyell, b. 1939, s. 1943.	(None.)
1945	Lyle of Westbourne (2nd), Charles John Leonard Lyle, b. 1905, s. 1954, m.	(None.)
1859	Lyveden (5th), Sidney Munro Vernon, b. 1888, s. 1969, w.	Hon. Ronald C. V., b. 1918.
1962	Mabane (1st), William Mabane, P.C., K.B.E., b. 1895, m.	(None.)
1959	MacAndrew (1st), Charles Glen MacAndrew, P.C., T.D., b. 1888, m.	Hon. Colin N. G. MacA., b. 1919.
1955	McCorquodale of Newton (1st), Malcolm Stewart McCorquodale, P.C., K.C.V.O., b. 1901, w.	(None.)
1947	MacDermott, John Clarke MacDermott, P.C., M.C., b. 1896, m. (Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1776 I.	Macdonald (7th), Alexander Godfrey Macdonald, M.B.E. T.D., b. 1909, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Godfrey M., b. 1947.
1949	Macdonald of Gwaenysgor (2nd), Gordon Ramsay Macdonald, b. 1915, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Kenneth M., b. 1922.
1937	McGowan (3rd), Harry Duncan Cory McGowan, b. 1938, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Dominic J. W. Mc. G., b. 1951.
1922	Maclay (2nd), Joseph Paton Maclay, K.B.E., b. 1899, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Joseph P. M., b. 1942.
1955	McNair (1st), Arnold Duncan McNair, C.B.E., Q.C., LL.D., F.B.A., b. 1885, m.	Hon. John McN., b. 1915.
1951	Macpherson of Drumochter (2nd), James Gordon Macpherson, b. 1924, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Thomas I. M., b. 1948.
1937	Mancroft (2nd), Stormont Mancroft Samuel Mancroft, K.B.E., T.D., b. 1914, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Benjamin L. S. M., b. 1957.
1807	Manners (4th), Francis Henry Manners, M.C., b. 1897, s. 1927, m.	Hon. John R. C. M., b. 1923.
1922	Manton (3rd), Joseph Rupert Eric Robert Watson, b. 1924, s. 1968, m.	Hon. Miles R. M. W., b. 1958.

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1908	<i>Marchamley</i> (3rd), John William Tattersall Whiteley, b. 1922, s. 1949, m.	Hon. William F. W., b. 1968.
1964	<i>Margadale</i> (1st), John Granville Morrison, T.D., b. 1906, m.	Hon. Harry James I. M., T.D., b. 1930.
1961	<i>Marks of Broughton</i> (2nd), Michael Marks, b. 1920, s. 1964.	Hon. Simon R. M., b. 1950.
1930	<i>Marley</i> (2nd), Godfrey Pelham Leigh Aman, b. 1913, s. 1952, m.	(None.)
1964	<i>Martonmere</i> (1st), (John) Roland Robinson, P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1907, m.	Hon. Richard A. G. R., b. 1935.
1776 L	<i>Massy</i> (9th), Hugh Hamon John Somerset Massy, b. 1921, s. 1958, m.	Hon. David H. S. M., b. 1947.
1935	<i>May</i> (3rd), Michael St. John May, b. 1931, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Jasper B. St. J. M., b. 1965.
1928	<i>Melchett</i> (3rd), Julian Edward Alfred Mond, b. 1925, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Peter R. H. M., b. 1948.
1925	<i>Merrivale</i> (3rd), Jack Henry Edmond Duke, b. 1917, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Derek J. P. D., b. 1948.
1921	<i>Merthyr</i> (3rd) William Brereton Couchman Lewis, P.C., K.B.E., T.D., b. 1901, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Trevor O. L., b. 1935.
1919	<i>Meston</i> (2nd), Dougal Meston, b. 1894, s. 1943, m.	Hon. James M., b. 1950.
1838	<i>Methuen</i> (4th), Paul Ayshford Methuen, R.A., b. 1886, s. 1932, w.	Hon. Anthony P. M., b. 1891.
1905	<i>Michelham</i> (and), Herman Alfred Stern, b. 1900, s. 1919, w.	Hon. Jack Michelham, b. 1903.
1711	<i>Middleton</i> (11th), Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, K.G., M.C., T.D., b. 1887, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Michael G. J. W., M.C., b. 1921.
1939	<i>Milford</i> (2nd), Wogan Philipps, b. 1902, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Hugo J. L. P., b. 1929.
1933	<i>Milne</i> (2nd), George Douglass Milne, b. 1909, s. 1948, m.	Hon. George M., b. 1941.
1951	<i>Milner of Leeds</i> (2nd), Michael Milner, b. 1923, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Richard J. M., b. 1959.
1947	<i>Milverton</i> (1st), Arthur Frederick Richards, G.C.M.G., b. 1885, m.	Hon. Fraser R., b. 1930.
1873	<i>Moncreiff</i> (5th), Harry Robert Wellwood Moncreiff, b. 1915, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Rhoderick H. W. M., b. 1954.
1884	<i>Monk Bretton</i> (3rd), John Charles Dodson, b. 1924, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Christopher M. D., b. 1958.
1728	<i>Monson</i> (11th), John Monson, b. 1932, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Nicholas J. M., b. 1955.
1885	<i>Montagu of Beaulieu</i> (3rd), Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott-Montagu, b. 1926, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Ralph D-S-M., b. 1961.
1839	<i>Monteagle of Brandon</i> (6th), Gerald Spring Rice, b. 1926, s. 1946, m.	Hon. Charles J. S. R., b. 1953.
1943	<i>Moran</i> (1st), Charles McMoran Wilson, M.C., M.D., b. 1882, m.	Hon. Richard W., b. 1924.
1918	<i>Morris</i> (2nd), Michael William Morris, b. 1903, s. 1935.	Hon. Michael M., b. 1937.
1960	<i>Morris of Borth-y-Gest</i> , John William Morris, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1896. (Lord of Appeal).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1950	<i>Morris of Keniwood</i> (2nd), Philip Geoffrey Morris, b. 1928, s. 1954, m.	Son, b. 1968.
1945	<i>Morrison</i> (2nd), Dennis Morrison, b. 1914, s. 1953, m.	(None.)
1947	<i>Morton of Henryton</i> , Fergus Dunlop Morton, P.C., M.C., b. 1887, m. (Lord of Appeal, retired).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1831	<i>Mostyn</i> (5th), Roger Edward Lloyd Lloyd-Mostyn, M.C., b. 1920, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Llewellyn R. L.-M., b. 1948.
1933	<i>Mottistone</i> (4th), David Peter Seely, b. 1920, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Peter J. P. S., b. 1949.
1945	<i>Mountevans</i> (2nd), Richard Andvord Evans, b. 1918, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Edward P. B. E., b. 1943.
1283	<i>Mowbray</i> (26th), <i>Segrave</i> (27th) (1283), & <i>Stourton</i> (23rd) (1448), Charles Edward Stourton (Premier Baron of England), b. 1923, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Edward W. S. S., b. 1953.
1932	<i>Moyné</i> (2nd), Bryan Walter Guinness, b. 1905, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Jonathan G., b. 1930.
1929	<i>Moyrihan</i> (3rd), Antony Patrick Andrew Cairnes Berkeley Moyrihan, b. 1936, s. 1965.	Hon. Colin B. M., b. 1955.
1781 L	<i>Muskerry</i> (8th), Hastings Fitzmaurice Tilson Deane, b. 1907, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Robert F. D., b. 1948.
1627 S.*	<i>Napier and Eitrick</i> (14th), Francis Nigel Napier (5th U.K. Baron, Eitrick, 1872), b. 1930, s. 1954, m.	Master of Napier, b. 1962.
1868	<i>Napier of Magdala</i> (5th), (Robert) John Napier, O.B.E., b. 1904, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Robert N., b. 1940.
1940	<i>Nathan</i> (2nd), Roger Carol Michael Nathan, b. 1922, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Rupert H. B. N., b. 1957.
1960	<i>Nelson of Stafford</i> (2nd), Henry George Nelson, b. 1917, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Henry R. G. N., b. 1943.
1959	<i>Netherthorpe</i> (1st), James Turner, b. 1908, m.	Hon. Andrew T., b. 1936.
1940	<i>Newall</i> (2nd), Francis Storer Eaton Newall, b. 1930, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Richard H. E. N., b. 1961.
1776 L	<i>Newborough</i> (7th), Robert Charles Michael Vaughan Wynn, D.S.C., b. 1917, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Robert V. W., b. 1949.
1892	<i>Newton</i> (4th), Peter Richard Legh, b. 1915, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Richard T. L., b. 1950.
1930	<i>Noel-Buxton</i> (2nd), Rufus Alexander Buxton, b. 1917, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Martin C. B., b. 1940.
1957	<i>Norrie</i> (1st), (Charles) Willoughby (Moke) Norrie, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1893, m.	Hon. George W. M. N., b. 1936.
1884	<i>Northbourne</i> (4th), Walter Ernest Christopher James, b. 1896, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Christopher G. W. J., b. 1926.
1866	<i>Northbrook</i> (5th), Francis John Baring, b. 1915, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Francis T. B., b. 1954.

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1878	Norton (7th), John Arden Adderley, O.B.E., b. 1915, s. 1961, m.	Hon. James N. A. A., b. 1947.
1960	Nugent (1st), Terence Edward Gascoigne Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C., b. 1895, m.	(None.)
1906	Nunburnholme (3rd), Charles John Wilson, b. 1904, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Ben Charles W., b. 1928.
1950	Ogmore (1st), David Rees Rees-Williams, P.C., T.D., b. 1903, m.	Hon. Gwilym R.-W., b. 1931.
1870	O'Hagan (4th), Charles Towneley Strachey, b. 1945, s. 1961, m.	Hon. Richard T. S., b. 1950.
1868	O'Neill (4th), Raymond Arthur Clanaboy O'Neill, b. 1933, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Shane S. O'N., b. 1965.
1836 1.*	Oranmore and Browne (4th), Dominick Geoffrey Edward Browne (2nd U.K. Baron Mereworth, 1926), b. 1901, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Dominick G. T. B., b. 1929.
1868	Ormathwaite (6th), John Arthur Charles Walsh, b. 1912, s. 1944.	(None.)
1933	Palmer (3rd), Raymond Cecil Palmer, O.B.E., b. 1916, s. 1950, n.	Hon. Gordon W. N. P., O.B.E., b. 1918.
1958	Parker of Waddington, Hubert Lister Parker, P.C., b. 1900, m. (Lord Chief Justice of England).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1914	Parnmoor (2nd), Alfred Henry Seddon Cripps, b. 1882, s. 1941.	Hon. Frederick H. C., D.S.O., T.D., b. 1885.
1962	Pearce, Edward Holroyd Pearce, P.C., b. 1901, m. (Lord of Appeal, retired).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1965	Pearson, Colin Hargreaves Pearson, P.C., C.B.E., b. 1899, m. (Lord of Appeal).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1937	Pender (3rd), John Willoughby Denison-Pender, b. 1933, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Henry J. R. D.-P., b. 1968.
1866	Penrhyn (6th), Malcolm Frank Douglas-Pennant, D.S.O., M.B.E., b. 1908, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Nigel D.-P., b. 1909.
1909	Pentland (2nd), Henry John Sinclair, b. 1907, s. 1925, m.	(None.)
1603	Petre (17th), Joseph William Lionel Petre, b. 1914, s. 1915, m.	Hon. John P., b. 1942.
1918	Phillimore (3rd), Robert Godfrey Phillimore, b. 1939, s. 1947.	Hon. Claud P., b. 1911.
1945	Piercy (2nd), Nicholas Pelham Piercy, b. 1918, s. 1966, m.	Hon. James W. P., b. 1946.
1827	Plunket (7th), Patrick Terence William Span Plunket, C.V.O., b. 1923, s. 1938.	Hon. Robin P., b. 1925.
1831	Poltimore (6th), Hugh de Burgh Warwick Bampfylde, b. 1888, s. 1967, m.	Mark C. B., b. 1957.
1690 S.	Polwarth (10th), Henry Alexander Hepburne-Scott, T.D., b. 1916, s. 1944, m.	Master of Polwarth, b. 1947.
1930	Ponsonby of Shulbrede (2nd), Matthew Henry Hubert Ponsonby, b. 1904, s. 1946, m.	Hon. Thomas A. P., b. 1930.
1958	Poole (1st), Oliver Brian Sanderson Poole, P.C., C.B.E., T.D., b. 1911, m.	Hon. David C. P., b. 1945.
1852	Polglan (5th), FitzRoy John Somerset, b. 1927, s. 1964.	Hon. Geoffrey S., b. 1932.
1957	Rank (1st), Joseph Arthur Rank, b. 1888, m.	(None.)
1932	Rankeillour (4th), Peter St. Thomas More Henry Hope, b. 1935, s. 1967.	Michael R. H., b. 1943.
1953	Rathcavan (1st), (Robert William) Hugh O'Neill, P.C., b. 1883, m.	Hon. Phelim R. H. O'N., M.P., b. 1909.
1916	Rathcredan (2nd), Charles Patrick Norton, T.D., b. 1905, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Christopher J. N., b. 1949.
1868 L.	Rathdonnell (5th), Thomas Benjamin McClintock-Bunbury, b. 1938, s. 1959, m.	Hon. William L. McC-B., b. 1966.
1911	Ravensdale (3rd), Nicholas Mosley, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Shaun N. M., b. 1949.
1821	Ravensworth (8th), Arthur Waller Liddell, b. 1924, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Thomas A. H. L., b. 1954.
1821	Rayleigh (5th), John Arthur Strutt, b. 1908, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Charles S., b. 1912.
1937	Rea (2nd) Philip Russell Rea, P.C., O.B.E., b. 1900, s. 1948, m.	Hon. John N. R., b. 1923.
1628 S.	Reay (14th), Hugh William Mackay, b. 1937, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Alexander W. R. R., b. 1907.
1902	Redesdale (5th), Clement Napier Bertram Freeman-Mitford, b. 1932, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Rupert B. F.-M., b. 1967.
1948	Reid, James Scott Cumberland Reid, P.C., C.H., b. 1890, m. (Lord of Appeal).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1940	Reith (1st), John Charles Walsham Reith, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.B., T.D., b. 1889, m.	Hon. Christopher J., R., b. 1928.
1928	Remnant (3rd), James Wogan Remnant, b. 1930, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Philip J. R., b. 1954.
1806 L.	Rendlesham (8th), Charles Anthony Hugh Thellusson, b. 1915, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Charles W. B. T. b. 1954.
1933	Rennell (2nd), Francis James Rennell Rodd, K.B.E., C.B., b. 1895, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Gustaf G. R., O.B.E., b. 1905.
1964	Renwick (1st), Robert Burnham Renwick, K.B.E., b. 1904, m.	Hon. Harry A. R., b. 1935.
1885	Revelstoke (4th), Rupert Baring, b. 1911, s. 1934.	Hon. John B., b. 1934.
1905	Ritchie of Dundee (3rd), John Kenneth Ritchie, P.C., b. 1902, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Colin R., b. 1908.
1935	Riverdale (2nd), Robert Arthur Balfour, b. 1901, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Mark R. B., b. 1927.
1961	Robertson of Oakridge (1st), Brian Hubert Robertson, G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1896, m.	Hon. William R. R., b. 1930.
1938	Roborough (2nd), Massey Henry Edgcumbe Lopes, b. 1903, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Henry L., b. 1940.
1931	Rochester (2nd), Foster Charles Lowry Lamb, b. 1916, s. 1955, m.	Hon. David C. L., b. 1944.

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1934	<b>Rockley (2nd)</b> , Robert William Evelyn Cecil, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James H. C., <i>b.</i> 1934
1782	<b>Rodney (8th)</b> , George Bridges Harley Guest Rodney, <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>s.</i> 1909, <i>w.</i>	Hon. John F. R., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1651 S.	<b>Rollo (13th)</b> , Eric John Stapylton Rollo (4th U.K. Baron, <i>Dunning</i> , 1869), <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Master of Rollo, <i>b.</i> 1943.
1866	<b>Romilly (4th)</b> , William Gaspard Guy Romilly, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1959	<b>Rootes (2nd)</b> , William Geoffrey Rootes, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1964, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Nicholas G. R., <i>b.</i> 1951. (None.)
1796 I. } 1838* }	<b>Rossmore (7th)</b> , William Warner Westcra (6th U.K. Baron, <i>Rossmore</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1931, <i>s.</i> 1958.	
1939	<b>1.othwick (2nd)</b> , (Herbert) Robin Cayzer, <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>m.</i>	Hon. H. Robin C., <i>b.</i> 1954.
1885	<b>Rothschild (3rd)</b> , Nathaniel Mayer Victor Rothschild, G.M., F.R.S., <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1937, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Nathaniel R., <i>b.</i> 1936.
1911	<b>Rowallan (2nd)</b> , Thomas Godfrey Polson Corbett, K.T., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Arthur C., <i>b.</i> 1919.
1947	<b>Rugby (2nd)</b> Alan Loader Maffey, <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1969, <i>m.</i>	Hon John R. M., <i>b.</i> 1949.
1945	<b>Rusholme (1st)</b> , Robert Alexander Palmer, <i>b.</i> 1890.	(None.)
1919	<b>Russell of Liverpool (2nd)</b> , Edward Frederick Langley Russell, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Langley G. H. R., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1922.
1876	<b>Sackville (6th)</b> , Lionel Bertrand Sackville-West, <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1965, <i>m.</i>	Hugh R. I. S.-W., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1919. (None.)
1911	<b>St. Audries (2nd)</b> , Alexander Peregrine Fuller-Acland-Hood, <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>s.</i> 1917.	
1964	<b>St. Helens (1st)</b> , Michael Henry Colin Hughes-Young, <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>w.</i>	Hon. P. H.-Y., <i>b.</i> 1942.
1559	<b>St. John of Bleisio (19th)</b> , John Moubray Russell St. John, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1934.	Comdr. Oliver St. J., D.S.C., R.N., <i>b.</i> 1914. (None.)
1935	<b>St. Just (2nd)</b> , Peter George Grenfell, <i>b.</i> 1922, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	John G. S., <i>b.</i> 1950.
1852	<b>St. Leonards (3rd)</b> , Frank Edward Sugden, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1908.	Hon. John F. A. St. A., D.S.C., <i>b.</i> 1919.
1887	<b>St. Levau (3rd)</b> , Francis Cecil St. Aubyn, <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Derek E. A. W., <i>b.</i> 1919. (None.)
1885	<b>St. Oswald (4th)</b> , Rowland Denys Guy Winn, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Flora M. Ramsay, <i>b.</i> 1930.
1953	<b>Salter (1st)</b> , (James) Arthur Salter, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.B., <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Alan L. S., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1445 S.	<b>Saltoun (19th)</b> , Alexander Arthur Fraser, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James J. M. E. <i>b.</i> 1949.
1960	<b>Sanderson of Ayot (1st)</b> , Basil Sanderson, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Guy R. J. M., <i>b.</i> 1949.
1945	<b>Sandord (2nd)</b> , Rev. John Cyril Edmondson, <i>b.</i> 1920, <i>s.</i> 1959, <i>m.</i>	
1871	<b>Sandhurst (5th)</b> , (John Edward) Terence Mansfield, D.F.C., <i>b.</i> 1920, <i>s.</i> 1964, <i>m.</i>	
1802	<b>Sandys (7th)</b> , Richard Michael Oliver Hill, <i>b.</i> 1931, <i>s.</i> 1961.	Marcus T. H., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1888	<b>Savile (3rd)</b> , George Halifax Lumley-Savile, <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1931.	Hon. Henry L. I. L.-S., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1447	<b>Saye and Sele (21st)</b> , Nathaniel Thomas Allen Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, <i>b.</i> 1920, <i>s.</i> 1968, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard I., T.-W.-F., <i>b.</i> 1959
1932	<b>Selsdon (3rd)</b> , Malcolm McEacharn Mitchell-Thomson, <i>b.</i> 1937, <i>s.</i> 1963, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1916	<b>Shaughnessy (3rd)</b> , William Graham Shaughnessy, <i>b.</i> 1922, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Patrick J. S., <i>b.</i> 1944.
1783 I. } 1839* }	<b>Sheffield (6th)</b> , Edward John Stanley (6th U.K. Baron, <i>Stanley of Alderley and 5th U.K. Baron Eddisbury</i> , 1848), <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Lyulph H. V. O. S., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1946	<b>Shepherd (2nd)</b> , Malcolm Newton Shepherd, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Graham G. S., <i>b.</i> 1947.
1784	<b>Sherborne (7th)</b> , Charles Dutton, <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George E. D., <i>b.</i> 1911.
1964	<b>Sherfield (1st)</b> , Roger Mellor Makins, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Christopher M., <i>b.</i> 1942. (None.)
1941	<b>Sherwood (1st)</b> , Hugh Michael Seely, <i>b.</i> 1898.	Hon. Charles G. N. S., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1902	<b>Shuttleworth (4th)</b> , Charles Ughtred John Kay-Shuttleworth, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1942, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Arthur S., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1950	<b>Silkin (1st)</b> , Lewis Silkin, P.C., C.H., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>w.</i>	Hon. David M. T. E., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1963	<b>Silsoe (1st)</b> , (Arthur) Malcolm Trustram Eve, G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C., <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Matthew S., <i>b.</i> 1955.
1947	<b>Simon of Wythenshawe (2nd)</b> , Roger Simon, <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1960, <i>m.</i>	The Master of Sinclair, <i>b.</i> 1968.
1449 S.	<b>Sinclair (17th)</b> , Charles Murray Kennedy St. Clair, M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Maj. Hon. John R. K. S., M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1919.
1957	<b>Sinclair of Clevee (1st)</b> , Robert John Sinclair, K.C.B., K.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>m.</i>	Hon. A. K. S., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1919	<b>Sinha (3rd)</b> , Sudhindro Prosannho Sinha, <i>b.</i> 1920, <i>s.</i> 1967.	Hon. Roger B.-W., <i>b.</i> 1945.
1828	<b>Skelmersdale (6th)</b> , Lionel Bootle-Wilbraham, D.S.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>s.</i> 1969, <i>m.</i>	
1916	<b>Somerleyton (3rd)</b> , Savile William Francis Crossley, <i>b.</i> 1928, <i>s.</i> 1959, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard N. C., <i>b.</i> 1932.
1784	<b>Somers (8th)</b> , John Patrick Somers Cocks, <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	Philip S. C. S., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1917	<b>Southborough (3rd)</b> , Francis John Hopwood, <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>s.</i> 1960, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Francis M. H., <i>b.</i> 1922.
1959	<b>Spens (1st)</b> , William Patrick Spens, P.C., K.B.E., Q.C., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William G. M. S., M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1914.
1640	<b>Stafford (14th)</b> , Basil Francis Nicholas Fitzherbert, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Francis M. W. F., <i>b.</i> 1954.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1938	<i>Stamp</i> (3rd), Trevor Charles Stamp, b. 1907, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Trevor S., b. 1935.
1318	<i>Siraboldi</i> (11th), David Montague de Burgh Kenworthy, b. 1914, s. 1953.—	Rev. the Hon. Jonathan M. A. K., b. 1916. (None.)
1911	<i>Strachie</i> (2nd), Edward Strachey, b. 1882, s. 1936, w.	Hon. Colin S., b. 1922.
1954	<i>Strang</i> (1st), William Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E., b. 1893, m.	Three co-heiresses.
1628	<i>Strange</i> (15th), John Drummond, b. 1900, title called out of abeyance 1964, m.	
1955	<i>Strathlaimond</i> (1st), William Fraser, C.B.E., b. 1888, w.	Hon. William F., C.M.G., O.B.E., T.D., b. 1916.
1936	<i>Strathcarron</i> (2nd), David William Anthony Blyth Macpherson, b. 1924, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Ian D. P. M., b. 1949.
1955	<i>Strathclyde</i> (1st), Thomas Dunlop Galbraith, P.C., b. 1891, m.	Hon. Thomas G. D. G., M.P., b. 1917.
1900	<i>Strathcona and Mount Royal</i> (4th), Donald Euan Palmer Howard, b. 1923, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Donald A. H., b. 1961.
1836	<i>Stratheden &amp; Campbell</i> (1841) (4th), Alastair Campbell, C.B.E., b. 1899, s. 1918, m.	Maj. Hon. Gavin C., b. 1901.
1884	<i>Strathspey</i> (5th), Donald Patrick Trevor Grant, b. 1912, s. 1948, m.	Hon. James P. G., b. 1943.
1838	<i>Sudeley</i> (7th), Merlyn Charles Sainthill Hanbury-Tracy, b. 1939, s. 1941.	Ninian J. H.-T., b. 1910.
1786	<i>Suffield</i> (11th), Anthony Philip Harbord-Hamond, M.C., b. 1922, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Charles A. A. H.-H., b. 1953.
1893	<i>Swansea</i> (4th), John Hussey Hamilton Vivian, b. 1925, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Richard A. H. V., b. 1957.
1907	<i>Swaythling</i> (3rd), Stuart Albert Samuel Montagu, O.B.E., b. 1898, s. 1927, m.	Hon. David C. M., b. 1923.
1919	<i>Swinfen</i> (2nd), Charles Swinfen Eady, b. 1904, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Roger M. E., b. 1938.
1935	<i>Sysonby</i> (3rd), John Frederick Ponsonby, b. 1945, s. 1956.	(None.)
1831 I. } 1856* }	<i>Talbot of Malahide</i> (7th), Milo John Reginald Talbot, C.M.G. (4th U.K. Baron, Talbot de Malahide), b. 1912, s. 1948.	Reginald S. V. T., b. 1897 (to Irish Barony).
1946	<i>Tedder</i> (2nd), John Michael Tedder, sc.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., b. 1926, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Robin J. T., b. 1955.
1797 I.	<i>Teignmouth</i> (7th), Frederick Maxwell Aglionby Shore, D.S.C., b. 1920, s. 1964, m.	(None.)
1831	<i>Templemore</i> (5th), Dermot Richard Claud Chichester, b. 1916, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Arthur P. C., b. 1952.
1884	<i>Tennyson</i> (4th), Harold Christopher Tennyson, b. 1919, s. 1951	Lieut.-Com. Hon. Mark A. T., D.S.C., R.N., b. 1920.
1918	<i>Terrington</i> (4th), (James Allen) David Woodhouse, b. 1915, s. 1961, m.	Hon. C. Montague W., D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1917.
1940	<i>Teviot</i> (2nd), Charles John Kerr, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1934, s. 1968, m.	
1616	<i>Teynham</i> (19th), Christopher John Henry Roper-Curzon, D.S.O., D.S.C., b. 1896, s. 1936, m.	Hon. John C. I. R.-C., b. 1928.
1964	<i>Thomson of Fleet</i> (1st), Roy Herbert Thomson, b. 1894, w.	Hon. Kenneth R. T., b. 1923.
1792	<i>Thurlow</i> (7th), Henry Charles Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1910, s. 1952.	Hon. Sir Francis E. H.-T.-C.-B., K.C.M.G., b. 1912.
1876	<i>Tollemache</i> (4th), John Edward Hamilton Tollemache, M.C., b. 1910, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Timothy J. E. T., b. 1939.
1564 S.	<i>Torphichen</i> (13th), John Gordon Sandilands, b. 1886, s. 1915, m.	Master of Torphichen, b. 1917. (None.)
1946	<i>Tovey</i> (1st), John Cronyn Tovey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> , b. 1885, m.	
1947	<i>Trefgarne</i> (2nd), David Garro Trefgarne, b. 1941, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Trevor G. T., b. 1944.
1921	<i>Trevethin</i> (3rd) and <i>Oaksey</i> (1st), Geoffrey Lawrence, P.C., D.S.O., T.D. (1st U.K. Baron, <i>Oaksey</i> , 1947), b. 1880, s. 1959, m.	Hon. John G. T. L., b. 1929.
1880	<i>Trevor</i> (4th), Charles Edwin Hill-Trevor, b. 1928, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Nevill E. H.-T., b. 1931.
1461 I.	<i>Trimlestown</i> (19th), Charles Aloysius Barnewall, b. 1899, s. 1937, w.	Hon. Anthony B., b. 1928.
1940	<i>Tryon</i> (2nd), Charles George Vivian Tryon, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Anthony T., b. 1940.
1950	<i>Tucker</i> (Frederick) James Tucker, P.C., b. 1888 ( <i>Lord of Appeal</i> , retired), m.	(Law Life Peerage.)
1935	<i>Tweedsmuir</i> (2nd) John Norman Stuart Buchan, C.B.E., C.D., b. 1911, s. 1940, m.	Hon. William B., b. 1916.
1963	<i>Upjohn</i> , Gerald Ritchie Upjohn, P.C., C.B.E., b. 1903, m. ( <i>Lord of Appeal</i> ).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1946	<i>Uvedale of North End</i> (1st), Ambrose Edgar Woodall, M.D., F.R.C.S., b. 1885, m.	(None.)
1523	<i>Vaux of Harrowden</i> (9th), Rev. Peter Hugh Gordon Gilbey, b. 1914, s. 1958.	Hon. John H. P. G., b. 1915.
1800 I.	<i>Ventry</i> (7th), Arthur Frederick Daubeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, b. 1898, s. 1936.	Andrew W. E.-de-M., b. 1943.
1762	<i>Vernon</i> (10th), John Lawrence Venables-Vernon, b. 1923, s. 1963, m.	Visct. Harcourt (see p. 235)
1922	<i>Vesley</i> (3rd), Samuel George Armstrong Vestey, b. 1941, s. 1954.	Mark W. V., b. 1943.
1841	<i>Vivian</i> (5th), Anthony Crespigny Claude Vivian, b. 1906, s. 1940, n.	Hon. Nicholas V., b. 1935.
1963	<i>Wakefield of Kendal</i> (1st), (William) Wavell Wakefield, b. 1898, m.	(None.)

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1934	Wakehurst (2nd), John de Vere Loder, K.G., K.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John C. L., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1723	Walpole (9th), Robert Henry Montgomerie Walpole, <i>b.</i> 1713, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert H. W., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1780	Walsingham (9th), John de Grey, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1925, <i>s.</i> 1965, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard P. de G., <i>b.</i> 1900.
1936	Wardington (2nd), Christopher Henry Beaumont Pease, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William S. P., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1792 L.	Waterpark (7th), Frederick Caryl Phillip Cavendish, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roderick A. C., <i>b.</i> 1959.
1942	Wedgwood (3rd), Hugh Everard Wedgwood, <i>b.</i> 1921, <i>s.</i> 1959, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Piers A. W. W., <i>b.</i> 1954.
1861	Westbury (5th), David Alan Bethell, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1922, <i>s.</i> 1961, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard N. B., <i>b.</i> 1950.
1944	Westwood (2nd), William Westwood, <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William G. W., <i>b.</i> 1944.
1935	Wigram (2nd), (George) Neville (Clive) Wigram, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 196m, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Andrew F. C. W., <i>b.</i> 1949.
1964	Wilberforce, Richard Orme Wilberforce, P.C., C.M.G., O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>m.</i> (Lord of Appeal.)	(Law Life Peerage.)
1491	Willoughby de Broke (20th), John Henry Peyto Verney, M.C., A.R.C., <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Leopold D. V., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1946	Wilson (2nd), Patrick Maitland Wilson, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1964, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1937	Windlesham (3rd), David James George Hennessy, <i>b.</i> 1932, <i>s.</i> 1962, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James R. H., <i>b.</i> 1968.
1951	Wise (2nd), John Clayton Wise, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1968, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Christopher J. C. W., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1869	Wolverton (5th), Nigel Reginald Victor Glyn, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1932.	Sir Francis M. G. G., K.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1901.
1928	Wraxall (2nd), George Richard Lawley Gibbs, <i>b.</i> 1928, <i>s.</i> 1931.	Hon. Eustace H. B. G., <i>b.</i> 1929.
1915	Wrenbury (3rd), John Burton Buckley, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William E. B., <i>b.</i> 1966.
1838	Wrottesley (5th), Richard John Wrottesley, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1962, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard F. G. W., <i>b.</i> 1942.
1919	Wyfold (3rd), Hermon Robert Fleming Hermon-Hodge, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1942.	(None.)
1829	Wynford (8th), Robert Samuel Best, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John P. R. B., <i>b.</i> 1950.
1308	Zouche (18th), James Assheton Frankland, <i>b.</i> 1943, <i>s.</i> 1965.	Hon. Roger N. F., <i>b.</i> 1909.

### Peeresses in Their Own Right

Peerages are occasionally granted immediately to ladies of distinction or the widows of distinguished men; but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritance in lines which are open to females in default of males. A Peeress in her Own Right retains her title after marriage, and if her husband's rank is the superior she is designated by the two titles jointly, the inferior one last: her hereditary claim still holds good in spite of any marriage whether higher or lower. No rank held by a woman can confer any title or even precedence upon her husband but the rank of a Peeress in her Own Right is inherited by her eldest son (or perhaps daughter), to whomsoever she may have been married.

#### COUNTESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style, The Countess of —* *Addressed as, My Lady.*

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1643 S.	Dysart, Wenefryde Agatha Greaves, <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>w.</i>	Lady Rosamund G., <i>b.</i> 1914.
1452 S.	Erroll, Diana Denyse Hay ( <i>Hereditary Lord High Constable and Knight Marischal of Scotland</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Lord Hay, <i>b.</i> 1948.
1677 S.	Kintore, Ethel Sydney Baird ( <i>Dowager Viscountess Stonehaven</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1966, <i>w.</i>	Visct. Stonehaven, <i>b.</i> 1908 ( <i>see p. 236</i> ).
1633 S.	Loudoun, Barbara Huddleston Abney-Hastings, <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1960, <i>m.</i>	Lord Mauchline, <i>b.</i> 1942.
1660 S.	Newburgh, Maria Sofia Giuseppina Gravina di Ramacca ( <i>Princess Giustiniani-Bandini</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>w.</i>	Prince Giulio Rospigliosi, <i>b.</i> 1907.
1701 S.	Seafield, Nina Caroline Studley-Herbert, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1915.	Visct. Reidhaven, <i>b.</i> 1939.
1235 S.	Sutherland, Elizabeth Millicent Sutherland, <i>b.</i> 1921, <i>s.</i> 1963, <i>m.</i>	Lord Strathnaver, <i>b.</i> 1947.

#### BARONesses IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style, The Baroness —* *Addressed as, My Lady.*

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1313	Audley, Rosina Lois Veronica Macnamee, <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1963, <i>m.</i>	Richard M. T., Souter, <i>b.</i> 1914.
1309	Beaumont, Mona Josephine Tempest Fitzalan-Howard, O.B.E. ( <i>Baroness Howard of Glossop</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1896, <i>m.</i>	Maj.-Gen. Hon. Miles F. F.-H, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1421	Berkeley, Mary Lalle Foley-Berkeley, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>title called out of abeyance, 1967.</i>	Hon. Cynthia E. Gueterbock, <i>b.</i> 1909.
1455	Berners, Vera Ruby Williams, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Two co-heiresses.

Created.	Title, Name, etc.	Eldes Son or Heir.
1332	Darcy de Knayth, Davina Marcia Ingrams, b. 1938, s. 1943, w.	Hon. Caspar D. I., b. 1962.
1264	De Ros, Georgiana Angela Maxwell, b. 1933, s. 1958, m. (Premier Barony of England).	Hon. Peter M., b. 1958.
1295	Furnivall, Rosamond Mary Dent, b. 1933, s. 1968.	Hon. Patricia M. D., b. 1935.
1602 s.	Kinloss, Beatrice Mary Grenville Freeman-Grenville, b. 1922, s. 1944, m.	Master of Kinloss, b. 1953.
1663	Lucas of Crudwell (Scottish Baroness, Dingwall 1609), Anne Rosemary Palmer, b. 1919, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Ralph M. P., b. 1951.
1681 s.	Nairne, Katharine Fveilyn Constance Bigham (Viscountess Mersey), b. 1912, s. 1944, m.	Master of Nairne, b. 1933.
1651 s.	Ruthven of Freeland, Bridget Helen Monckton, C.B.E. (Bridget, Viscountess Monckton of Brenchley), b. 1896, s. 1956, w.	Earl of Carlisle, M.C., b. 1923 (see p. 229).
1489 s.	Sempill, Ann Moira Sempill, b. 1920, s. 1965, m.	Master of Sempill, b. 1949.
1299	Strange of Knokin, (1226) Hungersford and (1445) De Moleyns, Elizabeth Philipps (Dowager Viscountess St. Davids), b. 1884, s. 1921, w.	Viscount St. Davids, b. 1917 (see p. 236).
1544	Wharton, Elizabeth Dorothy Vintcent, b. 1906, s. 1969.	Nicholas H., Kemys-Tyate, b. 1903.

## LIFE PEERS

Created under Life Peerages Act, 1958

## BARONS

1961	Alport, Cuthbert James McCall Alport, P.C., T.D., b. 1912, m.
1965	Annan, Noel Gilroy Annan, O.B.E., b. 1916, m.
1964	Arwyn, Arwyn Randall Arwyn, b. 1897, m.
1967	Aylestone, Herbert William Bowden P.C., C.B.E., b. 1905, m.
1963	Balerno, Alick Drummond Buchanan-Smith, C.B.E., T.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., b. 1898, w.
1968	Balogh, Thomas Balogh, b. 1905, m.
1967	Beaumont of Whitley, Rev. Timothy Wentworth Beaumont, b. 1928, m.
1965	Beeching, Richard Beeching, Ph.D., b. 1913, m.
1969	Bernstein, Sidney Lewis Bernstein, b. 1899, m.
1964	Beswick, Frank Beswick, P.C., b. 1912.
1968	Black, William Rushton Black, b. 1893, m.
1969	Blackett, Patrick Maynard Stuart Blackett, O.M., C.H., F.R.S., b. 1897, m.
1964	Blyton, William Reid Blyton, b. 1899, m.
1958	Boothby, Robert John Graham Boothby, K.B.E., b. 1900 m.
1964	Bourne, Geoffrey Kemp Bourne, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., b. 1902, m.
1964	Bowden, Bertram Vivian Bowden, Ph.D., b. 1910.
1964	Bowles, Francis George Bowles, b. 1902, m.
1965	Brock, Russell Claude Brock, F.R.C.S., b. 1903, m.
1964	Brockway, (Archibald) Fenner Brockway, b. 1888, m.
1966	Brooke of Cunnor, Henry Brooke, P.C., C.H., b. 1903, m.
1964	Brown, Wilfred Banks Duncan Brown, M.B.E., b. 1908, m.
1966	Buckton, Samuel Storey, b. 1896, w.
1965	Butler of Saffron Walden, Richard Austen Butler, P.C., C.H., b. 1902, m.
1964	Byers, (Charles) Frank Byers, O.B.E., b. 1915, m.
1965	Caccia, Harold Anthony Caccia, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. 1905, m.
1966	Campbell of Eskan, John Middleton Campbell, b. 1912, m.
1964	Caradon, Hugh Mackintosh Foot, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., b. 1907, m.
1967	Carron, William John Carron, b. 1902, m.
1960	Casey, Richard Gardiner Casey, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.H., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1890, m.
1964	Chalfont, Alun Arthur Gwynne Jones, P.C., O.B.E., M.C., b. 1919, m.
1962	Champion, Arthur Joseph Champion, P.C., b. 1897, m.
1963	Chelmer, Eric Cyril Boyd Edwards, M.C., T.D., b. 1914, m.
1965	Cole, George James Cole, b. 1906, m.
1964	Collison, Harold Francis Collison, C.B.E., b. 1909, m.
1969	Constantine, Learie Nicholas Constantine, M.B.E., b. 1901, m.
1966	Cooper of Stockton Heath, John Cooper, b. 1908.
1961	Coutanche, Alexander Moncrieff Coutanche, b. 1892, m.
1959	Craigton, Jack Nixon Browne, P.C., C.B.E., b. 1904.
1968	Crowther, Geoffrey Crowther, b. 1907, m.
1967	Delacourt-Smith, Charles George Percy Smith, b. 1917, m.
1967	Donaldson of Kingsbridge, John George Stuart Donaldson, O.B.E., b. 1907.
1967	Douglass of Cleveland, Harry Douglass, b. 1902, m.
1968	Energlyn, William David Evans, Ph.D., b. 1912, m.
1967	Evans of Hungershall, Benjamin Ifor Evans, D.Lit., b. 1899, m.
1958	Ferrier, Victor Ferrier Noel-Paton, E.D., b. 1900, m.
1961	Fisher of Lambeth, Most Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, D.D., b. 1887, m.
1967	Fiske, William Geoffrey Fiske, C.B.E., b. 1905, m.
1967	Foot, John Mackintosh Foot, b. 1909, m.
1962	Francis-Williams, (Edward) Francis Williams, C.B.E., b. 1903, m.
1962	Franks, Oliver Shewell Franks, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.B.A., b. 1905, m.
1958	Fraser of Lonsdale, (William Jocelyn) Ian Fraser, C.H., C.B.E., b. 1897, m.
1966	Fulton, John Scott Fulton, b. 1902, m.
1964	Gardiner, Gerald Austin Gardiner, P.C., b. 1900, w. (Lord Chancellor).

- 1969 Garner, (Joseph John) Saville Garner, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1908, *m.*  
 1967 Garnsworthy, Charles James Garnsworthy, O.B.E., *b.* 1907.  
 1958 Geddes of Epsom, Charles John Geddes, C.B.E., *b.* 1897, *m.*  
 1965 Goodman, Arnold Abraham Goodman, *b.* 1915.  
 1969 Gore-Booth, Paul Henry Gore-Booth, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1909, *m.*  
 1967 Granville of Eye, Edgar Louis Granville, *b.* 1899, *m.*  
 1958 Granville-West, Daniel Granville West, *b.* 1904, *m.*  
 1968 Grey of Naunton, Ralph Francis Alnwick Grey, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1910, *m.* (Governor of Northern Ireland).  
 1968 Hartwell, (William) Michael Berry, M.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1911, *m.*  
 1968 Helsby, Laurence Norman Helsby, G.C.B., K.B.E., *b.* 1908, *m.*  
 1967 Heycock, Llewellyn Heycock, C.B.E., *b.* 1905, *m.*  
 1963 Hill of Luton, Charles Hill, P.C., M.D., *b.* 1904, *m.*  
 1967 Hill of Wivenhoe, Edward James Hill, *b.* 1899.  
 1965 Hilton of Upton, Albert Victor Hilton, *b.* 1908, *m.*  
 1965 Hinton of Bankside, Christopher Hinton, K.B.E., F.R.S., *b.* 1901, *m.*  
 1967 Hirshfield, Desmond Barel Hirshfield, *b.* 1913, *m.*  
 1965 Holford, William Graham Holford, R.A., *b.* 1907, *m.*  
 1961 Hughes, William Hughes, C.B.E., *b.* 1911, *m.*  
 1966 Hunt, (Henry Cecil) John Hunt, C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1910, *m.*  
 1962 Ilford, Geoffrey Clegg Hutchinson, M.C., T.D., Q.C., *b.* 1893, *m.*  
 1967 Jackson of Burnley, Willis Jackson, F.R.S., *b.* 1904, *m.*  
 1968 Jacques, John Henry Jacques, *b.* 1905, *m.*  
 1959 James of Rusholme, Eric John Francis James, *b.* 1909, *m.*  
 1965 Kahn, Richard Ferdinand Kahn, C.B.E., F.B.A., *b.* 1905.  
 1966 Kilmany, William John St. Clair Anstruther-Gray, P.C., M.C., *b.* 1905, *m.*  
 1965 Kings Norton, Harold Roxbee Cox, Ph.D., *b.* 1902, *m.*  
 1964 Leatherland, Charles Edward Leatherland, O.B.E., *b.* 1898.  
 1961 Lindgren, George Samuel Lindgren, *b.* 1900, *m.*  
 1964 Llewellyn-Davies, Richard Llewellyn-Davies, *b.* 1912, *m.*  
 1965 Lloyd of Hampstead, Dennis Lloyd, LL.D., *b.* 1915, *m.*  
 1966 McFadzean, William Hunter McFadzean, *b.* 1903, *m.*  
 1967 McLeavy, Frank McLeavy, *b.* 1899, *m.*  
 1967 MacLeod of Fuinary, Very Rev. George Fielden MacLeod, M.C., D.D., *b.* 1895, *m.*  
 1966 Maelor, Thomas William Jones, *b.* 1808, *m.*  
 1967 Mais, Alan Raymond Mais, O.B.E., T.D., E.R.D., *b.* 1911, *m.*  
 1964 Mitchison, Gilbert Richard Mitchison, C.B.E., Q.C., *b.* 1890, *m.*  
 1961 Molson, (Arthur) Hugh (Elsdale) Molson, P.C., *b.* 1903, *m.*  
 1967 Morris of Grasmere, Charles Richard Morris, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1898, *m.*  
 1966 Moyle, Arthur Moyle, C.B.E., *b.* 1894, *m.*  
 1964 Murray of Newhaven, Keith Anderson Hope Murray, K.C.B., Ph.D., *b.* 1903.  
 1966 Nugent of Guildford, (George) Richard (Hodges) Nugent, P.C., *b.* 1907, *m.*  
 1964 Oakshott, Hendrie Dudley Oakshott, M.B.E., *b.* 1904, *m.*  
 1966 Pargiter, George Albert Pargiter, C.B.E., *b.* 1897, *m.*  
 1961 Peddie, James Mortimer Peddie, M.B.E., *b.* 1906, *m.*  
 1967 Penney, William George Penney, O.M., K.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., *b.* 1909, *m.*  
 1968 Pilkington, William Henry (Harry) Pilkington, *b.* 1905, *m.*  
 1967 Platt, Robert Platt, M.D., *b.* 1900, *m.*  
 1959 Plowden, Edwin Noel Plowden, K.C.B., K.B.E., *b.* 1907, *m.*  
 1966 Popplewell, Ernest Popplewell, C.B.E., *b.* 1899, *m.*  
 1967 Redcliffe-Maud, John Primatt Redcliffe Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E., *b.* 1906, *m.*  
 1966 Redmayne, Martin Redmayne, P.C., D.S.O., T.D., *b.* 1910, *m.*  
 1964 Rhodes, Hervey Rhodes, P.C., D.F.C., *b.* 1895, *m.*  
 1966 Ritchie-Calder, (Peter) Ritchie Calder, C.B.E., *b.* 1906, *m.*  
 1959 Robbins, Lionel Charles Robbins, C.H., C.B., F.B.A., *b.* 1898, *m.*  
 1961 Robens of Woldingham, Alfred Robens, P.C., *b.* 1910, *m.*  
 1964 Royle, Charles Royle, *b.* 1896, *m.*  
 1962 Sainsbury, Alan John Sainsbury, *b.* 1902, *m.*  
 1964 Segal, Samuel Segal, *b.* 1902, *m.*  
 1958 Shackleton, Edward Arthur Alexander Shackleton, P.C., O.B.E., *b.* 1911, *m.*  
 1959 Shawcross, Hartley William Shawcross, P.C., Q.C., *b.* 1902, *m.*  
 1966 Sieff, Israel Moses Sieff, *b.* 1889, *w.*  
 1965 Simey, Thomas Spensley Simey, *b.* 1906, *m.*  
 1964 Snow, Charles Percy Snow, C.B.E., *b.* 1905, *m.*  
 1965 Soper, Rev. Donald Oliver Soper, Ph.D., *b.* 1903, *m.*  
 1964 Sorensen, Reginald William Sorensen, *b.* 1891, *m.*  
 1969 Stokes, Donald Gresham Stokes, T.D., *b.* 1914, *m.*  
 1958 Stonham, Victor John Collins, O.B.E., *b.* 1903, *m.*  
 1966 Stow Hill, Frank Soskice, P.C., Q.C., *b.* 1902, *m.*  
 1964 Tangley, Edwin Savory Herbert, K.B.E., *b.* 1899, *m.*  
 1958 Taylor, Stephen James Lake Taylor, M.D., *b.* 1910, *m.*  
 1968 Taylor of Gryfe Thomas Johnston Taylor, *b.* 1912, *m.*  
 1966 Taylor of Mansfield, Harry Bernard Taylor, *b.* 1895, *m.*  
 1967 Tayside, David Lauchlan Urquhart, O.B.E., *b.* 1914.  
 1967 Thorncroft, (George Edward) Peter Thorncroft, P.C., *b.* 1909, *m.*  
 1962 Todd, Alexander Robertus Todd, D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S., *b.* 1907, *m.*  
 1968 Trevelyan, Humphrey Trevelyan, G.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E., *b.* 1905, *m.*  
 1964 Wade, Donald William Wade, *b.* 1904, *m.*

- 1961 Walston, Henry David Leonard George Walston, b. 1912, m.  
 1965 Wells-Pestell, Reginald Alfred Wells-Pestell, b. 1910, m.  
 1967 Wigg, George Edward Cecil Wigg, P.C., b. 1900, m.  
 1962 Williamson, Thomas Williamson, C.B.E., b. 1897, m.  
 1964 Willis, Edward Henry Willis, b. 1918, m.  
 1969 Wilson of Langside, Henry Stephen Wilson, P.C., Q.C., b. 1916, m.  
 1965 Winterbottom, Ian Winterbottom, b. 1912, m.  
 1967 Woolley, Harold Woolley, C.B.E., b. 1905, m.  
 1968 Wright of Ashton under Lyne, Lewis Tatham Wright, C.B.E., b. 1903.  
 1964 Wynne-Jones, William Francis Kenrick Wynne-Jones, b. 1903, w.

## BARONESES

- 1967 Birk, Alma Birk, b. 1921, m.  
 1964 Brooke of Ystradfellie, Barbara Muriel Brooke, D.B.E., b. 1908, m.  
 1962 Burton of Coventry, Elaine Frances Burton, b. 1904.  
 1958 Elliot of Harwood, Katharine Elliot, D.B.E., b. 1903, w.  
 1964 Emmet of Amberley, Evelyn Violet Elizabeth Emmet, b. 1899, w.  
 1964 Gaitskell, Anna Dora Gaitskell, w.  
 1959 Horsburgh, Florence Gertrude Horsburgh, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1889.  
 1965 Hylton-Foster, Audrey Pellew Hylton-Foster, b. 1908, w.  
 1967 Llewelyn-Davies of Hastoe, Annie Patricia Llewelyn-Davies, m.  
 1964 Northchurch, Frances Joan Davidson, D.B.E. (Viscountess Davidson), b. 1894, m.  
 1964 Phillips, Norah Mary Phillips, b. 1910, w.  
 1965 Plummer, Beatrice Plummer, b. 1903, w.  
 1967 Serota, Beatrice Serota, b. 1919, m.  
 1966 Sharp, Evelyn Adelaide Sharp, G.B.E., b. 1903.  
 1965 Spencer-Churchill, Clementine Ogilvy Spencer Churchill, G.B.E., b. 1885, w.  
 1966 Stocks, Mary Danvers Stocks, LL.D., Litt.D., b. 1891, w.  
 1961 Summerskill, Edith Summerskill, P.C., C.B.E., b. 1901, m.  
 1958 Swanborough, Stella Isaacs, G.B.E., (Dowager Marchioness of Reading), b. 1894, w.  
 1958 Wootton of Abinger, Barbara Frances Wright, b. 1897, w.

## Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles

- |                                |                                 |                                    |                                    |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Abney Hastings — Loudon        | Baring — Ashburton              | Brand — Hampden                    | Byng — Strafford                   |
| Acheson — Gosford              | Baring — Cromer                 | Brassey — Brassey of Apeithorpe    | Byng — Torrington                  |
| Adderley — Norton              | Baring — Howick of Gledale      | Brett — Esher                      | Calder — Ritchie-Calder*           |
| Addington — Sidmouth           | Baring — Northbrook             | Bridgeman — Bradford               | Campbell — Argyll                  |
| Agar — Normanton               | Baring — Revelstoke             | Brodrick — Middleton               | Campbell — Breadalbane and Holland |
| Agar Robertes — Clifden        | Barnes — Gorell                 | Brooke — Alanbrooke                | Campbell — Campbell of Eskan*      |
| Akers Douglas — Chilston       | Barnewall — Trimlestown         | Brooke — Brooke of Cumnor*         | Campbell — Cawdor                  |
| Alexander — Alexander of Tunis | Bathurst — Bledisloe            | Brooke — Brooke of Ystradfellie*   | Campbell — Colgrain                |
| Alexander — Caledon            | Beaucherk — St. Albans          | Brooke — Brookeborough             | Campbell — Glenavy                 |
| Allanson Winn — Headley        | Beaumont — Allendale            | Brooks — Crawshaw                  | Campbell — Stratheden and Campbell |
| Allsopp — Hindlip              | Beaumont — Beaumont of Whitley* | Brougham — Brougham and Vaux       | Canning — Garvagh                  |
| Aman — Marley                  | Beckett — Grimthorpe            | Broughton — Fairhaven              | Capell — Essex                     |
| Anderson — Waverley            | Bennet — Tankerville            | Browne — Craigton*                 | Carberry — Carbery                 |
| Annesley — Valentia            | Beresford — Decies              | Browne — Kilmaine                  | Carington — Carrington             |
| Anson — Lichfield              | Beresford — Waterford           | Browne — Oranmore and Browne       | Carnegie — Fife                    |
| Anstruther-Gray — Killinany*   | Bernard — Bandon                | Browne — Sligo                     | Carnegie — Northesk                |
| Armstrong Jones — Snowdon      | Berry — Canrose                 | Brownlow — Lurgan                  | Carnegie — Southesk                |
| Arthur — Glenarthur            | Berry — Hartwell*               | Bruce — Aberdare                   | Cary — Falkland                    |
| Ashley Cooper — Shaftesbury    | Berry — Kemsley                 | Bruce — Balfour of Burleigh        | Caulefield — Charlemont            |
| Ashton — Ashton of Hyde        | Bertie — Lindsey                | Bruce — Elgin and Kincardine       | Cavendish — Chesham                |
| Asquith — Oxford & A.          | Best — Wynford                  | Brudenell Bruce — Ailesbury        | Cavendish — Devonshire             |
| Assheton — Clitheroe           | Bethell — Westbury              | Bruce — Balfour of Burleigh        | Cavendish — Waterpark              |
| Astley — Hastings              | Bewicke Copley — Cromwell       | Brydenell Bruce — Ailesbury        | Cavendish — Bentinck — Portland    |
| Astor — Astor of Hever         | Bigham — Mersey                 | Buchan — Tweedsmuir                | Cayzer — Rotherwick                |
| Bailey — Glanusk               | Bigham — Nairne                 | Buchan-Hepburn — Hailes            | Cecil — Amherst of Hackney         |
| Baillie — Burton               | Bingham — Clanmorris            | Buchanan-Smith — Balerno*          | Cecil — Exeter                     |
| Baillie Hamilton — Hadington   | Bingham — Lucan                 | Buckley — Wrenbury                 | Cecil — Rockley                    |
| Baird — Kintore                | Blades — Ebbisham               | Burton — Burton of Coventry*       | Chaloner — Gisborough              |
| Baird — Stonehaven             | Bligh — Darnley                 | Butler — Butler of Saffron Walden* | Charteris — Wemyss and March       |
| Baldwin — Baldwin of Bewdley   | Boote Wilbraham — Skelmersdale  | Butler — Carrick                   | Chetwynd Talbot — Shrewsbury       |
| Balfour — Kinross              | Boscawen — Falmouth             | Butler — Dunboyne                  | Chichester — Donegall              |
| Balfour — Riverdale            | Bourke — Mayo                   | Butler — Lancashire                | Chichester — Templemore            |
| Balfour — Balfour of Inchrye   | Bowden — Aylestone*             | Butler — Mountgarret               | Child Villiers — Jersey            |
| Bampfylde — Poltimore          | Bowes Lyon — Strathmore         | Butler — Ormonde                   | Cholmondeley — Dela-               |
| Banbury — Banbury of Southam   | Bowyer — Denham                 | Buxton — Noel-Buxton               |                                    |
|                                | Boyd — Kilmarnock               |                                    |                                    |
|                                | Boyle — Cork and Orrery         |                                    |                                    |
|                                | Boyle — Glasgow                 |                                    |                                    |
|                                | Boyle — Shannon                 |                                    |                                    |
|                                | Brabazon — Meath                |                                    |                                    |

\* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958.

Chubb—Hayter	Dugdale—Crathorne	Freeman Grenville—Kin-	Harmsworth — Rother-
Clegg Hill—Hill	Duke—Merrivale	loss	mere
Clifford — Clifford of	Duncombe—Feversham	Freeman Mittord —	Harris—Malmesbury
Chudleigh	Dundas—Melville	Redesdale	Harvey—Harvey of Tas-
Coats—Glentanar	Dundas—Zeland	Freeman Thomas—Wil-	burgh
Cochrane — Cochrane of	Dutton—Sherborne	lingdon	Hastings—Huntingdon
Culls	Eady—Swinfen	Fremantle—Cottesloe	Hay—Eroll
Cochrane—Dundonald	Eaton—Cheylesmore	French—De Freyne	Hay—Kinnoull
Cocks—Somers	Eden—Auckland	French—Ypres	Hay—Tweeddale
Cohen—Cohen of Birken-	Eden—Avon	Fuller Acland Hood—St.	Heathcote Drummond
head	Eden—Hentley	Audries	Willoughby—Ancaster
Cokayne — Cullen of	Edgcumbe—Mount Edg-	Galbraith—Strathclyde	Hely Hutchinson—Do-
Ashbourne	cumbe	Ganzoni—Belstead	noughmore
Coke—Leicester	Edmondson—Sandford	Gascoyne Cecil—Salts-	Henderson—Faringdon
Cole—Emmiskillen	Edwardes—Kensington	bury	Hennessy—Windesham
Collins—Stonham*	Edwardes—Chelmer*	Gathorne Hardy—Cran-	Henniker Major — Hen-
Colville—Clydesmuir	Egerton—Sutherland	brook	niker
Colville—Colville of Cul-	Egerton—Wilton	Geddes—Geddes of Epsom*	Hepburne Scott — Pol-
ross	Eliot—St. Germans	Gibbs—Aldenham	warth
Compton—Northampton	Elliot—Elliot of Harwood*	Gibbs—Wraxall	Herbert—Carnarvon
Conolly Carew—Carew	Elliot—Minto	Gibson—Ashbourne	Herbert—Hemingsford
Cooper—Norwich	Emmet—Emmet of Am-	Giffard—Halsbury	Herbert—Pembroke
Cooper—Cooper of Stock-	berley*	Gilbey—Vaux of Harrow-	Herbert—Powis
ton Heath*	Erroll—Erroll of Hale	den	Herbert—Tanglely*
Corbett—Rowallan	Erskine—Buchan	Glyn—Wolverton	Hermion Hodge—Wyfold
Courtenay—Devon	Erskine—Erskine of Rey-	Godley—Kilbracken	Hervey—Bristol
Cox—Kings Norton*	rick	Gordon—Aberdeen	Hewitt—Lifford
Craig—Craigavon	Erskine—Mar & Kellie	Gordon—Huntly	Hicks Beach—St. Aldwyn
Crichton—Erne	Erskine Murray—Elibank	Gordon Lennox—Rich-	Hill—Downshire
Crichton Stuart—Bute	Evans—Everglyn*	mond	Hill—Hill of Luton*
Cripps—Parmoor	Evans—Evans of Hunger-	Gore—Arran	Hill—Hill of Wivenhoe*
Crossley—Somerleyton	shall*	Gough Calthorpe—Cal-	Hill—Sandys
Cubitt—Ashcombe	Evans—Mountevans	thorpe	Hill Trevor—Trevor
Cunliffe Lister—Swinton	Eve—Silsoe	Graham—Montrose	Hinton—Hinton of Banks-
Curzon—Howe	Eveleigh de Moleyns—	Graham Toler—Norbury	ide*
Curzon—Scarsdale	Ventry	Grant—De Longueuil	Hilton—Hilton of Upton*
Cust—Brownlow	Eyres Monsell—Monsell	Grant—Strathspye	Hobart Hampden—Buck-
Dalrymple—Stair	Fane—Westmorland	Granville—Granville of	inghamshire
Davidson—Northchurch*	Feilding—Denbigh	Eye*	Holland Hibbert—Knuts-
Davies—Darwen	Fellowes—Ailwyn	Greaves—Dysart	ford
Davison—Broughshane	Fellowes—De Ramsey	Greenall—Daresbury	Holmes à Court—Heytes-
Dawney—Downe	Fermor Hesketh—Hes-	Grenfell—St. Just	bury
Dawson Damer — Por-	keth	Greville—Warwick	Hood—Bridport
tarlington	Finch Hatton—Winchilsea	Grey—Grey of Naunton*	Hope—Glendevon
De Courcy—Kingsale	Finch Knightley—Ayles-	Grey—Stamford	Hope—Linfithgow
De Grey—Walsingham	ford	Grimston—Grimston of	Hope—Rankeillour
De Yarburgh Bateson—	Fisher—Fisher of Lambeth*	Westbury	Hope Morley—Hollenden
Deramore	Fitzalan Howard—Beau-	Grimston—Verulam	Hopkinson—Colyton
Deane—Muskerry	mont	Grosvenor—Ebury	Hopwood — South-
Denison—Londesborough	Fitzalan Howard —	Grosvenor—Westminster	borough
Denison Pender—Pender	Howard of Glossop	Guest—Wimborne	Hore Ruthven—Gowrie
Dent—Furnivall	Fitzalan Howard—Nor-	Guinness—Iveagh	Hovell Thurlow Cum-
Devereux—Hereford	folk	Guinness—Moyné	ming Bruce—Thurlow
Dewar—Forteviot	FitzClarence—Munster	Gully—Selby	Howard—Carlisle
Dixon—Glemtoran	FitzGerald—Leinsier	Gurdon—Cranworth	Howard—Effingham
Dodson—Monk Bretton	Fitzherbert—Stafford	Gwynne Jones—Chalfont*	Howard—Howard of Pen-
Donaldson—Donaldson of	FitzRoy—Davenry	Hamilton—Abercorn	rieth
Kingsbridge*	FitzRoy—Grafton	Hamilton—Belhaven and	Howard—Strathcona
Douglas—Douglas of Bar-	Fletcher Vane—Inglewood	Stenton	Howard—Suffolk
loch	Flower—Ashbrook	Hamilton — Hamilton of	Hoyer Millar—Inchyra
Douglas — Douglas of	Foley Berkeley—Berkeley	Dalzell	Hubbard—Addington
Kirtleside	Foljambe—Liverpool	Hamilton — Holm Pat-	Huggins—Malvern
Douglas—Morton	Foot—Caradon*	rick	Hughes Young — St.
Douglas—Queensberry	Forbes—Granard	Hamilton Russell—Boyne	Helens
Douglas Hamilton —	Forster—Forster of	Hamilton Tuppell Black-	Hutchinson—Ilford*
Hamilton	Harraby	wood—Dufferin	Ingrams—Darcy de Knayth
Douglas Hamilton —	Forward Howard —	Hanbury Tracy—Sudeley	Innes Ker—Roxburghe
St. Ikerk	Wicklow	Handcock—Castlemaine	Inskip—Caldecote
Douglas Pennant—Pen-	Fox Strangways — Il-	Harbord Hamond —	Irby—Boston
rhyon	chester	Suffield	Isaacs—Reading
Douglas Scott Montagu	Frankland—Zouche	Harding—Harding of Pet-	Isaacs—Swanborough*
—Montagu of Beaulieu	Fraser—Fraser of Lonsdale*	herton	Jackson—Allerton
Douglas—Douglass of —	Fraser—Lovat	Hardinge — Hardinge of	Jackson—Jackson of Burn-
Cleveland*	Fraser—Saltoun	Penshurst	ley*
Drummond—Perth	Fraser—Strathlamond	Hare—Blakenham	James—James of Rus-
Drummond—Strange		Hare—Listowel	holme*

\* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958

- James—Northbourne  
 Jebb—Gladwyn  
 Jervis—St. Vincent  
 Jocelyn—Roden  
 Jolliffe—Hylton  
 Jones—Maelor\*  
 Joynson Hicks—Brentford  
 Kaye Shuttleworth — Shuttleworth  
 Kearley—Devonport  
 Kemp—Rochdale  
 Kennedy—Ailsa  
 Kenworthy—Strabolgi  
 Keppel—Albemarle  
 Kerr—Lothian  
 Kerr—Teviot  
 King—Lovelace  
 King Tenison—Kingston  
 Kitchener — Kitchener of Khartoum  
 Kitson—Airedale  
 Knatchbull—Brabourne  
 Knox—Ranfurly  
 Lamb—Rochester  
 Lambert—Cavan  
 Lambton—Durham  
 Lampon—Killearn  
 Larnach Nevill — Abergavenny  
 Lascelles—Harewood  
 Law—Coleraine  
 Law—Ellenborough  
 Lawrence—Trevethin and Oaksey  
 Lawson—Burnham  
 Lawson Johnston—Luke  
 Le Poer Trench—Clancarty  
 Legge—Dartmouth  
 Legh—Newton  
 Leith—Burgh  
 Lennox Boyd—Boyd of Merton  
 Leslie—Roths  
 Leslie Melville—Leven  
 Lever—Leverhulme  
 Leveson Gower—Granville  
 Lewis—Brecon  
 Lewis—Essendon  
 Lewis—Merthyr  
 Liddell—Ravensworth  
 Lindesay Bethune — Lindsay  
 Lindsay—Crawford  
 Lindsay — Lindsay of Birker  
 Littleton—Hatherton  
 Llewelyn-Davies—Llewelyn-Davies of Hastoe\*  
 Lloyd—Lloyd of Hampstead\*  
 Lloyd George — Lloyd George of Dwyfor  
 Lloyd George—Tenby  
 Lloyd Mostyn—Mostyn  
 Loder—Wakehurst  
 Lopes—Roborough  
 Low—Aldington  
 Lowry Corry—Belmore  
 Lowther—Lonsdale  
 Lowther—Ullswater  
 Lubbock—Avebury  
 Lumley—Scarborough  
 Lumley Savile—Savile  
 Lygon—Beauchamp  
 Lyle—Lyle of Westbourne  
 Lyon Dalberg Acton—Acton  
 Lysaght—Lisle  
 Lyttelton—Chandos  
 Lyttelton — Cobham (Viscountcy)  
 McClintock Bunbury—Rathdonnell  
 McCorquodale—McCorquodale of Newton  
 Macdonald — Macdonald of Gwaenysgor  
 McDonnell—Antrim  
 Mackay—Inchape  
 Mackay—Reay  
 Mackenzie—Amulree  
 Mackintosh—Mackintosh of Halifax  
 McLaren—Aberconway  
 MacLeod—MacLeod of Fuinary\*  
 Maclay—Muirshiel  
 Macnamee—Audley  
 Macpherson—Drumalbyn  
 Macpherson — Macpherson of Drumochter  
 Macpherson—Strathcarron  
 Maffey—Rugby  
 Maitland—Lauderdale  
 Makins—Sherfield  
 Manners—Rutland  
 Manningham Buller—Dilhorne  
 Mansfield—Sandhurst  
 Marks—Marks of Broughton  
 Marquis—Woolton  
 Marsham—Romney  
 Martyn Hemphill—Hemphill—Hemphill  
 Mason—Blackford  
 Maud—Redcliffe—Maud\*  
 Maude—Hawarden  
 Maxwell—De Ros  
 Maxwell—Farnham  
 Meade—Clanwilliam  
 Milles Lade—Sondes  
 Mills—Hillingdon  
 Milner—Milner of Leeds  
 Mitchell Thomson — Selsdon  
 Molyneux—Seston  
 Monckton—Monckton of Brenchley  
 Monckton—Ruthven of Freeland  
 Monckton Arundell — Galway  
 Mond—Melchett  
 Money-Coutts—Latymer  
 Montagu—Manchester  
 Montagu—Swaythling  
 Montagu Douglas Scott — Buccleuch  
 Montagu Stuart Wortley  
 Mackenzie — Wharnclyffe  
 Montague—Amwell  
 Montgomerie—Eglinton  
 Montgomery — Montgomery of Alamein  
 Moore—Drogheda  
 Moore Brabazon—Brabazon of Tara  
 Moreton—Ducie  
 Morris—Killanin  
 Morris — Morris of Borth-y-Gest  
 Morris—Morris of Grassmere\*  
 Morris—Morris of Kenwood  
 Morrison—Dunrossil  
 Morrison—Margadale  
 Morton—Morton of Henryton  
 Mosley—Ravensdale  
 Mountbatten—Edinburgh  
 Mountbatten — Milford Haven  
 Mountbatten — Mountbatten of Burma  
 Muff—Calverley  
 Mulholland—Dunleath  
 Murray—Atholl  
 Murray—Dunmore  
 Murray—Mansfield and Mansfield  
 Murray—Murray of Newhaven\*  
 Nall Cain—Brocket  
 Napier — Napier and Etrick  
 Napier — Napier of Magdala  
 Needham—Kilmorey  
 Nelson—Nelson of Stafford  
 Neville—Braybrooke  
 Nicolson—Carnock  
 Nivison—Glendyne  
 Noel—Gainsborough  
 Noel Paton—Ferrier\*  
 North—Guilford  
 Northcote—Indesleigh  
 Norton—Grantley  
 Norton—Rathcreedan  
 Nugent — Nugent of Guildford\*  
 Nugent—Westmeath  
 O'Brien—Inchiquin  
 Ogilvy—Airlie  
 O'Neill—Rathcavan  
 Orde Powlett—Bolton  
 Ormsby Gore—Harlech  
 Paget—Anglesey  
 Pakenham—Longford  
 Pakington—Hampton  
 Palmer—Lucas of Crudwell  
 Palmer—Rusholme  
 Palmer—Selborne  
 Parker—Macclesfield  
 Parker—Morley  
 Parker—P. of Waddington  
 Parnell—Congleton  
 Parsons—Rosse  
 Paulet—Winchester  
 Peake—Ingleby  
 Pearson—Cowdray  
 Pease—Daryngton  
 Pease—Gainford  
 Pease—Wardington  
 Pelham—Chichester  
 Pelham—Yarborough  
 Pelham Clinton Hope—Newcastle  
 Pellew—Exmouth  
 Penny—Marchwood  
 Pepys—Cottenham  
 Perceval—Egmont  
 Percy—Northumberland  
 Pery—Limerick  
 Petty Fitzmaurice—Lansdowne  
 Philipps—Milford  
 Philipps—St. Davids [kin  
 Philipps—Strange of Knophips—Normanby  
 Pleydell Bouverie—Radnor  
 Plumtre—Fitzwalter  
 Plunkett—Dunsany  
 Plunkett—Fingall  
 Plunkett—Lough  
 Pollock—Hanworth  
 Pomeroy—Harberton  
 Ponsonby—Bessborough  
 Ponsonby—De Mauley  
 Ponsonby—P. of Shulbrede  
 Ponsonby—Sysonby  
 Portal—Portal of Hungerford  
 Powys—Lilford  
 Pratt—Camden  
 Preston—Gormanston  
 Primrose—Rosebery  
 Prittie—Dunalley  
 Ramacca—Newburgh  
 Ramsay—Dalhousie  
 Ramsbotham—Soulbury  
 Rees Williams—Ogmore  
 Rhys—Dyvevor  
 Richards—Milverton  
 Ritchie—Ritchie of Dundee [ingham\*  
 Robens—Robens of Wold  
 Roberts—Clwyd  
 Robertson—Robertson of Oakridge  
 Robinson—Martonmere  
 Roche—Fermoy  
 Rodd—Rennell  
 Roper Curzon—Teynham  
 Rous—Stradbroke  
 Rowley Conwy—Langford  
 Runciman — Runciman of Doxford  
 Russell—Amphill  
 Russell—Bedford  
 Russell—De Clifford  
 Russell—R. of Liverpool  
 Ryder—Harrouby  
 Sackville—De La Warr  
 Sackville West—Sackville  
 St. Aubyn—St. Levan  
 St. Clair—Sinclair  
 St. Clair Erskine—Rosslyn  
 St. John—St. J. of Bletso  
 St. John—Bolingbroke and St. John  
 St. Leger—Doneraile  
 Samuel—Bearthed  
 Sanderson — Sanderson of Ayot  
 Sandilands—Torphichen  
 Saumarez—De Saumarez  
 Savile—Mxborough  
 Scarlett—Abinger  
 Sclater Booth—Basine  
 Scott—Eldon [Walden  
 Scott Ellis—Howard de

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Scrymgeour Wedder - burn—Dundee	Stewart—Galloway Stonor—Camoys	Twisleton—Wykeham- Fiennes—Saye and Sele	Westenra—Rossmore White—Annaly
Seager—Leighton of St. Mellons	Stopford—Courtown	Tyrrell Kenyon—Kenyon	Whiteley—Marchamley
Seely—Mottistone	Storey—Buckton*	Upton—Templetown	Whitfield—Kenswood
Seely—Sherwood	Stourton—Mowbray	Urquhart—Tayside*	Wiley—Barnby
Seymour—Hersford	Strachey—O'Hagan	Vanden Bempde John- stone—Derwent	Williams—Berners
Seymour—Somerset	Strachey—Strachie	Vane—Barnard	Williams—Francis-Wil- liams*
Shaw—Craigmyle	Strauss—Conesford	Vane Tempest Stewart— Londonderry	Williamson—Forres
Shirley—Ferrals	Strutt—Belper	Vanneck—Huntingfield	Willoughby—Middleton
Shore—Teignmouth	Strutt—Rayleigh	Vaughan—Lisburne	Wills—Dulverton
Siddeley—Kenilworth	Stuart—Castle Stewart	Vavasseur Fisher—Fisher	Wilson—Moran
Sidney—De L'Isle	Stuart—Moray	Venables Vernon—Vernon	Wilson—Numburnholme
Simon—Simon of Wy- thenshawe	Stuart—Stuart of Find- horn	Vereker—Gort	Wilson—Wilson of Lang- side*
Sinclair—Caithness	Studley Herbert—Sea- field	Verney—Willoughby de Broke	Windsor—Cornwall
Sinclair—Pentland	Suenson Taylor—Grant- chester	Verney Cave—Braye	Windsor—Gloucester
Sinclair—Sinclair of Cleeve	Sugden—St. Leonards	Vernon—Lyveden	Windsor—Kent
Sinclair—Thurso	Talbot—T. de Malahite	Vesey—De Vesci	Windsor Clive—Ply- mouth
Skeffington—Massereene	Taylor—Taylor of Gryse*	Villiers—Clarendon	Wingfield—Powerscourt
Smith—Bicester	Taylor—Taylor of Mans- field*	Vincent—Wharton	Winn—St. Oswald
Smith—Birkenhead	Taylor—Taylor of Mans- field*	Vivian—Swanse	Winn—Headley
Smith—Colwyn	Taylor—Headfort	Wakefield—Wakefield of Kendal	Wodehouse—Kimberley
Smith—Delacourt-Smith*	Temple Gore Langton— Temple of Stowe	Wallop—Portsmouth	Wood—Halifax
Smith—Dudley (Barony)	Tennant—Glenconner	Walsh—Ormawhaita	Woodall—Uvedale of North End
Smith—Hambleden	Thellusson—Rendlesham	Ward—Bangor	Woodhouse—Terrington
Somerset—Beaufort	Thesiger—Chelmsford	Ward—Dudley (Earldom)	Wright—Wootton of Abinger*
Somerset—Raglan	Thomson—Thomson of Fleet	Ward—Ward of Witley	Wright—Wright of Ashton under Lyne*
Soskice—Stow Hill*	Thynne—Bath	Warrender—Bruntsfield	Wyndham—Leconfield
Spencer—Churchill	Tottenham—Ely	Watson—Manton	Wyndham Quin—Dun- raven
Spencer Churchill— Marlborough	Trefusis—Clinton	Watson Armstrong— Armstrong	Wynn—Newborough
Spring Rice—Monteagle of Brandon	Trench—Ashtown	Weir—Inverforth	Yarde Buller—Churston
Stanhope—Harrington	Tufton—Hothfield	Weld Forester—Forester	Yerburgh—Alvingham
Stanley—Derby	Turner—Netherthorpe	Wellesley—Cowley	Yorke—Hardwicke
Stanley—Sheffield	Turnour—Winterton	Wellesley—Wellington	Young—Kennet
Stapleton Cotton—Com- bermere		Wentworth Fitzwilliam —Fitzwilliam	Younger—Y. of Leckie
Stern—Michelham		West—Granville-West*	

### Courtesy Titles (in actual existence in 1970)

Holders of Courtesy Titles are addressed in the same manner as holders of substantive titles

From this list it will be seen that, for example, the "Marquess of Blandford" is heir to the Dukedom of Marlborough, and "Viscount Althorp" to the Earldom of Spencer. Titles of second heirs are also given, and the Courtesy Title of the father of a second heir is indicated by \*; e.g., Earl of Sunderland, eldest son of \*Marquess of Blandford.

In addition, the heir, and sometimes the second heir, to some Scottish peerages is usually styled "The Master of —"; e.g., "The Master of Falkland" is heir to Viscount Falkland; and "The Master of Lindsay" is eldest son of \*Lord Balmiel, heir to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. Users of this style are not included here.

#### Marquesses.

*Blandford—Marlborough	°Compton—Northampton
Bowmont & Cessford— Roxburghe	°Dalkeith—Bucleuch
Clydesdale—Hamilton	Dumfries—Bute
*°Douro—Wellington	*Euston—Grafton
Graham—Montrose	Gifford—Tweeddale
Granby—Rutland	°Grosvenor—Westminster
Hamilton—Abercorn	Haddo—Aberdeen
*Harrington—Devonshire	*Hopetoun—Linlithgow
*Kildare—Leinster	°Jermyn—Bristol
*Lorne—Argyll	Macduff—Fife
*Tavistock—Bedford	*March and Kinrara— Richmond

#### Earls.

Aboyne—Huntly	Medina—Milford Haven
Altamont—Sligo	Mornington—*Douro
Ancrem—Lothian	*Mount Charles—Con- yngham
Bective—Headfort	Mulgrave—Normanby
*Brecknock—Camden	Ofaly—*Kildare
*Burford—St Albans	°Percy—Northumberland
Burlington—*Harrington	Rocksavage—Cholmon- deley
Campbell and Cowal— —*Lorne	*Ronaldshay—Zetland
Cassilis—Ailsa	*St. Andrews—Kent
	Shelburne—Lansdowne
	Sunderland—*Blandford

Tyrene—Waterford
Uxbridge—Anglesey
Wiltshire—Winchester
Yarmouth—Hertford

#### Viscounts.

Aithrie—*Hopetoun	Corvedale—Baldwin of Bewdley
Alexander—Caledon	Cranborne—Salisbury
Althorp—Spencer	Cranley—Onslow
Amberley—Russell	Dalrymple—Stair
Asquith—Oxford & As- quith	Dawick—Haig
*Bayham—Brecknock	Deerhurst—Coventry
Boringdon—Morley	Dunluce—Antrim
Borodale—Beatty	Dupplin—Kinnoull
Boyle—Shannon	Ebrington—Fortescue
Brocas—Jellicoe	Eden—Avon
Bury—Albemarle	Ednam—Dudley
Campden—Gainsborough	Elveden—Iveagh
Carlow—Portarlington	Emlyn—Cawdor
Chelsea—Cadogan	Encombe—Eldon
Chewton—Waldegrave	Ennismore—Listowel
Clanfield—Peel	Enfield—Strafford
Cole—Enniskillen	Erleigh—Reading
	Errington—Cromer
	FitzHarris—Malmesbury
	Folkestone—Radnor
	Furieux—Birkenhead
	Garmoyle—Cairns
	Garnock—Lindsay

Glandine—Norbury	Parker—Macclesfield	Barons (Lord —)	Loughborough—Rosslyn
Glenapp—Inchcape	Perceval—Egmont	Apsley—Bathurst	Masham—Swinton
Glentworth—Limerick	Petersham—Harrington	Ardee—Meath	Mauchline—Loudoun
Glerawly—Annesley	Pollington—Mexborough	Balgoin—Leven & Melville	Medway—Cranbrook
Grimston—Verulam	Prestwood—Attlee	Balmiel—Crawford	Montgomerie—Eglinton and Winton
Gwynne—Lloyd George of Dwyfor	Quenington—St. Aldwyn	Bingham—Lucan	Moreton—Ducie
Ikerrin—Carrick	Rayham—Townshend	Binning—Haddington	Naes—Mayo [March
Ingestre—Shrewsbury	Reidhaven—Seafield	Brooke—Warwick	Neidpath—Wemyss &
Ipswich—*Euston	Royston—Hardwicke	Bruce—Elgin	Norreys of Rycote—
Jocelyn—Roden	Ruthven of Canberra—Gowrie	Buckhurst—De La Warr	Lindsey & Abingdon
Kelburn—Glasgow	St. Cyres—Iddesleigh	Burghersh—Westmorland	Ogilvy—Airlie
Knebworth—Lytton	Sandon—Harrowby	Cardross—Buchan	Ossulston—Tankerville
Lambton—Durham	Savernake—Ailesbury	Cochrane—Dundonald	Oxmantown—Rosse
Lascelles—Harewood	Slane—*Mount Charles	Courtenay—Devon	Porchester—Carnarvon
Lewisham—Dartmouth	Stopford—Courtown	Delvin—Westmeath	Primrose—Rosebery
Linley—Snowdon	Stormont—Mansfield	Douc—Moray	Ramsay—Dalhousie
Lofthus—Ely	Strathallan—Perth	Dundas—*Ronaldshay	Rosehill—Northesk
Lowther—Lonsdale	Stuart—Castle Stewart	Eliot—St. Germans	Scrymgeour—Dundee
Lymington—Portsmouth	Sudley—Arran	Erskine—M—& Kellie	Settrington—*March and Kinrara
Maidstone—Winchelsea and Nottingham	Surdale—Donoughmore	Eskdail—*Dalkeith	Seymour—Somerset
Maitland—Lauderdale	Tamworth—Ferrers	Garlies—Galloway	Silchester—Longford
Mandeville—Manchester	Tarbat—Cromartie	Greenock—Athcart	Stavordale—Ilchester
Melgund—Minto	Throwley—Sondes	Guernsey—Aylesford	Strathnaver—Sutherland
Moore—Drogheda	Tiverton—Halsbury	Hay—Erroll	Vere of Hanworth—*Burford
Morpeth—Carlisle	Vaughan—Lisburne	Howland—*Tavistock	Wodehouse—Kimberley
Newport—Bradford	Villiers—Jersey	Irwin—Haltjax	Worsley—Yarborough
Newry & Mourne—Kilmorey	Weymouth—Bath	Leslie—Rothes	
	Windsor—Plymouth	Leveson—Granville	
	Wolmer—Selborne		

## THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The Privy Council consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given below. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Counsellors, and they principally form the active Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, e.g., the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, &c.

H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh....	1951	Bridges, Lord.....	1953	Crosland, Charles Anthony Raven.....	1965
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.....	1925	Brooke of Cumnor, Lord..	1955	Cross, Sir Geoffrey.....	1969
Adeane, Sir Michael.....	1953	Brown, George Alfred..	1951	Crossman, Richard.....	1964
Ademola, Sir Adetokunbo	1962	Buccleuch and Queens-		Dankwerts, Sir Harold...	1961
Adermann, Charles Fred-		berry, Duke of.....	1937	Darling, George.....	1966
erick.....	1966	Bustamante, Sir Alexander	1964	Davidson, Viscount.....	1928
Aldington, Lord.....	1954	Butler of Saffron Walden,		Davies, Sir Edmund.....	1966
Alexander, Sir Ulick.....	1952	Lord.....	1939	Davies, Harold.....	1969
Alport, Lord.....	1960	Callaghan, Leonard James	1964	Davies, Sir William Arthian	1961
Amery, Julian.....	1960	Calwell, Arthur Augustus.	1967	Deedes, William Francis..	1962
Amory, Viscount.....	1953	Campbell, Rt. Rev. Henry	1956	de Freitas, Sir Geoffrey...	1967
Atkinson, Sir Fenton.....	1968	Colville Montgomery..	1950	De La Warr, Earl.....	1936
Avon, Earl of.....	1934	Campbell, Sir Ronald Ian.	1950	De L'Isle, Viscount.....	1951
Avonside, Lord.....	1962	Canterbury, The Arch-		Denning, Lord.....	1948
Aylestone, Lord.....	1962	bishop of.....	1956	Devlin, Lord.....	1960
Azikiwe, Nnamdi.....	1960	Caradon, Lord.....	1968	Devonshire, Duke of....	1964
Bacon, Alice Martha.....	1966	Carpenter, John Archibald		Diamond, John.....	1965
Baker, Philip J. Noel.....	1943	Boyd.....	1954	Diefenbaker, John.....	1957
Balfour of Inchrye, Lord..	1941	Carr, Robert.....	1963	Dilhorne, Viscount.....	1954
Barber, Anthony.....	1963	Carrington, Lord.....	1959	Diplock, Sir Kenneth.....	1961
Barnes, Alfred.....	1945	Casey, Lord.....	1939	Dixon, Sir Owen.....	1951
Barrow, Errol.....	1969	Castle, Barbara Anne....	1964	Donovan, Lord.....	1960
Barrowclough, Sir Harold	1954	Chalfont, Lord.....	1964	Drumalbyn, Lord.....	1962
Barwick, Sir Garfield.....	1964	Champion, Lord.....	1967	du Cann, Edward Dillon	
Beadle, Sir Hugh.....	1964	Chandos, Viscount.....	1940	Lott.....	1964
Beaufort, Duke of.....	1936	Chesham, Lord.....	1964	Dundee, Earl of.....	1959
Beaumont, Sir John.....	1944	Citrine, Lord.....	1940	Eccles, Viscount.....	1951
Benn, Anthony Wedg-		Clayden, Sir John.....	1962	Erroll of Hale, Lord.....	1960
wood.....	1964	Clitheroe, Lord.....	1944	Fadden, Sir Arthur.....	1942
Beswick, Lord.....	1968	Clyde, Lord.....	1951	Fisher of Lambeth, Lord..	1939
Bevins, John Reginald....	1959	Cobbold, Lord.....	1959	Fletcher, Sir Eric.....	1967
Birch, Nigel.....	1955	Cobham, Viscount.....	1967	Foot, Sir Dingle.....	1967
Blakenham, Viscount.....	1955	Cohen, Lord.....	1946	Forde, Francis Michael....	1944
Bottomley, Arthur George	1952	Coleraine, Lord.....	1943	Franks, Lord.....	1949
Boyd of Merton, Viscount	1951	Colyton, Lord.....	1952	Fraser, Hugh.....	1962
Boyle, Sir Edward, Bt.....	1962	Cousins, Frank.....	1964	Fraser, Thomas.....	1964
Brecon, Lord.....	1960	Craigton, Lord.....	1961	Freeman, John.....	1966
		Crathorne, Lord.....	1951	Gardiner, Lord.....	1964
		Cromer, Earl of.....	1966	Gibbs, Sir Humphrey....	1969

Glendevon, Lord.....	1959	McTiernan, Sir Edward...	1962	Salmon, Sir Cyril.....	1964
Godber, Joseph Bradshaw..	1963	Malvern, Viscount.....	1947	Salter, Lord.....	1941
Goddard, Lord.....	1938	Marples, Alfred Ernest....	1957	Sandys, Duncan.....	1944
Gorton, John Gray.....	1968	Marquand, Hilary Adair...	1940	Selborne, Earl of.....	1929
Grant, Lord.....	1958	Marsh, Richard William...	1966	Selkirk, Earl of.....	1955
Greenwood, Anthony.....	1964	Marshall, John Ross.....	1966	Sellers, Sir Frederic.....	1957
Gresson, Sir Kenneth.....	1962	Martonmere, Lord.....	1962	Shackleton, Lord.....	1966
Griffiths, James.....	1945	Mason, Roy.....	1968	Shakespeare, Sir Geoffrey,	
Grimond, Joseph.....	1961	Maudling, Reginald.....	1955	<i>Bt.</i> .....	1945
Guest, Lord.....	1960	Megaw, Sir John.....	1969	Shawcross, Lord.....	1946
Gunter, Raymond James...	1964	Mellish, Robert.....	1967	Shearer, Hugh.....	1969
Hailes, Lord.....	1951	Menzies, Sir Douglas.....	1962	Shepherd, Lord.....	1965
Hamilton and Brandon,		Menzies, Sir Robert.....	1937	Shinwell, Emanuel.....	1945
Duke of.....	1940	Merthyr, Lord.....	1964	Shore, Peter.....	1967
Harlech, Lord.....	1957	Milligan, Lord.....	1955	Short, Edward Watson...	1964
Harman, Sir Charles.....	1959	Molson, Lord.....	1956	Silkin, Lord.....	1945
Harrison, Sir Eric John...	1952	Morgan, Sir John Vaughan-	1961	Silkin, John.....	1966
Hart, Judith.....	1967	<i>Morris of Borth-y-Gest,</i>		Simon, Sir Jocelyn.....	1961
Hasluck, Sir Paul.....	1966	<i>Lord.</i> .....	1951	Simonds, Viscount.....	1944
Head, Viscount.....	1951	Morton of Henryton, Lord	1944	Slessor, Sir Henry.....	1929
Heald, Sir Lionel.....	1954	Mountbatten of Burma,		Smith, Sir Derek Colclough	
Healey, Denis Winston...	1964	<i>Earl</i> .....	1947	<i>Walker, Bt.</i> .....	1957
Heath, Edward Richard		Muirshiel, Viscount.....	1952	Smith, Dame Patricia	
George.....	1955	Mulley, Frederick William	1964	<i>Hornsby-</i> .....	1959
Henderson, Lord.....	1950	Munster, Earl of.....	1954	Smith, Sir Reginald Dor-	
Herbison, Margaret Mc-		<i>Nair, Sir Madhavan</i> .....	1941	<i>man-</i> .....	1939
Crorie.....	1964	Nkrumah, Kwame.....	1959	Smyth, Sir John, <i>Bt.</i> ...	1962
Hill of Luton, Lord.....	1963	Noble, <i>Cdr.</i> Sir Allan Her-		Soames, Arthur Chris-	
Hodson, Lord.....	1951	<i>bert Percy</i> .....	1956	<i>topher John.</i> .....	1958
Hogg, Quintin.....	1956	Noble, Michael Antony		Soulbury, Viscount.....	1939
Holyoake, Keith Jacka...	1954	<i>Cristobal.</i> .....	1962	Spens, Lord.....	1953
Home, Sir Alexander		Norfolk, Duke of.....	1936	Stable, Sir Wintringham	1965
Douglas.....	1951	North, Sir Alfred.....	1966	Stewart, Michael.....	1964
Horsbrugh, Lady.....	1945	Nugent of Guldford, Lord.	1962	Stonehouse, John Thomas.	1968
Houghton, Douglas.....	1964	Nutting, Harold Anthony	1951	Stott, George Gordon...	1964
Hoy, James.....	1969	Ogmore, Lord.....	1957	Stow Hill, Lord.....	1948
Hughes, Cledwyn.....	1966	Ormerod, Sir Benjamin...	1962	Strathclyde, Lord.....	1953
Inman, Lord.....	1947	Owen, Sir William.....	1944	Strauss, George Russell...	1917
Irving, Sydney.....	1969	Palma, Wilfred.....	1964	Stuart of Findhorn, Visct...	1939
Isaacs, George Alfred.....	1945	Pannell, Charles.....	1964	Summerskill, Lady.....	1949
James, Sir Maurice.....	1968	Parker of Waddington,		Swinton, Earl of.....	1922
Jay, Douglas.....	1952	<i>Lord.</i> .....	1954	Taylor, Sir Alan Russell..	1962
Jellicoe, Earl.....	1963	Pearce, Lord.....	1957	Thomas, George.....	1968
Jenkins, Roy Harris.....	1964	Pearson, Lord.....	1961	Thomas, Peter John Mit-	
Jones, Aubrey.....	1955	Pearson, Lester.....	1963	<i>chell.</i> .....	1961
Jones, Sir Elwyn.....	1964	Pear, Thomas Frederick		Thomson, George Morgan.	1966
Joseph, Sir Keith, <i>Bt.</i> ...	1962	<i>(Lord President)</i> .....	1964	Thorneycroft, Lord.....	1951
Karminski, Sir Seymour...	1967	Perth, Earl of.....	1957	Thorpe, Jeremy.....	1967
Kilmany, Lord.....	1962	Phillimore, Sir Henry.....	1968	Thurso, Viscount.....	1931
King, Horace Maybray...	1965	Pickthorn, Sir Kenneth...	1964	Touche, Sir Gordon.....	1959
Kitto, Sir Frank.....	1962	Poole, Lord.....	1963	Tredgold, Sir Robert.....	1957
Kotelawala, Sir John.....	1954	Powell, Enoch.....	1966	Trevethin and Oaksey,	
Lansdowne, Marquess of..	1964	Prentice, Reginald Ernest..	1960	<i>Lord.</i> .....	1944
Lascelles, Sir Alan.....	1913	Radcliffe, Viscount.....	1949	Tucker, Lord.....	1945
Lee, Sir Frank.....	1962	Ramsden, James.....	1963	Turner, Sir Alexander....	1968
Lee, Frederick.....	1964	Rathcavan, Lord.....	1937	Turton, Robert Hugh....	1955
Lee, Jennie.....	1966	Rawlinson, Sir Peter.....	1964	Upjohn, Lord.....	1960
Lever, Harold.....	1969	Rea, Lord.....	1962	Walker, Patrick Chretien	
Listowel, Earl of.....	1946	Redmayne, Lord.....	1959	<i>Gordon.</i> .....	1950
Lloyd, Geoffrey William..	1943	Reid, Lord.....	1941	Wand, <i>Rev.</i> John	
Lloyd, John Selwyn		Reith, Lord.....	1940	<i>William Charles.</i> ....	1945
Brooke.....	1951	Renton, Sir David.....	1962	Ward of Witley, Viscount	1957
London, The Bishop of...	1961	Rhodes, Lord.....	1969	<i>Waterhouse, Capt. Charles</i>	1945
Longford, Earl of.....	1948	Rippon, Aubrey Geoffrey		<i>Watkinson, Viscount.</i> ...	1954
Mabane, Lord.....	1944	<i>Frederick.</i> .....	1962	Welensky, Sir Roy.....	1960
MacAndrew, Lord.....	1952	Ritchie of Dundee, Lord..	1965	Wheatley, Lord.....	1947
McBride, Sir Philip.....	1959	Robens of Woldingham,		Whitelaw, William	
McCarthy, Sir Thaddeus..	1968	<i>Lord.</i> .....	1951	<i>Stephen Ian.</i> .....	1967
McCorquodale of Newton,		Roberts, Goronwy.....	1968	Widgery, Sir John.....	1968
<i>Lord.</i> .....	1945	Robinson, Kenneth.....	1964	Wigg, Lord.....	1964
MacDermott, Lord.....	1947	Rosebery, Earl of.....	1945	Wilberforce, Lord.....	1964
MacDonald, Malcolm....	1935	Ross, William.....	1964	Wild, Sir Richard.....	1966
McEwen, John.....	1953	Russell, Sir Charles.....	1962	Willy, Frederick Thomas	1964
McKell, Sir William.....	1948	Sachs, Sir Eric.....	1966	<i>Williams, Eric.</i> .....	1964
Macleod, Iain.....	1952	St. Aldwyn, Earl.....	1959		
MacMahon, William.....	1966	St. Laurent, Louis Stephen	1940		
Macmillan, Harold.....	1942	Salisbury, Marquess of....	1940		

Willink, Sir Henry Urms- ton, Bt. . . . . 1943	Wilson of Langside, Lord. . . . . 1967	Woodcock, George. . . . . 1967
Willis, Eustace George. . . . . 1967	Windeyer, Sir Victor. . . . . 1962	Wooding, Sir Hugh. . . . . 1966
Willmer, Sir Henry Gordon . . . . . 1953	Winn, Sir Rodger. . . . . 1956	York, The Archbishop of. . . . . 1961
Wilson, James Harold . . . . . 1947	Wood, Richard Frederick. . . . . 1959	Younger, Kenneth. . . . . 1951
Clerk of the Council, Sir Godfrey Agnew, K.C.V.O.		Deputy Clerk of the Council, N. E. Leigh, C.V.O.

## Orders of Chivalry

### THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1348)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, *Honi soit qui mal y pense (Shame on him who thinks evil of it)*

The number of Knights Companions is limited to 24.

#### SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

*Ladies of the Garter*—H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, 1936.

H.M. THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, 1958.

#### ROYAL KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, 1947.  
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1921.  
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1936.

KNIGHTS COMPANIONS  
The Duke of Norfolk, 1937.  
The Duke of Beaufort, 1937.  
The Marquess of Salisbury, 1946.  
The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, 1946.  
The Viscount Portal of Hungerford, 1946.

The Viscount Cobham, 1964.  
The Viscount Brookeborough, 1965.  
The Lord Bridges, 1965.  
The Viscount Amory, 1968.  
The Viscount De L'Isle, 1968.  
The Lord Casey, 1969.  
The Lord Ashburton, 1969.  
Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.  
Chancellor, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C.  
Register, The Dean of Windsor.  
Garter King of Arms, Sir Anthony Richard Wagner, K.C.V.O.  
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Mills, G.C.B., D.F.C.  
Secretary, Hon. Sir George Rothe Bellew, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

#### EXTRA KNIGHTS

H.M. King Leopold III, 1935.  
H.M. the King of Denmark, 1951.  
H.M. the King of Sweden, 1954.  
H.I.M. the Emperor of Ethiopia, 1954.  
H.M. the King of Norway, 1959.  
H.M. the King of the Belgians, 1963.  
H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, 1939.

The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, 1946.  
The Duke of Portland, 1948.  
The Duke of Wellington, 1951.  
The Earl of Avon, 1954.  
The Lord Middleton, 1957.  
The Viscount Slim, 1959. [1959.  
The Duke of Northumberland, The Lord Wakehurst, 1962.  
Sir Gerald Templar, 1963.

### THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, *Nemo in impune lacessit (No one provokes me with impunity)*

The number of Knights Companions is limited to 16.

#### SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

*Lady of the Thistle*—H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, 1937.

#### ROYAL KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, 1952.  
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1933.  
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1922.

The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, 1951.  
The Earl of Haddington, 1951.  
The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, 1955.  
The Lord Bilsland, 1955.  
Sir John Stirling of Fairburn, 1956.  
The Lord Kinnaird, 1957.  
The Lord Rowallan, 1957.  
Sir Alexander Douglas-Home, 1962.  
Sir Robert Menzies, 1963.  
Sir James Robertson, 1965.

The Earl of Wemyss and March, 1966.  
The Lord Reith, 1969.  
Sir Charles Maclean, Bt., 1969.  
Chancellor, The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D.  
Dean, Rev. H. C. Whitley, M.A., Ph.D.  
Secretary, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, G.C.V.O.  
Usher of the Green Rod, Sir Reginald Graham of Larbert, Bt., F.F., O.B.E.

#### EXTRA KNIGHT

H.M. the King of Norway, 1962.

#### KNIGHTS COMPANIONS

The Viscount Thurso, 1942.  
The Earl of Rosebery, 1947.  
The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, 1949.

### THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF SAINT PATRICK (1783)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, *Quis separabit? (Who shall separate?) (No conferments since 1934)*

#### SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

#### ROYAL KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1934. H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1927.  
*Norroy and Ulster King of Arms Registrar and Officer of the Order*, R. P. Graham-Vivian, M.V.O., M.C.

### THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1725)

Ribbon, Crimson. *Motto*, *Tria juncta in uno (Three joined in one)*. (Remodelled 1825, and enlarged thirteen times since. The Order is divided into civil and military divisions.)



G.C.B. Mil.



G.C.B. Civ.



K.C.B. Mil.



K.C.B. Civ.



C.B. Mil.

THE SOVEREIGN; Great Master and First or Principal Knight Grand Cross, Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; Dean of the Order, The Dean of Westminster;

*Bath King of Arms*, General Sir Richard Goodbody, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.; *Registrar and Secretary*, Air Marshal Sir Anthony Selway, K.C.B., D.F.C.; *Genealogist*, Sir Anthony Wagner, K.C.V.O.; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Rear-Admiral C. D. Madden, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O., D.S.C.; *Deputy Secretary*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, 8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B. Companion.

#### THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M. Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.

This Order is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is denoted by the suffix O.M., which follows the first class of the Order of the Bath and precedes the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the lesser Orders of Knighthood.



O.M. Mil.



O.M. Civ.

The Lord Adrian, 1942.

The Visct. Portal of Hungerford, 1946.

Sir Robert Robinson, 1949.

The Earl Russell, 1949.

Wilder Graves Penfield, 1953.

Sir (Frank) Macfarlane Burnet, 1958.

#### H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH (1968).

Graham Vivian Sutherland, 1960.

Sir Basil Urwin Spence, 1962.

Sir Owen Dixon, 1963.

Henry Spencer Moore, 1963.

Edward Benjamin Britten, 1965.

Dorothy Hodgkin, 1965.

The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, 1965.

The Lord Blackett, 1967.

Sir William Turner Walton, 1967.

Ben Nicholson, 1968.

Sir Solly Zuckerman, 1968.

Edward Morgan Forster, 1969.

Malcolm MacDonald, 1969.

The Lord Penney, 1969.

Sir Geoffrey Ingram Taylor, 1969.

Dame Veronica Wedgwood, 1969.

Honorary Member, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, 1963.

Secretary and Registrar, Brig. Sir Norman Gwatkin, G.C.V.O. K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

#### THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges. *Motto*, Heaven's Light our Guide.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.



G.C.S.I.

#### THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Scarlet Centre. *Motto*, Auspicium mellioris avi (*Token of a better race*).

THE SOVEREIGN: *Grand Master*, H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Prelate*, (vacant); *Chancellor*, The Viscount De L'Isle, P.C., K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Secretary*, Sir Denis Greenhill, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; *Registrar*, The Lord Gore-Booth, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; *King of Arms*, The Lord Inchyra, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.; *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Sir George Beresford Stooke, K.C.M.G.; *Dean*, The Dean of St. Paul's; *Deputy Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. P. B. Gillett, C.B., O.B.E. *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, 11 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—G.C.M.G., Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; D.C.M.G., Dame Commander; C.M.G., Companion.



G.C.M.G.

#### THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1868).

Ribbon, Imperial Purple. *Motto*, Imperatricis auspiciis (*Under the auspices of the Empress*).

THE SOVEREIGN; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.



G.C.I.E.

#### THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges. *Motto*, Victoria.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of the Privy Purse; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; *Chaplain*, The Rev. R. L. Roberts; G.C.V.O., Knight or Dame Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; D.C.V.O., Dame Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.



#### THE ROYAL VICTORIAN CHAIN (1902).

Founded by King Edward VII, in 1902. It confers no precedence on its holders.

H.M. THE QUEEN

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (1937).

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor (1921).

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester (1932).

Lord Fisher of Lambeth (1949).

Sir John Weir (1949).

The Duke of Norfolk (1953).

The Duke of Beaufort (1953).

The Duke of Hamilton (1964).

H.M. The King of Sweden (1923).

H.I.M. The Emperor of Ethiopia (1930).

H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia (1934).

H.M. King Leopold III (1937).

H.I.M. The Shahaushah of Iran (1948).

H.M. The Queen of the Netherlands (1950).

H.M. The King of Norway (1955).

H.M. The King of Denmark (1957).

General Charles de Gaulle (1960).

H.M. The King of Thailand (1960).

H.M. The King of Nepal (1961).

H.I.H. The Crown Prince of Ethiopia (1965).

H.M. The King of Jordan (1966).

Ayub Khan (1966).

H.M. King Faisal of Saudi Arabia (1967).



## THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).



*Ribbon*, Rose pink edged with pearl grey with vertical pearl stripe in centre (Military Division); without vertical pearl stripe (Civil Division). *Motto*, For God and the Empire.

G.B.E. THE SOVEREIGN: *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh K.G., K.B.E. P.C., K.T., O.M., G.B.E.; *Prelate*, The Bishop of London; *King of Arms*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Gordon Lennox, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood. *Secretary*, The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; *Dean*, The Dean of St. Paul's; *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Robert Bellinger, G.B.E.; *Sub-Dean*, The Rev. Canon A. F. Hood, C.B.E., M.A. *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, 8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. G.B.E., Knight or Dame Grand Cross; K.B.E., Knight Commander; D.B.E., Dame Commander; C.B.E., Commander; O.B.E., Officer; M.B.E., Member. The Order was divided into *Military* and *Civil* divisions in Dec. 1918.

## ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (June 4, 1917)—C.H.

*Ribbon*, Carmine, with Gold Edges.



This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title. It ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, i.e., Knights and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited to 65 (excluding honorary members) and the Order is open to both sexes. *Secretary and Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood.



Barbirolli, Sir John, 1969.  
 Beazley, Sir John, 1959.  
 Blackett, The Lord, 1965.  
 Boulton, Sir Adrian, 1969.  
 Boyd of Merton, The Viscount, 1960.  
 Boyd-Orr, The Lord, 1968.  
 Bragg, Sir Lawrence, 1967.  
 Britten, Edward Benjamin, 1953.  
 Brooke of Cumnor, The Lord, 1964.  
 Bryant, Sir Arthur, 1967.  
 Butler of Saffron Walden, The Lord, 1954.  
 Casey, The Lord, 1944.  
 Cecil, Lord David Gascoyne, 1949.  
 Clark, The Lord, 1959.  
 Clayton, Rev. Philip T. B., 1933.  
 Davidson, The Viscount, 1923.  
 Dodd, Rev. Charles Harold, 1961.  
 Forster, Edward Morgan, 1953.  
 Fraser of Lonsdale, The Lord, 1953.  
 Greene, Graham, 1966.  
 Griffiths, Rt. Hon. James, 1966.  
 Hailes, The Lord, 1962.  
 Hartley, Brig.-Gen. Sir Harold, 1967.  
 Hill, Prof. Archibald Vivian, 1946.  
 Holyoake, Rt. Hon. Keith Jacka, 1963.  
 Houghton, Rt. Hon. Douglas, 1967.  
 Kotelawala, Rt. Hon. Sir John, 1956.  
 Lane, Sir Allen, 1969.  
 Lloyd, Rt. Hon. Selwyn, 1962.  
 McEwen, Rt. Hon. John, 1969.  
 Malvern, The Viscount, 1944.  
 Mann, Arthur Henry, 1941.  
 Matthews, Very Rev. Walter Robert, 1962.  
 Menzies, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, 1951.  
 Moore, Henry Spencer, 1955.  
 Muirshiel, The Viscount, 1962.  
 Payne, The Rev. Ernest Alexander, 1968.  
 Rahman, Tunku Abdul, 1960.  
 Reid, The Lord, 1967.  
 Richards, Prof. Ivor Armstrong, 1964.  
 Robbins, The Lord, 1968.  
 Selborne, The Earl of, 1945.  
 Shinwell, Rt. Hon. Emanuel, 1965.  
 Silkin, The Lord, 1965.  
 Stewart, Rt. Hon. Michael, 1969.  
 Stuart of Findhorn, The Viscount, 1957.  
 Summerskill, The Baroness, 1966.  
 Swinton, The Earl of, 1943.  
 Toynbee, Prof. Arnold Joseph, 1956.  
 Walker, Rt. Hon. Patrick Chrestien Gordon, 1968.  
 Watkinson, The Viscount, 1962.  
 Wheeler, Sir Mortimer, 1967.  
 Williams, Rt. Hon. Eric, 1969.  
*Honorary Members*, M. René Massigli, 1954; M. Paul-Henri Spaak, 1963.

## THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no conferments have been made since 1902. Badge, a medallion of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, surmounted by a crown, which is attached to a bow of white moiré ribbon. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

## FIRST CLASS

H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

## SECOND CLASS

Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay.

## THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted Dec. 31, 1877. Badge, the royal cipher in jewels within an oval, surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient. No conferments have been made since 1947.

H.M. THE QUEEN, 1947.  
 H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, 1931.  
 H.R.H. the Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, 1947.  
 H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, 1937.  
 Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay, 1911.  
 Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Dowager Countess of Halifax, 1926.  
 Pamela, Countess of Lytton, 1927.  
 H.H. Maharani of Travancore, 1929.  
 Doreen Geraldine, Dowager Baroness Brabourne, 1937.  
 Eugenie Marie, Countess Wavell, 1943.  
 Florence Amery, 1945.  
 Agnes Anne, Dowager Baroness Clydesmuir, 1947.

## Baronets, Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders Knights Commanders and Knights Bachelor



Badge of Baronets  
of England, Great Britain, U.K.,  
(and Ireland marked 1.).

Badge of Baronets  
of Scotland or Nova Scotia  
(marked s.).



### NOTES CONCERNING BARONETS

Clause II. of the Royal Warrant of February 8, 1910, ordains as follows:—"That no person whose name is not entered upon the Official Roll shall be received as a Baronet, or shall be addressed or mentioned by that title in any Civil or Military Commission, Letters Patent or other official document." When an obelisk (†) precedes a name it indicates that, at the time of going to press, the Baronet concerned has not been registered on the Official Roll of the Baronetage. The date of creation of the Baronetcy is given in parenthesis ( ).

Baronets are addressed as "Sir" (with Christian name) and in writing as "Sir Robert A—, Bt." Baronets' wives are addressed (formally) as "Your Ladyship" or "Lady A—," without any Christian name unless a daughter of a Duke, Marquess or Earl, in which case "The Lady Mary A—"; if daughter of a Viscount or Baron "The Hon. Lady A—."

### NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS, ETC.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Commanders are addressed in the same manner as Baronets (*q.v.*), but in writing the appropriate initials (G.C.B., K.C.B., &c.) are appended to surname after "Bt." if they are also baronets or in place of "Bt." if they are not. Knights Bachelor are addressed as "Sir — (first or Christian name)" and in writing as "Sir — B—." The wife of a Knight Grand Cross, Knight Grand Commander, Knight Commander or Knight Bachelor is addressed as stated for the wife of a Baronet.

### NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS BACHELOR



The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary Association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. In 1926 a design for a badge to be worn by Knights Bachelor was approved and adopted, a miniature reproduction being shown above. The Officers of the Society are:—*Knight Principal*, Sir Anthony Wagner, K.C.V.O.; *Deputy Knight Principal*, Hon. Sir George Bellew, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir John Weir Russell; *Clerk*, Mrs. Rodney; *Registry and Library*, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.



### BARONETAGE AND KNIGHTAGE

(Revised to Aug. 15, 1969).

*Peers are not included in this list.*

*A full entry in italic type indicates that the recipient of a Knighthood died during the year in which the honour was conferred. The name is included for purposes of record.*

Aarvold, <i>His. Hon.</i> Sir Carl Douglas, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.	Acland, Sir Richard Thomas Dyke, Bt. (1644).	Adcock, Sir Robert Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
Abayomi, Sir Kofo Adekunle, Kt.	Acland, Sir William Henry Dyke, Bt., M.C., A.F.C., T.D. (1890).	Addis, Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Abbott, <i>Very Rev.</i> Eric Symes, K.C.V.O., D.D.	Acutt, Sir Keith Courtney, K.B.E.	Adeane, <i>Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon.</i> Sir Michael Edward, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Abbott, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Mytes John, Kt.	Adair, <i>Mai.-Gen.</i> Sir Allan Henry Shafto, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1838).	Adeane, <i>Col.</i> Sir Robert Philip Wyndham, Kt., O.B.E.
Abdy, Sir Robert Henry Edward, Bt. (1850).	Adam, <i>General</i> Sir Ronald Forbes, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1917).	Ademola, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir Adetokunbo Adegboyega, K.B.E.
Abell, Sir Anthony Foster, K.C.M.G.	Adams, Sir Ernest Charles, Kt., C.B.E.	Adjaye, Sir Edward Otchere Asafu-, Kt.
Abell, Sir George Edmond Brackenbury, K.C.I.E. O.B.E.	Adams, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Francis Boyd, Kt.	Agarwala, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Clifford Manmohan, Kt.
Abercromby, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Robert Alexander, Bt., M.C. (s. 1636).	Adams, Sir Grantley Herbert, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.	Agnew, Sir Fulque Melville Gerald Noel, Bt. (s. 1629).
Abraham, Sir Theo Chandos Hoskyns-, Kt., C.M.G.	Adams, Sir Maurice Edward, K.B.E.	Agnew, Sir (John) Anthony Stuart, Bt. (1895).
Acheson, Sir James Glasgow, Kt., C.I.E.	Adams, Sir Philip George Doyne, K.C.M.G.	Agnew, Sir Norris Montgomerie, Kt., C.B.E.
Ackroyd, Sir Cuthbert Lowell, Bt. (1956).	Adamson, Sir Kenneth Thomas, Kt., C.M.G.	Agnew, <i>Cdr.</i> Sir Peter Garnett, Bt. (1957).
Acland, Sir (Hugh) John (Dyke), K.B.E.		Agnew, Sir (William) Godfrey, K.C.V.O.

- Ainley, Sir (Alfred) John, Kt., M.C.  
Ainscough, Sir Thomas Martland,  
Kt., C.B.E.  
Ainsworth, Sir Thomas, Bt.  
(1917).  
Aird, Col. Sir John Renton, Bt.,  
M.V.O., M.C. (1901).  
Airey, Lt.-Gen. Sir Terence Syd-  
ney, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.  
Aitchison, Sir Charles Walter de  
Lancey, Bt. (1938).  
Aitchison, Capt. Sir David, K.C.V.O.  
Aitken, Sir Arthur Percival Hay,  
Kt.  
Aitken, Sir (John William)  
Maxwell, Bt., D.S.O., D.F.C.  
(1916).  
Aitken, Sir Robert Stevenson,  
Kt., M.D., D.Phil.  
Albery, Sir Bronson (James), Kt.  
Albu, Sir George, Bt. (1912).  
Alderson, Sir Harold George,  
Kt., M.B.E.  
Aldington, Sir Geoffrey William,  
K.B.E., C.M.G.  
Alexander, Sir Charles Gundry,  
Bt. (1945).  
Alexander, Sir Claud Hagart-, Bt.  
(1886).  
Alexander, Sir Desmond William  
Lionel Cable, Bt. (1899).  
Alexander, Sir Douglas Hamilton,  
Bt. (1921).  
Alexander, Sir Norman Stanley,  
Kt., C.B.E.  
Alexander, Maj. Rt.Hon. Sir Ulick,  
G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.  
Alexander, Sir William Picken,  
Kt., Ph.D.  
Alford, Sir Robert Edmund,  
K.B.E., C.M.G.  
Algie, Hon. Sir Ronald Mac-  
millan, Kt.  
Alison, Cdr. Sir Frederick Black,  
Bt., R.N. (1852).  
Allan, Sir Henry Ralph More-  
ton Havelock-, Bt. (1858).  
Allan, Sir Robert George, Kt.,  
C.I.E.  
Allcroft, Sir Philip Montefiore  
Magnus-, Bt. (1917).  
Allen, Sir Donald Richard, Kt.,  
O.B.E., M.C.  
Allen, Sir Douglas Albert Vivian,  
K.C.B.  
Allen, Sir George Vance, Kt.,  
C.B.E.  
Allen, Sir Peter Christopher, Kt.  
Allen, Sir Philip, K.C.B.  
Allen, Sir Richard Hugh Sedley,  
K.C.M.G.  
Allen, Sir Roger, K.C.M.G.  
Allen, Prof. Sir Roy George  
Douglas, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.B.A.  
Allen, Sir (William) Denis,  
G.C.M.G., C.B.  
Allen, Sir William Kenneth  
Gwynne, Kt.  
Alleyne, Capt. Sir John Meynell,  
Bt., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (1769).  
Allison, Sir Charles William, Kt.,  
C.B.E.  
Allitt, Sir John William, Kt.,  
M.B.E.  
Allum, Sir John Andrew Charles,  
Kt., C.B.E.  
Aluwihare, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G.,  
C.B.E.  
Amcotts, Lt.-Col. Sir Weston  
Cracroft-, Kt., M.C.  
Ameer Ali, Sir Torick, Kt.  
Ames, Sir Cyril Geraint, Kt.  
Amies, Prof. Sir Arthur Barton  
Pilgrim, Kt., C.M.G.  
Amory, Sir John Heathcoat-, Bt.  
(1874).  
Anderson, Sir Austin Innes, Kt.  
Anderson, Sir Colin Skelton, K.B.E.  
Anderson, Sir David Stirling,  
Kt., Ph.D.  
Anderson, Sir Donald Forsyth, Kt.  
Anderson, Sir Donald George,  
Kt., C.B.E.  
Anderson, Sir Duncan Law,  
K.B.E., T.D.  
Anderson, Sir Edward Arthur, Kt.  
Anderson, Sir Gilmour Menzies,  
Kt., C.B.E.  
Anderson, General Sir John  
D'Arcy, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.  
Anderson, Sir John Muir, Kt.,  
C.M.G.  
Anderson, Sir Kenneth, K.B.E.,  
C.B.  
Anderson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard  
Neville, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
Anderson, Sir William Hewson,  
Kt., C.B.E.  
Andrew, Sir (George) Herbert,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.  
Andrew, Sir John, K.B.E.  
Andrews, Sir Christopher  
Howard, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.  
Andrews, Admiral Sir William  
Gerrard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
Andrews, Sir Edwin Arthur Chap-  
man-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
Andrews, Sir (William) Linton,  
Kt.  
Angas, Sir John Keith, Kt.  
Ankole, The Omugabe of, Kt.  
Annamunthodo, Prof. Sir Harry,  
Kt., F.R.C.S.  
Ansell, Col. Sir Michael Picton,  
Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
Ansett, Sir Reginald Myles,  
K.B.E.  
Anson, Sir (George) Wilfrid, Kt.  
Anson, Capt. Sir Peter, Bt., R.N.  
(1831).  
Anson, Sir Eric Cecil, Kt.,  
C.S.I., C.I.E.  
Anstice, Vice-Adm. Sir Edmund  
Walter, K.C.B.  
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Hugo, Bt.  
C.V.O., M.C. (1694).  
Anstruther, Sir Windham Eric  
Francis Carmichael-, Bt. (s.  
1700; G.B. 1798).  
Anthony, Sir Michael Mobolaj  
Bank-, K.B.E.  
Antrobus, Sir Philip Coutts, Bt.  
(1815).  
Arbuthnot, Sir Hugh Fitzgerald,  
Bt. (1823).  
Arbuthnot, Sir John Sinclair-  
Wemyss, Bt., M.B.E., T.D.  
(1964).  
Archdale, Comdr. Sir Edward  
Folmer, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (1928).  
Archer, Sir Clyde Vernon Har-  
court, Kt.  
Archey, Sir Gilbert Edward, Kt.,  
C.B.E.  
Arkell, Capt. Sir (Thomas) Noel,  
Kt.  
Armer, Sir (Isaac) Frederick, K.B.E.,  
C.B., M.C.  
Armitage, General Sir (Charles)  
Clement, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
Armitage, Sir Robert Perceval,  
K.C.M.G., M.B.E.  
Armstrong, Sir Andrew St. Clare,  
Bt. (1841).  
Armstrong, Sir Thomas Henry  
Wait, Kt., D.MUS.  
Armstrong, Sir William, G.C.B.,  
M.V.O.  
Armytage, Capt. Sir (John) Lionel,  
Bt. (1738).  
Arnold, Sir William Henry, Kt.,  
C.B.E.  
Arnott, Sir John Robert Alexan-  
der, Bt. (1896).  
Arrowsmith, Sir Edwin Porter,  
K.C.M.G.  
Arthur, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt.  
(1841).  
Arthur, Sir (Oswald) Raynor,  
K.C.M.G., C.V.O.  
Arundell, Brig. Sir Robert Duncan  
Harris, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
Ashbridge, Sir Noel, Kt.  
Ashburnham, Sir Denny Regi-  
nald, Bt. (1661).  
Ashby, Sir Eric, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
Ashenheim, Sir Neville Noel,  
Kt., C.B.E.  
Ashton, Sir (Arthur) Leigh  
(Golland), Kt.  
Ashton, Sir Frederick William  
Mallandaine, Kt., C.B.E.  
Ashton, Sir Hubert, K.B.E., M.C.  
Ashwin, Sir Bernard Carl, K.B.E.,  
C.M.G.  
Ashworth, Hon. Sir John Percy,  
Kt., M.B.E.  
Aske, Sir Conan, Bt., (1922).  
Astbury, Sir George, Kt.  
Astley, Sir Francis Jacob Dugdale,  
Bt. (1821).  
Atherley, Air Marshal Sir Richard  
Llewellyn Roger, K.B.E., C.B.,  
A.F.C.  
Atkins, Prof. Sir Hedley John  
Barnard, K.B.E., D.M., F.R.C.S.  
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Fenton, Kt.  
Atkinson, Sir (John) Kenneth, Kt.  
Atkinson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Leonard  
Henry, K.B.E.  
Attygalle, Hon. Sir Nicholas, Kt.  
Auchinleck, Field Marshal Sir  
Claude John Eyre, G.C.B.,  
G.C.L.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E.  
Austin, Sir John (Byron Fraser),  
Bt. (1804).  
Austin, Sir Thomas, K.C.L.E.  
Axon, Sir Albert Edwin, K.B.E.  
Aykroyd, Sir William Miles, Bt.,  
M.C. (1920).

- Aykroyd, Sir Cecil William, Bt. (1929).
- Aylmer, Sir Felix, Kt., O.B.E.
- Aylmer, Sir Fenton Gerald, Bt. (1922).
- Ayre, Sir Wilfrid, Kt.
- Babington, Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Brutus, Kt., Q.C.
- Backhouse, Sir Jonathan Roger, Bt. (1907).
- Bacon, Sir Edmund Castell, Bt., K.B.E., T.D. *Premier Baronet of England* (1611 and 1627).
- Bacon, Sir Ranulph Robert Maunsell, Kt.
- Baddeley, Sir John Beresford, Bt. (1922)
- Badenoch, Sir (Alexander) Cameron, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Bagge, Sir John Alfred Picton, Bt. (1867).
- Bagrit, Sir Leon, Kt.
- Bailey, Sir Derrick Thomas Louis, Bt., D.F.C. (1919).
- Bailey, Sir Donald Coleman, Kt., O.B.E.
- Bailey, Prof. Sir Harold Walter, Kt., D.Phil., F.B.A.
- Bailey, Sir Kenneth Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E.
- Baillie, Sir Gawaine George Hope, Bt. (1823).
- Bairamian, Hon. Sir Vahe Robert, Kt.
- Baird, Sir David Charles, Bt. (1809).
- Baird, Prof. Sir Dugald, Kt., M.D.
- Baird, Sir James Richard Gardiner, Bt., M.C. (S. 1695).
- Baker, Air Marshal Sir Brian Edmund, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
- Baker, General Sir Geoffrey Harding, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Baker, Hon. Sir George Gillespie, Kt., O.B.E.
- Baker, Hon. Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Baker, Sir Humphrey Dodington Benedict Sherston, Bt. (1796).
- Baker, Prof. Sir John Fleetwood, Kt., O.B.E., S.C.D., F.R.S.
- Baker, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Wakeling, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
- Baker, Sir Rowland, Kt., O.B.E.
- Baker, Sir (Stanislaus) Joseph, Kt., C.B.
- Balcon, Sir Michael, Kt.
- Baldwin, Air Marshal Sir John Eustace Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Balfour, Sir John, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
- Balfour, Lt.-Gen. Sir Philip Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Balfour, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Robert George) Victor Fitzgeorge, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Ball, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Benjamin, K.B.E., C.B.
- Ball, Sir Edmund Lancaster, Kt.
- Ball, Sir Nigel Gresley, Bt. (1911).
- Balmer, Sir Joseph Reginald, Kt.
- Banks, Maj.-Gen. Sir Donald, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
- Banks, Sir John Garnett, Kt., C.B.E.
- Banner, Sir George Knowles Harmood, Bt. (1924).
- Bannerman, Lt.-Col. Sir Donald Arthur Gordon, Bt. (S 1682).
- Banwell, Sir (George) Harold, Kt.
- Barber, Sir Herbert William, Kt.
- Barber, Lt.-Col. Sir William Francis, Bt., T.D. (1960).
- Barbirolli, Sir (John) Giovanni Battista, Kt., C.H.
- Barclay, Sir Colville Herbert Sanford, Bt. (S 1668).
- Barclay, Sir Roderick Edward, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
- Barford, Sir Leonard, Kt.
- Baring, Sir Charles Christian, Bt. (1911).
- Barker, Sir Alwyn Bowman, Kt., C.M.G.
- Barker, General Sir Evelyn Hugh, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Barker, Sir William, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Barlow, Sir Christopher Hilaro, Bt. (1803).
- Barlow, Sir John Denman, Bt. (1907).
- Barlow, Sir Robert, Kt.
- Barlow, Sir Thomas Erasmus, Bt., D.S.C. (1902).
- Barnard, Sir (Arthur) Thomas, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Barnard, Vice-Adm. Sir Geoffrey, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Barnard, Capt. Sir George Edward, Kt.
- Barnard, Sir Henry William, Kt.
- Barnes, Sir Denis Charles, K.C.B.
- Barnes, Sir William Lethbridge Gorell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Barnett, Sir Ben Lewis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Barnett, Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Hensley Fulton, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Barnett, Sir Geoffrey Morris, Kt.
- Barnett, Sir Oliver Charles, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Barnewall, Sir Reginald Robert, Bt. (1 1623).
- Barraclough, Brig. Sir John Ashworth, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
- Barran, Sir John Leighton, Bt. (1895).
- Barratt, Sir Charles, Kt.
- Barratt, Sir Sydney, Kt.
- Barratt, Sir Arthur George, Kt.
- Barrie, Sir Walter, Kt.
- Barrington, Sir Charles Bacon, Bt. (1831).
- Barritt, Sir David Thurlow, Kt.
- Barrow, Sir Malcolm Palliser, Kt.
- Barrow, Sir Richard John Uniacke, Bt. (1835).
- Barrowclough, Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.
- Barry, Sir (Claude) Francis, Bt. (1809).
- Barry, Hon. Sir John Vincent William, Kt.
- Barry, Sir Patrick Redmond Joseph, Kt., M.C.
- Barter, Sir Percy, Kt., C.B.
- Bartlett, Lt.-Col. Sir Basil Hardington, Bt. (1913).
- Bartlett, Sir Frederick Charles, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Bartlett, Sir Brian Walter de Stopham, Bt. (1875).
- Barwick, Rt. Hon. Sir Garfield Edward John, G.C.M.G.
- Barwick, Sir Richard Llewellyn, Bt. (1912).
- Baskett, Prof. Sir Ronald Gilbert, Kt., O.B.E.
- Bassett, Sir Walter Eric, K.B.E., M.C.
- Basten, Sir Henry Bolton, Kt., C.M.G.
- Bastyan, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edric Montague, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.
- Bate, Sir William Edwin, Kt., O.B.E.
- Bateman, Sir Cecil Joseph, K.B.E.
- Bateman, Sir Charles Harold, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Bates, Sir Alfred, Kt., M.C.
- Bates, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Edward) John (Hunter), K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Bates, Sir Geoffrey Voltelin, Bt., M.C. (1880).
- Bates, Sir John David, Kt., C.B.E., V.R.D.
- Bates, Sir (John) Dawson, Bt., (1937).
- Bates, Sir (Julian) Darrell, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Batho, Sir Maurice Benjamin, Bt., (1928).
- Bathurst, Sir Frederick Peter Methuen Hervey, Bt. (1818).
- Batterbee, Sir Harry Fagg, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Baulkwill, Sir (Reginald) Pridham, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bawden, Sir Frederick Charles, Kt.
- Baxter, Prof. Sir John Philip, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Bayly, Vice-Adm. Sir Patrick Uniacke, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Baynes, Sir William Edward Colston, Bt., M.C. (1801).
- Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford, Bt. (1869).
- Bazl-ul-lah, Sahib Bahadur K. B., Sir Muhammad, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Beadle, Sir Gerald Clayton, Kt., C.B.E.
- Beadle, Rt. Hon. Sir (Thomas) Hugh (William), Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Beale, Sir Louis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Beale, Hon. Sir (Oliver) Howard, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Beale, Sir William Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
- Beamish, Col. Sir Tufton Victor Hamilton, Kt., M.C., M.P.
- Bean, Sir Edgar Layton, Kt., C.M.G.
- Beauchamp, Sir Brograve Campbell, Bt. (1911).

- Beauchamp, Sir Douglas Clifford, Bt. (1918).
- Beauchamp, *Rev.* Sir Ivor Cuthbert Proctor-, Bt. (1745).
- Beaumont, Sir George (Howland Francis), Bt. (1661).
- Beaumont, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John William Fisher, Kt., Q.C.
- Beaumont, Sir Richard Ashton, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Beazley, *Prof.* Sir John Davidson, Kt., C.H.
- Becher, Sir William Fane Wrixon, Bt., M.C. (1831).
- Becker, Sir Jack Ellerton, Kt.
- Beckett, Sir Eric Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Beckett, *Capt.* Sir (Martyn) Gervase, Bt., M.C. (1921).
- Bedingsfeld, *Capt.* Sir Edmund George Felix Paston-, Bt. (1661).
- Bednall, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Peter, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Beecham, Sir Adrian Welles, Bt. (1914).
- Beeley, Sir Harold, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Beetham, Sir Edward Betham, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Beever, Sir Thomas Agnew, Bt. (1784).
- Begg, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Varyl Carrill, G.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Beharrell, Sir (George) Edward, Kt.
- Beit, Sir Alfred Lane, Bt. (1924).
- Beith, Sir John Greville Stanley, K.C.M.G.
- Belcher, Sir Charles Frederic, Kt., O.B.E.
- Bell, Sir Arthur Capel Herbert, Kt.
- Bell, Sir Douglas James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bell, Sir (Francis) Gordon, K.B.E.
- Bell, Sir Frederick (Archibald), Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Bell, Sir Gawain Westray, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Bell, Sir Hugh Francis, Bt. (1885).
- Bell, Sir Stanley, Kt., O.B.E.
- Bell, Sir William Hollin Dayrell Morrison-, Bt. (1905).
- Bellew, Sir Arthur John Grattan-, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
- Bellew, *Hon.* Sir George Rothe, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
- Bellew, Sir Henry Charles Grattan-, Bt. (1838).
- Bellinger, Sir Robert Ian, G.B.E.
- Bellingham, Sir Roger Carroll Patrick Stephen, Bt. (1796).
- Bemrose, Sir (John) Maxwell, Kt.
- Benn, *Capt.* Sir (Patrick Ion) Hamilton, Bt. (1920).
- Benn, Sir John Andrews, Bt. (1914).
- Bennett, Sir Albert Edward, Kt.
- Bennett, Sir Frederic Mackarness, Kt., M.P.
- Bennett, Sir John Wheeler Wheeler-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Bennett, Sir Ronald Wilfrid Murdoch, Bt. (1929).
- Bennett, Sir Thomas Penberthy, K.B.E.
- Bennett, Sir William Gordon, Kt.
- Bennett, Sir William James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Benson, Sir Arthur Edward Trevor, G.C.M.G.
- Benson, *Rev.* Sir (Clarence) Irving, Kt., C.B.E.
- Benson, Sir George, Kt.
- Benson, Sir Henry Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Benstead, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Benthall, Sir (Arthur) Paul, K.B.E.
- Bentinck, *Maj.* Sir Ferdinand William Cavendish-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Berar, H.H. the Prince of, G.C.L.E., G.B.E.
- Berendsen, Sir Carl August, K.C.M.G.
- Berlin, Sir Isayah, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bernard, Sir Dallas Gerald Mercer, Bt. (1954).
- Berney, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Reedham, Bt., M.C. (1620).
- Berry, Sir (Henry) Vaughan, Kt.
- Berryman, *General* Sir Frank Horton, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Berthoud, Sir Eric Alfred, K.C.M.G.
- Best, Sir John Victor Hall, Kt.
- Bethune, Sir Alexander Maitland Sharp, Bt. (S 1683).
- Beitjeman, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bevan, Sir David Martyn Evans, Bt. (1958).
- Bevan, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Richard Hugh Loraine, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
- Beverley, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) York (La Roche), K.B.E., C.B.
- Bevir, Sir Anthony, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Bhagchand Soni, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Seth, Kt., O.B.E.
- Bibby, *Maj.* Sir (Arthur) Harold, Bt., D.S.O. (1959).
- Biddle, Sir Reginald Poulton, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Biddulph, Sir Francis Henry, Bt. (1664).
- Biggart, *Prof.* Sir (John) Henry, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.
- Bigge, Sir John Amherst Selby-, Bt., O.B.E., (1919).
- Biggs, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hilary Worthington, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Biggs, Sir Lionel William, Kt.
- Bigwood, Sir Charles Robert, Kt.
- Bingen, Sir Eric Albert, Kt.
- Bingley, *Admiral* Sir Alexander Noel Campbell, G.C.B., O.B.E.
- Binney, Sir George, Kt., D.S.O.
- Binns, Sir Arthur Lennon, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Bird, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Clarence August, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Bird, Sir Cyril Pangbourne, Kt.
- Bird, Sir Hugh Stonchewer-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Bird, Sir Richard Geoffrey Chapman, Bt. (1922).
- Birkon, Sir Charles Lloyd, Bt. (1905).
- Birkmyre, Sir Henry, Bt. (1921).
- Birley, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., F.S.A.
- Bishop, Sir (Frank) Patrick, Kt., M.B.E.
- Bishop, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bishop, *Instructor Rear-Adm.* Sir William Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.
- Bishop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Henry Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Bishop, Sir William Poole, Kt., C.M.G.
- Black, Sir Cyril Wilson, Kt., M.P.
- Black, Sir Robert Andrew Stransham, Bt. (1922).
- Black, Sir Robert Brown, G.C.M.G. O.B.E.
- Blackall, Sir Henry William Butler, Kt., Q.C.
- Blackburn, Sir Arthur Dickinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Blackburn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Bickerton, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D.
- Blackburn, Sir Thomas, Kt.
- Blackburne, Sir Kenneth William, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
- Blacker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Cecil Hugh, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
- Blackett, Sir George William, Bt. (1673).
- Blackwell, Sir Basil Henry, Kt.
- Blackwood, Sir Francis Elliot Temple, Bt. (1819).
- Blackwood, Sir Robert Rutherford, Kt.
- Blain, *Hon.* Sir Eric Herbert, Kt.
- Blair, *Maj.* Sir Alastair Campbell, K.C.V.O., T.D.
- Blair, Sir James Hunter-, Bt. (1786).
- Blair, *Col.* Sir Patrick James, K.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
- Blake, *Cdr.* Sir Cuthbert Patrick, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1772).
- Blake, Sir (Francis) Michael, Bt. (1907).
- Blake, Sir Thomas Richard Valentine, Bt. (I 1622).
- Blaker, Sir Reginald, Bt., T.D. (1919).
- Blakiston, Sir Arthur Frederick, Bt., M.C. (1763).
- Bland, Sir (George) Neville (Maltby), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Bland, Sir Henry Armand, Kt., C.B.E.
- Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke Adrian Francis William, Bt. (1809).
- Bligh, Sir Edward Clare, Kt.
- Bliss, Sir Arthur, K.C.V.O., MUS.D., LL.D.
- Blois, Sir Charles Nicholas Gervase, Bt. (1686).
- Blomefield, Sir Thomas Edward Peregrine, Bt. (1807).
- Bloomfield, *Hon.* Sir John Stoughton, Kt., Q.C.
- Blosse, Sir David Edward Lynche, Bt. (1622).
- Blount, Sir Edward Robert, Bt. (1642).

- Blundell, Sir Edward Denis, K.B.E.  
Blundell, Sir Michael, K.B.E.  
Blunden, Sir William, Bt. (1766).  
Blunt, *Prof.* Sir Anthony Frederick, K.C.V.O., F.B.A.  
Blunt, Sir John Lionel Reginald, Bt., (1720).  
Blyde, Sir Henry Ernest, K.B.E.  
Board, Sir (Archibald) Vyvyan, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.  
Bodilly, *Hon.* Sir Jocelyn, Kt., V.R.D.  
Boevey, Sir Thomas Michael Blake Crawley-, Bt. (1784).  
Boileau, Sir Gilbert George Benson, Bt. (1838).  
Boland, Sir (Edward) Rowan, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.  
Boles, Sir Jeremy John Fortescue, Bt. (1922).  
Bolitho, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Hoblyn Warren, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
Bollers, *Hon.* Sir Harold Brodie Smith, Kt.  
Bolte, *Hon.* Sir Henry Edward, K.C.M.G.  
Bolton, Sir George Lewis French, K.C.M.G.  
Bolton, Sir Ian Frederick Cheney, Bt., K.B.E. (1927).  
Bonalack, Sir Richard Frank, Kt., C.B.E.  
Bonar, Sir Herbert Vernon, Kt., C.B.E.  
Bonham, *Maj.* Sir Antony Lionel Thomas, Bt. (1852).  
Bonnetard, *Hon.* Sir (Nicolas Patrick) France, Kt.  
Bonsor, Sir Bryan Cosmo, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1925).  
Boon, Sir Geoffrey Pearl, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.  
Boord, Sir Richard William, Bt. (1896).  
Boos, Sir Werner James, Kt., C.B.E.  
Booth, Sir Charles Sylvester, Kt., C.B.E.  
Booth, Sir Douglas Allen, Bt. (1916).  
Booth, Sir G. Arthur W., K.B.E.  
Booth, Sir Michael Savile Gore-, Bt. (1760).  
Boothby, Sir Hugo Robert Brooke, Bt. (1860).  
Boreel, Sir Francis David, Bt. (1645).  
Bornu, The Waziri of, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.  
Borthwick, Sir John Thomas, Bt., M.B.E. (1908).  
Borwick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Faulkner, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O.  
Bossom, *Maj.* Hon. Sir Clive, Bt., M.P. (1953).  
Boswall, Sir Thomas Houstoun-, Bt. (1836).  
Bottomley, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Norman Howard, K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.  
Bouchier, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Cecil Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.  
Boughey, Sir Richard James, Bt. (1798).  
Boulton, Sir Adrian Cedric, Kt. C.H., D.Mus.  
Boulton, Sir Edward John, Bt. (1944).  
Boulton, Sir Harold Hugh Christian, Bt. (1905).  
Bourke, *Maj.* Sir (Edward Alexander) Henry Legge-, K.B.E., M.P.  
Bourke, *Hon.* Sir Paget John, Kt.  
Bourne, Sir Frederick Chalmers, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.  
Boustead, *Col.* (Sir John Edmund) Hugh, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.  
Bovell, Sir (Conrad Swire) Kerr, Kt., C.M.G.  
Bovenschen, Sir Frederick Carl, K.C.B., K.B.E.  
Bowater, *Lt. Col.* Sir Ian Frank, Kt., D.S.O., T.D.  
Bowater, Sir Noel Vansittart, Bt., G.B.E., M.C. (1939).  
Bowater, Sir (Thomas) Dudley (Blennerhassett), Bt. (1914).  
Bowden, Sir Frank, Bt. (1915).  
Bowen, Sir Thomas Frederic Charles, Bt. (1921).  
Bower, Sir John Dykes, Kt., C.V.O.  
Bower, Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E.  
Bower, Sir John Reginald Hornby Nott-, K.C.V.O.  
Bower, *Air Marshal* Sir Leslie William Clement, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.  
Bower, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Roger Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E.  
Bower, Sir (William) Guy Nott-, K.B.E., C.B.  
Bowes, Sir (Harold) Leslie, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.  
Bowker, Sir (Reginald) James, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.  
Bowly, Sir Anthony Hugh Mostyn, Bt. (1923).  
Bowman, Sir James, Bt., K.B.E. (1961).  
Bowman, Sir John Paget, Bt. (1884).  
Bowra, Sir (Cecil) Maurice, Kt., F.B.A.  
Boyce, Sir Robert Charles Leslie, Bt. (1916).  
Boyd, Sir Alexander Walter, Bt. (1916).  
Boyd, *Brig.* Sir John Smith Knox, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.  
Boyle, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Dermot Alexander, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C.  
Boyle, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Edward Charles Gurney, Bt., M.P. (1904).  
Brabin, *Hon.* Sir Daniel James, Kt., M.C.  
Bracegirdle, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Leighton Seymour, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
Bradford, Sir Edward Alexander Slade, Bt. (1902).  
Bradlaw, *Prof.* Sir Robert Vivian, Kt., C.B.E.  
Bradley, *Air Marshal* Sir John Stanley Travers, K.C.B., C.B.E.  
Bradley, Sir Kenneth Granville, Kt., C.M.G.  
Bradman, Sir Donald George, Kt.
- Bragg, *Prof.* Sir (William) Lawrence, Kt., C.H., O.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.  
Brain, Sir (Henry) Norman, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
Braithwaite, Sir John Bevan, Kt.  
Branker, *His Hon.* Sir John Eustace Theodore, Kt., Q.C.  
Brand, *Hon.* Sir David, K.C.M.G.  
Brand, Sir (William) Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.  
Brandon, *Hon.* Sir Henry Vivian, Kt., M.C.  
Branigan, Sir Patrick Francis, Kt., Q.C.  
Branson, *Col.* Sir Douglas Stephenson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.  
Bray, *General* Sir Robert Napier Hubert Campbell, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.  
Brebner, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.I.E.  
Brechtin, Sir (Herbert) Archbold, Kt., C.B.E.  
Brett, *Hon.* Sir Lionel, Kt.  
Brickwood, Sir Rupert Redvers, Bt. (1927).  
Bridge, *Admiral* Sir Arthur Robin Moore, K.B.E., C.B.  
Bridge, *Hon.* Sir Nigel Cyprian, Kt.  
Bridgeford, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.  
Bridgeman, *Hon.* Sir Maurice Richard, K.B.E.  
Briercliffe, Sir Rupert, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D.  
Briggs, Sir (Alfred) George (Ernest), Kt.  
Briggs, *Hon.* Sir Francis Arthur, Kt.  
Brimelow, Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
Brinckman, *Col.* Sir Roderick Napoleon, Bt. D.S.O., M.C. (1831).  
Brinton, *Maj.* Sir (Esme) Tatton (Cecil), Kt., M.P.  
Brisco, Sir Donald Gilfrid, Bt. (1782).  
Briscoe, Sir John Leigh Charlton, Bt., D.F.C. (1910).  
Brise, Sir John Archibald Ruggles-, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., T.D. (1935).  
Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
Broad, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Noel Frank, K.C.B., D.S.O.  
Broadbent, Sir William Francis, Bt. (1893).  
Broadhurst, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Harry, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.  
Broadley, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.  
Broadmead, Sir Philip Mainwaring, K.C.M.G., M.C.  
Brocklebank, Sir John Montague, Bt. (1885).  
Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee, Bt., T.D. (1903).  
Brockman, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ronald Vernon, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.  
Brodie, *Capt.* Sir Benjamin Collins, Bt., M.C. (1834).

- Brodie, *Very Rev.* Sir Israel, K.B.E.
- Brogan, *Prof.* Sir Denis William, Kt.
- Bromet, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Geoffrey Rhodes, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Bromhead, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Benjamin Denis Gonville, Bt., O.B.E. (1806).
- Bromley, Sir Rupert Charles, Bt. (1757).
- Bromley, Sir Thomas Eardley, K.C.M.G.
- Brook, Sir Dryden, Kt.
- Brooke, *Maj.* Sir George Cecil Francis, Bt. (1903).
- Brooke, *Maj.* Sir John Weston, Bt. (1919).
- Brooke, Sir (Norman) Richard (Rowley), Kt., C.B.E.
- Brooke, Sir Richard Christopher, Bt. (1862).
- Brooksbank, Sir (Edward) William, Bt. (1919).
- Broughton, Sir Alfred Davies Devonsher, Kt., M.P.
- Broughton, *Air Marshal* Sir Charles, K.B.E., C.B.
- Broughton, Sir Evelyn Delves, Bt. (1661).
- Brown, Sir Lionel John Law, Bt. (1866).
- Brown, Sir Allen Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
- Brown, Sir (Arthur James) Stephen, K.B.E.
- Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Charles Frederick) Richmond, Bt. (1863).
- Brown, Sir Charles James Officer, Kt., M.D.
- Brown, Sir (Cyril) Maxwell (Palmer), K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Brown, Sir David, Kt.
- Brown, Sir Edward Joseph, Kt., M.B.E., M.P.
- Brown, Sir (Frederick Herbert) Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
- Brown, Sir (George) Lindor, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Brown, Sir James Raitt, Kt.
- Brown, Sir John Douglas Keith, Kt.
- Brown, Sir Kenneth Alfred Leader, Kt.
- Brown, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie Oswald, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., A.F.C.
- Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Norman Seddon Seddon-, Kt., T.D.
- Brown, Sir Raymond Frederick, Kt., O.B.E.
- Brown, *Air Commodore* Sir Vernon Sydney, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Brown, Sir William Brian Pigott-, Bt. (1903).
- Brown, Sir William Robson-, Kt., M.P.
- Browne, Sir (Edward) Humphrey, Kt., C.B.E.
- Browne, *Hon.* Sir Patrick Reginald Evelyn, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Brownjohn, *General* Sir Nevil Charles Dowell, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
- Brownrigg, Sir Nicholas (Gawen), Bt. (1816).
- Bruce, Sir Arthur Atkinson, K.B.E., M.C.
- Bruce, *Hon.* Sir Francis Edward Hovell - Thurlow - Cumming-, K.C.M.G.
- Bruce, Sir (Francis) Michael Ian, Bt. (1828).
- Bruce, Sir Hervey John William, Bt. (1804).
- Bruce, *Hon.* Sir (James) Roualeyn Hovell - Thurlow - Cumming-, Kt.
- Bruce, *Prof.* Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Bundrett, Sir Frederick, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Brune, Sir Humphrey Ingelram Prideaux, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Brunner, Sir Felix John Morgan, Bt. (1895).
- Brunton, Sir (Edward Francis) Lauder, Bt. (1908).
- Bruxner, *Lt.-Col. Hon.* Sir Michael Frederick, K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Bryan, Sir Andrew Meikle, Kt.
- Bryant, Sir Arthur Wynne Morgan, Kt., C.H., C.B.E.
- Buchanan, Sir Charles James, Bt. (1878).
- Buchanan, Sir George Hector Macdonald Leith-, Bt. (1775).
- Buchanan, Sir John Cecil Rankin, K.C.M.G., M.D.
- Buchanan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Gray, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Buchanan, *Maj.* Sir Reginald Narcissus Macdonald-, K.C.V.O., M.B.E., M.C.
- Bucher, *General* Sir Roy, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Buckley, *Hon.* Sir Denys Burton, Kt., M.B.E.
- Buckley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Kenneth Robertson, K.B.E.
- Bulkeley, Sir Richard Harry David Williams-, Bt. (1661).
- Bull, Sir George, Bt. (1922).
- Bullard, Sir Edward Crisp, Kt., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Bullard, Sir Reader William, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
- Bullock, Sir Christopher Llewellyn, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Bullock, Sir Ernest, Kt., C.V.O., Mus.D.
- Bullus, Sir Eric Edward, Kt., M.P.
- Bunbury, Sir (John) William Napier, Bt. (1681).
- Bunbury, Sir (Richard David) Michael Richardson-, Bt. (1787).
- Bunting, Sir (Edward) John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Burbidge, Sir John Richard Woodman, Bt. (1916).
- Burbury, *Hon.* Sir Stanley Charles, K.B.E.
- Burder, Sir John Henry, Kt.
- Burdett, Sir Savile Aylmer, Bt. (1665).
- Burgoyne, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E.
- Burke, Sir Aubrey Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
- Burke, Sir Thomas Stanley, Bt. (1797).
- Burman, Sir (John) Charles, Kt.
- Burne, Sir Lewis Charles, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.
- Burnet, Sir (Frank) Macfarlane, O.M., K.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
- Burnett, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Brian Kenyon, K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Burnett, *Maj.* Sir David Humphery, Bt., M.B.E., T.D. (1913).
- Burney, Sir Cecil Denniston, Bt. (1921).
- Burns, Sir Alan Cuthbert, G.C.M.G.
- Burns, Sir Charles Ritchie, K.B.E., M.D.
- Burns, Sir John Crawford, Kt.
- Burns, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Walter Arthur) George, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
- Burrell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Mackay, K.B.E., C.B.
- Burrell, Sir Walter Raymond, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1774).
- Burrough, *Admiral* Sir Harold Martin, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Burrows, Sir Bernard Alexander Brocas, K.C.M.G.
- Burrows, Sir Frederick John, G.C.S.L., G.C.I.E.
- Burrows, Sir (Robert) John (Formby), Kt.
- Burt, Sir Cyril Lodowic, Kt., D.Sc., LL.D.
- Burton, Sir Geoffrey Pownall, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Busby, Sir Matthew, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bush, *Admiral* Sir John Fitzroy Duyland, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Busk, Sir Douglas Laird, K.C.M.G.
- Bustamante, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (William) Alexander, Kt.
- Butland, Sir Jack Richard, K.B.E.
- Butler, Sir Gerald Snowden, Kt., C.I.E.
- Butler, Sir James Ramsay Montagu, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E.
- Butler, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Mervyn Andrew Haldane, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Butler, Sir Neville Montagu, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Butler, Sir (Reginald) Michael (Thomas), Bt. (1922).
- Butler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Pierce, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1628).
- Butlin, Sir William Edmund, Kt., M.B.E.
- Butt, Sir (Alfred) Kenneth Dudley, Bt. (1929).
- Butterfield, Sir Harry Durham, Kt., C.B.E.
- Butterfield, *Prof.* Sir Herbert, Kt., F.B.A.
- Butters, Sir John Henry, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E., V.D.
- Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell Victor, Bt. (1840).
- Buzzard, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Anthony Wass, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1929).

- Byass, Col. Sir Geoffrey Robert Sidney, Bt., T.D. (1926).
- Byrne, Sir Clarence Askew, Kt., O.B.E., D.S.C.
- Byrnes, Hon. Sir Percy Thomas, Kt.
- Cabot, Sir Daniel Alfred Edmund, Kt.
- Cade, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Stanford, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cader, Sir Hussein Hassanaly Abdool, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cadwallader, Sir John, Kt.
- Cadzow, Sir Norman James Kerr, Kt., V.R.D.
- Caffyn, Brig. Sir Edward Roy, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.
- Cahn, Sir Albert Jonas, Bt. (1934).
- Cain, Sir Ernest, Bt. (1920).
- Caine, Sir Derwent Hall, Bt. (1937).
- Caine, Sir Sydney, K.C.M.G.
- Cairncross, Sir Alexander Kirkland, K.C.M.G.
- Cairns, Hon. Sir David Arnold Scott, Kt.
- Calder, Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G.
- Caldicott, Hon. Sir John Moore, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Caldwell, Surgeon Vice-Adm. Sir Eric Dick, K.B.E., C.B.
- Caillander, Lt.-Gen. Sir Colin Bishop, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Calthorpe, Brig. Sir Richard Hamilton Anstruther-Gough, Bt., C.B.E., (1929).
- Cameron, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander Maurice, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Cameron, Sir Cornelius, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cameron, Hon. Sir John, Kt., D.S.C., Q.C. (Lord Cameron).
- Camilleri, His Hon. Sir Luigi Antonio, Kt, LL.D.
- Campbell, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Alexander) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- †Campbell, Sir Bruce Colin Patrick, Bt. (S 1804).
- Campbell, Sir Clifford Clarence, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Campbell, Sir Colin, Kt., O.B.E.
- Campbell, Sir Colin Moffat, Bt., M.C. (S 1668).
- Campbell, Prof. Sir David, Kt., M.C., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
- Campbell, Col. Sir Guy Theophilus Halswell, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1815).
- Campbell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hamish Manus, K.B.E., C.B.
- Campbell, Rt. Rev. Henry Colville Montgomery, K.C.V.O., M.C., D.D.
- Campbell, Vice-Adm. Sir Ian Murray Robertson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Campbell, Sir Ian Vincent Hamilton, Bt., C.B. (1831).
- Campbell, Sir Ilay Mark, Bt. (1808).
- Campbell, Sir John Johnston, Kt.,
- Campbell, Sir Louis Hamilton, Bt. (S. 1628).
- Campbell, Sir Matthew, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E.
- Campbell, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Kt.
- Campbell, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Ian, G.C.M.G., C.B.
- Campbell, Sir Thomas Cockburn-, Bt. (1821).
- Campbell, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter Fendall, K.C.I.E.
- Campion, Sir Harry, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Cantley, Hon. Sir Joseph Donaldson, Kt., O.B.E.
- Cantlie, Sir Keith, Kt., C.I.E.
- Cantlie, Lt.-Gen. Sir Neil, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Capper, Sir (William) Derrick, Kt.
- Carberry, Sir John Edward Doston, Kt.
- Carden, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Christopher, Bt., O.B.E. (1887)
- Carden, Sir John Craven, Bt. (1 1787).
- Cardus, Sir Neville, Kt., C.B.E.
- Carew, Sir Thomas Palk, Bt. (1661).
- Carlliff, Vice-Adm. Sir Stephen Hope, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Carmichael, Sir Archibald Henry William Gibson-Craig-, Bt. (S 1702 and 1831).
- Carmichael, Sir John, K.B.E.
- Carnac, Sir Henry George Crabbe Rivett-, Bt. (1836).
- Caroe, Sir Olaf Kirkpatrick, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Carpenter, Sir Eric Ashton, Kt., O.B.E.
- Carr, Air Marshal Sir (Charles) Roderick, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Carr, Sir (Frederick) Bernard, Kt., C.M.G.
- Carr, Air Marshal Sir John Darcy Baker-, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Carr, Sir William Emsley, Kt.
- Carrington, Sir William Speight, Kt.
- Carroll, Sir Alfred Thomas, K.B.E.
- Carroll, Sir John Anthony, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
- Carter, Sir (Arthur) Desmond Bonham-, Kt., T.D.
- Carter, Rear-Adm. Sir Christopher Douglas Bonham-, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Carter, Sir John, Kt., Q.C.
- Carter, Admiral Sir Stuart Sumner Bonham-, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Carter, His Hon. Sir Walker Kelly, Kt., Q.C.
- Cartland, Sir George Barrington, Kt., C.M.G.
- Carver, General Sir (Richard) Michael (Power), K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Cary, Sir (Arthur Lucius) Michael, K.C.B.
- Cary, Sir Robert Archibald, Bt., M.P. (1955).
- Cash, Sir Thomas James, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cassel, Sir Harold Felix, Bt. (1920).
- Cassels, Field Marshal Sir (Archibald) James Halkett, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Cassels, Sir James Dale, Kt.
- Cassidy, Sir Jack Evelyn, Kt.
- Casson, Sir Hugh Maxwell, Kt., A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.
- Catling, Sir Richard Charles, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Cator, Sir Geoffrey Edmund, Kt., C.M.G.
- Caulfield, Hon. Sir Bernard, Kt.
- Cave, Sir Charles Edward Coleridge, Bt. (1896).
- Cave, Sir Robert Cave-Browne-, Bt. (1641).
- Cawley, Sir Charles Mills, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D.
- Cawthorn, Maj.-Gen. Sir Walter Joseph, Kt., C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E.
- Cawthorne, Sir Terence Edward, Kt.
- Cayley, Sir Digby William David, Bt. (1661).
- Cayzer, Sir James Arthur, Bt. (1904).
- Cayzer, Sir (William) Nicholas, Bt. (1921).
- Cazalet, Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Grenville Lyon, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Chacksfield, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Bernard Albert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Chadwick, Sir James, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
- Chadwick, Sir John Edward, K.C.M.G.
- Chadwick, Sir Robert Burton Burton-, Bt. (1935).
- Chadwick, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Chain, Prof. Sir Ernest Boris, Kt., F.R.S., Ph.D., D.Phil.
- Chamberlain, Sir Henry Wilmot, Bt. (1828).
- Chamberlin, Sir Michael, Kt., O.B.E.
- Chambers, Sir (Stanley) Paul, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.
- Chamier, Air Commodore Sir (John) Adrian, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Champion, Prof. Sir Harry George, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.C.
- Champion, Rev. Sir Reginald Stuart, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Champneys, Capt. Sir Weldon Dalrymple-, Bt., C.B. (1910).
- Chance, Sir Roger James Ferguson, Bt., M.C. (1900).
- Chance, Sir (William) Hugh (Stobart), Kt., C.B.E.
- Chancellor, Sir Christopher John, Kt., C.M.G.
- Chaplin, Sir George Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Chapman, Sir Robert Macgowan, Bt., C.B.E. T.D. (1958).
- Chapman, Air Chief Marshal Sir Ronald Inelaw-, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Chapman, Hon. Sir Stephen, Kt., Charles, Sir John Alexander, K.C.B., M.D.

- Charles, Sir Noel Hughes Have-  
lock, Bt., K.C.M.G., M.C. (1928).
- Charley, Sir Phillip Belmont, Kt.
- Charlton, *Commodore* Sir William  
Arthur, Kt., D.S.C.
- Charrington, Sir John, Kt.
- Charteris, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir  
Martin Michael Charles,  
K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E.
- Chau, Sir Sik-nin, Kt., C.B.E.
- Chau, Sir Tsun-nin, Kt., C.B.E.
- Chaytor, Sir William Henry  
Clervaux, Bt. (1831).
- Cheetham, Sir Nicolas John  
Alexander, K.C.M.G.
- Chegwidden, Sir Thomas Sidney,  
Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
- Cheshire, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir  
Walter Graemes, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Chesterton, Sir Oliver Sidney,  
Kt., M.C.
- Chetwynd, Sir (Arthur Henry)  
Talbot, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1795).
- Cheyne, Sir Joseph Lister Watson,  
Bt. (1908).
- Chichester, Sir (Edward) John,  
Bt. (1641).
- Chichester, Sir Francis Charles,  
K.B.E.
- Chick, Sir (Alfred) Louis, K.B.E.
- Chiesman, Sir Walter Eric, Kt.,  
C.B., M.D.
- Child, Sir (Coles) John, Bt.  
(1919).
- Chilton, *Air Marshal* Sir (Charles)  
Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
- Chilton, *Brig.* Sir Frederick Oliver,  
Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Chinoy, Sir Sultan Meberally,  
Kt.
- Chippindall, Sir Giles Tatlock,  
Kt., C.B.E.
- Chitham, Sir Charles Carter, Kt.,  
C.I.E.
- Chitty, Sir Thomas Willes, Bt.  
(1924).
- Cholmeley, Sir Montague John,  
Bt. (1896).
- Chrimes, Sir (William) Bertram,  
Kt., C.B.E.
- Christie, *Hon.* Sir Harold George,  
Kt., C.B.E.
- Christie, Sir William, K.C.I.E.,  
C.S.I., M.C.
- Christison, *Gen.* Sir (Alexander  
Frank) Philip, Bt., G.B.E., C.B.,  
D.S.O., M.C. (1871).
- Christopher, Sir George Perrin,  
Kt.
- Christophers, *Col.* Sir Samuel  
Rickard, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.,  
F.R.S.
- Christopherson, Sir Derman Guy,  
Kt., O.B.E., D.Phil., F.R.S.
- Church, *Brig.* Sir Geoffrey Selby,  
Bt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (1901).
- Cilento, Sir Raphael West, Kt.,  
M.D.
- Clancy, *Hon.* Sir John Sydney  
James, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Clark, Sir Andrew Edmund  
James, Bt., M.B.E., M.C., Q.C.  
(1883).
- Clark, *Capt.* Sir George Anthony,  
Bt. (1917).
- Clark, Sir George Norman, Kt.,  
D.Litt.
- Clark, Sir (Gordon) Colvin  
Lindesay, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Clark, Sir Henry Laurence Urling,  
Kt.
- Clark, Sir Stewart Stewart-, Bt.  
(1918).
- Clark, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1886).
- Clark, Sir (Thomas) Fife, Kt., C.B.E.
- Clark, *Prof.* Sir Wilfrid Edward  
Le Gros, Kt., F.R.S., D.Sc.
- Clarke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward,  
M.C., K.B.E., C.B.
- Clarke, Sir Ellis Emmanuel  
Innocent, Kt., C.M.G.
- Clarke, Sir Frederick Joseph, Kt.
- Clarke, Sir (Henry) Ashley,  
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Clarke, Sir Henry Osmond  
Osmond-, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Clarke, Sir Humphrey Orme, Bt.,  
(1831).
- Clarke, Sir Percy Selwyn Selwyn-,  
K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., M.D.
- Clarke, *Col.* Sir Ralph Stephen-  
son, K.B.E., T.D.
- Clarke, Sir Richard William  
Barnes, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Clarke, Sir Rupert William John,  
Bt., M.B.E. (1882).
- Clauson, Sir Gerard Leslie Makins,  
K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Clavering, Sir Albert, Kt., O.B.E.
- Clay, Sir Charles Travis, Kt., C.B.
- Clay, Sir Henry Felix, Bt. (1841).
- Clayden, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Henry)  
John, Kt.
- Claye, *Prof.* Sir Andrew Moyni-  
han, Kt., M.D.
- Clayson, Sir Eric Maurice, Kt.
- Clayton, Sir Arthur Harold, Bt.,  
D.S.C. (1732).
- Clayton, *Col. Hon.* Sir Hector  
Joseph Richard, Kt., E.D.
- Cleary, Sir Joseph Jackson, Kt.
- Cleary, Sir William Castle, K.B.E.,  
C.B.
- Clec, Sir (Charles) Beauprè Bell,  
Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Clegg, Sir Alexander Bradshaw,  
Kt.
- Clegg, Sir Cuthbert Barwick, Kt.
- Cleland, *Brig.* Sir Donald Mac-  
kinnon, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cleland, Sir John Burton, Kt.,  
C.B.E., M.D.
- Clements, Sir John Selby, Kt.,  
C.B.E.
- Clerk, Sir John Dutton, Bt.,  
C.B.E., V.R.D. (S 1679).
- Clerke, Sir John Edward Longue-  
ville, Bt. (1660).
- Clifford, *Capt. Hon.* Sir Bede  
Edmund Hugh, G.C.M.G., C.B.,  
M.V.O.
- Clifford, Sir (Geoffrey) Miles,  
K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
- Clifford, *Rev.* Sir Lewis Arthur  
Joseph, Bt. (1887).
- Cloutman, *His Hon.* Sir Brett  
Mackay, Kt.,  $\Psi\mathcal{C}$ , M.C., Q.C.
- Clutterbuck, *Vice-Adm.* Sir David  
Granville, K.B.E., C.B.
- Clutterbuck, Sir (Peter) Alexan-  
der, G.C.M.G., M.C.
- Clutton, Sir George Lisle,  
K.C.M.G.
- Clyne, *Hon.* Sir Thomas Stuart,  
Kt.
- Coate, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Raymond  
Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.
- Coates, Sir Albert Ernest, Kt.,  
O.B.E., M.D.
- Coates, *Maj.* Sir Clive Milnes-,  
Bt., O.B.E. (1911).
- Coates, Sir Frederick Gregory  
Lindsay, Bt. (1921).
- Coats, Sir Alastair Francis Stuart,  
Bt. (1905).
- Cobham, Sir Alan John, K.B.E.,  
A.F.C.
- Cochrane, Sir Desmond Oriel  
Alastair George Weston, Bt.  
(1903).
- Cochrane, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward  
Owen, K.B.E.
- Cochrane, *Air Chief Marshal Hon.*  
Sir Ralph Alexander, G.B.E.,  
K.C.B., A.F.C.
- Cockburn, Sir John Elliot, Bt.  
(S 1671).
- Cockburn, Sir Robert, K.B.E.,  
C.B., Ph.D.
- Cocker, Sir William Wiggins, Kt.,  
O.B.E.
- Cockerell, Sir Christopher  
Sydney, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Cockram, Sir John, Kt.
- Cocks, Sir (Thomas George)  
Barnett, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Codrington, Sir Christopher Wil-  
liam Gerald Henry, Bt. (1876).
- Codrington, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey  
Ronald, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.,  
D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.
- Codrington, Sir William Alex-  
ander, Bt. (1721).
- Coen, Sir Terence Bernard  
Creagh, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Coghill, *Capt.* Sir (Marmaduke  
Nevill) Patrick (Somerville), Bt.  
(1778).
- Cohen, Sir Bernard Nathaniel  
Waley-, Bt. (1961).
- Cohen, Sir Edgar Abraham,  
K.C.M.G.
- Cohen, Sir Jack, Kt., O.B.E.
- Cohen, Sir John Edward, Kt.
- Cohen, Sir Karl Cyril, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cohen, Sir Rex Arthur Louis,  
K.B.E.
- Coldstream, Sir George Phillips,  
K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Q.C.
- Coldstream, *Prof.* Sir William  
Menzies, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cole, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Sin-  
clair, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Coleman, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir (Cyril  
Frederick) Charles, K.C.B.,  
C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Coles, Sir Arthur William, Kt.
- Coles, Sir Edgar Barton, Kt.
- Coles, Sir George James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Coles, Sir Kenneth Frank, Kt.

- Coles, *Air Marshal* Sir William Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.  
 Colfox, Sir (William) John, Bt. (1939).  
 Colles, *Cmdr.* (S.) Sir (Ernest) Dudley, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.  
 Collett, Sir Henry Seymour, Bt. (1934).  
 Collett, Sir (Thomas) Kingsley, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Collier, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Conrad, K.C.B., C.B.A.  
 Collier, Sir Laurence, K.C.M.G.  
 Collingwood, Sir Edward Foyle, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.  
 Collingwood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Richard) George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Collins, Sir Charles Henry, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Collins, Sir Geoffrey Abdy, Kt.  
 Collins, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Augustine, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Colman, Sir Michael Jeremiah, Bt. (1907).  
 Colquhoun, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cyril Harry, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E.  
 Colquhoun of Luss, Sir Ivar Iain, Bt. (1786).  
 Colt, Sir Edward William Dutton, Bt. (1694).  
 Colthurst, Sir Richard La Touche, Bt. (1744).  
 Colville, Sir (Henry) Cecil, Kt.  
 Colville, *Cmdr.* Sir Richard, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.C., R.N. (ret.),  
 Compton, Sir Edmund Gerald, K.C.B., K.B.E.  
 Conant, Sir Roger John Edward, Bt., C.V.O. (1954).  
 Connell, Sir Charles, Kt.  
 Connell, Sir Charles Gibson, Kt.  
 Conroy, Sir Diarmid William, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., T.D., Q.C.  
 Constable, Sir Henry Marmaduke Strickland-, Bt. (1641).  
 Constantine, Sir George Baxandall, Kt.  
 Constantine, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh Alex, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Constantine, Sir Theodore, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.  
 Cooch Behar, *Maj.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.  
 Cook, Sir Francis Ferdinand Maurice, Bt. (1886).  
 Cook, Sir James Wilfred, Kt., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.  
 Cook, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Russell Albert Mason, Kt.  
 Cook, Sir William Richard Joseph, Kt., C.B., F.R.S.  
 Cooke, Sir Charles Arthur John, Bt. (1661).  
 Cooke, *Air Marshal* Sir Cyril Bertram, K.C.B., C.B.E.  
 Cooke, Sir Henry Frank, Kt.  
 Cooke, Sir John Fletcher-, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Cooke, Sir Leonard, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Cooke, *Hon.* Sir Samuel Burgess Ridgway, Kt.  
 Coomaraswamy, Sir Velupillai, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Cooper, *Maj.* Sir Charles Eric Daniel, Bt. (1863).  
 Cooper, Sir (Harold) Stanford, Kt.  
 Cooper, Sir (Henry) Guy, Kt., M.C., D.C.M.  
 Cooper, Sir Patrick Graham Astley, Bt. (1821).  
 Cooper, *Hon.* Sir Walter Jackson, Kt., M.B.E.  
 Cooper, Sir William Herbert, Bt. (1905).  
 Cooper, *Prof.* Sir (William) Mansfield, Kt.  
 Coote, *Capt.* Sir Colin Reith, Kt., D.S.O.  
 Coote, *Rear-Adm.* (E.) Sir John Ralph, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., *Premier Baronet of Ireland* (1622).  
 Cope, Sir Mordaunt Leckonby, Bt., M.C. (1611).  
 Cope, Sir (Vincent) Zachary, Kt., M.D.  
 Copeman, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Nicholas Alfred, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.  
 Copland, Sir Douglas Berry, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.C.  
 Coppelton, Sir Lionel Wolfe, Kt.  
 Coppack, Sir Richard, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Corah, Sir John Harold, Kt.  
 Corbet, Sir John Vincent, Bt., M.B.E. (1808).  
 Cordingley, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Walter, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.  
 Corfield, Sir Conrad Laurence, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.  
 Cornwall, *General* Sir James Handyside Marshall-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Corry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Charles Lowry-, Kt., M.C.  
 Corry, Sir James Perowne Ivo Myles, Bt. (1885).  
 Cory, Sir Clinton James Donald, Bt. (1919).  
 Coryton, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (William) Alec, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.V.O., D.F.C.  
 Cosgrove, *Hon.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.  
 Coslett, *Air Marshal* Sir (Thomas) Norman, K.C.B., O.B.E.  
 Costar, Sir Norman Edgar, K.C.M.G.  
 Costello, Sir Leonard Wilfred James, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Cotter, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Delaval James Alfred, Bt., D.S.O. (1763).  
 Cotterell, Sir Richard Charles Geers, Bt. C.B.E., T.D. (1805).  
 Cotton, Sir Charles Andrew, K.B.E.  
 Cotton, Sir John Richard, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Cottrell, Sir Edward Baglietto, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Cotts, Sir (Robert) Crichton Mitchell, Bt. (1921).  
 Couchman, *Admiral* Sir Walter Thomas, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.  
 Coulson, Sir John Eltringham, K.C.M.G.  
 Couper, Sir Guy, Bt. (1841).  
 Courtney, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Christopher Lloyd, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.  
 Coutts, Sir Walter Fleming, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.  
 Covell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gordon, C.I.E., M.D.  
 Cowan, Sir Christopher George Armstrong, Kt.  
 Cowan, Sir (Henry) Kenneth, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.E.  
 Cowell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Marshall, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D., M.D.  
 Cowley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Guise, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Cowper, Sir Norman Lethbridge, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Cowperthwaite, Sir John James, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Cox, Sir Christopher William Machel, K.C.M.G.  
 Cox, Sir (Ernest) Gordon, K.B.E., T.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 Cox, Sir Geoffrey Sandford, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Cox, Sir (George) Trenchard, Kt., C.B.E., F.S.A.  
 Cox, Sir Herbert Charles Fahie, Kt.  
 Cox, Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Crabbe, Sir Cecil Brooksby, Kt.  
 Craddock, Sir (George) Beresford, Kt., M.P.  
 Craddock, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Walter, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Craddock, Sir Walter Merry, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Craig, Sir Arthur John Edward, Kt.  
 Craig, Sir John Herbert McCutcheon, K.C.V.O., C.B., U.D.  
 Cramer, *Hon.* Sir John Oscar, Kt.  
 Crane, Sir Harry Walter Victor, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Craster, Sir John Montagu, Kt.  
 Crautrud, Sir James Gregan, Bt. (1781).  
 Crawford, Sir (Archibald James) Dirom, Kt.  
 Crawford, *Brig.* Sir Douglas Inglis, Kt., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.  
 Crawford, Sir Frederick, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Crawford, Sir John Grenfell, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Crawford, Sir (Robert) Stewart, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.  
 Crawford, Sir (Walter) Ferguson, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Crawford, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William Godfrey, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.  
 Crawshaw, *Hon.* Sir (Edward) Daniel (Weston), Kt.  
 Creagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Kilner) Rupert Brazier-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Creagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael O'Moore, K.B.E., M.C.  
 Creasy, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir George Elvey, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.  
 Creasy, Sir Gerald Hallen, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.  
 Creedy, Sir Herbert James, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.

- Cresswell, *Rev.* Cyril Leonard, K.C.V.O.
- Creswell, Sir Michael Justin, K.C.M.G.
- Cretney, Sir (William) Godfrey, Kt.
- Crichton, Sir Andrew James Maitland-Makgill-, Kt.
- Crichton, *Hon.* Sir (John) Robertson (Dunn), Kt.
- Crichton, Sir Robert, C.B.E.
- Crisp, Sir (John) Peter, Bt. (1913).
- Crisp, *Hon.* Sir Malcolm Peter, Kt.
- Critchett, Sir Ian (George Lorraine), Bt. (1908).
- Crocker, Sir William Charles, Kt., M.C.
- Croft, Sir Bernard Hugh Denman, Bt. (1671).
- Croft, Sir John William Graham, Bt. (1818).
- Crofton, Sir (Hugh) Patrick Simon, Bt. (1801).
- Crofton, Sir Malby Sturges, Bt. (1828).
- Croot, Sir (Horace) John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cross, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey (Neale), Kt.
- Cross, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Kenneth Brian Boyd, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Crossland, Sir Leonard, Kt.
- Crossley, Sir Christopher John, Bt. (1909).
- Crossley, Sir Julian Stanley, Kt.
- Crosthwaite, Sir Bertram Maitland, Kt., V.D.
- Crosthwaite, Sir (Ponsonby) Moore, K.C.M.G.
- Crowe, Sir Colin Tradescant, K.C.M.G.
- Crowley, Sir Brian Hurtle, Kt., M.M.
- Crowther, Sir William Edward Lodewyk Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D.
- Croysdale, Sir James, Kt.
- Crutchley, *Admiral* Sir Victor Alexander Charles, *VC*, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Cudmore, *Hon.* Sir Collier Robert, Kt.
- Cummings, Sir Charles Cecil George, K.B.E.
- Cumming, Sir Duncan Cameron, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cumming, Sir Ronald Stuart, Kt., T.D.
- Cumming, Sir William Gordon Gordon-, Bt. (1804).
- Cunard, Sir Henry Palmes, Bt. (1859).
- Cuninghame, Sir John Christopher Foggo Montgomery-, Bt. (N.S. 1672).
- Cuninghame, Sir William Alan Fairlie-, Bt., M.C. (S 1630).
- Cunliffe, Sir Cyril Henley, Bt. (1750).
- Cunningham, *General* Sir Alan Gordon, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Cunningham, Sir Charles Craik, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O.
- Cunningham, Sir Graham, K.B.E.
- Cunningham, Sir Samuel Knox, Bt., Q.C., M.P. (1963).
- Cunynghame, Sir (Henry) David St. Leger Brooke Selwyn, Bt. (S 1702).
- Curlewis, *His Hon.* Sir Adrian Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Curran, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Lancelot Ernest, Kt.
- Currie, Sir George Alexander, Kt.
- Currie, Sir James, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Currie, Sir Walter Mordaunt Cyril, Bt. (1847).
- Curtis, *Capt.* Sir Gerald, K.C.V.O., R.N.
- Curtis, Sir Edward Leo, Kt.
- Curtis, Sir George Harold, Kt., C.B.
- Curtis, Sir Peter, Bt. (1802).
- Cusack, *Hon.* Sir Ralph Vincent, Kt.
- Cushion, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir William Boston, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cutforth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lancelot Eric, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cuthbert, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Wilson, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cuthbertson, Sir David Paton, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., D.S.C.
- Cutler, Sir (Arthur) Roden, *VC*, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Daldry, Sir Leonard Charles, K.B.E.
- Dale, Sir William Leonard, K.C.M.G.
- Dalling, Sir Thomas, Kt.
- Dalrymple, Sir (Charles) Mark, Bt. (1887).
- Dalrymple, Sir Hew Fleetwood Hamilton-, Bt. (S 1697).
- Dalton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles James George, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Dalton, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Norman Eric, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Daly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Joseph, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- D'Ambrumenil, Sir Phillip, Kt.
- Dankwerts, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Harold Otto, Kt.
- Daniel, *Admiral* Sir Charles Saumarez, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Daniel, Sir Goronwy Hopkin, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.Phil.
- Dannatt, Sir Cecil, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Darell, Sir Jeffrey Lionel, Bt., M.C. (1795).
- Darling, Sir James Ralph, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Darling, *General* Sir Kenneth Thomas, C.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Darlington, *Inst. Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles Roy, K.B.E.
- Darwin, Sir Robin, Kt., C.B.E., A.R.A.
- Dash, Sir Arthur Jules, Kt., C.I.E.
- Dash, Sir Roydon Englefield Ashford, Kt., D.F.C.
- Dashwood, Sir Francis John Vernon Hereward, Bt., *Premier Baronet of Great Britain* (1707).
- Dashwood, Sir Henry George Massy, Bt. (1684).
- Datar Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
- Davenport, *Hon.* Sir George Arthur, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Davenport, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Henry Bromley-, Kt., T.D., M.P.
- Davidson, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Alexander Paul, K.B.E., C.B.
- Davidson, *Hon.* Sir Charles William, K.B.E.
- Davidson, *Prof.* Sir (Leybourne) Stanley (Patrick), Kt., M.D., F.R.S.E.
- Davie, *Rev.* Sir Arthur Patrick Ferguson-, Bt. (1847).
- Davie, Sir Paul Christopher, Kt.
- Davies, Sir David Joseph, Kt.
- Davies, *Hon.* Sir Edward John, Kt.
- Davies, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Herbert) Edmund, Kt.
- Davies, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (William) Arthian, Kt.
- Davis, Sir Charles Sigmund, Kt., C.B.
- Davis, Sir Gilbert, Bt. (1946).
- Davis, Sir Herbert, Kt., C.B. &
- Davis, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Gilbert, G.C.B., O.B.E.
- Davis, Sir Rupert Charles Hart-, Kt.
- Davis, *Admiral* Sir William Wellclose, G.C.B., D.S.O.
- Dawney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir David, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
- Dawney, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peter, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.C.
- Dawson, *Cdr.* Sir Hugh Trevor, Bt., C.B.E., R.N. (1920).
- †Dawson, Sir Lawrence Savile, Bt. (1929).
- Dawson, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Walter Lloyd, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Day, Sir Albert James Taylor, Kt., C.B.E.
- Day, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Archibald, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Dean, Sir Arthur William Henry, Kt., C.I.E., M.C., E.D.
- Dean, *Hon.* Sir Arthur, Kt.
- Dean, Sir John Norman, Kt.
- Dean, Sir Maurice Joseph, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Dean, Sir Patrick Henry, G.C.M.G.
- de Beer, Sir Gavin Rylands, Kt., D.S.C., F.R.S.
- Debenham, Sir Gilbert Ridley, Bt. (1931).
- De Bunsen, Sir Bernard, Kt., C.M.G.
- De Burgh, *General* Sir Eric, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- de Freitas, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Stanley, K.C.M.G., M.P.
- De Guingand, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis W., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- de Hoghton, Sir (Henry Philip) Anthony (Mary), Bt. (1611).
- De La Bere, *Brig.* Sir Ivan, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.

- De la Bère, Sir Rupert, Bt.,  
K.C.V.O. (1953).
- Delacombe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Rohan,  
K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- de la Mare, Sir Arthur James,  
K.C.M.G.
- De la Rue, Sir Eric Vincent, Bt.  
(1898).
- De Lestang, Sir Marie Charles  
Emmanuel Clement Nageon,  
Kt.
- De Lotbinière, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ed-  
mond Joly, Kt.
- Delve, Sir Frederick William, Kt.,  
C.B.E.
- de Montmorency, Sir Reginald  
D'Alton Lodge, Bt., (1831).
- Denholm, Sir John Carmichael,  
Kt., C.B.E.
- Denholm, *Col.* Sir William Lang,  
Kt., T.D.
- Denning, Sir (Maberly) Esler,  
G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Denman, Sir Charles Spencer  
Douglas, Bt., M.C. (1945).
- Denning, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Norman  
Egbert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Denning, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald  
Francis Stewart, K.B.E., C.B.
- Denny, Sir Alistair Maurice  
Archibald, Bt., (1913).
- Denny, Sir Anthony Coningham  
de Waltham, Bt. (1782).
- Denny, Sir (Jonathan) Lionel  
(Percy), G.B.E., M.C.
- Denny, *Admiral* Sir Michael  
Maynard, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- de Normann, Sir Eric, K.B.E., C.B.
- Dent, Sir Robert Annesley  
Wilkinson, Kt., C.B.
- Derbyshire, Sir Harold, Kt., M.C.,  
Q.C.
- Dering, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rupert  
Anthony Yea, Bt. (1627).
- Des Forges, Sir Charles Lee, Kt.,  
C.B.E.
- De Silva, Sir (Albert) Ernest, Kt.
- De Soysa, Sir (Lambert) Wilfrid  
(Alexander), Kt.
- De Trafford, *Capt.* Sir Humphrey  
Edmund, Bt., M.C. (1841).
- Deverell, Sir Colville Mont-  
gomery, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Devitt, Sir Thomas Gordon, Bt.  
(1916).
- Dewey, Sir Anthony Hugh, Bt.,  
(1917).
- D'Eyncourt, Sir (Eustace) Gervais  
Tennyson-, Bt. (1930).
- De Zoysa, *Hon.* Sir Cyril, Kt.
- de Zuluetta, Sir Philip Francis, Kt.  
Dhrangadhra, H.H. the Maharaja  
Raj Sahab of, K.C.I.E.
- Dickens, *Air Commodore* Sir Louis  
Walter, Kt., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Dickson, *Marshal of the Royal  
Air Force* Sir William Forster,  
G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Dilke, Sir John Fisher Went-  
worth, Bt. (1862).
- Dill, Sir Nicholas Bayard, Kt.,  
C.B.E.
- Dillon, Sir Robert William  
Charlier, Bt. (1801).
- Dimsdale, Sir John Holdsworth,  
Bt. (1902).
- Dingle, Sir Phillip Burrington, Kt.,  
C.B.E.
- Dixie, Sir (Alexander Archibald  
Douglas) Wolstan, Bt. (1660).
- Dixon, Sir Arthur Lewis, Kt.,  
C.B., C.B.E.
- Dixon, Sir Charles William,  
K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Dixon, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir  
(Francis Wilfred) Peter, K.B.E.
- Dixon, Sir John, Bt. (1919).
- Dixon, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Owen,  
O.M., G.C.M.G.
- Dixon, Sir Samuel Gurney-, Kt.
- Doak, Sir James, Kt.
- Dobell, Sir William, Kt., O.B.E.
- Dobson, Sir Denis William,  
K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Docker, Sir Bernard Dudley  
Frank, K.B.E.
- Dodd, Sir John Samuel, Kt.
- Dodds, Sir (Edward) Charles, Bt.,  
M.V.O., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.S.  
(1964).
- Dodds, Sir James Leishman,  
K.C.M.G.
- Dods, *Prof.* Sir Lorimer Fenton,  
Kt., M.V.O.
- Dodsworth, Sir John Christopher  
Smith-, Bt. (1784).
- Domville, *Admiral* Sir Barry  
Edward, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Domville, Sir (Gerald) Guy, Bt.  
(1814).
- Donald, *Air Marshal* Sir Graham,  
K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Donald, Sir James Bell, Kt.
- Donaldson, Sir Dawson, K.C.M.G.
- Donaldson, *Hon.* Sir John Francis,  
Kt.
- Donner, Sir Patrick William, Kt.
- Dorman, *Maj.* Sir Charles  
Geoffrey, Bt., M.C. (1923).
- Dorman, Sir Maurice Henry,  
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Dormer, Sir Cecil Francis Joseph,  
K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Dos Santos, Sir Errol Lionel, Kt.,  
C.B.E.
- Doubleday, Sir Leslie, Kt.
- Dougherty, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ivan  
Noel, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.
- Douglas, Sir Sholto Courtenay  
Mackenzie, Bt., M.C. (1831).
- Douglas, *Hon.* Sir William  
Randolph, Kt.
- Dove, Sir Clifford Alfred, Kt.,  
C.B.E., E.R.D.
- Dow, Sir Hugh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Down, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Ed-  
ward, K.B.E., C.B.
- Downer, *Hon.* Sir Alexander  
Russell, K.B.E.
- Dowse, *Mai.-Gen.* Sir Maurice  
Brian, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
- Dowty, Sir George Herbert, Kt.
- Doyle, *Capt.* Sir John Francis  
Reginald William Hastings, Bt.  
(1828).
- D'Oyly, *Cdr.* Sir John Rochfort,  
Bt., R.N. (1663).
- Drake, Sir Eugen (John Henry  
Vanderstegen) Millington-,  
K.C.M.G.
- Drew, Sir Arthur Charles Walter,  
K.C.B.
- Drew, Sir Ferdinand Caire, Kt.,  
C.M.G.
- Drew, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (William)  
Robert (Macfarlane), K.C.B.,  
C.B.E., Q.H.P.
- Drewe, Sir Cedric, K.C.V.O.
- Dreyer, *Admiral* Sir Desmond  
Parry, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.
- Dring, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur John,  
K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Driver, Sir Arthur John, Kt.
- Driver, *Prof.* Sir Godfrey Rolles,  
Kt., C.B.E., M.C., F.B.A.
- Drucquer, Sir Leonard, Kt.
- Druit, Sir (William Arthur)  
Harvey, K.C.B.
- Drummond, Sir James Hamlyn  
Williams Williams-, Bt. (1828).
- Drummond, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir  
(William) Alexander (Duncan),  
K.B.E., C.B.
- Drury, Sir Alan Nigel, Kt., C.B.E.,  
M.D., F.R.S.
- Dryden, Sir Noel Percy Hugh,  
Bt. (1733 and 1795).
- Drysdale, Sir (George) Russell,  
Kt.
- Duckworth, *Maj.* Sir Richard  
Dyce, Bt. (1909).
- Du Cros, Sir Philip Harvey, Bt.  
(1916).
- Dudding, Sir John Scarborough,  
Kt.
- Dudley, Sir Alan Alves, K.B.E.,  
C.M.G.
- Duff, Sir (Charles) Michael  
(Robert Vivian), Bt. (1911).
- Duff, Sir (Charles) Patrick, K.C.B.,  
K.C.V.O.
- Duff, Sir James FitzJames, Kt.
- Duffus, *Hon.* Sir Herbert George  
Holwell, Kt.
- Dugdale, Sir William Stratford,  
Bt., M.C., (1936).
- du Heaume, Sir Francis Herbert,  
Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Duke, Sir Charles Beresford,  
K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Duke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald  
William, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Dumas, Sir Lloyd, Kt.
- Dumas, Sir Russell John, K.B.E.,  
C.M.G.
- Dunbar, Sir Adrian Ivor, Bt.,  
(1694).
- Dunbar, Sir Archibald Ranulph  
Bt., (1700).
- Dunbar, Sir David Hope-, Bt.  
(1664).
- Dunbar, Sir Drummond Cos-  
patrick Ninian, Bt., M.C.  
(1698).
- Dunbar, Sir John Greig, Kt.
- Dunbar of Hempriggs, Dame  
Maureen Daisy Helen, Bt. (S.  
1706).
- Duncan, Sir Arthur Bryce, Kt.
- Duncan, *Capt.* Sir James Alexan-  
der Lawson, Bt. (1957).
- Duncan, Sir Val (John Norman  
Valette), Kt., O.B.E.

- Duncombe, Sir Everard Philip Digby Pauncefort-, Bt., D.S.O. (1859).
- Dundas, Sir Ambrose Dundas Flux, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Dundas, Sir Robert Whyte Melville, Bt. (1821).
- Dundas, Sir Thomas Calderwood, Bt., M.B.E. (1898).
- Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawal of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Dunk, Sir William Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
- Dunkley, Sir Herbert Francis, Kt. Dundun, Prof. Sir Derrick Melville, Kt., M.D.
- Dunlop, Sir Ernest Edward, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Dunlop, Brig. Sir John Kinninmont, K.B.E., M.C., T.D.
- Dunlop, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1916).
- Dunn, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis Vivian, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Dunn, Sir John Henry, Bt. (1917).
- Dunn, Air Marshal Sir Patrick Hunter, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Dunn, Maj. Sir Philip Gordon, Bt. (1921).
- Dunn, Hon. Sir Robin Horace Walford, Kt., M.C.
- Dunne, Sir Laurence Rivers, Kt., M.C.
- Dunnett, Sir George Sangster, K.B.E., C.B.
- Dunnett, Sir (Ludovic) James, G.C.B., C.M.G.
- Dunning, Sir Simon William Patrick, Bt. (1930).
- Dunphie, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Anderson Lane, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Duntze, Sir George Edwin Douglas, Bt., C.M.G. (1774).
- Dupree, Sir Vernon, Bt. (1921).
- Dupuch, Sir (Alfred) Etienne (Jerome), Kt., O.B.E.
- Durand, Col. Sir Alan Algernon Marion, Bt., M.C. (1892).
- Durlacher, Admiral Sir Laurence George, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C.
- Durrant, Sir William Henry Estridge, Bt. (1784).
- Duthie, Sir William Smith, Kt., O.B.E.
- Duven, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., R.D.
- Dyer, Sir Leonard Schroeder Swinnerton, Bt. (1678).
- Dyke, Sir Derek William Hart, Bt. (1677).
- Dyson, Sir Cyril Douglas, Kt.
- Eades, Sir Thomas, Kt.
- Eager, Sir Clifden Henry Andrews, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Earle, Air Chief Marshal Sir Alfred, G.B.E., C.B.
- Earle, Sir Hardman Alexander Mort, Bt. (1869).
- East, Sir (Lewis) Ronald, Kt., C.B.E.
- Eastwood, Maj. Sir Geoffrey Hugh, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Easton, Air Commodore Sir James Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Eaton, Vice-Adm. Sir John Willison Musgrave, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Ebrahim, Sir (Mahomed) Currimbhoy, Bt. (1910).
- Eccles, Prof. Sir John Carew, Kt., D.Phil., F.R.S.
- Echlin, Sir Norman David Featon, Bt. (1721).
- Edden, Vice-Adm. Sir (William) Kaye, K.B.E., C.B.
- Eddie, Sir George Brand, Kt., O.B.E.
- Eddis, Sir Basil Eden Garth, Kt.
- Eden, Sir John Benedict, Bt., M.P. (1672 and 1776).
- Edge, Sir Knowles, Bt. (1937).
- Edmenson, Sir Walter Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Edmonstone, Sir Archibald Bruce Charles, Bt. (1774).
- Edwards, Lt.-Col. Sir Bartle Mordaunt Marsham, Kt., C.V.O., M.C.
- Edwards, Sir Christopher John Churchill, Bt. (1866).
- Edwards, Sir George Robert, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Edwards, Sir Ifan ab Owen, Kt.
- Edwards, Sir John Clive Leighton, Bt. (1921).
- Edwards, Prof. Sir (John) Goronwy, Kt., D.Litt., F.B.A.
- Edwards, Sir Robert Meredydd Wynne-, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Edwards, Sir Ronald Stanley, K.B.E.
- Egerton, Sir (Philip) John (Caledon) Grey-, Bt. (1617).
- Elder, Sir Stewart Duke-, G.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S.
- Elderton, Sir Thomas Howard, K.C.I.E.
- Eldridge, Lt.-Gen. Sir (William) John, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Eley, Sir Geoffrey Cecil Ryves, Kt., C.B.E.
- Elliott, Sir Arthur Francis Augustus Boswell, Bt. (1666).
- Elkins, Sir Anthony Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.
- Elkins, Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Francis, K.C.B., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, Bt. (1905).
- Elliot, Sir John Blumenfeld, Kt.
- Elliot, Air Chief Marshal Sir William, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C.
- Elliott, Sir Claude Aurelius, Kt., O.B.E.
- Elliott, Sir Hugh Francis Ivo, Bt., O.B.E. (1917).
- Elliott, Vice-Adm. Sir Maurice Herbert, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Elliott, Sir Norman Randall, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ellis, Sir Charles Drummond, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Ellis, Hon. Sir Kevin, K.B.E.
- Ellis, Sir Thomas Hobart, Kt.
- Ellwood, Air Marshal Sir Aubrey Beauclerk, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Elmhirst, Air Marshal Sir Thomas Walker, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Elphinstone, Sir Alexander Logie, Bt. (1701).
- Elphinstone, Sir Howard (Graham), Bt. (1816).
- Elton, Sir Arthur Hallam Rice, Bt. (1717).
- Elworthy, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir (Samuel) Charles, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Embry, Air Chief Marshal Sir Basil Edward, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Emery, Sir (James) Frederick, Kt.
- Emmerson, Sir Harold Cort, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Empson, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Emson, Air Marshal Sir Reginald Herbert, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Enfield, Sir Ralph Roscoe, Kt., C.B.
- Engholm, Sir Basil Charles, K.C.B.
- Engineer, Sir Noshirwan Phirozshah, Kt.
- England, Sir Russell, Kt., C.B.E.
- Engledow, Prof. Sir Frank Leonard, Kt., C.M.G., F.R.S.
- Ennor, Prof. Sir Arnold Hughes, Kt., C.B.E.
- Entwistle, Maj. Sir Cyril Fullard, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
- Entwistle, Sir (John Nuttall) Maxwell, Kt.
- Errington, Sir Eric, Bt., M.P. (1963).
- Erskine, Sir Derek Quicke, Kt.
- Erskine, Sir (Robert) George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Erskine, Sir (Thomas) David, Bt. (1821).
- Esmonde, Sir Anthony Charles, Bt. (1629).
- Esplen, Sir William Graham, Bt., (1921).
- Eugster, Lt.-Gen. Sir Basil Oscar Paul, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Evans, Sir Anthony Adney, Bt. (1920).
- Evans, Sir Arthur Trevor, Kt.
- Evans, Sir Athol Donald, K.B.E.
- Evans, Sir Bernard, Kt., D.S.O., E.D.
- Evans, Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Leo Glandore, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Evans, Sir David Lewis, Kt., O.B.E., D.Litt.
- Evans, Air Chief Marshal Sir Donald Randell, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Evans, Sir Evelyn Ward, Bt. (1902).
- Evans, Sir Francis Edward, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Evans, Lt.-Gen. Sir Geoffrey Charles, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Evans, Sir Geraint Llewellyn, Kt., C.B.E.
- Evans, Sir Ian William Gwynne-, Bt. (1913).
- Evans, Sir John Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
- Evans, Sir Lincoln, Kt., C.B.E.
- Evans, Sir (Robert) Charles, Kt.
- Evans, Sir (Sidney) Harold, Bt., C.M.G., O.B.E. (1963).
- Evans, Sir Trevor Maldwyn, Kt., C.B.E.

- Evans, *Hon.* Sir (William) Shirley (Worthington) Worthington-, Bt. (1916).
- Eveleigh, *Hon.* Sir Edward Walter Kt., E.R.D.
- Everard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Christopher Earle Welby-, K.B.E. C.B., Everard, Sir Nugent Henry, Bt. (1912).
- Everson, Sir Frederick Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Every, Sir John Simon, Bt. (1641).
- Evetts, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Fullerton, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Evill, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Douglas Claude Strathern, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Ewart, Sir (William) Ivan (Cecll), Bt., D.S.C. (1887).
- Ewbank, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Withers, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Ewing, *Prof.* Sir Alexander William Gordon, Kt., Ph.D.
- Ewing, Sir (Charles) Ian Orr-, Bt., O.B.E., M.P. (1963).
- Ewing, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Robert) Alastair, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Ewing, Sir Ronald Archibald Orr-, Bt. (1886).
- Eyre, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Oliver Eyre Crosthwaite-, Kt.
- Ezra, Sir Alwyn, Kt.
- Fadahansi, Sir Joseph Odeleye, K.C.M.G.
- Fadden, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Arthur William, G.C.M.G.
- Fagge, Sir John William Frederick, Bt. (1860).
- Fair, *Hon.* Sir Arthur, Kt., M.C.
- Fairbairn, Sir William Albert, Bt. (1869).
- Fairfax, Sir Warwick Oswald, Kt.
- Falconer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Arthur, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Falk, Sir Roger Salis, Kt., O.B.E.
- Falkiner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Terence Edmond Patrick, Bt. (1. 1778).
- Falkner, Sir (Donald) Keith, Kt.
- Falshaw, Sir Donald, Kt.
- Fanshawe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Evelyn Dairstyple, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Faridkot, *Col.* H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
- Farmer, Sir Lovedin George Thomas, Kt.
- Farquhar, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter (Walter), Bt., D.S.O. (1796).
- Farquharson, Sir James Robbie, K.B.E.
- Farren, Sir William Scott, Kt., C.B., M.B.E., F.R.S.
- Farrer, Sir (Walter) Leslie, K.C.V.O.
- Farrington, *Maj.* Sir Henry Francis Colden, Bt. (1818).
- Faulkner, Sir Percy, K.B.E., C.B.
- Faulks, *Hon.* Sir Neville Major Ginner, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
- Fawcus, Sir (Robert) Peter, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Fayrer, Sir Joseph Herbert Spens, Bt., D.S.C. (1896).
- Fedden, Sir Roy, Kt., M.B.E., D.S.C.
- Feilden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Randle Guy, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
- Feilden, Sir William Morton Buller, Bt., M.C. (1846).
- Feiling, Sir Keith Grahame, Kt., O.B.E., D.Litt.
- Fellowes, Sir Edward Abdy, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
- Fellowes, Sir William Albemarle, K.C.V.O.
- Fenner, Sir Claude Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Fenton, *Col.* Sir William Charles, Kt., M.C.
- Ferens, Sir Thomas Robinson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ferguson, Sir Gordon, Kt., M.C.
- Ferguson, *Maj.* Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ferguson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Neil Edward Johnson-, Bt., T.D. (1906).
- Ferguson, *Brig.* Sir Bernard Edward, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Ferguson, Sir Ewen MacGregor Field, Kt.
- Ferguson of Kilkerran, Sir James, Bt. (s. 1703).
- Ferguson, Sir James Herbert Hamilton Colyer-, Bt. (1866).
- Ferranti, Sir Vincent Ziani de, Kt., M.C.
- Ferrier, Sir Harold Grant, Kt., C.M.G.
- Ferris, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir Robert Grant Grant-, Kt., M.P.
- Festing, *Field Marshal* Sir Francis Wogan, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- ffolkes, Sir Robert Francis Alexander, Bt. (1774).
- fforde, Sir Arthur Frederic Brownlow, G.B.E.
- Fidge, Sir (Harold) Roy, Kt.
- Field, Sir Ernest Wensley Laphorn, Kt., C.B.E.
- Field, Sir John Osbaldiston, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Fielden, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Edward Hedley, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Fieldhouse, Sir Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
- Fiennes, Sir Maurice Alberic Twisleton-Wykeham-, Kt.
- Fiennes, Sir Ranulph Twisleton Wykeham-, Bt. (1916).
- Figgers, *Col.* Sir John George, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Fildes, Sir Paul, Kt., O.B.E., sc.D., F.R.S.
- Findlay, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Roland Lewis, Bt. (1925).
- Finlay, *Hon.* Sir George Pantop, Kt.
- Finlay, Sir Graeme Bell, Bt., E.R.D. (1964).
- Finnemore, Sir Donald Leslie, Kt.
- Firebrace, *Cdr.* Sir Aylmer Newton George, Kt., C.B.E., R.N.
- Fish, Sir (Eric) Wilfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., D.S.C.
- Fisher, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertie Drew, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Fisher, Sir George Read, Kt., C.M.G.
- Fisher, Sir Godfrey Arthur, K.C.M.G.
- Fisher, *Hon.* Sir Henry Arthur Peers, Kt.
- Fisher, Sir John, Kt.
- Fisher, Sir Samuel, Kt.
- Fisher, Sir Woolf, Kt.
- Fison, Sir (Frank Guy) Clavering, Kt.
- Fison, Sir Richard Guy, Bt., D.S.C. (1905).
- Fitts, Sir Clive Hamilton, Kt., M.D.
- Fitzgerald, Sir (Adolf) Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
- Fitzgerald, *Rev.* Sir Edward Thomas, Bt. (1903).
- FitzGerald, Sir George Peter Maurice, Bt., M.C., *The Knight of Kerry* (1880).
- Fitz-Gerald, Sir Patrick Herbert, Kt., O.B.E.
- Fitzgerald, Sir William James, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
- FitzHerbert, Sir John Richard Frederick, Bt. (1784).
- Fitzmaurice, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Desmond FitzJohn, Kt., C.I.E.
- Fitzmaurice, Sir Gerald Gray, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Fitzpatrick, *General* Sir (Geoffrey Richard) Desmond, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C.
- Flavelle, Sir (Joseph) Ellsworth, Bt. (1917).
- Flaxman, *Hon.* Sir Hubert James Marlowe, Kt., C.M.G.
- Fleming, *Instr. Rear-Adm.* Sir John, K.B.E., D.S.C.
- Flemming, Sir Gilbert Nicolson, K.C.B.
- Fletcher, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Eric George Molyneux, Kt., M.P.
- Fletcher, Sir James, Kt.
- Fletcher, Sir John Henry Lancelot Aubrey-, Bt. (1782).
- Fletcher, *Hon.* Sir Patrick Bisset, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Fletcher, *Air Marshal* Sir Peter Carteret, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Flett, Sir Martin Teall, K.C.B.
- Flint, Sir William Russell, Kt., R.A.
- Flowers, *Prof.* Sir Brian Hilton, Kt., F.R.S.
- Floyd, Sir John Duckett, Bt., T.D. (1816).
- Fogarty, *Air Chief-Marshal* Sir Francis Joseph, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Follett, Sir David Henry, Kt., Ph.D.
- Follows, Sir (Charles) Geoffrey (Shield), Kt., C.M.G.
- Fooks, Sir Raymond Hatherell, Kt., C.B.E.
- Foot, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Dingle Mackintosh, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
- Forbes, *Hon.* Sir Alastair Granville, Kt.
- Forbes, Sir Archibald Finlayson, G.B.E.
- Forbes of Pitsligo, Sir Charles Edward Stuart-, Bt., (s 1626).
- Forbes, Sir Douglas Stuart, Kt.
- Forbes of Brux, *Hon.* Sir Ewan, Bt. (s 1630).

- Forbes, Col. Sir John Stewart, Bt., D.S.O. (1823).  
 Ford, *Capt.* Sir Aubrey St. Clair-, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1793).  
 Ford, *Prof.* Sir Edward, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.  
 Ford, *Maj.* Sir Edward William Spencer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.  
 Ford, Sir Henry Russell, Bt. (1929).  
 Ford, Sir Leslie Ewart, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Ford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Peter St. Clair-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Ford, Sir Sidney William George, Kt., M.B.E.  
 Fordham, Sir (Alfred) Stanley, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Forrest, Sir James Alexander, Kt.  
 Forsdyke, Sir (Edgar) John, K.C.B.  
 Forster, Sir Samuel Alexander Sadler, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Forwood, Sir Dudley Richard, Bt. (1895).  
 Foster, Sir (Albert) Ridgeby, Kt.  
 Foster, Sir John Galway, K.B.E., Q.C., M.P.  
 Foster, Sir John Gregory, Bt. (1930).  
 Foster, *Hon.* Sir Peter Henry Batson Woodroffe, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.  
 Foster, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Robert Mordaunt, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.  
 Foster, Sir Robert Sidney, K.C.M.G.  
 Foulis, Sir Ian Primrose Liston-, Bt. (1834).  
 Fowke, Sir Frederick (Wool-laston Rawdon), Bt. (1814).  
 Fowler, Sir Robert William Doughty, K.C.M.G.  
 Fox, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Fox, Sir (Robert) David (John) Scott, K.C.M.G.  
 Fox, Sir Theodore Fortescue, Kt., M.D., LL.D.  
 Foxell, *Rev.* Maurice Frederic, K.C.V.O.  
 Foy, Sir Thomas Arthur Wyness, Kt. C.S.I., C.I.E.  
 France, Sir Arnold William, K.C.B.  
 Francis, Sir (Cyril Gerard) Brooke, Kt., Q.C.  
 Francis, Sir Frank Chalton, K.C.B., F.S.A.  
 Frank, Sir Robert John, Bt. (1920).  
 Frankel, Sir Otto Herzberg, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 Franklin, Sir Eric Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Fraser, Sir Arthur Ronald, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Fraser, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt. (1921).  
 Fraser, Sir Bruce Donald, K.C.B.  
 Fraser, Sir Douglas Werc, Kt., I.S.O.  
 Fraser, *Air Marshal* Sir (Henry) Paterson, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.  
 Fraser, Sir Hugh, Bt. (1961).  
 Fraser, Sir Ian, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E.  
 Fraser, Sir James David, Bt. (1943).  
 Fraser, Sir Keith Charles Adolphus, Bt. (1806).  
 Fraser, Sir (Richard) Michael, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Fraser, Sir Robert Brown, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Fraser, Sir (William) Robert, K.C.B., K.B.E.  
 Frederick, *Maj.* Sir Charles Boscawen, Bt. (1723).  
 Freeland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ian Henry, K.C.B., D.S.O.  
 Freeman, Sir John Keith Noel, Bt. (1945).  
 Freeman, Sir (Nathaniel) Bernard, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Fressanges, *Air Marshal* Sir Francis Joseph, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Fretwell, Sir George Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Frew, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Matthew Brown, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.  
 Frew, *Eng. Rear-Adm.* Sir Sydney Oswell, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Frewen, *Admiral* Sir John Byng, G.C.B.  
 Frome, Sir Norman Frederick, Kt., C.I.E., D.F.C.  
 Fry, Sir Leslie Alfred Charles, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Fry, Sir (Theodore) Penrose, Bt. (1894).  
 Fryars, Sir Robert Furness, Kt.  
 Fryberg, Sir Abraham, Kt., M.B.E.  
 Fuchs, Sir Vivian Ernest, Kt., ph.D.  
 Fuller, *Maj.* Sir (John) Gerard (Henry Fleetwood), Bt. (1910).  
 Furlonge, Sir Geoffrey Warren, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Furness, Sir Christopher, Bt. (1913).  
 Furse, *Maj.* Sir Ralph Dolignon, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Fyffe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Alan, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Fysh, Sir (Wilmot) Hudson, K.B.E., D.F.C.  
 Gadsdon, Sir Lawrence Percival, Kt.  
 Gage, Sir Berkeley Everard Foley, K.C.M.G.  
 Gaggero, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Gairdner, *General* Sir Charles Henry, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.  
 Gaisford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Philip, Kt., C.I.E.  
 Gale, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Humfrey Myddelton, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C.  
 Gale, *General* Sir Richard Nelson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Galleghan, *Brig.* Sir Frederick Gallagher, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E., I.S.O., E.D.  
 Gallwey, Sir Philip Frankland-Payne-, Bt. (1812).  
 Galpern, Sir Myer, Kt., M.P.  
 Galpin, Sir Albert James, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.  
 Galsworthy, Sir Arthur Norman, K.C.M.G.  
 Gamage, Sir Leslie Carr, Kt., M.C.  
 Gamble, Sir David Arthur Josias, Bt. (1897).  
 Gamble, Sir (Frederick) Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Gammell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Andrew Harcourt, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Gane, Sir Irving Blanchard, K.C.V.O.  
 Garbett, Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G.  
 Gardener, Sir Alfred John, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.  
 Gardner, Sir Douglas Bruce Bruce-, Bt. (1945).  
 Gardner, Sir George William Hoggan, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Garner, Sir Harry Mason, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Garran, Sir (Isham) Peter, K.C.M.G.  
 Garrett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Alwyna) Ragnar, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Garrett, Sir (Joseph) Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.  
 Garrett, Sir Ronald Thornbury, Kt.  
 Garrett, Sir William Herbert, Kt., M.B.E.  
 Garrow, Sir Nicholas, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Garthwaite, Sir William Francis Cuthbert, Bt., D.S.C. (1910).  
 Garvey, Sir Ronald Herbert, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.B.E.  
 Garvey, Sir Terence Willcocks, K.C.M.G.  
 Gascoigne, Sir Alvary Douglas Frederick, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.  
 Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Julian Alvery, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Gass, Sir Michael David Irving, K.C.M.G.  
 Gasson, Sir Lionel Bell, Kt.  
 Gault, *Brig.* Sir James Frederick, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E.  
 Geddes, Sir (Anthony) Reay (Mackay), K.B.E.  
 Geddis, *Maj.* Sir William Duncan, Kt.  
 Gentry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 George, Sir John Clarke, K.B.E.  
 Gerahty, Sir Charles Cyril, Kt., Q.C.  
 German, Sir Ronald Ernest, K.C.B., C.M.G.  
 Gethin, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard Patrick St. Lawrence, Bt. (1865).  
 Gibb, *Prof.* Sir Hamilton Alexander Roskeen, Kt., F.B.A.  
 Gibberd, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E., R.A.  
 Gibbons, Sir John Edward, Bt. (1752).  
 Gibbs, Sir Frank Stannard, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Gibbs, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Cokayne, K.C.M.G.  
 Gibbs, *Air Marshal* Sir Gerald Ernest, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.C.  
 Gibbs, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Humphrey Vicary, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Gibson, Sir Ackroyd Herbert, Bt. (1926).  
 Gibson, Sir Christopher Herbert, Bt. (1931).

- Gibson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Donald Cameron Ernest Forbes, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Gibson, Sir Donald Edward Evelyn, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gibson, Sir Edmund Currey, K.C.I.E.
- Gibson, Sir John Hinshelwood, Kt., C.B., T.D., Q.C.
- Gibson, Sir William Waymouth, Kt.
- Gielgud, Sir (Arthur) John, Kt.
- Gilbert, Sir Ian Anderson Johnson-, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gilbert, *Hon.* Sir (Joseph) Trounsell, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Gilbey, Sir (Walter) Derek, Bt. (1893).
- Gilchrist, Sir Andrew Graham, K.C.M.G.
- Giles, Sir Alexander Falconer, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Giles, Sir Henry Norman, Kt., O.B.E.
- Giles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Oswald Bissill, Kt.
- Gill, Sir Archibald Joseph, Kt.
- Gillan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George van Baerle, K.C.I.E.
- Gillan, Sir (James) Angus, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Gillett, Sir Edward Bailey, Kt.
- Gillett, Sir Michael Cavenagh, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Gillett, Sir Stuart, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gillett, Sir (Sydney) Harold, Bt., M.C. (1959).
- Gilliat, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Martin John, K.C.V.O., M.B.E.
- Gillies, Sir Alexander, Kt.
- Gilmour, Sir John Edward, Bt., D.S.O., T.D., M.P. (1897).
- Gilmour, Sir John Little, Bt. (1926).
- Gilroy, *His Eminence Cardinal* Norman Thomas, K.B.E.
- Gimson, Sir Franklin Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Gladstone, Sir (Erskine) William, Bt. (1846).
- Gladstone, *Admiral* Sir Gerald Vaughan, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Glanville, Sir William Henry, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Glass, Sir Leslie Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Glen, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Glen, Sir Alexander Richard, K.B.E., D.S.C.
- Glenday, Sir Vincent Gonçalves, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Glenn, Sir Joseph Robert Archibald, Kt., O.B.E.
- Glennie, *Admiral* Sir Irvine Gordon, K.C.B.
- Glover, Sir Charles John, Kt.
- Glover, *Col.* Sir Douglas, Kt., T.D., M.P.
- Glubb, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Bagot, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
- Gluckstein, Sir Louis Halle, G.B.E., T.D., Q.C.
- Glyn, Sir Anthony Geoffrey Leo Simon, Bt. (1927).
- Glyn, Sir Francis Maurice Grosvenor, K.C.M.G.
- Glyn, *Col.* Sir Richard Hamilton, Bt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P. (1759 and 1800).
- Godber, Sir George Edward, K.C.B., D.M.
- Goddard, *Air Marshal* Sir (Robert) Victor, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Godfrey, Sir John Albert, Kt.
- Godfrey, Sir Walter, K.B.E.
- Godfrey, Sir William Maurice, Bt. (1785).
- Godley, *Brig.* Sir Francis William Crewe Fetherston-, Kt., O.B.E.
- Goenka, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Badridas, Kt., C.I.E.
- Goff, Sir Ernest (William) Davis-, Bt. (1905).
- Goff, *Hon.* Sir Reginald William, Kt.
- Goldman, Sir Samuel, K.C.B.
- Goldney, Sir Henry Hastings, Bt., M.C. (1880).
- Goldsmid, Sir Henry Joseph D'Avigdor-, Bt., D.S.O., M.C., M.P. (1934).
- Gomes, Sir Stanley Eugene, Kt.
- Gonzi, *Most Rev. Monsignor* Michael, K.B.E., D.D. (*Archbishop of Malta*).
- Gooch, Sir Robert Douglas, Bt. (1866).
- Gooch, *Col.* Sir Robert Eric Sherlock, Bt., D.S.O. (1746).
- Goodale, Sir Ernest William, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Goodbody, *General* Sir Richard Wakefield, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Goode, Sir William Almond Codrington, G.C.M.G.
- Goodenough, Sir Richard Edmund, Bt. (1943).
- Goodeve, Sir Charles Frederick, Kt., O.B.E., V.D., F.R.S.
- Goodfellow, Sir William, Kt.
- Goodhart, Sir John Gordon, Bt. (1911).
- Goodsell, Sir John William, Kt., C.M.G.
- Goodson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred Lassam, Bt. (1922).
- Goodwin, Sir Reginald Eustace, Kt., C.B.E.
- Goodwin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Elton, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Goold, Sir George Leonard, Bt. (1801).
- Goonetilleke, Sir Oliver Ernest, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Goosman, *Hon.* Sir (William) Stanley, K.C.M.G.
- Gordon, Sir Andrew Cosmo Lewis Duff-, Bt. (1813).
- Gordon, Sir Archibald McDonald, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gordon, Sir Eyre, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Gordon, Sir Garnet Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Gordon, *Capt.* Sir Henry Robert, Kt., D.S.C.
- Gordon, Sir John Charles, Bt. (1706).
- Gordon, Sir Lionel Eldred Pottinger Smith-, Bt. (1838).
- Gore, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ralph St. George Brian, Bt. (1622).
- Goring, Sir William Burton Nigel, Bt. (1627).
- Gorman, *Brig.* Sir Eugene, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
- Goschen, Sir Edward Christian, Bt., D.S.O. (1916).
- Gosling, Sir Arthur Hulin, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E.
- Gothard, Sir Clifford Frederic, Kt., O.B.E.
- Gotz, *Hon.* Sir (Frank) Léon (Aroho), K.C.V.O.
- Gough, Sir Arthur Ernest, Kt.
- Gould, Sir Robert Macdonald, K.B.E., C.B.
- Gould, Sir Ronald, Kt.
- Gould, *Hon.* Sir Trevor Jack, Kt.
- Goulding, Sir William Basil, Bt. (1904).
- Graaff, Sir de Villiers, Bt., M.B.E. (1911).
- Grace, Sir John te Herekiekie, Kt., M.V.O.
- Grace, Sir Raymond Eustace, Bt. (1795).
- Grade, Sir Lew, Kt.
- Graeme, Sir Egerton Hood Murray Hamond-, Bt., T.D. (1783).
- Graham, *Admiral* Sir Angus Edward Malise Bontine Cunningham, K.B.E., C.B.
- Graham, Sir (Frederick) Fergus, Bt., K.B.E., T.D. (1783).
- Graham, Sir George Goldie, Kt.
- Graham, Sir John Moodie, Bt. (1964).
- Graham, *Hon.* Sir John Patrick, Kt.
- Graham, Sir John Reginald Noble, Bt., *V.C.*, O.B.E. (1906).
- Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Miles William Arthur Peel, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart, Bt. (1629).
- Graham, Sir Richard Bellingham, Bt., O.B.E. (1662).
- Grandy, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Gransden, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Grant, Sir Archibald, Bt. (1705).
- Grant, *Maj.* Sir Ewan George Macpherson-, Bt. (1838).
- Grant, Sir James Monteith, K.C.V.O.
- Grant, Sir Kenneth Lindsay, Kt., O.B.E.
- Grant, Sir Patrick Alexander Benedict, Bt. (1688).
- Grantham, Sir Alexander William George Herder, G.C.M.G.
- Grantham, *Admiral* Sir Guy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Grasett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Arthur) Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Gravelly, Sir Walter Booth-, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Graves, Sir Hubert Ashton, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Gray, *Prof.* Sir James, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
- Gray, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Michael Dudgeon, K.B.E., C.B.
- Gray, Sir John Milner, Kt.
- Gray, Sir William, Bt. (1917).
- Grayson, Sir Ronald Henry Rudyard, Bt. (1922).

- Greatbatch, Sir Bruce, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.  
 Greaves, Sir John Bewley, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Green, Sir (Edward) Stephen (Lycett), Bt., C.B.E. (1886).  
 Green, Sir George Edward, Kt.  
 Green, Sir John, Kt.  
 Green, Lt.-Gen. Sir (William) Wyndham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Greenaway, Sir Derek Burdick, Bt. (1933).  
 Greenaway, Sir Thomas Moore, Kt.  
 Greene, Sir Hugh Carleton, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Greenfield, Sir Cornelius Ewen Maclean, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Greenfield, Sir Harry, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.  
 Greenhill, Sir Denis Arthur, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Greenwell, Sir Peter McClinbock, Bt. (1906).  
 Greenwood, Sir James Mantle, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Gresson, Surgeon Vice-Adm. Sir Clarence Edward, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.  
 Greaves, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Gregory, Vice-Adm. Sir (George) David Archibald, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Gregory, Sir Theodore, Kt., D.Sc.  
 Grey, Sir Nigel, Bt. (1612).  
 Gresson, Rt. Hon. Sir Kenneth Macfarlane, K.B.E.  
 Grettton, Vice-Adm. Sir Peter William, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C.  
 Grey, Sir Paul Francis, K.C.M.G.  
 Grey, Sir Robin Edward Dysart, Bt. (1814).  
 Grierson, Sir Richard Douglas, Bt. (1685).  
 Grieve, Sir (Herbert) Ronald (Robinson), Kt.  
 Grieve, Prof. Sir Robert, Kt.  
 Griffin, Sir Arthur Cecil, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.  
 Griffin, Sir John Bowes, Kt., Q.C.  
 Griffiths, Sir Percival Joseph, K.B.E., C.I.E.  
 Griffiths, Sir Peter Norton-, Bt. (1922).  
 Grime, Sir Harold Riley, Kt.  
 Groom, Sir Thomas Reginald, Kt.  
 Groom, Air Marshal Sir Victor Emmanuel, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.  
 Grottrian, Sir John (Appelbe) Brent, Bt. (1934).  
 Grounds, Sir Roy Burman, Kt.  
 Grove, Sir Walter Philip, Bt. (1874).  
 Grubb, Sir Kenneth George, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Grundy, Air Marshal Sir Edouard Michael Fitzfrederick, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Gubbins, Maj.-Gen. Sir Colin McVean, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Guest, Air Marshal Sir Charles Edward Neville, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Guest, Col. Hon. Sir Ernest Lucas, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.  
 Guinness, Sir Alec, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Guinness, Sir Kenelm Ernest Lee, Bt. (1867).  
 Guise, Sir Anselm William Edward, Bt. (1783).  
 Gull, Sir Michael Swinnerton Cameron, Bt. (1872).  
 Gunn, Air Marshal Sir George Roy, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Gunn, Sir William Archer, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Gunning, Sir Robert Charles, Bt. (1778).  
 Gunston, Maj. Sir Derrick Wellesley, Bt., M.C. (1938).  
 Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon, Bt. (1901).  
 Gutch, Sir John, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Guthrie, Sir Giles Connop McEacharn, Bt., O.B.E., D.S.C. (1936).  
 Guthrie, Hon. Sir Rutherford Campbell, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Guthrie, Sir (William) Tyrone, Kt.  
 Guttman, Sir Ludwig, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.  
 Gwatkin, Brig. Sir Norman Wilmshurst, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Gwynne, Lieut.-Col. Sir Roland Vaughan, Kt., D.S.O.  
 Hackett, General Sir John Winthrop, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Hacking, Sir John, Kt.  
 Haddow, Prof. Sir Alexander, Kt., M.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.  
 Haddow, Sir (Thomas) Douglas, K.C.B.  
 Hadow, Sir Gordon, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Haggerston, Sir (Hugh) Carnaby de Marie, Bt. (1642).  
 Hague, Sir (Charles) Kenneth (Felix), Kt.  
 Haines, Sir Cyril Henry, K.B.E.  
 Hale, Sir Edward, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Haley, Sir William John, K.C.M.G.  
 Hall, Sir Arnold Alexander, Kt., F.R.S.  
 Hall, Sir Douglas Basil, K.C.M.G.  
 Hall, Sir (Frederick) John (Frank), Bt. (1923).  
 Hall, Sir John Bernard, Bt. (1919).  
 Hall, Sir John Hathorn, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.  
 Hall, Sir Julian Henry, Bt. (1687).  
 Hall, Sir Noel Frederick, Kt.  
 Hall, Sir Robert de Zouche, K.C.M.G.  
 Hall, Brig. Sir William Henry, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.  
 Hallett, Vice-Adm. Sir Cecil Charles Hughes-, K.C.B., C.B.E.  
 Halliday, Sir George Clifton, Kt., Hallinan, Sir Charles Stuart, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Hallinan, Sir Eric, Kt.  
 Hallstrom, Sir Edward John Lees, Kt.  
 Hallsworth, Sir Joseph, Kt.  
 Halsey, Capt. Sir Thomas Edgar, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1920).  
 Hambling, Sir (Herbert) Hugh, Bt. (1924).  
 Hamilton, Capt. Lord Claud Nigel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Hamilton, Sir Edward Sydney, Bt. (1776 and 1819).  
 Hamilton, Admiral Sir Frederick Hew George Dalrymple-, K.C.B.  
 Hamilton, Sir Horace Perkins, G.C.B.  
 Hamilton, Admiral Sir John Graham, G.B.E., C.B.  
 Hamilton, Sir Patrick George, Bt. (1937).  
 Hamilton, Sir (Robert Charles) Richard Caradoc, Bt. (1646).  
 Hamilton, Capt. Sir Robert William Stirling-, Bt., R.N. (1673).  
 Hammett, Hon. Sir Clifford James, Kt.  
 Hammick, Sir Stephen George, Bt. (1834).  
 Hampshire, Sir (George) Peter, K.C.M.G.  
 Hampson, Sir Cyril Aubrey Charles, Bt. (1642).  
 Hancock, Lt.-Col. Sir Cyril Percy, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.  
 Hancock, Sir Patrick Francis, K.C.M.G.  
 Hancock, Air Marshal Sir Valston Eldridge, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.  
 Hancock, Prof. Sir (William) Keith, K.B.E., F.B.A.  
 Hanham, Sir Henry Phelps, Bt. (1667).  
 Hankinson, Sir Walter Crossfield, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.  
 Hanmer, Sir (Griffin Wyndham) Edward, Bt. (1774).  
 Hanson, Sir Anthony Leslie Oswald, Bt. (1887).  
 Hanson, Sir (Charles) John, Bt. (1918).  
 Happell, Sir Arthur Comyn, Kt.  
 Harcourt, Sir (Robert) John (Rolston), Kt.  
 Harding, Sir Harold John Boyer, Kt.  
 Hardinge, Sir Robert, Bt. (1801).  
 Hardingham, Sir Robert Ernest, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Hardman, Sir Henry, K.C.B.  
 Hardman, Air Chief Marshal Sir (James) Donald (Innes), G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C.  
 Hardy, Prof. Sir Alister Clavering, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 Hardy, General Sir Campbell Richard, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.M.  
 Hardy, Sir Edward, Kt.  
 Hardy, Sir Harry, Kt.  
 Hardy, Sir James Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Hardy, Sir Rupert John, Bt., (1876).

- Hare, Sir Ralph Leigh, Bt. (1818).
- Harford, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Harford, Sir (John) Timothy, Bt. (1934).
- Har Govind Misra, Sir, Kt., O.B.E.
- Hargreaves, *His Hon.* Sir Gerald De La Pryme, Kt.
- Harington, *General* Sir Charles Henry Pepsy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Harington, Sir Charles Robert, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Harington, Sir Richard Dundas, Bt. (1611).
- Harkness, Sir Douglas Alexander Earsman, K.B.E.
- Harley, Sir Stanley Jaffa, Kt.
- Harley, Sir Thomas Winlack, Kt., M.B.E., M.C.
- Harman, Sir Cecil William Francis Stafford-King, Bt. (1914).
- Harman, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Charles Eustace, Kt.
- Harman, Sir (Clement) James, G.B.E.
- Harmer, Sir Frederic Evelyn, Kt., C.M.G.
- Harmsworth, Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey (Annesley), Bt. (1918).
- Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand Alfred Beresford, Bt. (1922).
- Harper, Sir Arthur Grant, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Harper, Sir Richard Stephenson, Kt.
- Harpham, Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Harries, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Douglas, K.C.B., A.P.C.
- Harriman, Sir George William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Harris, Sir Archibald, Kt.
- Harris, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Arthur Travers, Bt., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C. (1953).
- Harris, Sir Charles Felix, Kt., M.D.
- Harris, Sir Charles Joseph William, K.B.E.
- Harris, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Harris, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ian Cecil, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Harris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jack Alexander Sutherland-, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Harris, Sir Jack Wolfred Ashford, Bt. (1932).
- Harris, Sir Lionel Herbert, K.B.E., T.D.
- Harris, Sir Percy Wyn, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Harris, Sir Ronald Montagu Joseph, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Harris, Sir William Gordon, K.B.E., C.B.
- Harris, Sir William Henry, K.C.V.O., D.Mus.
- Harrison, Sir Archibald Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Harrison, Sir (Bernard) Guy, Kt.
- Harrison, Sir Cyril Ernest, Kt.
- Harrison, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Eric John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Harrison, Sir Geoffrey Wedgwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Harrison, *Col.* Sir (James) Harwood, Bt., T.D., M.P. (1961).
- Harrison, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James William, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Harrison, Sir Robert Colin, Bt. (1922).
- Harrod, Sir (Henry) Roy Forbes, Kt., F.B.A.
- Harston, *Maj.* Sir Ernest Sirdefield, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hart, Sir Basil Henry Liddell, Kt.
- Hart, Sir Francis Edmund Turton-, K.B.E.
- Hart, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
- Hart, Sir Robert, Bt. (1893).
- Hart, Sir William Ogden, Kt., C.M.G.
- Hartley, *Air Marshal* Sir Christopher Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Hartley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Harold, G.C.V.O., C.H., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
- Hartnett, Sir Laurence John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hartopp, Sir John Edmund Cradock-, Bt. (1796).
- Hartwell, Sir Brodrick William Charles Elwin, Bt. (1805).
- Hartwell, Sir Charles Herbert, Kt., C.M.G.
- Harvey, *Air Commodore* Sir Arthur Vere, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
- Harvey, *Col.* Sir (Charles) Malcolm Barclay-, K.C.M.G.
- Harvey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Offley, Kt., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
- Harvey, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie Gordon, K.B.E., C.B.
- Harvey, Sir Richard Musgrave, Bt. (1933).
- Haskard, Sir Cosmo Dugal Patrick Thomas, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Hasluck, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Paul Meernaa Caedwalla, G.C.M.G.
- Hassan, Sir Joshua Abraham, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O., Q.C.
- Hatty, Sir Cyril James, Kt.
- Havelock, Sir Wilfrid Bowen, Kt.
- Havers, Sir Cecil Robert, Kt.
- Havers, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Ephraim) William, K.B.E., C.B.
- Hawker, Sir (Frank) Cyril, Kt.
- Hawker, Sir Richard George, Kt.
- Hawkey, Sir Roger Pryce, Bt. (1945).
- Hawkins, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey Alan Brooke, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
- Hawkins, Sir Humphry Villiers Caesar, Bt. (1778).
- Hawkins, *Maj.* Sir Michael Babington Charles, K.C.V.O., M.B.E.
- Hawkins, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Raymond Shayle, K.C.B.
- Hawley, *Maj.* Sir David Henry, Bt. (1795).
- Haworth, Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey, Bt. (1912).
- Haworth, *Hon.* Sir William Crawford, Kt.
- Hawton, Sir John Malcolm Kenneth, K.C.B.
- Hawtreay, Sir Ralph George, Kt., C.B., F.B.A.
- Hay, Sir (Alan) Philip, K.C.V.O., T.D.
- Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Erroll, Bt. (1663).
- Hay, Sir Frederick Baden-Powell, Bt. (1793).
- Hay, Sir James Brian Dalrymple-, Bt., (1798).
- Hay, Sir James Lawrence, Kt., O.B.E.
- Hay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.L.E.
- Hayday, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hayes, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Osier Chattock, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Haynes, Sir George Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hayer, Sir William Goodenough, K.C.M.G.
- Hayward, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.
- Hayward, Sir Edward Waterfield, Kt.
- Hayward, Sir Isaac James, Kt.
- Hayward, Sir Richard Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
- Head, Sir Francis David Somerville, Bt. (1838).
- Heading, *Hon.* Sir James Alfred, Kt., C.M.G., D.C.M., M.M.
- Heald, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Lionel Frederick, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
- Healey, *Maj.* Sir Edward Randal Chadwyck-, Bt., M.C. (1919).
- Heath, *Air Marshal* Sir Maurice Lionel, K.B.E., C.B.
- Heathcote, Sir Michael Perryman, Bt. (1733).
- Heaton, Sir (John Victor) Peregrine, Bt. (1912).
- Hedges, Sir Joan Francis, Kt., C.B.E.
- Heinze, *Prof.* Sir Bernard Thomas, Kt., LL.D.
- Helmere, Sir James (Reginald Carroll), K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Helpmann, Sir Robert Murray, Kt., C.B.E.
- Henderson, Sir Charles James, K.B.E.
- Henderson, Sir Guy Wilmot McIntock, Kt., Q.C.
- Henderson, Sir Ian Leslie, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Henderson, Sir James Thyne, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Henderson, Sir John, Kt.
- Henderson, Sir (John James) Craik, Kt.
- Henderson, Sir Malcolm Siborne, K.C.M.G.
- Henderson, *Admiral* Sir Nigel Stuart, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Hendy, Sir Philip, Kt.
- Heneage, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Pelham, Kt., D.S.O.
- Henig, Sir Mark, Kt.
- Henley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Joseph Charles Cameron, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Hennessy, Sir Patrick, Kt.
- Henniker, *Brig.* Sir Mark Chandos Auberon, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (1813).

- Henriques, Sir Cyril George Xavier, Kt.
- Henry, Sir James Holmes, Bt., C.M.G., M.C., T.D., Q.C. (1923).
- Henty, *Hon.* Sir Norman Henry Denham, K.B.E.
- Hepburn, Sir Ninian Buchan Archibald John Buchan-, Bt. (1815).
- Herbert, Sir Alan Patrick, Kt.
- Herbert, Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Herbert, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Edwin) Otway, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Herchenroder, Sir (Marie Joseph Barnabe) Francis, Kt., Q.C.
- Hercus, Sir Charles Ernest, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D., M.D.
- Herring, *Lt.-Gen.* *Hon.* Sir Edmund Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., Q.C.
- Herron, *Hon.* Sir Leslie James, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Hewettson, *General* Sir Reginald Hackett, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Hewitt, Sir John George, Bt., M.C. (1813).
- Hewitt, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Edgar Rainey Ludlow-, G.C.B., G.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
- Hewitt, Sir Joseph, Bt. (1921).
- Hewlett, Sir (Thomas) Clyde, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hewson, Sir (Joseph) Bushby, Kt.
- Heyes, Sir Tasman Hudson Eastwood, Kt., C.B.E.
- Heygate, Sir John Edward Nourse, Bt. (1831).
- Heywood, Sir Oliver Kerr, Bt. (1838).
- Hezlet, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur Richard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Hickinbotham, Sir Tom, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Hickman, Sir (Alfred) Howard (Whitby), Bt. (1903).
- Hicks, Sir (Cedric) Stanton, Kt., M.D., Ph.D.
- Hicks, *Col.* Sir Denys Theodore, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Hicks, Sir Edwin William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hicks, *Prof.* Sir John Richard, Kt., F.B.A.
- Higgs, Sir (John) Michael (Clifford), Kt.
- Hildred, Sir William Percival, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Hildreth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Harold) John (Crossley), K.B.E.
- Hiles, Sir Herbert, Kt., M.B.E.
- Hiley, *Hon.* Sir Thomas Alfred, K.B.E.
- Hill, *Prof.* Sir Austin Bradford, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Hill, Sir (George) Cyril Rowley, Bt. (1799).
- Hill, *Prof.* Sir Ian George Wilson, Kt., C.B.E., T.D., F.R.S.E.
- Hill, Sir James, Bt. (1917).
- Hill, Sir (James William) Francis, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hill, *Prof.* Sir (John) Denis (Nelson), Kt.
- Hill, Sir John McGregor, Kt., Ph.D.
- Hill, Sir Reginald Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Hill, Sir Robert Erskine-, Bt. (1945).
- Hillary, Sir Edmund, K.B.E.
- Hilton, Sir Derek Percy, Kt., M.B.E.
- Himsworth, Sir Harold Percival, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
- Hinchcliffe, *Hon.* Sir George Raymond, Kt.
- Hinchliffe, Sir (Albert) Henry (Stanley), Kt.
- Hinde, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Robert (Norris), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Hirst, *Prof.* Sir Edmund Langley, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Hirst, Sir (Frank) Wyndham, K.B.E.
- Hitchman, Sir (Edwin) Alan, C.B.C.
- Hoare, Sir Archer, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hoare, Sir Edward O'Brien, Bt. (1784).
- Hoare, Sir Frederick Alfred, Bt. (1962).
- Hoare, Sir Peter William, Bt. (1786).
- Hoare, Sir Samuel, Kt., C.B.
- Hobart, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Robert Hampden, Bt., R.N. (1914).
- Hobhouse, Sir Charles Chishoim, Bt., T.D. (1812).
- Hobson, Sir Patrick, Kt.
- Hochoy, Sir Solomon, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Hodge, Sir John Rowland, Bt., M.B.E. (1921).
- Hodge, *Prof.* Sir William Vallance Douglas, Kt., Sc.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
- Hodges, *Air-Marshal* Sir Lewis MacDonald, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Hodges, Sir Reginald John, Kt.
- Hodgson, Sir Gerald Hassall, Kt.
- Hodsoll, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir John, Kt., C.B.
- Hodson, *Maj.* Sir Edmond Adair, Bt., D.S.O. (1789).
- Hogan, Sir Michael Joseph Patrick, Kt., C.M.G.
- Hogg, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ian Leslie Trower, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Hogg, Sir John Nicholson, Kt., T.D.
- Hogg, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Kenneth Weir, Bt., O.B.E. (1846).
- Hogg, Sir William Lindsay Lindsay-, Bt. (1905).
- Holbrook, *Col.* Sir Claude Vivian, Kt., C.B.E.
- Holcroft, Sir Reginald Culcheth, Bt. (1921).
- Holden, Sir Edward, Bt. (1893).
- Holden, Sir George, Bt. (1919).
- Holden, Sir James Robert, Kt.
- Holder, Sir John Eric Duncan, Bt. (1898).
- Holder, *Air Marshal* Sir Paul Davie, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C., Ph.D.
- Holderness, Sir Richard William, Bt. (1920).
- Holdsworth, Sir Frank Wild, Kt.
- Holland, Sir Edward Milner, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Holland, Sir Jim Sothorn, Bt. (1917).
- Hollinghurst, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Leslie Norman, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C.
- Hollis, Sir Roger Henry, K.B.E., C.B.
- Holman, Sir Adrian, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Holmes, Sir Horace Edwin, Kt., D.C.M.
- Holmes, Sir Maurice Andrew, Kt.
- Holmes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Noel Galway, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Holmes, Sir Stephen Lewis, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Holroyd, Sir Ronald, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Holt, Sir James Arthur, Kt.
- Holt, Sir John Anthony Langford-, Kt., M.P.
- Holt, Sir Stanley Silverwood, Kt.
- Home, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alexander Frederick Douglas-, K.T., M.P.
- Home, Sir David George, Bt. (1871).
- Hone, Sir Evelyn Denison, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Hone, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Herbert) Ralph, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.
- Honeyman, Sir George Gordon, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Honywood, *Col.* Sir William Wynne, Bt., M.C. (1660).
- Hood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.D.
- Hood, Sir Harold Joseph, Bt., T.D. (1922).
- Hood, *Col.* Sir Tom Fielden, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.
- Hooper, Sir Lionel Alfred George, Kt.
- Hooper, Sir Anthony Robin Maurice, Bt. (1962).
- Hooper, Sir Leonard James, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Hooper, Sir Robin William John, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Hope, Sir Archibald Phillip, Bt., O.B.E., D.F.C. (1828).
- Hope, Sir James, Bt., M.M. (1932).
- Hope, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy Mirehouse, Kt., O.B.E.
- Hopkins, *Admiral* Sir Frank Henry Edward, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Hopson, Sir Donald Charles, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
- Horlick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Nockells, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1914).
- Hornby, Sir (Henry) Russell, Bt. (1899).
- Hornby, Sir Roger Antony, Kt.
- Horne, Sir Alan Edgar, Bt., M.C. (1929).
- Hornbrook, Sir Manuel Richard, Kt., O.B.E.
- Horobin, Sir Ian Macdonald, Kt.
- Horrocks, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Brian Gwynne, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Horsfall, Sir (John) Donald, Bt. (1909).

- Hort, Sir James Fenton, Bt. (1767).
- Horwill, Sir Lionel Clifford, Kt.
- Hoskins, Sir Cecil Harold, Kt.
- Hoskyns, Sir Benedict Leigh, Bt. (1676).
- Hotchin, Sir Claude, Kt., O.B.E.
- Houghton, Sir William Frederick, Kt.
- Houldsworth, Sir (Harold) Basil, Bt. (1956).
- Houldsworth, Sir Reginald Douglas Henry, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1887).
- Houlton, Sir John Wardle, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- How, Sir Friston Charles, Kt., C.B.
- Howard, Sir Algar Henry Stafford, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.C., T.D.
- Howard, Hon. Sir Arthur Jared Palmer, K.B.E., C.V.O.
- Howard, Sir Douglas Frederick, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Howard, Sir (Hamilton) Edward de Coucey, Bt. (1955).
- Howard, Sir Henry Rudolph, K.B.E.
- Howard, Sir John Alfred Golding, Kt.
- Howard, Sir John Curtois, Kt.
- Howard, Hon. Sir (Stephen) Gerald, Kt.
- Howard, Sir Walter Stewart, Kt., M.B.E.
- Howe, Sir Robert George, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Howe, Sir Ronald Martin, Kt., C.V.O., M.C.
- Howell, Sir Evelyn Berkeley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Howie, Sir James William, Kt. M.D.
- Howitt, Sir Harold Gibson, G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Hubback, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur) Gordon (Voules), K.B.E., C.B.
- Huddle, Sir David Patrick, Kt.
- Hudleston, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Edmund Cuthbert, G.C.B., C.B.E.
- Hudson, Sir Edmund Peder, Kt., F.R.S.E.
- Hudson, Sir William, K.B.E., F.R.S.
- Hugessen, Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull, K.C.M.G.
- Huggins, Sir John, G.C.M.G., M.C.
- Hughes, Sir Richard Edgar, Bt. (1773).
- Hughes, *Air Marshal* Sir (Sidney Weetman) Rochford, K.C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.
- Hughes, Hon. Sir Wilfred Selwyn Kent, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D.
- Hugo, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Mandeville, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Huish, Sir Raymond Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hulbert, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir Norman John, Kt.
- Hull, Sir Hubert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hull, *Field Marshal* Sir Richard Amyatt, G.C.B., D.S.O.
- Hulse, Sir (Hamilton) Westrow, Bt. (1739).
- Hulton, Sir Edward George Warris, Kt.
- Hulton, Sir Geoffrey Alan, Bt. (1905).
- Humphrey, *Air Marshal* Sir Andrew Henry, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Humphreys, Sir Oliver William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Humphrys, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Hunt, Sir David Wathen Stather, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Hunt, Sir Joseph Anthony, Kt., M.B.E.
- Hunt, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Peter Mervyn, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Hunt, Sir Reuben James, Kt.
- Hunt, Sir William Edgar, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Hunter, Sir (Ernest) John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hunting, Sir Percy Llewellyn, Kt.
- Hunton, *General* Sir Thomas Lionel, K.C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.M.
- Hurley, Sir John Garling, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hurley, Sir Wilfred Hugh, Kt.
- Hurst, Sir Alfred (William), K.B.E., C.B.
- Hurst, *His Hon.* Sir (James Henry) Donald, Kt.
- Hutchings, Sir Robert Howell, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
- Hutchinson, Sir Arthur Sydney, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
- Hutchinson, Sir Herbert John, K.B.E., C.B.
- Hutchinson, Sir Joseph Buttt, Kt., C.M.G., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Hutchinson, Sir Lewis Bede, K.B.E., C.B.
- Hutchison, *Brig.* Sir Eric Alexander Ogilvy, Bt. (1923).
- Hutchison, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir (George) Ian Clark, Kt., R.N.
- Hutchison, Hon. Sir James Douglas, Kt.
- Hutchison, Sir James Riley Holt, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1956).
- Hutchison, Sir Peter, Bt. (1939).
- Hutchison, Sir (William) Kenneth, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Hutchison, Sir William Olliphant, Kt., P.R.S.A.
- Hutson, Sir Francis Challenor, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hutt, Sir (Alexander McDonald) Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Hutton, Sir Leonard, Kt.
- Hutton, Sir Maurice Inglis, Kt., C.M.G.
- Hutton, Sir Noel Kilpatrick, K.C.B., Q.C.
- Hutton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, G.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.
- Huxley, Sir Julian Sorrell, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Huxley, Sir Leonard George Holden, K.B.E., D.Phil., Ph.D.
- Hyland, Hon. Sir Herbert John Thornhill, Kt.
- Ibadan, The Olubadan of, Kt., O.B.E.
- Ife, The Oni of, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Iggulden, Sir Douglas Percy, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
- Iliff, Sir William Angus Boyd, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Illingworth, *Prof.* Sir Charles Frederick William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ilott, Sir John Moody Albert, Kt.
- Imrie, Sir John Dunlop, Kt., C.B.E.
- Indore, H.H. *ex-Maharaja* Holkar of, G.C.I.E.
- Ingilby, Sir Joslan William Vivian, Bt. (1866).
- Inglefield, Sir Gilbert Samuel, G.B.E., T.D.
- Inglefield, *Col.* Sir John Frederick Crompton, Kt., T.D.
- Inglis, Sir Claude Cavendish, Kt., C.I.E., F.R.S.
- Inglis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Drummond, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Inglis, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Gilchrist Thesiger, K.B.E., C.B.
- Inglis of Glencorse, Sir Maxwell Ian Hector, Bt. (S 1703).
- Ingold, *Prof.* Sir Christopher Kelk, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Ingram, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1893).
- Innes of Learney, Sir Thomas, G.C.V.O.
- Innes, Sir Walter James, Bt. (S 1628).
- Innis, Hon. Sir Clifford de Lisle, Kt.
- Iqbal Ahmad, Sir, Kt.
- Irvine, Sir Arthur James, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
- Irving, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edmund George, K.B.E., C.B.
- Irving, Sir Stanley Gordon, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Isaachsen, Sir Oscar Lionel, Kt.
- Isaacson, Sir Robert Spencer, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Isham, Sir Gyles, Bt. (1627).
- Issitt, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leonard Monk, K.B.E.
- Issigonis, Sir Alec Arnold Constantine, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Ismay, Sir George, K.B.E., C.B.
- Jack, Sir Daniel Thomson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Jackling, Sir Roger William, K.C.M.G.
- Jackman, *Air Marshal* Sir (Harold) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.
- Jackson, Sir Donald Edward, Kt.
- Jackson, *Col.* Sir Francis James Gidlow, Kt., M.C., T.D.
- Jackson, Sir George Christopher Mather, Bt. (1869).
- Jackson, Sir Harold Warters, Kt.
- Jackson, *General* Sir Henry Cholmondeley, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Jackson, Sir Hugh Nicolas, Bt. (1913).
- Jackson, Sir John Montrésor, Bt. (1815).
- Jackson, Hon. Sir Lawrence Walter, Kt.
- Jackson, Sir Michael Roland, Bt. (1902).
- Jackson, Sir Richard Leofric, Kt., C.B.E.

- Jackson, Sir Robert Gillman Allen, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Jackson, Sir Wilfrid Edward Francis, G.C.M.G.
- Jacob, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Edward) Ian (Claud), G.B.E., C.B.
- Jacob, Hon. Sir George Harold Lloyd-, Kt.
- Jacobs, Sir Roland Ellis, Kt.
- Jacobs, Sir Wilfred Ebenezzer, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Jaffray, Sir William Otho, Bt. (1892).
- Jaipur, Lt.-Gen. H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- Jakeway, Sir (Francis) Derek, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- James, Wing-Cdr. Sir Archibald William Henry, K.B.E., M.C.
- James, Hon. Sir Arthur Evan, Kt.
- James, Sir Frederick Ernest, Kt., O.B.E.
- James, Sir Gerard Bowes Kingston, Bt. (1823).
- James, Rt. Hon. Sir (John) Morrice (Cairns), K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.
- James, Admiral Sir William Milbourne, G.C.B.
- Janes, Sir Herbert Charles, Kt.
- Janner, Sir Barnett, Kt., M.P.
- Janz, Sir Herbert Eric, Kt., C.M.G.
- Janvrin, Vice-Adm. Sir (Hugh) Richard (Benest), K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Jardine, Lt.-Col. Sir Ian Liddell, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1916).
- Jardine, Capt. Sir John William Buchanan-, Bt. (1885).
- Jardine, Sir William Edward, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (S 1672).
- Jarrett, Sir Clifford George, K.B.E., C.B.
- Jarrett, Sir Francis Moncreiffe Kerr-, Kt.
- Jawara, Hon. Sir Dauda Kairaba, Kt.
- Jayatileke, Hon. Sir Edward George Perera, Kt., Q.C.
- Jeans, Sir Alexander Grigor, Kt., T.D.
- Jefferson, Lt.-Col. Sir John Alexander Dunnington-, Bt., D.S.O. (1958).
- Jeffreys, Prof. Sir Harold, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Jeffries, Sir Charles Joseph, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Jehanghir, Sir Hirjee Cowasjee, Bt. (1908).
- Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, Bt. (1857).
- Jenkin, Sir William Norman Prentice, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Jenkins, Sir Evan Meredith, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Jenkins, Sir Owen Trevor, Kt.
- Jenkins, Sir (Thomas) Gilmour, K.C.B., K.B.E. M.C.
- Jenkins, Sir William, Kt.
- Jenkinson, Sir Anthony Banks, Bt. (1661).
- Jens, Sir Richard Atherley, Bt. (1932).
- Jennings, Sir Albert Victor, Kt.
- Jennings, Sir Raymond Winter, Kt., Q.C.
- Jenour, Sir (Arthur) Maynard (Chesterfield), Kt., T.D.
- Jensen, Sir John Klunder, Kt., O.B.E.
- Jephcott, Sir Harry, Bt. (1962).
- Jerram, Sir (Cecil) Bertrand, K.C.M.G.
- Jerram, Rear-Adm. (S.) Sir Rowland Christopher, K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Jessel, Sir George, Bt., M.C. (1883).
- Jessel, Sir Richard Hugh, Kt.
- John, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Caspar, G.C.B.
- Johnson, Sir Frederic Charles, Kt., C.B.
- Johnson, Maj.-Gen. Sir George Frederick, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Johnson, Sir Henry Cecil, Kt., C.B.E.
- Johnson, Sir John Paley, Bt., M.B.E. (1755).
- Johnson, Sir Victor Philipse Hill, Bt. (1818).
- Johnson, Sir William Clarence, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Johnston, Sir Alexander, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Johnston, Sir Charles Hepburn, K.C.M.G.
- Johnston, Sir Gaston, Kt., Q.C.
- Johnston, Sir John Baines, K.C.M.G.
- Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexander, Bt. (S 1626).
- Johnstone, Sir Frederic Allan George, Bt. (S 1700).
- Joint, Sir (Edgar) James, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Jolly, General Sir Alan, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Jones, Rev. Sir Albert Evans-, Kt., C.B.E.
- Jones, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Arthur) Guy Salisbury-, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Jones, Sir Arthur Hope-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Jones, Prof. Sir (Bennett) Melvill, Kt., C.B.E., A.R.C., F.R.S.
- Jones, Sir Brynmor, Kt., Ph.D., Sc.D.
- Jones, General Sir Charles Phibbs, G.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Jones, Sir Cyril Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Jones, Air Marshal Sir Edward Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Jones, Rt. Rev. Edward Michael Gresford, K.C.V.O., D.D.
- Jones, Sir Edwin Martin Furnival, Kt., C.B.E.
- Jones, Sir Eric Malcolm, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Jones, Sir Eric Newton Griffith-, K.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C.
- Jones, Prof. Sir Ewart Ray Herbert, Kt., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Jones, Rt. Hon. Sir (Frederick) Elwyn, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
- Jones, Air Marshal Sir George, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Jones, Sir (George) Basil Todd-, Kt.
- Jones, Sir Glyn Smallwood, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Jones, Hon. Sir Harry Vincent Lloyd-, Kt.
- Jones, Sir Henry Frank Harding, K.B.E.
- Jones, Sir Hildreth Glyn-, Kt., T.D.
- Jones, Sir (John) Henry Morris-, Kt., M.C.
- Jones, Air Marshal Sir (John) Humphrey Edwardes, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Jones, Sir (John) Kenneth (Trevor), Kt., C.B.E.
- Jones, Sir John Prichard-, Bt. (1910).
- Jones, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Whitworth, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Jones, Sir Lawrence Evelyn, Bt., M.C., T.D., (1831).
- Jones, Sir Owen Haddon Wainbrough-, K.B.E., C.B., Ph.D.
- Jones, Sir Peter Fawcett Benton, Bt., O.B.E. (1910).
- Jones, Sir Reginald Watson-, Kt.
- Jones, Air Marshal Sir (Robert) Owen, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Jones, Sir Samuel Bankole, Kt.
- Jones, Sir Samuel Owen, Kt.
- Jones, Sir (William John) Andrew, Kt., C.M.G.
- Jones, Hon. Sir William Lloyd Mars-, Kt., M.B.E.
- Jordan, Air Marshal Sir Richard Bowen, K.C.B., D.F.C.
- Jose, Sir Ivan Bede, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Joseph, Maj. Sir (Herbert) Leslie, Kt.
- Joseph, Rt. Hon. Sir Keith Sinjohn, Bt., M.P. (1943).
- Joseph, Sir (Samuel) Norman, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Joy, Sir George Andrew, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Jude, Sir Norman Lane, Kt.
- Julian, Sir (Kenneth) Ivor, Kt., C.B.E.
- Jungwirth, Sir William John, Kt., C.M.G.
- Kaberry, Sir Donald, Bt., T.D., M.P. (1960).
- Kalat, Maj. H.H. the Khan of, G.C.I.E.
- Karimjee, Sir Tayabali Hassanali Alibhoy, Kt.
- Karminski, Rt. Hon. Sir Seymour Edward, Kt.
- Katsina, The Emir of, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Katz, Prof. Sir Bernhard, Kt., F.R.S.
- Kaula, Sir Ganga, Kt., C.I.E.
- Kaye, Sir John Christopher Lister Lister-, Bt. (1812).
- Kaye, Sir Stephen Henry Gordon, Bt. (1923).
- Keane, Sir Richard Michael, Bt., (1801).
- Kearton, Sir (Christopher) Frank, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.
- Keatinge, Sir Edgar Mayne, Kt., C.B.E.
- Keay, Sir Lancelot Herman, K.B.E.
- Keeling, Sir John Henry, Kt.
- Keen, Sir Bernard Augustus, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.

- Keene, Sir Charles Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Keevil, Col. Sir Ambrose, K.B.E., M.C.
- Keightley, General Sir Charles Frederick, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O.
- Keir, Sir David Lindsay, Kt.
- Keith, Sir Kenneth Alexander, Kt.
- Kellett, Sir Stanley Everard, Bt. (1801).
- Kellher, Sir Henry Joseph, Kt.
- Kelly, Sir Arthur John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Kelly, Sir Gerald Festus, K.C.V.O., R.A.
- Kelly, Sir Robert McErlean, Kt.
- Kelly, Sir William Theodore, Kt., O.B.E.
- Kemp, Sir Leslie Charles, K.B.E.
- Kemsley, Col. Sir Colin Norman Thornton-, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Kendrew, Maj.-Gen. Sir Douglas Anthony, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Kendrick, Sir Thomas Downing, K.C.B., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- Kennard, Lt.-Col. Sir George Arnold Ford, Bt. (1891).
- Kennaway, Sir John Lawrence, Bt. (1791).
- Kennedy, Sir Albert Henry, Kt.
- Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Noble, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Kennedy, Sir John Ralph Bayly, Bt. (1830).
- Kennedy, Hon. Sir Robert, Kt.
- Kent, Sir Harold Simcox, G.C.B.
- Kenyon, Sir Bernard, Kt.
- Kerr, Sir Hamilton William, Bt. (1957).
- Kerr, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Harold) Reginald, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Kerr, Lt.-Col. Sir Howard, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Kerridge, Sir Robert James, Kt.
- Keville, Sir (William) Errington, Kt., C.B.E.
- Key, Sir Charles Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
- Key, Sir Neill Cooper-, Kt., M.P.
- Keynes, Sir Geoffrey Langdon, Kt., M.D.
- Khama, Sir Seretse, K.B.E.
- Killick, Brig. Sir Alexander Herbert, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Kilpatrick, Sir William John, K.B.E.
- Kimber, Sir Charles Dixon, Bt. (1904).
- Kimmins, Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian Charles Hannam, K.B.E., C.B.
- Kinahan, Admiral Sir Harold Richard George, K.B.E., C.B.
- Kinahan, Sir Robert George Caldwell, Kt., E.R.D.
- King, Sir Alexander Boyne, Kt., C.B.E.
- King, Sir Anthony Highmore, Kt., C.B.E.
- King, Sir (Clifford) Robertson, R.B.E.
- King, Sir Geoffrey Stuart, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- King, Sir James Granville Le Neve, Bt., T.D. (1888).
- King, Sir John Richard Duckworth-, Bt. (1792).
- King, Sir Louis, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.
- King, Sir Peter Alexander, Bt. (1815).
- Kingsley, Sir Patrick Graham Toler, K.C.V.O.
- Kinloch, Sir Alexander Davenport, Bt. (s. 1686).
- Kinloch, Sir John, Bt. (1873).
- Kipping, Sir Norman Victor, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Kirby, Sir Arthur Frank, G.B.E., C.M.G.
- Kirby, Sir James Norman, Kt., C.B.E.
- Kirby, Hon. Sir Richard Clarence, Kt.
- Kirkbride, Sir Alec Seath, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Kirkman, General Sir Sidney Chevalier, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Kirkpatrick, Sir Ivone Elliott, Bt. (s. 1685).
- Kirkwood, Sir Robert Lucien Morrison, Kt.
- Kitchen, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., T.D.
- Kitson, Sir George Vernon, K.B.E.
- Kitto, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Walters, K.B.E.
- Kitts, Sir Francis Joseph, Kt.
- Kleinwort, Sir Alexander Santiago, Bt. (1909).
- †Knill, Sir Stuart, Bt. (1893).
- Knott, Lt.-Gen. Sir Harold Edwin, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.D.
- Knowles, Sir Francis Gerald William, Bt., F.R.S. (1765).
- Knox, Sir Edward Ritchie, Kt., M.C.
- Knox, General Sir Harry Hugh Sidney, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Knox, Sir Robert Wilson, Kt.
- Knox, Sir (Thomas) Malcolm, Kt.
- Koelle, Vice-Adm. Sir Harry Philipot, K.C.B.
- Kolhapur, Maj. H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
- Kotalawala, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir John Lionel, C.H., K.B.E.
- Krebs, Prof. Sir Hans Adolf, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
- Kwan, Sir Cho-yiu, Kt., C.B.E.
- Kyle, Air Chief Marshal Sir Wallace Hart, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Labouchere, Sir George Peter, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Lacon, Sir George Vere Francis, Bt. (1818).
- Lacy, Sir Hugh Maurice Pierce, Bt. (1921).
- Laidlaw, Sir George Palmer, Kt., O.B.E.
- Laing, Sir (John) Maurice, Kt.
- Laing, Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Laing, Sir (William) Kirby, Kt.
- Laithwaite, Sir (John) Gilbert, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.S.L.
- Lake, Capt. Sir Atwell Henry, Bt., C.B., O.B.F., R.N. (1711).
- Lakin, Sir Henry, Bt. (1909).
- Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Diwan Bahadur Sir Arcot, Kt.
- Lala Gujjar Mal, Rai Bahadur Sir, Kt.
- Lamb, Sir Lionel Henry, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Lambart, Sir Oliver Francis, Bt. (1911).
- Lambert, Sir Anthony Edward, K.C.M.G.
- Lambert, Sir Edward Thomas, K.B.E., C.V.O.
- †Lambert, Sir Greville Foley, Bt. (1711).
- Lamond, Sir William, Kt.
- Lampson, Sir Curtis George, Bt., (1866).
- Lancaster, Vice-Adm. Sir John Strike, K.B.E., C.B.
- Lane, Sir Allen Lane Williams, Kt., C.H.
- Lane, Hon. Sir Geoffrey Dawson, Kt., A.F.C.
- Lane, Sir William Arbuthnot, Bt., C.B.E. (1913).
- Lang, Lt.-Gen. Sir Derek Boileau, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Lang, Sir John Gerald, G.C.B.
- Langham, Sir John Charles Patrick, Bt. (1660).
- Langker, Sir Erik, Kt., O.B.E.
- Langman, Sir John Lyell, Bt. (1906).
- Langrishe, Sir Terence Hume, Bt. (1777).
- Langton, Sir Henry Algernon, Kt.
- Lapsley, Air Marshal Sir John Hugh, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Larcom, Sir (Charles) Christopher Royden, Bt. (1868).
- Lartigue, Sir Louis Cools-, Kt., O.B.E.
- Lascalles, Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Frederick, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
- Lascalles, Sir Francis William, K.C.B., M.C.
- Latey, Hon. Sir John Brinsmead, Kt., M.B.E.
- Latham, Hon. Sir Charles George, Kt.
- Latham, Sir Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.
- Latham, Sir Richard Thomas Paul, Bt. (1919).
- Lathbury, General Sir Gerald William, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.
- Latimer, Sir Courtenay Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Lauder, Maj. Sir George Andrew Dick-, Bt. (s. 1690).
- Laurence, Admiral Sir Noel Frank, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Laurent, Sir Edgar, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
- Laurie, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Emilius, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1834).
- Law, Sir Charles Ewar, Kt.
- Law, Admiral Sir Horace Rochfort, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C.
- Lawes, Sir John Claud Bennet, Bt. (1882).
- Lawrence, Sir David Roland Walter, Bt. (1906).
- Lawrence, Sir Frederick, Kt., O.B.E.
- Lawrence, Sir John Waldemar, Bt., O.B.E. (1858).
- Lawrence, Sir William, Bt. (1867).
- Lawson, Sir Henry Brailsford, Kt., M.C.

- Lawson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Charles Arthur Digby, *Bt.*, D.S.O., M.C. (1900).
- Lawson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter Grant, *Bt.* (1905).
- Lawson, Sir Ralph Henry, *Bt.* (1841).
- Lawson, Sir William Halford, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Lawther, Sir William, *Kt.*
- Lawton, *Hon.* Sir Frederick Horace, *Kt.*
- Lea, Sir Frederick Meacham, *Kt.*, C.B., C.B.E., D.Sc.
- Lea, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Harris, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.
- Lea, Sir Thomas Claude Harris, *Bt.* (1892).
- Leadbitter, Sir Eric Cyril Egerton, K.C.V.O.
- Leather, Sir Edwin Hartley Cameron, *Kt.*
- Lechmere, Sir Berwick Hungerford, *Bt.* (1818).
- Ledger, Sir Joseph Francis, *Kt.*
- Lee, Sir Arthur James, K.B.E., M.C.
- Lee, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir David John Pryer, G.B.E., C.B.
- Lee, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Frank Godbould, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- Lee, Sir (George) Wilton, *Kt.*
- Lee Hau Shik, *Col.* Sir, K.B.E.
- Lee, Sir (Henry) Desmond (Pritchard), *Kt.*
- Leeds, *Cdr.* Sir Reginald Arthur St. John, *Bt.*, R.N. (1812).
- Lees, *Air Marshal* Sir Alan, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Lees, *Air Marshal* Sir (Ronald) Beresford, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Lees, Sir Thomas Edward, *Bt.* (1897).
- Lees, Sir Thomas Harcourt Ivor, *Bt.* (1804).
- Lees, Sir (William) Hereward Clare, *Bt.* (1937).
- Leese, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Oliver William Hargreaves, *Bt.*, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1908).
- Le Fanu, *Admiral* Sir Michael, G.C.B., D.S.C.
- Le Fleming, Sir Frank Thomas, *Bt.* (1705).
- Le Gallais, *Hon.* Sir Richard Lyle, *Kt.*
- Legard, Sir Thomas Digby, *Bt.* (1660).
- Leggett, Sir Frederick William, K.B.E., C.B.
- Legh, *Major Hon.* Sir Francis Michael, K.C.V.O.
- Leigh, Sir John, *Bt.* (1918).
- Leighton, Sir Michael John Bryan, *Bt.* (1693).
- Leith, Sir (Robert) Ian (Algernon) Forbes-, *Bt.*, M.B.E. (1923).
- Le Marchant, Sir Denis, *Bt.* (1841).
- Le Masurier, Sir Robert Hugh, *Kt.*, D.S.C.
- Lennard, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stephen Arthur Hallam Farnaby, *Bt.* (1880).
- Lennard, Sir Thomas Richard Fiennes Barrett-, *Bt.* (1801).
- Lennox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Charles Gordon, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Leon, Sir John Ronald, *Bt.* (1911).
- Le Rougetel, Sir John Helier, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Leslie, Sir Francis Galloway, K.C.V.O.
- Leslie, Sir (John Randolph) Shane, *Bt.* (1876).
- †Leslie, Sir Percy Theodore, *Bt.* (S 1625).
- Lethbridge, *Capt.* Sir Hector Wroth, *Bt.* (1804).
- Lever, Sir Ernest Harry, *Kt.*
- Lever, Sir Tresham (Joseph Phillip), *Bt.* (1911).
- Levinge, *Maj.* Sir Richard Vere Henry, *Bt.*, M.B.E. (1704).
- Levy, Sir (Enoch) Bruce, *Kt.*, O.B.E.
- Levy, Sir Ewart Maurice, *Bt.* (1913).
- Lewey, Sir Arthur Werner, *Kt.*
- Lewis, Sir Allen Montgomery, *Kt.*, Q.C.
- Lewis, *Prof.* Sir Aubrey Julian, *Kt.*, M.D.
- Lewis, *Brig.* Sir Clinton Gresham, *Kt.*, O.B.E.
- Lewis, Sir Edward Roberts, *Kt.*
- Lewis, Sir Ian Malcolm, *Kt.*
- Lewis, Sir (John) Duncan Orr-, *Bt.* (1920).
- Lewis, Sir William Arthur, *Kt.*
- Lewis, Sir (William) Hawthorne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Lewthwaite, Sir William Anthony, *Bt.* (1927).
- Ley, Sir Gerald Gordon, *Bt.*, T.D. (1905).
- Leyland, Sir Vivyan Edward Naylor-, *Bt.* (1805).
- Lidbury, Sir Charles, *Kt.*
- Lidbury, Sir David John, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
- Lienhop, *Hon.* Sir John Henry, *Kt.*
- Liesching, Sir Percivale, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Lighton, Sir Christopher Robert, *Bt.*, M.B.E. (1791).
- Lilloco, *Hon.* Sir Alexander, *Kt.*
- Lim, Sir Han Hoe, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Lincoln, Sir Anthony Handley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Lindley, Sir Arnold Lewis George, *Kt.*
- Lindo, Sir (Henry) Laurence, *Kt.*, C.M.G.
- Lindon, Sir Leonard Charles Edward, *Kt.*
- Lindsay, Sir Ernest Daryl, *Kt.*
- Lindsay, Sir Harvey Kincaid Stewart, *Kt.*
- Lindsay, Sir Martin Alexander, *Bt.*, C.B.E., D.S.O. (1962).
- Lindsay, Sir William, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Lindsay, Sir William O'Brien, K.B.E.
- Lindsell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wilfrid Gordon, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Linstead, Sir Hugh Nicholas, *Kt.*, O.B.E.
- Linton, Sir Andrew, K.B.E.
- Lintott, Sir Henry John Bevis, K.C.M.G.
- Lister, Sir (Charles) Percy, *Kt.*
- Lithgow, Sir William James, *Bt.* (1925).
- Little, *Admiral* Sir Charles James Colebrooke, G.C.B., G.B.E.
- Little, Sir (Rudolf) Alexander, K.C.B.
- Livingston, *Air Marshal* Sir Philip Clermont, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Llewellyn, Sir David Treharne, *Kt.*
- Llewellyn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rhys, *Bt.* (1922).
- Llewellyn, *Col.* Sir (Robert) Godfrey, *Bt.*, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (1959).
- Llewelyn, Sir Charles Michael Dillwyn-Venables-, *Bt.*, M.V.O., (1890).
- Lloyd, *Maj.* Sir (Ernest) Guy (Richard), *Bt.*, D.S.O. (1960).
- Lloyd, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh Pughe, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
- Lloyd, Sir Robert Owen, *Kt.*, O.B.E.
- Lockhart, Sir Allan Robert Eliot, *Kt.*, C.I.E.
- Lockhart, Sir John Beresford Sinclair-, *Bt.*, E.D. (S 1636).
- Lockhart, *General* Sir Rob (McGregor Macdonald), K.C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
- Lockhart, Sir Robert (Hamilton) Bruce, K.C.M.G.
- Lockspeiser, Sir Ben, K.C.B., F.R.S.
- Lockwood, Sir Joseph Flawith, *Kt.*
- Loder, Sir Giles Rolls, *Bt.* (1887).
- Loder, Sir Louis Francis, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Loehnis, Sir Clive, K.C.M.G.
- Loewen, *General* Sir Charles Falkland, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Logan, Sir Douglas William, *Kt.*, D.Phil.
- Lomax, Sir John Garnett, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Lombe, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edward Malcolm Evans-, K.C.B.
- Long, Sir Bertram, *Kt.*, M.C., T.D.
- Long, Sir Ronald, *Kt.*
- Longley, Sir Norman, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Longmore, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Arthur Murray, G.C.B., D.S.O.
- Longworth, Sir Fred, *Kt.*
- Looker, Sir Cecil Thomas, *Kt.*
- Lord, Sir Frank, K.B.E.
- Loring, Sir (John) Nigel, K.C.V.O.
- Loton, Sir Ernest Thorley, *Kt.*
- Lovell, *Prof.* Sir (Alfred Charles) Bernard, *Kt.*, O.B.E., F.R.S.
- Low, Sir Francis, *Kt.*
- Low, Sir James Richard Morrison-, *Bt.* (1908).
- Lowe, *Hon.* Sir Charles John, K.C.M.G.
- Lowe, Sir David, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Lowe, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Edgar Noel, K.B.E., C.B.
- Lowe, Sir (Francis) Gordon, *Bt.* (1918).

- Lowson, Sir Denys Colquhoun Flowerdew, Bt. (1951).
- Lowther, Lt.-Col. Sir (William) Guy, Bt., O.B.E. (1824).
- Loyd, Sir Francis Alfred, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Loyd, *General* Sir Henry Charles, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Lubbock, Sir Alan, Kt., F.S.A.
- Lucas, *Maj.* Sir Jocelyn Morton, Bt., K.B.E., M.C. (1887).
- Luce, *Admiral* Sir (John) David, G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Luce, Sir William Henry Tucker, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Luckhoo, *Hon.* Sir Joseph Alexander, Kt.
- Luckhoo, Sir Lionel Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Lucey, *Maj.* Sir Brian Fulke Ramsey Fairfax, Bt., (1836).
- Luke, *Hon.* Sir Emile Fashole, K.B.E.
- Luke, Sir Kenneth George, Kt., C.M.G.
- Luke, Sir Stephen Elliot Vyvyan, K.C.M.G.
- Lumsden, Sir James Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Lund, Sir Thomas George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Lunn, Sir Arnold Henry Moore, Kt.
- Lush, Sir Archibald James, Kt.
- Lushington, Sir Henry Edmund Castleman, Bt. (1791).
- Lusty, Sir Robert Frith, Kt.
- Luyt, Sir Richard Edward, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.C.M.
- Lydford, *Air Marshal* Sir Harold Thomas, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Lyell, *Hon.* Sir Maurice Legat, Kt.
- Lyle, Sir Gavin Archibald, Bt. (1920).
- Lyle, Sir Ian Duff, Kt., D.S.C.
- Lyons, Sir James Reginald, Kt.
- Lyons, Sir William, Kt.
- Lythgoe, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
- McAdam, Sir Ian William James, Kt., O.B.E.
- Macadam, Sir Ivion Stevenson, Kt. C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.S.E.
- McAdden, Sir Stephen James, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
- McAlpine, Sir Robert Edwin, Kt.
- McAlpine, Sir Robin, Kt., C.B.E.
- McAlpine, Sir Thomas George Bishop, Bt. (1918).
- Macara, Sir (Charles) Douglas, Bt. (1911).
- Macartney, Sir John Barrington, Bt. (1799).
- Macaulay, Sir Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E.
- McBride, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Philip Albert Martin, K.C.M.G.
- McCall, Sir Alexander, Kt., M.D.
- McCall, *Admiral* Sir Henry William Urquhart, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- McCallum, Sir Peter, Kt., M.C.
- McCance, Sir Andrew, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- McCarthy, Sir Edwin, Kt., C.B.E.
- McCarthy, Sir Leslie Ernest Vivian, Kt.
- McCarthy, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Thaddeus Pearcey, Kt.
- McCaughey, Sir (David) Roy, Kt., C.M.G.
- McCauley, *Air Marshal* Sir John Patrick Joseph, K.B.E., C.B.
- McConnell, *Cdr.* Sir Robert Melville Terence, Bt., V.R.D. (1900).
- McCowan, Sir Hew Cargill, Bt. (1934).
- McCullagh, Sir (Joseph) Crawford, Bt. (1935).
- McCutcheon, Sir Walter Osborn, Kt.
- McDavid, Sir Edwin Frank, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- MacDermot, Sir Dermot Francis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- McDonald, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Arthur William Baynes, K.C.B., A.F.C.
- McDonald, Sir Charles George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Macdonald, Sir Herbert George de Lome, K.B.E.
- Macdonald of Sleat, Sir Ian Godfrey Bosville, Bt. (S 1625).
- McDonald, Sir James, K.B.E.
- McDonald, *Hon.* Sir John Gladstone Black, Kt.
- Macdonald, Sir John Ronald Maxwell, Bt. (S 1682 and S 1707).
- Macdonald, Sir Peter George, Kt.
- Macdonald, *Hon.* Sir Thomas Lachlan, K.C.M.G.
- McDonald, *Hon.* Sir William John Farquhar, Kt.
- MacDonald, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir William Laurence Mary, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Macdougall, Sir (George) Donald (Alastair), Kt., C.B.E., F.B.A.
- McDougall, Sir Malcolm, Kt.
- McDowell, Sir Frank Schofield, Kt.
- McDowell, Sir Henry McLorinan, K.B.E.
- McElwaine, Sir Percy Alexander, Kt.
- McEvoy, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Theodore Newman, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- McEwen, Sir James Napier Finnie, Bt. (1953).
- McEwin, *Hon.* Sir (Alexander) Lyell, K.B.E.
- McFadyean, Sir Andrew, Kt.
- McFarland, Sir Basil (Alexander Talbot), Bt., C.B.E. (1914).
- MacFarquhar, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- McGeoch, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ian Lachlan Mackay, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- McGlashan, *Rear-Adm.* (E) Sir Alexander Davidson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- McGovern, Sir Patrick Silvesta, Kt., C.B.E.
- McGrath, Sir Charles Gullan, Kt., O.B.E.
- MacGregor, Sir Colin Malcolm, Kt.
- Macgregor, Sir Edwin Robert, Bt. (1828).
- McGregor, *Hon.* Sir George Innes, Kt.
- MacGregor of MacGregor, Sir Gregor, Bt. (1795).
- McGregor, *Air Marshal* Sir Hector Douglas, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- McGregor, Sir James Robert, K.B.E.
- McGrigor, *Capt.* Sir Charles Edward, Bt. (1831).
- Machtig, Sir Eric Gustav, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
- McIlrath, Sir Martin, Kt.
- Macintosh, *Prof.* Sir Robert Reynolds, Kt., M.D.
- Macintyre, Sir Donald, Kt., C.B.E.
- McIntyre, Sir Laurence Rupert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mack, *Hon.* Sir William George Albert, K.B.E.
- Mack, Sir (William) Henry (Bradshaw), G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- McKay, Sir Charles Holly, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mackay, Sir George Patrick Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mackay, Sir James Mackerron, K.B.E., C.B.
- Mackay, Sir William Calder, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- McKee, *Air Marshal* Sir Andrew, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- McKee, *Maj.* Sir William Cecil, Kt., E.R.D.
- McKell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir William John, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
- MacKenna, *Hon.* Sir Bernard Joseph Maxwell, Kt.
- McKenzie, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
- Mackenzie, Sir (Alexander George Anthony) Allan, Bt. (1890).
- Mackenzie, Sir (Edward Montague) Compton, Kt., O.B.E.
- Mackenzie, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hugh Stirling, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Mackenzie, Sir (Lewis) Roderick Kenneth, Bt. (S 1703).
- Mackenzie, Sir Robert Evelyn, Bt. (S 1673).
- Mackenzie, *Capt.* Sir Robert Henry Muir, Bt. (1805).
- McKerihan, Sir (Clarence) Roy, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mackeson, Sir Rupert Henry, Bt. (1954).
- McKie, Sir William Neil, Kt., M.V.O., D.Mus.
- Mackinlay, Sir George Mason, Kt.
- McKinney, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
- McKinnon, Sir James, Kt.
- Mackintosh, *Capt.* Sir Kenneth Lachlan, K.C.V.O., R.N. (ret.).
- Macklin, Sir Albert Sertain Romer, Kt.
- Mackworth, *Cdr.* Sir David Arthur Geoffrey, Bt. (1776).
- Maclaren, Sir Hamish Duncan, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Maclean, *Maj.* Sir Charles Hector Fitzroy, Bt., K.T., K.B.E. (S 1631).
- Maclean, Sir Fitzroy Hew, Bt., C.B.E., M.P. (1957).

- McLean, Sir Francis Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
- MacLean, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hector Charles Donald, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- McLean, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Graeme, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Maclean, Sir Robert Alexander, Kt.
- McLeay, *Hon.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.M.
- MacLennan, Sir Hector Ross, Kt., M.D.
- MacLennan, Sir Ian Morrison Ross, K.C.M.G.
- McLennan, Sir Ian Munro, K.B.E.
- MacLennan, Sir Robert Laing, Kt., C.I.E.
- McLeod, Sir Alan Cumbrae Rose, K.C.V.O.
- McLeod, Sir Charles Henry, Bt. (1925)
- MacLeod, Sir John, Kt., T.D.
- McLeod, *General* Sir Roderick William, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- McLintock, Sir William Traven, Bt. (1934).
- MacIure, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John William Spencer, Bt., O.B.E. (1898).
- McMahon, Sir (William) Patrick, Bt. (1817).
- MacMichael, Sir Harold (Alfred), G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- McMichael, *Prof.* Sir John, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
- Macmillan, Sir Ernest Campbell, Kt., Mus. Doc.
- MacMillan, *General* Sir Gordon Holmes Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- McMullin, *Hon.* Sir Alister Maxwell, K.C.M.G.
- Macnab, *Brig.* Sir Geoffrey Alex Colin, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Macnaghten, Sir Antony, Bt. (1836).
- McNair, Sir William Lennox, Kt.
- McNee, Sir John William, Kt., D.S.O., M.D., D.Sc.
- McNeice, Sir (Thomas) Percy (Fergus), Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- McNeil, Sir Hector, Kt., C.B.E.
- McNicoll, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Alan Wedel Ramsay, K.B.E., C.B., G.M.
- McPetrie, Sir James Carnegie, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Macpherson, Sir John Stuart, G.C.M.G.
- Macready, Sir Nevil John Wilfrid, Bt. (1923).
- McRobert, *Col.* Sir George Reid, Kt., C.I.E.
- McShine, *Hon.* Sir Arthur Hugh, Kt.
- MacTaggart, Sir Andrew McCormick, Kt.
- Mactaggart, Sir Ian Auld, Bt. (1938).
- MacTaggart, Sir William, Kt., R.S.A., A.R.A.
- MacTier, Sir (Reginald) Stewart, Kt., C.B.E.
- McTiernan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Edward Aloysius, K.B.E.
- McVeigh, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Herbert Andrew, Kt.
- McVey, Sir Daniel, Kt., C.M.G.
- Madden, *Admiral* Sir Charles Edward, Bt., G.C.B. (1919).
- Maddex, Sir George Henry, K.B.E.
- Maddocks, Sir Kenneth Phipson, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Maddox, Sir John Kempson, Kt., V.R.D., M.D.
- Madgwick, Sir Robert Bowden, Kt., O.B.E.
- Madhorao Genesh Deshpande *Rao Bahadur* Sir, K.B.E.
- Madsen, *Prof.* Sir John Percival Vissing, Kt., D.Sc.
- Magill, Sir Ivan Whiteside, K.C.V.O.
- Maguire, *Air Marshal* Sir Harold John, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Mahadeva, Sir Arunachalam, K.C.M.G.
- Mahon, Sir George Edward John, Bt. (1819).
- Mahon, *Hon.* Sir Gerald Mac Mahon, Kt.
- Maibar, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
- Maini, Sir Amar Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
- Maitland, *Cdr.* Sir John Francis Whitaker, Kt.
- Maitland, Sir Richard John, Bt. (1818).
- Major, *Hon.* Sir John Patrick Edward Chandos Henniker, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.C.
- Makhdom Murid Hussain Qurashii, *Khan Bahadur Nawab* Sir, Kt.
- Makgill, *Maj.* Sir (John) Donald (Alexander Arthur), Bt. (S 1627).
- Makins, Sir (Alfred) John (Ware), Kt.
- Makins, Sir Paul Vivian, Bt. (1903).
- Malcolm, Sir Michael Albert James, Bt. (S 1665).
- Malet, *Col.* Sir Edward William St. Lo, Bt., O.B.E. (1791).
- Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, *Lt.-Col. Nawab* Sir, K.C.S.I., O.B.E.
- Mallabar, Sir John Frederick, Kt.
- Mallaby, Sir (Howard) George (Charles), K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Mallen, Sir Leonard Ross, Kt., O.B.E.
- Mallet, Sir (William) Ivo, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Mallinson, *Col.* Sir Stuart Sidney, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Mallinson, Sir (William) Paul, Bt. (1935).
- Mallowan, Sir Max Edgar Lucien, Kt., C.B.E., D.Lit., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- Maltby, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Paul Copeland, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Maltby, Sir Thomas Karran, Kt.
- Mamo, Sir Anthony Joseph, Kt., O.B.E.
- Mander, Sir Charles Marcus, Bt. (1911).
- Mandi, *Col.* H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
- Manifold, *Hon.* Sir (Thomas) Chester, K.B.E.
- Manktelow, Sir (Arthur) Richard, K.B.E., C.B.
- Mann, Sir Alan Harbury, Kt., M.B.E.
- Mann, Sir (Edward) John, Bt. (1905).
- Manning, Sir George, Kt., C.M.G.
- Mansel, Sir Philip, Bt. (1622).
- Mansergh, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Cecil) Aubrey (Lawson), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Mansergh, *General* Sir (Eric Carden) Robert, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Mansfield, *Hon.* Sir Alan James, K.C.M.G.
- Mant, Sir Cecil George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Manuwa, Sir Samuel Layinka Ayodeji, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Manzoni, Sir Herbert John Baptista, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mappin, Sir Frank Crossley, Bt. (1886).
- Mara, *Ratu* Sir Kamise Kapaiwai Tuimacilai, K.B.E.
- Marchant, Sir Herbert Stanley, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Marett, Sir Robert Hugh Kirk, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Margai, *Hon.* Sir Albert Michael, Kt.
- Margetson, *Maj.* Sir Philip Reginald, K.C.V.O., M.C.
- Marjoribanks, Sir James Alexander Milne, K.C.M.G.
- Markar, Hail Sir Mohammed Macan-, Kt.
- Markham, Sir Charles John, Bt. (1911).
- Markham, Sir (Sydney) Frank, Kt.
- Marling, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Stanley Vincent, Bt., O.B.E. (1882).
- Marnham, Sir Ralph, K.C.V.O.
- Marr, Sir Leslie Lynn, Bt. (1919).
- Marriott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Charles Oakes, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Marriott, Sir Ralph George Cavendish Smith-, Bt. (1774).
- Marriott, Sir Robert Ecklin, Kt., V.D.
- Marsden, Sir Ernest, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
- Marsden, Sir John Denton, Kt., (1924).
- Marshall, Sir Douglas, Kt.
- Marshall, Sir Geoffrey, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.D.
- Marshall, Sir Hugo Frank, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Marshall, Sir James, Kt.
- Marshall, Sir Sidney Horatio, Kt.
- Martell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hugh Colenso, K.B.E., C.B.
- Martin, Sir Alec, K.B.E.
- Martin, *Admiral* Sir Deric Holland-, G.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Martin, Sir George William, K.B.E.
- Martin, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Martin, *Prof.* Sir (John) Leslie, Kt., Ph.D.
- Martin, Sir John Miller, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.

- Martin, *Prof.* Sir Leslie Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
- Martin, *Hon.* Sir Norman (Angus), Kt.
- Marwick, Sir Brian Allan, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Mason, Sir Dan Hurdis, Kt., O.B.E., E.R.D.
- Mason, *Vice-Adm.* (E.) Sir Frank Trowbridge, K.C.B.
- Mason, Sir Frederick Cecil, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Mason, Sir Laurence, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
- Mason, Sir Paul, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Massey, Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
- Massey, *Prof.* Sir Harrie Stewart Wilson, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Massiah, Sir (Hallam) Grey, K.B.E., M.D.
- Masterman, Sir Christopher Hughes, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Masterman, Sir John Cecil, Kt., O.B.E.
- Mather, Sir William Loris, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., T.D.
- Matheson, *Major* Sir Torquhil Alexander, Bt. (1882).
- Mathias, Sir Richard Hughes, Bt. (1917).
- Matters, Sir (Reginald) Francis, Kt., V.R.D., M.D.
- Matthew, *Prof.* Sir Robert Hogg, Kt., C.B.E., A.R.S.A.
- Matthews, Sir Arthur, Kt., O.B.E.
- Matthews, Sir Bryan Harold Cabot, Kt., C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Matthews, Sir (Harold Lapcelot) Roy, Kt., C.B.E.
- Matthews, Sir James Henry John, Kt.
- Matthews, Sir Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
- Matthews, *Very Rev.* Walter Robert, C.H., K.C.V.O., D.D.
- Maufe, Sir Edward Brantwood, Kt., R.A.
- Mawby, Sir Maurice Alan Edgar, Kt., C.B.E.
- Maxwell, Sir Alexander Hyslop, K.C.M.G.
- Maxwell, Sir Aymer, Bt. (s. 1681).
- Maxwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Aymer, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Maxwell, *Vice-Adm.* (E.) Hon. Sir Denis Crichton, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Maxwell, Sir Patrick Ivor Heron, Bt. (s. 1683).
- Maxwell, Sir Robert Hugh, K.B.E.
- May, *Surg. Vice-Adm.* Sir (Robert) Cyril, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Mayer, Sir Robert, Kt.
- Mayo, *Hon.* Sir Herbert, Kt.
- Mayurbhanj, *Flight-Lt.* The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
- Mbanefo, Sir Louis Nwachukwu, Kt.
- Mead, Sir Cecil, Kt.
- Meade, Sir (Richard) Geoffrey (Austin), K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Meagher, Sir Thomas, Kt.
- Medawar, Sir Peter Brian, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Medlicott, *Brig.* Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
- Medlycott, Sir (James) Christopher, Bt. (1808).
- Meech, Sir John Valentine, K.C.V.O.
- Meere, Sir Francis Anthony, Kt., C.B.E.
- Megarry, *Hon.* Sir Robert Edgar, Kt.
- Megaw, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Mehta, Sir Chunilal Baichand, Kt.
- Mellor, Sir John Serocold Paget, Bt. (1924).
- Melville, Sir Eugene, K.C.M.G.
- Melville, Sir Harry Work, K.C.B., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Melville, Sir Leslie Galfreid, K.B.E.
- Melville, Sir Ronald Henry, K.C.B.
- Mensforth, Sir Eric, Kt., C.B.E.
- Menteth, Sir James Wallace Stuart-, Bt. (1838).
- Menzies, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Douglas Ian, K.B.E.
- Menzies, Sir Laurence James, Kt.
- Menzies, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Robert Gordon, K.T., C.H., Q.C., F.R.S.
- Mercer, *Prof.* Sir Walter, Kt.
- Meredith, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles Warburton, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Merriman, Sir Walter Thomas, Kt.
- Merton, Sir Thomas Ralph, K.B.E., F.R.S.
- Merton, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Walter Hugh, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Messent, Sir Philip Santo, Kt.
- Messer, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Messervy, *General* Sir Frank Walter, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Metcalfe, Sir Ralph Ismay, Kt.
- Metcalfe, Sir Theophilus John, Bt. (1802).
- Meyer, Sir Anthony John Charles, Bt. (1910).
- Meynell, Sir Francis, Kt.
- Meyrick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George David Elliott Tapps-Gervis-, Bt., M.C. (1791).
- Meyrick, *Admiral* Sir Sidney Julius, K.C.B.
- Meyrick, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Frederick, Bt. (1880).
- Michaelis, *Brig. Hon.* Sir Archie, Kt.
- Michelmores, Sir Walter Harold Strachan, Kt., M.B.E.
- Michelmores, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Godwin, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
- Micklethwait, Sir Robert Gore, Kt., Q.C.
- Middlebrook, Sir Harold, Bt. (1930).
- Middlemore, Sir William Hawkslow, Bt. (1919).
- Middleton, Sir George Humphrey, K.C.M.G.
- Middleton, Sir George Proctor, K.C.V.O.
- Middleton, Sir Stephen Hugh, Bt. (1662).
- Miers, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Anthony Cecil Capel, P.C., C.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Miévillé, Sir Eric Charles, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.M.G.
- Milbank, *Maj.* Sir Mark Vane, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.C. (1882).
- Milburn, Sir John Nigel, Bt. (1905).
- † Mildmay, Sir Verus Arundell Maunder St. John-, Bt. (1772).
- Miles, *Prof.* Sir (Arnold) Ashley, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
- Miles, Sir Bernard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Miles, Sir Charles Watt, O.B.E.
- Miles, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey John Audley, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
- Miles, Sir William Napier Maurice, Bt. (1859).
- Millais, Sir Ralph Regnault, Bt. (1885).
- Millbourn, Sir (Philip) Eric, Kt., C.M.G.
- Miller, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Euan Alfred Bewes, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Miller, Sir Frederick William Macdonald, Bt. (1788).
- Miller, Sir (Ian) Douglas, Kt.
- Miller, Sir James, G.B.E.
- Miller, *Col.* Sir James MacBride, Kt., M.C., T.D.
- Miller, Sir John Francis Compton, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
- Miller, Sir John Holmes, Bt. (1705).
- Miller, Sir (Oswald) Bernard, Kt.
- Miller, Sir Richard Hope, Kt.
- Miller, Sir Stanley Norie-, Bt., M.C. (1936).
- Mills, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Percy, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.
- Mills, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir George Holroyd, G.C.B., D.F.C.
- Mills, *Col.* Sir John Digby, Kt., T.D.
- Mills, Sir Peter Frederick Leighton, Bt. (1921).
- Milman, Sir Dermot Lionel Kennedy, Bt. (1800).
- Milmo, *Hon.* Sir Helenus Patrick Joseph, Kt.
- Milne, Sir David, G.C.B.
- Milner, Sir (George Edward) Mordaunt, Bt. (1717).
- Milward, Sir Anthony Horace, Kt., C.B.E.
- Minter, Sir Frederick Albert, G.C.V.O.
- Misenden, Sir Eustace James, Kt., O.B.E.
- Mitchell, Sir Godfrey Way, Kt.
- Mitchell, Sir Hamilton, K.B.E.
- Mitchell, *Col.* Sir Harold Paton, Bt. (1945).
- Mitchell, *Prof.* Sir Mark Ledingham, Kt.
- Mitchell, Sir (Seton) Steuart Crichton, K.B.E., C.B.
- Moberly, Sir Walter (Hamilton), G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.Litt.
- Mocatta, *Hon.* Sir Alan Abraham, Kt., O.B.E.
- Mockett, Sir Vere, Kt., M.B.E.
- Moffat, Sir John Smith, Kt., O.B.E.
- Mogg, *General* Sir (Herbert) John, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

- Moir, Sir Ernest Ian Royds, Bt. (1916).
- Molony, Sir Hugh Francis, Bt. (1925).
- Molony, Sir Joseph Thomas, Kt., Q.C.
- Monahan, Sir Robert Vincent, Kt.
- Moncrieff, Prof. Sir Alan Aird, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
- Moncrieff, *Admiral* Sir Alan Kenneth Scott-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Moncreiffe, Sir (Rupert) Iain (Kay), Bt. (s 1685).
- Monnington, Sir Walter Thomas, Kt., R.A.
- Monson, Sir George Louis Esmé John, Bt. (1905).
- Monson, Sir (William Bonnar) Leslie, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Montgomery, Sir (Basil Henry) David, Bt. (1801).
- Montgomery, Sir Frank Percival, Kt., M.C.
- Mookerjee, Sir Birendra Nath, Kt.
- Moon, Sir Edward Penderel, Kt., O.B.E.
- Moon, Sir John Arthur, Bt. (1887).
- Moon, Sir (Peter) Wilfred Giles, Bt. (1855).
- Moore, Sir Edward Stanton, Bt. (1923).
- Moore, Sir Harold (John de Courcy), Kt.
- Moore, *Admiral* Sir Henry Ruthven, G.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Moore, *General* Sir (James Newton) Rodney, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Moore, Sir Norman Winfrid, Bt. (1919).
- Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Cecil Russell, Bt., C.B.E., (1956).
- Moore, Sir William Samson, Bt. (1932).
- Mootham, Sir Orby Howell, Kt.
- Mordant, Sir Nigel John, Bt., M.B.E. (1611).
- Mordecai, Sir John Stanley, Kt., C.M.G.
- Morgan, Sir (Clifford) Naunton, Kt.
- Morgan, Sir David John Hughes-, Bt., M.B.E. (1925).
- Morgan, Sir Edward James Ranembe, Kt.
- Morgan, Sir Frank William, Kt., M.C.
- Morgan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Kenyon Vaughan-, Bt., M.P. (1960).
- Morgan, Sir Morien Bedford, Kt. C.B.
- Morgan, *Admiral* Sir Vaughan, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
- Morgan, *General* Sir William Duthie, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Morison, Sir Ronald Peter, Kt., Q.C.
- Morland, Sir Oscar Charles, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Morley, Sir Alexander Francis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Morren, Sir William Booth Rennie, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
- Morris, Sir Cedric Lockwood, Bt. (1806).
- Morris, *Air Marshal* Sir Douglas Griffith, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Morris, *General* Sir Edwin Logie, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
- Morris, Sir Geoffrey Newman-, Kt., E.D.
- Morris, *Hon.* Sir Kenneth James, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Morris, *Air Marshal* Sir Leslie Dalton-, K.B.E., C.B.
- Morris, *His Hon.* Sir Owen Temple Temple-, Kt., Q.C.
- Morris, Sir Parker, Kt.
- Morris, Sir Philip Robert, K.C.M.G. C.B.E.
- Morrow, Sir Arthur William, Kt., D.S.O., E.D.
- Morshead, Sir Owen Frederick, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Mortimer, *Rev.* Sir Charles Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
- Morton, *Maj.* Sir Desmond John Falkiner, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
- Morton, Sir Ralph John, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Morton, Sir (William) Wilfred, K.C.B.
- Moses, Sir Charles Joseph Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mosley, Sir Oswald Ernald, Bt. (1781).
- Moss, Sir Eric de Vere, Kt., C.L.E.
- Moss, Sir John Herbert Theodore Edwards-, Bt. (1868).
- Mostyn, Sir Jeremy John Antony, Bt. (1670).
- Mott, Sir John Harmar, Bt. (1930).
- Mott, *Prof.* Sir Nevill Francis, Kt., F.R.S.
- Mount, Sir William Malcolm, Bt. (1921).
- Mountain, Sir Brian Edward Stanley, Bt. (1922).
- Mountford, Sir James Frederick, Kt., D.Litt.
- Mowbray, Sir George Robert, Bt., K.B.E. (1880).
- Mudaliar, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Arcot Ramaswami, K.C.S.I.
- Mudie, Sir (Robert) Francis, K.C.S.I., K.C.L.E., O.B.E.
- Muhamad Noor, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Khaja, Kt., C.B.E.
- Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan *Nawab* Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.L.E.
- Muir, Sir David John, Kt., C.M.G.
- Muir, Sir Edward Francis, K.C.B.
- Muir, Sir John Harling, Bt. (1892).
- Muirhead, Sir John Spencer, Kt., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
- Mulholland, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry George Hill, Bt. (1945).
- Mulholland, Sir William Walter, Kt., O.B.E.
- Mullens, Sir Harold Hill, Kt.
- Mullens, Sir William John Herbert deWette, Kt., D.S.O., T.D.
- Mumford, Sir Albert Henry, K.B.E.
- Munro, Sir Alan Whiteside, K.B.E.
- Munro, Sir Arthur Herman, Bt. (s. 1634).
- Munro, *Hon.* Sir Leslie Knox, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Munro, Sir (Thomas) Torquill (Alfonso), Bt. (1825).
- Murdoch, *Air Marshal* Sir Alister Murray, K.B.E., C.B.
- Murdoch, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Murphy, Sir Alexander Paterson, Kt.
- Murphy, Sir Dermot Art Pelly, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Murphy, Sir (Oswald) Ellis (Joseph), Kt.
- Murrant, Sir Ernest Henry, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Murray, Sir Alan John Digby, Bt. (s 1628).
- Murray, Sir Andrew Hunter Arbutnot, Kt., O.B.E.
- Murray, Sir (Francis) Ralph (Hay), K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Murray, *General* Sir Horatius, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Murray, *Hon.* Sir John Murray, Kt.
- Murray, Sir (John) Stanley, Kt.
- Murray, Sir Kenneth, Kt.
- Murray, Sir Robert Alistair, Kt., O.B.E.
- Murray, Sir Rowland William Patrick, Bt. (s 1630).
- Murray, Sir William Patrick Keith, Bt. (s 1673).
- Murrie, Sir William Stuart, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Mursell, Sir Peter, Kt., M.B.E.
- Musgrave, Sir Charles, Bt. (1611).
- Musgrave, Sir (Frank) Cyril, K.C.B.
- Musgrave, Sir Richard James, Bt. (1782).
- Musker, Sir John, Kt.
- Muspratt, *General* Sir Sydney Frederick, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.L.E., D.S.O.
- Musson, *General* Sir Geoffrey Randolph Dixon, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Musto, Sir Arnold Albert, Kt., C.L.E.
- Mutta Venkatasubba Rao, Sir, Kt.
- Mya Bu, Sir, Kt.
- Mynors, Sir Humphrey Charles Baskerville, Bt. (1964).
- Mynors, *Prof.* Sir Roger Aubrey Baskerville, Kt., F.B.A.
- Mysore, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
- Nabarro, Sir Gerald David Nunes, Kt., M.P.
- Nair, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Chettur Madhavan, Kt.
- Nairac, *Hon.* Sir André Laurence, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Nairn, Sir Douglas Leslie Spencer-, Bt., T.D. (1933).
- Nairn, Sir (Michael) George, Bt. (1904).
- Nall, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Michael Joseph, Bt., R.N. (1954).
- Napier, *Hon.* Sir Albert Edward Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Q.C.

- Napier, *Hon.* Sir John Mellis, K.C.M.G.
- Napier, Sir Joseph William Lennox, Bt., O.B.E. (1867).
- Napier, Sir William Archibald, Bt. (S 1627).
- Narang, Sir Gokul Chand, Kt., Ph.D.
- Nathan, Sir Maurice Arnold, K.B.E.
- Nayudu, *Sri Diwan Bahadur* Sri Madura Balasundram, Kt., C.I.R.
- Neale, *Prof.* Sir John Ernest, Kt., F.B.A.
- Neame, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Philip, V.C., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Neame, Sir Thomas, Kt., M.B.E., F.S.A.
- Neave, Sir Arundell Thomas Clifton, Bt. (1795).
- Neden, Sir Wilfred John, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Negus, Sir Victor Ewings, Kt.
- Nelson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Eustace) John (Blois), K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
- Nelson, *Air Marshal* Sir (Sidney) Richard (Carlyle), K.C.B., O.B.E., M.D.
- Nelson, *Maj.* Sir William Vernon Hope, Bt., O.B.E. (1912).
- Nepean, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Evan Yorke, Bt. (1802).
- Neville, Sir Sydney Oswald, Kt.
- Nevill, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Arthur de Terrotte, K.B.E., C.B.
- Neville, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (James) Edmund (Henderson), Bt., M.C. (1927).
- Neville, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Arthur Ross, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., R.M.
- Newbold, Sir Charles Demorée, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
- Newland, Sir Henry Simpson, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Newman, Sir Geoffrey Robert, Bt. (1836).
- Newman, Sir Gerard Robert Henry Sigismund, Bt. (1912).
- News, Sir (Alfred) Foley (Francis Polden), K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Newsom, Sir John Hubert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Newton, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
- Newton, Sir Edgar Henry, Bt. (1924).
- Newton, Sir (Harry) Michael (Rex), Bt. (1900).
- Newton, Sir Hubert, Kt.
- Newton, Sir (Leslie) Gordon, Kt.
- Nicholas, Sir Alfred James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Nicholetts, *Air Marshal* Sir Gilbert Edward, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Nicholls, Sir Harmar, Bt., M.P. (1960).
- Nicholls, Sir John Walter, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Nicholls, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Burtonshaw, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Nicholls, Sir Marriott Fawckner, Kt., C.B.E.
- Nichols, *Hon.* Sir Robert Dove, Kt.
- Nicholson, Sir Arthur William, Kt., O.B.E.
- Nicholson, *General* Sir Cameron Gordon Graham, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Nicholson, Sir Godfrey, Bt. (1958).
- Nicholson, Sir John Charles, Bt. (1850).
- Nicholson, Sir John Norris, Bt., C.I.E. (1912).
- Nicholson, *Admiral* Sir Randolph Stewart Gresham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Nicklin, *Hon.* Sir (George) Francis (Reuben), K.C.M.G., M.M.
- Nicoll, Sir John Fearn, K.C.M.G.
- Nield, *Hon.* Sir Basil Edward, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Nield, Sir William Alan, K.C.B.
- Niemeyer, Sir Otto (Ernst), G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Nightingale, Sir Geoffrey Slingsby, Bt. (1628).
- Nihill, *Hon.* Sir (John Harry) Barclay, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
- Nimmo, Sir Robert, Kt.
- Niven, Sir (Cecil) Rex, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
- Nixon, Sir (Charles) Norman, Kt.
- Nixon, *Maj.* Sir Christopher John Louis Joseph, Bt., M.C. (1906).
- Nobel, *Cmdr. Rt. Hon.* Sir Allan Herbert Percy, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.
- Noble, Sir Andrew Napier, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1923).
- Noble, Sir Marc Brunel, Bt. (1902).
- Noble, Sir Peter Scott, Kt.
- Nock, Sir Norman Lindfield, Kt.
- Norman, Sir Arthur Gordon, K.B.E., D.F.C.
- Norman, Sir Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
- Norman, Sir Edward James, Kt.
- Norman, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Horace) Geoffrey, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
- Norman, Sir Mark Annesley, Bt. (1915).
- Normand, Sir Charles William Blyth, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc.
- Norrington, Sir Arthur Lionel Pugh, Kt.
- Norris, Sir Alfred Henry, K.B.E.
- Norris, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Fred Wivell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Norris, *Air Marshal* Sir Christopher Neil Foxley-, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Norris, Sir Eric George, K.C.M.G.
- Norris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frank Kingsley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
- North, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alfred Kingsley, K.B.E.
- North, Sir George Cecil, Kt., C.B., M.C.
- North, Sir (William) Jonathan (Frederick), Bt. (1920)
- Norton, Sir Clifford John, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Norton, *Admiral* Sir Peter John Hill-, K.C.B.
- Norton, Sir (Walter) Charles, Kt., M.B.E., M.C.
- Nosworthy, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis Poitiers, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Nott, *Cmdr.* Sir James Grenville Pyke-, Kt., C.M.G., R.N.
- Nugent, Sir (George) Guy (Bulwer), Bt. (1806).
- Nugent, Sir Hugh Charles, Bt. (1795).
- Nugent, *Maj.* Sir Peter Walter James, Bt. (1831).
- Nussey, Sir Thomas Moore, Bt. (1909).
- Nuttall, Sir Nicholas Keith Lillington, Bt. (1922).
- Nutting, Sir Harold Stansmore, Bt. (1903).
- Nyc, Sir Geoffrey Walter, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Nyholm, *Prof.* Sir Ronald Sydney, Kt., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Oakeley, Sir (Edward) Atholl, Bt. (1790).
- Oakes, Sir Christopher, Bt. (1939).
- Obeyesekere, Sir James Peter, Kt.
- O'Brien, Sir (Frederick) Lucius, Kt.
- O'Brien, Sir John Edmond Noel, Bt., M.C. (1849).
- O'Brien, Sir Leslie Kenneth, G.B.E.
- O'Brien, Sir Tom, Kt.
- O'Brien, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William Donough, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- O'Bryan, *Hon.* Sir Norman, Kt.
- O'Connell, Sir Morgan Donal Conail, Bt. (1869).
- O'Connor, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Denis Stuart Scott, K.B.E., C.B.
- O'Connor, Sir Kenneth Kennedy, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
- O'Connor, *Hon.* Sir Patrick McCarthy, Kt.
- O'Connor, *General* Sir Richard Nugent, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Ogden, Sir Alwyne George Neville, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Oge, Sir William Gammie, Kt.
- Ogilvie, Sir Alec Drummond, Kt.
- Ogilvie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Heneage, K.B.E.
- Ogilvy, Sir David John Wilfrid, Bt. (S 1626)
- Ohlson, Sir Eric James, Bt. (1920).
- Okeover, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Ian Peter Andrew Monro Walker-, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1886).
- Olliphant, Sir Marcus Laurence Elwin, K.B.E., F.R.S.
- Oliver, Sir (Frederick) Ernest, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Oliver, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey Nigel, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Oliver, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Pasfield, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Olivier, Sir Laurence Kerr, Kt.
- O'Loghlen, Sir Coleman Michael, Bt. (1838).
- O'Malley, Sir Owen St. Clair, K.C.M.G.
- O'Neill, *Hon.* Sir Con Douglas Walter, K.C.M.G.

- Onslow, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Denzil Macarthur-, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.
- Onslow, Sir Geoffrey Henry Hughes-, K.B.E., D.S.C.
- Onslow, Sir John Roger Wilmot, Bt. (1797).
- Onslow, *Admiral* Sir Richard George, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Oppenheim, Sir Alexander, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
- Oppenheim, Sir Duncan Morris, Kt.
- Oppenheimer, Sir Michael Bernard Grenville, Bt. (1921).
- Opperman, *Hon.* Sir Hubert Ferdinand, Kt., O.B.E.
- Orde, Sir Charles William, K.C.M.G.
- Orde, Sir Percy Lancelot, Kt., C.I.E.
- Orde, *Maj.* Sir Simon Arthur Campbell-, Bt. (1790).
- Organe, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey Stephen William, Kt., M.D.
- Ormerod, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Benjamin, Kt.
- Ormerod, *Maj.* Sir Cyril Berkeley, K.B.E.
- Ormond, Sir John Davies Willder, Kt., B.E.M.
- Ormsrod, *Hon.* Sir Roger Fray Greenwood, Kt.
- Orr, *Hon.* Sir Alan Stewart, Kt., O.B.E.
- Orr, Sir Samuel, Kt.
- Ortcheson, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Osborn, Sir Danvers Lionel Rouse, Bt. (1662).
- Osborn, Sir Frederic James, Kt.
- Osborne, Sir Basil, Kt., C.B.E.
- Osborne, Sir Cyril, Kt., M.P.
- Osborne, Sir Peter George, Bt. (1629).
- Oulsnam, Sir (Samuel) Harrison (Yardley), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Outerbridge, *Col. Hon.* Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Outram, Sir Alan James, Bt. (1859).
- Overall, Sir John Wallace, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Overton, Sir Arnold Edersheim, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Overy, Sir Thomas Stuart, Kt.
- Owen, Sir Alfred George Beech, Kt., C.B.E.
- Owen, Sir (Arthur) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.
- Owen, Sir Dudley Herbert Cunliffe-, Bt. (1920).
- Owen, Sir John Arthur, Bt. (1813).
- Owen, *Rt. Hon.* Sir William Francis Langer, K.B.E.
- Owen, Sir (William) Leonard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Owo, The Olowo of, Kt.
- Packard, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir (Charles) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Packer, Sir (Douglas) Frank (Hewson), Kt., C.B.E.
- Padmore, Sir Thomas, G.C.B.
- Page, Sir Harry Robertson, Kt.
- Paget, *Capt.* Sir James Francis, Bt., R.N. (1871).
- Paget, Sir John Starr, Bt. (1886).
- Paine, Sir (Herbert) Kingsley, Kt., C.M.G.
- Paley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Alexander George) Victor, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Palitana, Thakore Saheb of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Palmer, Sir Charles Mark, Bt. (1886).
- Palmer, Sir Geoffrey Christopher John, Bt. (1660).
- Palmer, Sir John Edward Somerset, Bt. (1791).
- Palmer, *Brig.* Sir Otho Leslie Prior-, Kt., D.S.O.
- Panabokke, Sir Tikiri Banda, Kt.
- Panckridge, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) Robert (Silvester), K.B.E., C.B.
- Panna, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Pape, *Hon.* Sir George Augustus, Kt.
- Tararajasingam, Sir Sangarapillai, Kt.
- Parham, *Admiral* Sir Frederick Robertson, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Paris, Sir Edward Talbot, Kt., C.B., D.Sc.
- Park, *Hon.* Sir Hugh Eames, Kt.
- Park, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Keith Rodney, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
- Parker, Sir Douglas William Leigh, Kt., O.B.E.
- Parker, Sir Harold, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Parker, Sir Karl Theodore, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., F.B.A.
- Parker, Sir Richard (William) Hyde, Bt. (1681).
- Parker, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Wilfred) John, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Parker, *Capt.* Sir William Lorenzo, Bt., O.B.E. (1844).
- Parkes, Sir Alan Sterling, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Parkes, Sir Roderick Wallis, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Parkin, Sir Ian, Kt., C.B.E.
- Parkinson, Sir Harold, K.B.E.
- Parkinson, Sir John, Kt., M.D.
- Parkinson, Sir Kenneth Wade, Kt.
- Parr, Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Parrott, Sir Cecil Cuthbert, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Parry, *Prof.* Sir David Hughes, Kt., Q.C.
- Parry, Sir (Frank) Hugh (Nigel), Kt., C.B.E.
- Parry, *Admiral* Sir (William) Edward, K.C.B.
- Parsons, Sir Maurice Henry, Kt.
- Part, Sir Antony Alexander, Kt., K.C.B., M.B.E.
- Partabgarh, H.H. the Maharawab of, K.C.S.I.
- Paskin, Sir (Jesse) John, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Pasley, Sir Rodney Marshall Sabine, Bt. (1794).
- Patch, Sir Edmund Leo Hall-, G.C.M.G.
- Patch, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hubert Leonard, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Paterson, Sir (Alexander) Swinton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Paterson, Sir George Mutlow, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Paterson, Sir John Valentine Jardine, Kt.
- Patiala, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
- Patna, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
- Paton, *Prof.* Sir George Whitecross, Kt.
- Paton, Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Paton, *Capt.* Sir Stuart Henry, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., B.N. (ret.).
- Patrick, Sir Paul Joseph, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Patron, Sir Joseph, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Patterson, Sir John Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Pattinson, *Hon.* Sir Baden, K.B.E.
- Paul, Sir John Warburton, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Paul, Sir Brian Kenneth Dean, Bt. (1821).
- Paul, *Hon.* Sir Gilbert James, Kt.
- Pavrides, Sir Paul George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Pawsey, Sir Charles Ridley, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C.
- Payne, *Hon.* Sir Reginald Withers, Kt.
- Peake, Sir Francis Harold, Kt.
- Pearce, Sir George Alfred, Kt., O.B.E.
- Peard, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Kenyon Harry Terrell, K.B.E.
- Pearson, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Collin Hargreaves, Kt., C.B.E.
- Pearson, Sir Francis Fenwick, Bt., M.B.E., M.P. (1964).
- Pearson, Sir (James) Denning, Kt.
- Pearson, Sir (James) Reginald, Kt., O.B.E.
- Pearson, Sir Neville, Bt. (1916).
- Pearson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Cecil Hook, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Pease, Sir (Alfred) Vincent, Bt. (1882).
- Pease, Sir Richard Arthur, Bt. (1920).
- Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Paul, Bt., M.C. (1797).
- Peck, Sir Edward Heywood, K.C.M.G.
- Pedder, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur Reid, K.B.E., C.B.
- Pedler, Sir Frederick Johnson, Kt.
- Peek, Sir Francis Henry Grenville, Bt. (1874).
- Peel, *Capt.* Sir (Francis Richard) Jonathan, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Peel, Sir John Harold, K.C.V.O.
- Peierls, Sir Rudolf Ernst, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S.
- Pelle, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Lancelot Arthur Babington, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
- Peirse, Sir Henry Campbell de la Poer Beresford-, Bt., C.B. (1814).
- Peirse, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Richard Edmund Charles, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Pelham, Sir (George) Clinton, K.B.E., C.M.G.

- Pelly, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Claude Bernard Raymond, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C.
- Jelly, Sir Harold Alwyne, Bt., M.C. (1840).
- Pelly, Sir Kenneth Raymond, Kt., M.C.
- Pendred, *Air Marshal* Sir Lawrence Fleming, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Penny, Sir James Downing, K.C.L.E., C.S.L.
- Pennyquick, *Hon.* Sir John, Kt.
- Penrose, Sir Roland Algernon, Kt., C.B.E.
- Peppiatt, Sir Kenneth Oswald, K.B.E., M.C.
- Percival, Sir Anthony Edward, Kt., C.B.
- Peren, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey Sylvester, K.B.E.
- Perkins, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir Derek Duncombe Steele-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Perkins, Sir (Walter) Robert Dempster, Kt.
- Perks, Sir (Robert) Malcolm Mewburn, Bt. (1908).
- Perrin, Sir Michael Willcox, Kt., C.B.E.
- Perring, Sir Ralph Edgar, Bt. (1963).
- Perrott, Sir Donald Cyril Vincent, K.B.E.
- Pestell, Sir John Richard, K.C.V.O.
- Petch, Sir Louis, K.C.B.
- Peters, *Admiral* Sir Arthur Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Peters, *Prof.* Sir Rudolph Albert, Kt., M.C., F.R.S.
- Petfield, Sir Arthur Henry, Kt.
- Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, Bt. (1890).
- Peto, *Cdr.* Sir (Henry) Francis (Morton), Bt., R.N. (1855).
- Peto, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (James) Michael, Bt. (1927).
- Petrie, Sir Charles Alexander, Bt., C.B.E. (1918).
- Petty, *Hon.* Sir Horace Rostill, Kt.
- Pevsner, *Prof.* Sir Nikolaus Bernhard Leon, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- Phalan, *Maj.* the Raja of, K.C.I.B.
- Phillimore, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry Josceline, Kt., O.B.E.
- Phillips, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Phillips, Sir (Edward) Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
- Phillips, Sir Fred Albert, Kt., C.V.O.
- Phillips, Sir Henry Ellis Isidore, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Phillips, Sir Leslie Walter, Kt., C.B.E.
- Phillips, Sir Philip David, Kt., C.M.G., M.M., Q.C.
- Phillips, Sir Robin Francis, Bt. (1912).
- Phillips, *Hon.* Sir Rowland Ricketts, Kt.
- Phips, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Peter, K.B.E., D.S.C., V.R.D.
- Pickard, Sir Cyril Stanley, K.C.M.G.
- Pickering, Sir George Hunter, Kt.
- Pickering, *Prof.* Sir George White, Kt., F.R.S.
- Pickford, Sir Anthony Frederick Ingham, Kt.
- Pickles, Sir John Sydney, Kt.
- Pickthorn, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Kenneth William Murray, Bt., Litt.D. (1959).
- Pierre, Sir Joseph Henry, Kt.
- Piers, Sir Charles Robert Fitzmaurice, Bt. (1861).
- Pigot, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1764).
- Piggott, *Maj.* Sir Berkeley, Bt. (1808).
- Pike, Sir Philip Ernest Housden, Kt., Q.C.
- Pike, Sir Theodore Ouseley, K.C.M.G.
- Pike, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Thomas Geoffrey, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Pike, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Gregory Huddleston, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Pilcher, Sir John Arthur, K.C.M.G.
- Pilditch, Sir Denys, Kt., C.I.E.
- Pilditch, Sir Richard Edward, Bt. (1929).
- Pile, *General* Sir Frederick Alfred, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1900).
- Pilkington, *Capt.* Sir Richard Antony, K.B.E., M.C.
- Pilkington, Sir Thomas Henry Milborne - Swinerton-, Bt. (1825).
- Pim, *Capt.* Sir Richard Pike, K.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.V.R.
- Pinsent, Sir Roy, Bt. (1938).
- Piper, *Air Marshal* Sir Thomas William, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Pipon, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James Murray, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Pirbhai, Sir Eboo, Kt., O.B.E.
- Pirle, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir George Clark, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
- Pitblado, Sir David Bruce, K.C.B., C.V.O.
- Pitman, Sir Hubert Percival Lancaster, Kt., O.B.E.
- Pitman, Sir (Isaac) James, K.B.E.
- Pitts, Sir Cyril Alfred, Kt.
- Pizey, *Admiral* Sir (Charles Thomas) Mark, G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Plant, *Prof.* Sir Arnold, Kt.
- Platt, Sir Harry, Bt., M.D. (1958).
- Platt, *General* Sir William, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Playfair, Sir Edward Wilder, K.C.B.
- Playfair, *Air Marshal* Sir Patrick Henry Lyon, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C.
- Playford, *Hon.* Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.
- Pleass, Sir Clement John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Plimmer, Sir Clifford Ulric, K.B.E.
- Plimsoil, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Plowman, *Hon.* Sir (John) Anthony, Kt.
- Poett, *General* Sir (Joseph Howard) Nigel, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Pole, Col. Sir John Gawen Carew, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1628).
- Pole, Sir Peter Van Notten-, Bt. (1791).
- Pollard, Sir Charles Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Pollard, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Pollen, Sir John Michael Hungerford, Bt. (1795).
- Pollock, Sir George, Kt., Q.C.
- Pollock, Sir George Frederick, Bt. (1866).
- Pollock, Sir George Seymour Montagu-, Bt. (1872).
- Pollock, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Michael Patrick, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
- Pollock, Sir Ronald Evelyn, Kt.
- Pollock, Sir William Horace Montagu-, K.C.M.G.
- Ponsonby, Col. Sir Charles Edward, Bt., T.D. (1956).
- Ponsonby, Sir George Arthur, K.C.V.O.
- Poole, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard Hayden Owen Lane-, K.B.E., C.B.
- Poore, Sir Herbert Edward, Bt. (1795).
- Pope, Sir George Reginald, Kt.
- Pope, Sir Sidney Barton, Kt.
- Popper, *Prof.* Sir Karl Raimund, Kt., Ph.D.
- Porbandar, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Mahārāja of, K.C.S.L.
- Porritt, Sir Arthur Espie, Bt., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (1963).
- Portal, Sir Francis Spencer, Bt. (1901).
- Portal, *Admiral* Sir Reginald Henry, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall Horsbrugh-, Bt., D.S.O. (1902).
- Porter, Sir George Swinburne, Bt. (1880).
- Porter, *Air Marshal* Sir (Melvin) Kenneth (Drowley), K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Pott, Sir Leslie, K.B.E.
- Potter, Sir Alan Graeme, Kt.
- Potter, Sir Henry Steven, K.C.M.G.
- Potter, *Air Marshal* Sir Patrick Brunton Lee, K.B.E., M.D.
- Potter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Wilfrid) John, K.B.E., C.B.
- Potter, Sir (William) Ian, Kt.
- Pound, Sir Derek Allen, Bt. (1905).
- Powell, *Maj.* Sir Richard George Douglas, Bt., M.C. (1897).
- Powell, Sir Richard Royle, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Power, Sir John Patrick McLannahan, Bt. (1924).
- Power, *Admiral* Sir Manley Laurence, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Powles, Sir Guy Richardson, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
- Powlett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peveril Barton Reibey Wallop William-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Poynton, Sir (Arthur) Hilton, G.C.M.G.
- Prairie, Sir Ronald Lindsay, Kt., O.B.E.
- Pratt, Sir (Edward) Bernard, Kt.

- Pratt, Sir John Thomas, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Premph II, Otumfuo Sir Osel Agyeman, K.B.E.  
 Prescott, Sir Mark, Bt. (1938).  
 Prescott, Sir Stanley Lewis, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Preston, Sir Kenneth Huson, Kt.  
 Preston, *Admiral* Sir Lionel George, K.C.B.  
 Preston, Sir Thomas Hildebrand, Bt., O.B.E. (1815).  
 Pretty, *Air Marshal* Sir Walter Philip George, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Prevost, *Capt.* Sir George James Augustine, Bt. (1805).  
 Price, Sir (Archibald) Grenfell, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Price, Sir Charles Keith Napier Ruggie, Bt. (1804).  
 Price, Sir (Charles) Roy, K.C.M.G.  
 Price, Sir Frank Leslie, Kt.  
 Price, Sir Robert John Green-, Bt. (1874).  
 Price, Sir Rose Francis, Bt. (1815).  
 Prichard, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Prichard, Sir Norman George Mollett, Kt.  
 Prickett, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Thomas Other, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.  
 Pridham, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur) Francis, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Priddle, Sir Eric Denholm, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.  
 Priestley, Sir Gerald William, K.C.I.E.  
 Priestley, Sir Raymond Edward, Kt., M.C.  
 Primrose, Sir John Ure, Bt. (1903).  
 Primrose, Sir John Ure, Kt.  
 Pringle, Sir Stuart Robert, Bt. (s 1683).  
 Prior, Sir Charles Geoffrey, K.C.I.E.  
 Pritchard, Sir Asa Hubert, Kt.  
 Pritchard, *Col.* Sir Derek Wilbraham, Kt.  
 Pritchard, Sir Fred Eills, Kt., M.B.E.  
 Pritchard, Sir Neil, K.C.M.G.  
 Pritchett, Sir Theodore Beal, Kt., M.C.  
 Proby, *Maj.* Sir Richard George, Bt., M.C. (1952).  
 Proctor, Sir (Philip) Dennis, K.C.B.  
 Pryke, Sir David Dudley, Bt. (1926).  
 Puckey, Sir Walter Charles, Kt.  
 Pugh, *His Hon.* Sir (John) Alun, Kt.  
 Pugh, *Prof.* Sir William John, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 Pugsley, *Prof.* Sir Alfred Grenville, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 Pugsley, Sir Reuben James, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Puttick, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B., D.S.O.  
 Pym, *Maj.* Sir Charles Evelyn, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Pyman, *General* Sir Harold English, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.  
 Quartermaine, Sir Allan Stephen, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.  
 Quénet, *Hon.* Sir Vincent Ernest, Kt.  
 Quilter, Sir Anthony Raymond Leopold Cuthbert, Bt. (1897).  
 Raby, Sir Victor Harry, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.  
 Radcliffe, Sir Everard Joseph, Bt. (1813).  
 Radclyffe, Sir Charles Edward Mott-, Kt., M.P.  
 Radley, Sir (William) Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E., Ph.D.  
 Rae, Sir Alexander Montgomery Wilson, K.C.M.G., M.D.  
 Rae, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.  
 Raeburn, Sir Colin, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Raeburn, Sir Edward Alfred, Bt. (1923).  
 Raffray, Sir Philippe, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.  
 Rahimtoola, Sir Fazil Ibrahim, Kt., C.I.E.  
 Raikes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey Taunton, Kt., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Raikes, Sir (Henry) Victor (Alpin MacKinnon), K.B.E.  
 Raisman, Sir (Abraham) Jeremy, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.  
 Rajapakse, Sir Lalita Abhaya, Kt., Q.C.  
 Ralli, Sir Godfrey Victor, Bt., T.D. (1912).  
 Ram Chandra Mardaral Deo, *Raja Bahadur*, Sir, Kt.  
 Ramage, Sir Richard Ogilvy, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Raman, Sir (Chandrasekhara) Venkata Kt., F.R.S.  
 Ramgoolam, Sir Seewoosagar, Kt.  
 Ramsay *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alan Hollick, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
 Ramsay, Sir Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Ramsay, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Alexander Robert Maule, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.  
 Ramsay, Sir Alexander William Burnett, Bt. (1806).  
 Ramsay, Sir Neils Alexander, Bt. (s 1666).  
 Ramsden, Sir Geoffrey Charles Frescheville, Kt., C.I.E.  
 Ramsden, Sir (Geoffrey) William Pennington-, Bt. (1689).  
 Ramsey, Sir Alfred Ernest, Kt.  
 Ranasinha, Sir Arthur Godwin, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.  
 Rance, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hubert Elvin, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B.  
 Randall, Sir Alec Walter George, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Randall, *Prof.* Sir John Turton, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 Randall, Sir Richard John, Kt.  
 Rankin, Sir Hugh (Charles Rhys), Bt. (1898).  
 Rankine, Sir John Dalziel, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.  
 Ransford, *Col.* Sir Alister John, Kt., C.I.E.  
 Rapp, Sir Thomas Cecil, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.  
 Rasch, *Maj.* Sir Richard Guy Carne, Bt. (1903).  
 Rashleigh, Sir Harry Evelyn Battie, Bt. (1831).  
 Rau, Sir Benegal Rama, Kt., C.I.E.  
 Rawlinson, Sir Anthony Henry John, Bt. (1891).  
 Rawlinson, Sir Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Rawlinson, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Peter Anthony Grayson, Q.C., M.P.  
 Rawson, Sir Stanley Walter, Kt.  
 Raymond, Sir Stanley Edward, Kt.  
 Rayne, Sir Max, Kt.  
 Rayner, *Brig.* Sir Ralph Herbert, Kt.  
 Read, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (John) Antony (Jervis), K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Reade, Sir Clyde Nixon, Bt. (1661).  
 Readhead, Sir James Templeman, Bt. (1922).  
 Rebeck, *Rear-Adm.* Sir (Leopold) Edward, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Reddish, Sir Halford Walter Lupton, Kt.  
 Redfern, Sir (Arthur) Shuldham, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.  
 Redgrave, Sir Michael Scudamore, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Redman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E.  
 Redman, Sir (Herbert) Vere, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton, Bt. (1911).  
 Reece, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.  
 Reece, Sir (Louis) Alan, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Reed, Sir Carol, Kt.  
 Reed, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Sandford, Kt.  
 Rees, *Hon.* Sir (Charles William) Stanley, Kt., T.D.  
 Rees, Sir Hugh Ellis-, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Rees, Sir Richard Lodowick Edward Montagu, Bt. (1919).  
 Refshauge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Dudley, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Reid, Sir Alexander James, Kt., C.M.G., I.S.O.  
 Reid, Sir Douglas Neilson, Bt. (1922).  
 Reid, Sir Edward James, Bt., K.B.E. (1897).  
 Reid, *Brig.* Sir Frances Smith, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Reid, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (George) Ranald Macfarlane, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Reid, *Admiral* Sir (John) Peter (Lorne), G.C.B., C.V.O.  
 Reilly, Sir (D'Arcy) Patrick, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Reilly, Sir Paul, Kt.  
 Reiss, Sir John Anthony Ewart, Kt., B.E.M.  
 Renals, Sir, Stanley, Bt. (1895).  
 Rendel, Sir George William, K.C.M.G.  
 Rendell, Sir William, Kt.  
 Rennie, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Baillie, Kt.  
 Rennie, Sir Gilbert (McCall), G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.  
 Rennie, Sir John Ogilvy, K.C.M.G.

- Rennie, Sir John Shaw, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Renshaw, Sir (Charles) Stephen (Binc), Bt. (1903).
- Renton, Rt. Hon. Sir David Lockhart-Mure, K.B.E., T.D., Q.C. M.P.
- Renwick, Sir Eustace Deuchar, Bt. (1921).
- Renwick, Sir John, Kt.
- Reynolds, Sir David James, Bt. (1923).
- Rhodes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey Dean, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Rhodes, Sir John Christopher Douglas, Bt. (1919).
- Ricardo, Sir Harry Ralph, Kt., LL.D., F.R.S.
- Rich, Sir Almeric Frederic Conness, Bt. (1791).
- Richards, Sir Gordon, Kt.
- Richardson, *General* Sir Charles Leslie, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Richardson, Sir Egerton Rudolf, Kt., C.M.G.
- Richardson, Sir (Horace) Frank, Kt.
- Richardson, Sir (John) Eric, Kt.
- Richardson, Sir (John) Henry (Swain), Kt.
- Richardson, Sir John Samuel, Bt., M.V.O., M.D. (1963)
- Richardson, Sir Leslie Lewis, Bt. (1924).
- Richardson, Sir Ralph David, Kt.
- Richardson, Sir Simon Alasdair Stewart-, Bt. (s 1630).
- Richardson, Sir William Robert, Kt.
- Richardson, Sir William Wigham, Bt., M.B.E. (1929).
- Riches, Sir Derek Martin Hurry, K.C.M.G.
- Riches, Sir Eric William, Kt., M.C.
- Riches, *General* Sir Ian Hurry, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Richmond, Sir Alan James, Kt.
- Richmond, Sir John Christopher Blake, K.C.M.G.
- Richmond, Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1929).
- Richmond, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Rickett, Sir Denis Hubert Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Ricketts, Sir Robert Cornwallis Gerald St. Leger, Bt. (1828).
- Ricks, Sir John Plowman, Kt.
- Riddell, Sir John Charles Buchanan-, Bt. (s 1628).
- Ride, Sir Lindsay Tasman, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
- Rideal, Sir Eric Keightley, Kt., M.B.E., F.R.S., D.Sc.
- Ridley, Sir Sidney, Kt.
- Rieger, Sir Clarence Oscar Ferrero, Kt., C.B.E.
- Rigby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Hugh) John (Macbeth), Bt. (1920).
- Rigby, *Hon.* Sir Ivo Charles Clayton, Kt.
- Rigg, Sir Theodore, K.B.E.
- Ripley, Sir Hugh, Bt. (1880).
- Ritchie, Sir James Edward Thomson, Bt. (1918).
- Ritchie, Sir (John) Douglas, Kt., M.C.
- Ritchie, Sir John Neish, Kt., C.B.
- Ritchie, *General* Sir Neil Methuen, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Ritchie, Sir Thomas Malcolm, Kt.
- Ritson, Sir Edward Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Rivalland, Sir Michael Jean Joseph Laval, Kt., M.B.E.
- Road, Sir Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
- Robb, Sir (George) Douglas, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
- Roberts, Sir Frank Kenyon, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Roberts, Sir Gilbert, Kt., F.R.S.
- Roberts, Sir Harold Charles West, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Roberts, Sir James Denby, Bt. (1909).
- Roberts, Sir (James Reginald) Howard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Roberts, Sir Leslie, Kt., C.B.E.
- Roberts, Sir Norman Stanley, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Roberts, *General* Sir Ouvry Lindfield, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Roberts, Sir Peter Geoffrey, Bt., M.P. (1919).
- Roberts, *Prof.* Sir Stephen Henry, Kt., C.M.G., D.Sc., Litt.D.
- Roberts, *Col.* Sir Thomas Langdon Howland, Bt., C.B.E. (1809).
- Roberts, Sir Walter St. Clair Howland, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Roberts, Sir William, Kt., C.I.E.
- Robertshaw, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ballin Illingworth, K.B.E., C.B.
- Robertson, Sir Alexander, Kt., D.C.M.
- Robertson, Sir David, Kt.
- Robertson, Sir James Anderson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Robertson, Sir James (Jackson), Kt., O.B.E., LL.D.
- Robertson, Sir James Wilson, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Robieson, Sir William Dunkeld, Kt., LL.D.
- Robins, Sir Reginald Edwin, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Robinson, Sir Albert Edward Phineas, Kt.
- Robinson, *Hon.* Sir Ernest Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
- Robinson, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Villiers Laud, Bt., M.C. (1660).
- Robinson, Sir George Gilmour, Kt.
- Robinson, Sir Harold Ernest, Kt.
- Robinson, Sir John Beverley, Bt. (1854).
- Robinson, Sir John Edgar, Kt.
- Robinson, Sir Leslie Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
- Robinson, Sir (Montague) Arnet, Kt.
- Robinson, Sir Niall Bryan Lynch-, Bt., D.S.C. (1920).
- Robinson, Sir Norman de Winton, Kt.
- Robinson, Sir Robert, Kt., O.M., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Robinson, Sir (Wilfred Henry) Frederick, Bt. (1908).
- Robson, Sir Kenneth, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.
- Robson, Sir Thomas Buston, Kt., M.B.E.
- Robson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) Geoffrey (Arthur), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady, Bt., D.S.O. (1938).
- Rochfort, *Capt.* Sir Cecil Charles Boyd-, K.C.V.O.
- Rodgers, Sir John Charles, Bt., M.P. (1964).
- Rodrigo, Sir (Senapathige Theobald) Philip, Kt., O.B.E.
- Rodrigues, Sir Alberto Maria, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
- Rogers, Sir Philip James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Roll, Sir Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Roll, *Rev.* Sir James William Cecil, Bt. (1921).
- Ronald, Sir Nigel Bruce, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Rooney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen Patrick James, K.B.E., C.B.
- Rootes, Sir Reginald Claud, Kt.
- Roper, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Ropner, *Col.* Sir Leonard, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1952).
- Ropner, Sir Robert Desmond, Kt.
- Ropner, Sir Robert Douglas, Bt. (1904).
- Ropner, Sir (William) Guy, Kt.
- Rose, Sir Alan Edward Percival, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Rose, Sir Alec Richard, Kt.
- Rose, Sir David James Gardiner, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.
- Rose, Sir Francis Cyril, Bt. (1872).
- Rose, Sir Hugh, Bt., T.D. (1935).
- Rose, Sir Julian Day, Bt. (1909).
- Rose, Sir Philip (Humphrey Vivian), Bt. (1874).
- Rosenheim, *Prof.* Sir Max Leonard, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.
- Roseveare, Sir Martin Pearson, Kt.
- Roseway, Sir (George) David, K.B.E., C.B.
- Rosier, *Air Marshal* Sir Frederick Ernest, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Roskill, Sir Ashton Wentworth, Kt., Q.C.
- Roskill, *Hon.* Sir Eustace Wentworth, Kt.
- Ross, Sir Archibald David Manisty, K.C.M.G.
- Ross, *Hon.* Sir Dudley Bruce, Kt.
- Ross, Sir Henry James, Kt.
- Ross, *Prof.* Sir James Paterson, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1960).
- Ross, Sir (William) David, K.B.E., D.Litt.
- Rostron, Sir Frank, Kt., M.B.E.
- Rothenstein, Sir John Knewstub Maurice, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D.
- Rous, Sir Stanley Ford, Kt., C.B.E.
- Rouse, Sir Anthony Gerald Roderick, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Row, *Car.*, Sir Philip John, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.

- Rowan, Sir (Thomas) Leslie, K.C.B., C.V.O.
- Rowe, Sir Michael Edward, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Rowell, Sir Andrew Herrick, Kt.
- Rowell, Sir (Herbert Babington) Robin, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.
- Rowell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Sydney Fairbairn, K.B.E., C.B.
- Rowland, Sir Wentworth Lowe, Bt. (1950).
- Rowlands, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir (Richard) Alun, K.B.E., M.D.
- Rowlandson, Sir (Stanley) Graham, Kt., M.B.E.
- Rowley, Sir Joshua Francis, Bt. (1786).
- Rowley, Lt.-Col. Sir William Joshua, Bt. (1836).
- Roxburgh, Sir Ronald Francis, Kt.
- Roxburgh, Sir (Thomas) James (Young), Kt., C.I.E.
- Roy, Sir Asoka Kumar, Kt.
- Royden, Sir John Ledward, Bt. (1905).
- Royle, Sir Lancelot Carrington, K.B.E.
- Rucker, Sir Arthur Nevil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Ruddle, Lt.-Col. Sir (George) Kenneth (Fordham), Kt., T.D.
- Rugg, Sir (Edward) Percy, Kt.
- Rumball, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Campion) Aubrey, K.B.E.
- Rumbold, Sir (Horace) Algernon (Fraser), K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
- Rumbold, Sir (Horace) Anthony (Claude), Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (1779).
- Runciman, *Hon.* Sir James Cochran Stevenson, Kt.
- Rundall, Sir Francis Brian Anthony, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Runge, Sir Peter Francis, Kt.
- Russell, Sir Charles Ian, Bt. (1916).
- Russell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Charles Ritchie, Kt.
- Russell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Dudley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Russell, Sir (Edward) Lionel, Kt. C.B.E.
- Russell, Sir Frederick Stratten, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C., F.R.S.
- Russell, Sir George Michael, Bt. (1812).
- Russell, *Admiral Hon.* Sir Guy Herbrand Edward, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Russell, Sir John Weir, Kt.
- Russell, Sir John Wriothlesley, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Russell, Sir Robert Edwin, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Russell, Sir Ronald Stanley, Kt., M.P.
- Russell, Sir (Sydney) Gordon, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Russo, Sir Peter George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ryan, Sir Derek Gerald, Bt. (1919).
- Rycroft, Sir (Richard) Newton, Bt. (1784).
- Ryder, Sir Gerard, Kt., C.B.
- Rydge, Sir Norman Bede, Kt., C.B.E.
- Rylah, *Hon.* Sir Arthur Gordon, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
- Ryle, *Prof.* Sir Martin, Kt., F.R.S.
- Rymill, Sir Arthur Campbell, Kt.
- Sachs, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Eric, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
- Sainsbury, Sir Robert James, Kt.
- Saint, Sir (Sidney) John, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- St. Aubyn, Sir John Molesworth, Bt., C.B.E. (1689).
- St. George, Sir Robert Alan, Bt. (1766).
- St. Johnston, *Col.* Sir (Thomas) Eric, Kt., C.B.E.
- Salisbury, Sir Edward James, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.S.
- Salmon, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Cyril Barnett, Kt.
- Salmon, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Cyril) John Roderic, K.B.E., C.B.
- Salmon, Sir Julian, Kt., C.B.E.
- Salmon, Sir Samuel Isidore, Kt.
- Salt, Sir David Shirley, Bt. (1869).
- Salt, Sir Edward William, Kt.
- Salt, Sir (Thomas) Michael John, Bt. (1899).
- Samson, Sir (William) Frederick, Kt.
- Samuel, Sir Harold, Kt.
- Samuel, Sir Jon Michael Glen, Bt. (1898).
- Samuels, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Samuelson, Sir Francis Henry Bernard, Bt. (1884).
- Sanders, Sir Harold George, Kt., Ph.D.
- Sanders, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Reginald) Thomas, K.B.E., C.B.
- Sanders, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Arthur Penrose Martyn, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Sanderson, *Air Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Clifford, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Sanderson, Sir (Frank Philip) Bryan, Bt. (1920).
- Sandford, Sir Foliott Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Sandover, Sir (Alfred) Eric, Kt., M.C.
- Sands, *Hon.* Sir Stafford Loft-house, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sarell, Sir Roderic Francis Gisbert, K.C.M.G.
- Sargent, Sir Henry Edmund, Kt.
- Sargent, Sir John Philip, Kt., C.I.E.
- Sargent, Sir (Sidney) Donald, K.B.E., C.B.
- Saundby, *Air Marshal* Sir Robert Henry Magnus Spencer, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Saunders, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh William Lumsden, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., M.M.
- Saunders, *Prof.* Sir Owen Alfred, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Savage, Sir Alfred William Lungle, K.C.M.G.
- Savage, Sir (Edward) Graham, Kt., C.B.
- Savill, Sir Eric Humphrey, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
- Savory, Sir Douglas Lloyd Kt.
- Savory, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald Arthur, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Sayad Muhammad, *Nawab* Sir Kt.
- Sayer, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Guy Bourchier, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Sayers, *Prof.* Sir Edward George, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
- Sayers, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.I.E.
- Scamp, Sir (Athelstan) Jack, Kt.
- Scarlett, Sir Peter William Shelley Yorke, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Scarman, *Hon.* Sir Leslie George, Kt., O.B.E.
- Scherger, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Frederick Rudolph William, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Schon, Sir Frank, Kt.
- Schonland, Sir Basil Ferdinand Jamieson, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Schreiber, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmond Charles Acton, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Schultz, Sir (Joseph) Leopold, Kt., O.B.E.
- Schuster, Sir (Felix) James Moncrieff, Bt., O.B.E. (1906).
- Schuster, Sir George Ernest, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Scicluna, Sir Hannibal Publius, Kt., M.B.E.
- Scoones, *General* Sir Geoffrey Allen Percival, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.
- Scoones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Laurence, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Scopes, Sir Frederick, Kt.
- Scopes, Sir Leonard Arthur, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Scott, Sir Arleigh Winston, G.C.M.G.
- Scott, Sir (Arthur John) Guillum, Kt., T.D.
- Scott, Sir (Charles) Hilary, Kt.
- Scott, Sir David John Montagu-Douglas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Scott, Lt.-Col. Sir Douglas Winchester, Bt. (1913).
- Scott, Sir Edward Arthur Dolman, Bt. (1806).
- Scott, Sir Eric, Kt., O.B.E.
- Scott, Sir George Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
- Scott, Sir Harold Richard, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Scott, *Brig.* Sir Henry (Lawrence), Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Scott, Sir (Henry) Maurice, Kt., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Scott, Sir Ian Dixon, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
- Scott, Lt.-Col. Sir James Walter, Bt. (1962).
- Scott, *Col.* Sir Malcolm Stoddart, Kt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P.
- Scott, Sir Oliver Christopher Anderson, Bt. (1909).
- Scott, Sir (Robert) Donald, Kt.
- Scott, Sir Robert Heatlie, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Scott, Sir (Ronald) Bodley, K.C.V.O., D.M.
- Scott, Sir Terence Charles Stuart Morrison, Kt., D.S.C., D.Sc.
- Scott, Sir Walter, Bt. (1907).
- Scott, Sir Walter, Kt., C.M.G.
- Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Arthur, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.

- Scragg, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Colin, K.B.E., C.B., A.P.C.
- Scrivener, Sir Thomas Vaisey, Kt., C.M.G.
- Seal, Sir Eric Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.
- Seale, Sir John Henry, Bt. (1838).
- Sebright, Sir Hugo Giles Edmund, Bt. (1826).
- Seddon, Sir Herbert John, Kt., C.M.G., D.M.
- Seeds, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
- Seel, Sir George Frederick, K.C.M.G.
- Sekers, Sir Nicholas Thomas, Kt., M.B.E.
- Self, Sir (Albert) Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Selleck, Sir Francis Palmer, K.B.E., M.C.
- Sellers, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Frederic Aked, Kt., M.C.
- Sellors, Sir Thomas Holmes, Kt., D.M.
- Selway, *Air Marshal* Sir Anthony Dunkerton, K.C.B., D.F.C.
- Serpell, Sir David Radford, K.C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Seton, Sir Bruce Lovat, Bt. (S 1863).
- Seton, Sir Claud Ramsay Wilmot, Kt., M.C.
- Seton, Sir Robert James, Bt. (S 1863).
- Seward, Sir Eric John, K.B.E.
- Seymour, Sir Horace James, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Seymour, *Cdr.* Sir Michael Culme-, Bt., R.N. (1809).
- Shakerley, *Maj.* Sir Cyril Holland, Bt. (1838).
- Shakespeare, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Hithersay, Bt. (1942).
- Shankland, Sir Thomas Murray, Kt., C.M.G.
- Sharp, Sir Edward Harold Wilfred, Bt. (1922).
- Sharp, Sir Milton Reginald, Bt. (1920).
- Sharpe, Sir Reginald Taaffe, Kt., Q.C.
- Shaw, Sir Bernard Vidal, Kt.
- Shaw, Sir Evelyn Campbell, K.C.V.O., LL.D.
- Shaw, *Cdr.* Sir John James Kenward Best-, Bt., R.N. (1665).
- Shaw, Sir John Valentine Wistar, K.C.M.G.
- Shaw, Sir Robert, Bt. (1821).
- Shaw, *Hon.* Sir Sebago, Kt.
- Shearer, Sir Bruce, Kt., C.M.G.
- Shearman, Sir Harold Charles, Kt.
- Sheddon, Sir Frederick Geoffrey, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Sheffield, Sir Robert Arthur, Bt. (1755).
- Sheldon, Sir Wilfrid Percy Henry, K.C.V.O.
- Shelley, *Brig.* Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1611).
- Shepherd, Sir Victor George, K.C.B.
- Sherlock, Sir Phillip Manderson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Shields, Sir Neil Stanley, Kt., M.C.
- Shiffner, Sir Henry David, Bt. (1818).
- Shires, Sir Frank, Kt.
- Shirley, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Thomas Ulric Curzon, K.B.E., C.B.
- Sholl, *Hon.* Sir Reginald Richard, Kt.
- Shone, Sir Robert Minshull, Kt., C.B.E.
- Shoobert, Sir (Wilfred) Harold, Kt., C.L.E., E.D.
- Shuckburgh, Sir (Charles Arthur) Evelyn, G.C.M.G., C.B.
- Shuckburgh, Sir Charles Gerald Stewkley, Bt. (1660).
- Sich, Sir Rupert Leigh, Kt., C.B.
- Silverstone, Sir Arnold, Kt.
- Sim, Sir (George) Alexander (Strachan), Kt.
- Sim, Sir Wilfrid Joseph, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Simeon, Sir John Edmund Barington, Bt. (1815).
- Simmonds, Sir Oliver Edwin, Kt.
- Simon, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Jocelyn Edward Salls, Kt.
- Simpson, *General* Sir Frank Ernest Wallace, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Simpson, Sir James Dyer, Kt.
- Simpson, Sir (John) Cyril Finucane, Bt. (1935).
- Simpson, Sir John Roughton, Kt., C.B.
- Sims, Sir Alfred John, K.C.B. O.B.E.
- Sinclair, Sir George Evelyn, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.P.
- Sinclair, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
- Sinclair, Sir John Rollo Norman Blair, Bt. (S 1704).
- Sinclair, Sir Kenneth Duncan Leckey, Kt.
- Sinclair, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Laurence Frank, K.C.B., G.C., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Sinclair, Sir Leonard, Kt.
- Sinclair, Sir Ronald Ormiston, K.B.E.
- Sinclair, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sinderson, Sir Harry Chapman, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.V.O., M.D.
- Singhania, Sir Padampat, Kt.
- Singhateh, *Alhaji* Sir Farimang, G.C.M.G.
- Sinker, Sir (Algernon) Paul, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Sita Ram, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
- Sitwell, Sir Sacheverell, Bt. (1808).
- Skethorn, Sir Norman John, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Skinner, Sir (Thomas) Gordon, Bt. (1912).
- Skipwith, Sir Patrick Alexander-D'Estotenville, Bt. (1622).
- Skrine, Sir Clarmont Percival, Kt., O.B.E.
- Slade, Sir Benjamin Julian Alfred, Bt. (1831).
- Slater, *Admiral* Sir Robin (Leonard Francis) Durnford-, K.C.B.
- Slater, Sir William Kershaw, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Slattery, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Matthew Sausse, K.B.E., C.B.
- Slayter, *Admiral* Sir William Rudolph, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Sleight, Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1920).
- Slessor, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry, Kt.
- Slessor, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir John Cotesworth, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Slimmings, Sir William Kenneth Macleod, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sloan, Sir Tennant, K.C.L.E., C.S.I.
- Small, Sir Frank Augustus, Kt., C.B.E.
- Smallpeice, Sir Basil, K.C.V.O.
- Smallwood, *Air Marshal* Sir Denis Graham, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Smart, Sir Eric Fleming, Kt., O.B.E.
- Smeeton, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard Michael, K.C.B., M.B.E.
- Smiley, Sir Hugh Houston, Bt. (1903).
- Smirk, *Prof.* Sir Frederick Horace, K.B.E., M.D.
- Smith, Sir Alexander Abel, Kt., T.D.
- Smith, Sir (Alexander) Rowland, Kt.
- Smith, Sir Allan Chalmers, Kt., M.C.
- Smith, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Francis, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Smith, Sir Arthur Henry, Kt.
- Smith, Sir Bryan Evers Sharwood-, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Carl Victor, Kt., C.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Cecil Furness-, Kt., Q.C.
- Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil Miller, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Smith, Sir Christopher Sydney Winwood, Bt. (1809).
- Smith, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Derek Colclough Walker-, Bt., T.D., Q.C., M.P. (1960).
- Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmund Hakewill, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Smith, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Edward Michael) Conolly Abel, G.C.V.O., C.B.
- Smith, Sir Frank Edward, G.C.B., G.B.E., F.R.S.
- Smith, Sir Frank Edwin Newson-, Bt. (1944).
- Smith, Sir (Frank) Ewart, Kt.
- Smith, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geoffrey Thistleton-, K.B.E., C.B., G.M.
- Smith, Sir (George) Guy Bracewell, Bt., M.B.E. (1947).
- Smith, *Col.* Sir Harold Charles Templar-, K.B.E.
- Smith, Sir (Harold) Gengoult, Kt., V.D.
- Smith, *Col.* Sir Henry Abel, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Smith, Sir Henry Thompson, K.B.E., C.B.
- Smith, Sir Henry Wilson, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Hubert Shirley-, Kt., C.B.E.
- Smith, Sir John Hamilton-Spencer-, Bt. (1804).
- Smith, Sir Laurence Barton Graftey-, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

- Smith, Sir Raymond Horace, K.B.E.
- Smith, *Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-, G.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Richard Rathborne Vassar-, Bt., T.D. (1917).
- Smith, Sir Ross Grey-, Kt.
- Smith, Sir Thomas Dalrymple Straker-, Kt.
- Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Thomas) Eustace, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Smith, Sir Thomas Gilbert, Bt. (1897).
- Smith, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Victor Alfred Trumper, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Smith, Sir (William) Gordon, Bt., V.R.D. (1945).
- Smith, Sir William Reardon Reardon-, Bt. (1920).
- Smith, Sir (William) Reginald Verdon, Kt.
- Smith, Sir (William) Richard Prince-, Bt., (1911).
- Smith, *Capt.* Sir (William Robert) Dermot (Joshua) Cusack-, Bt. (1799).
- Smithers, Sir Arthur Tennyson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Smithers, *Prof.* Sir David Waldron, Kt., M.D.
- Smyth, *Brig. Rt. Hon.* Sir John George, Bt., *V.C.*, M.C. (1955).
- Smyth, *Capt.* Sir Philip Weyland Bowyer-, Bt., R.N. (1861).
- Snedden, Sir Richard, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Snelling, Sir Arthur Wendell, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Snelson, Sir Edward Alec Abbott, K.B.E.
- Snow, Sir Frederick Sidney, Kt., C.B.E.
- Snow, Sir Harold Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
- Socme, Sir Charles Burnett Buckworth-Herne-, Bt. (1697).
- Sobha Singh, *Hon. Sardar Bahadur* Sir Sardar, Kt., O.B.E.
- Sokhey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sahib Singh, Kt., M.D.
- Somerset, Sir Henry Beaufort, Kt., C.B.E.
- Somerville, Sir Robert, K.C.V.O.
- Sopwith, Sir Charles Ronald, Kt.
- Sopwith, Sir Thomas Octave Murdoch, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sorley, *Air Marshal* Sir Ralph Squire, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C.
- Sorsbie, Sir Malin, Kt., C.B.E.
- Southby, *Cdr.* Sir Archibald Richard James, Bt., R.N. (1937).
- Southwell, Sir (Charles Archibald) Philip, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Southwell, Sir Richard Vynne, Kt., F.R.S.
- Southworth, *Hon.* Sir Frederick, Kt.
- Soysa, Sir Warusahennedige Abraham Bastian, Kt., C.B.E.
- Spearman, Sir Alexander Bowyer, Bt. (1840).
- Spearman, Sir Alexander (Cadwallader) Mainwaring, Kt.
- Spears, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward (Louis) Bt., K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (1953).
- Speed, Sir Eric Bourne Bentinck, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Speed, Sir Robert William Arney, Kt., C.B., Q.C.
- Speelman, *Jonkheer* Sir Cornelis Jacob, Bt. (1686).
- Speir, Sir Rupert Malise, Kt.
- Spence, *Maj.* Sir Basil Hamilton Hebden Neven-, Kt.
- Spence, Sir Basil Urwin, Kt., O.M., O.B.E., T.D., R.A.
- Spencer, Sir Kelvin Tallent, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Spencer, Sir Thomas George, Kt.
- Spender, *Hon.* Sir Percy Claude, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., Q.C.
- Spicer, *Hon.* Sir John Armstrong, Kt.
- Spicer, Sir Peter James, Bt. (1906).
- Spotswood, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Denis Frank, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Spry, *Brig.* Sir Charles Chambers Fowell, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Stable, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Wintringham Norton, Kt., M.C.
- Stacey, Sir Ernest, Kt.
- Stallard, Sir Peter Hyla Gawne, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.
- Stamer, Sir (Lovelace) Anthony, Bt. (1809).
- Stamp, *Hon.* Sir (Edward) Blanshard, Kt.
- Stanier, *Brig.* Sir Alexander Beville Gibbons, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1917).
- Stanley, Sir Robert Christopher Stafford, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Stapledon, Sir Robert de Stapledon, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Staples, Sir Robert George Alexander, Bt. (1628).
- Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot, Bt. (1679).
- Starkey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Randle, Bt. (1935).
- Stedeford, Sir Ivan Arthur Rice, G.B.E.
- Stedman, Sir George Foster, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Steel, Sir Christopher Eden, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Steel, *Maj.* Sir (Fiennes) William Strang, Bt., (1938).
- Steel, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Steel, Sir (Joseph) Lincoln (Spedding), Kt.
- Steele, *Air-Marshal* Sir Charles Ronald, K.C.B., D.F.C.
- Steele, *General* Sir James Stuart, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Stenhouse, Sir Nicol, Kt.
- Stening, *Col.* Sir George Grafton Lees, Kt., E.D.
- Stephen, Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., M.C.
- Stephen, Sir James Alexander, Bt. (1891).
- Stephens, Sir David, K.C.B., C.V.O.
- Stephens, Sir (Leon) Edgar, Kt., C.B.E.
- Stephenson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Gilbert Owen, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Stephenson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Henry) Francis (Blake), Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1936).
- Stephenson, Sir Hugh Southern, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O.
- Stephenson, *Hon.* Sir John Frederick Eustace, Kt.
- Stephenson, Sir William Samuel, Kt., M.C., D.F.C.
- Stevens, *Air Marshal* Sir Alick Charles, K.B.E., C.B.
- Stevens, *Hon.* Sir Bertram Sydney Barnsdale, K.C.M.G.
- Stevens, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jack Edwin Stawell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
- Stevens, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Felgate, K.B.E., C.B.
- Stevens, Sir John Mellior, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.
- Stevens, Sir Roger Bentham, G.C.M.G.
- Stevenson, *Hon.* Sir (Aubrey) Melford (Steed), Kt.
- Stevenson, Sir Hubert Craddock, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Stevenson, Sir Matthew, K.C.B.E., C.M.G.
- Stevenson, Sir Ralph (Clarmont) Skrine, G.C.M.G.
- Stevenson, Sir William Alfred, K.B.E.
- Steward, Sir William Arthur, Kt.
- Stewart, Sir Bruce Fraser, Bt. (1920).
- Stewart, Sir David James Henderson-, Bt. (1957).
- Stewart, Sir Herbert Kay, Kt., C.I.E.
- Stewart, Sir Hugh Charlie Godfray, Bt. (1803).
- Stewart, Sir Iain Maxwell, Kt.
- Stewart, Sir James Watson, Bt. (1920).
- Stewart, Sir Jocelyn Harry, Bt. (1623).
- Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Keith Lindsay, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Stewart, Sir Kenneth Dugald, Bt., G.B.E. (1960).
- Stewart, Sir Michael Norman Francis, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Stewart, Sir Robert Sproul, Kt., C.B.E.
- Stewart, Sir Ronald Compton, Bt. (1937).
- Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Walter) Guy Shaw-, Bt., M.C. (1867).
- Stirling, Sir Charles Norman, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Stirling, Sir John K.T., M.B.E., T.D.
- Stirling, *Hon.* Sir (Robert) James (Lindsay), Kt.
- Stirling, *General* Sir William Gurdon, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Stoby, Sir Kenneth Sievwright, Kt.
- Stockdale, Sir Edmund Villiers Minshull, Bt. (1960).
- Stockil, Sir Raymond Osborne, K.B.E.
- Stockwell, *General* Sir Hugh Charles, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Stone, Sir (John) Leonard, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.

- †Stonhouse, Sir Philip Allan, Bt. (1628)
- Stooke, Sir George Beresford, K.C.M.G.
- Stopford, *General* Sir Montagu George North, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Storrar, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Stott, Sir Philip Sidney, Bt., (1920).
- Stourton, Sir Ivo Herbert Evelyn Joseph, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Stout, Sir (Thomas) Duncan (Macgregor), Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.
- Stow, Sir Frederic Lawrence Philipson-, Bt. (1907).
- Stow, Sir John Montague, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Stracey, Sir Michael George Motley, Bt. (1818).
- Strachan, Sir Andrew Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Strangman, Sir Thomas Joseph, Kt., Q.C.
- Strath, Sir William, K.C.B.
- Stratton, Sir (Francis) John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Stratton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Henry, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Streat, Sir (Edward) Raymond, K.B.E.
- Streetfield, Sir Geoffrey Hugh Benbow, Kt., M.C.
- Street, *Hon.* Sir Kenneth Whistler, K.C.M.G.
- Strong, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth William Dobson, K.B.E., C.B.
- Stronge, *Capt. Rt. Hon.* Sir (Charles) Norman (Lockhart), Bt., M.C. (1803).
- Strutt, Sir (Henry) Austin, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Stuart, Sir Alexander Moody, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Stuart, Sir Campbell, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- †Stuart, Sir Phillip Luttrell, Bt. (1660).
- Stubblefield, Sir (Cyril) James, Kt., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Stucley, Sir Dennis Frederic Bankes, Bt. (1859).
- Studd, Sir Eric, Bt., O.B.E. (1929).
- Studd, Sir Peter Malden, Kt.
- Studdy, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Studholme, Sir Henry Gray, Bt., C.V.O. (1956).
- Sturdee, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Lionel Arthur Dovcton, Bt., C.B.E. (1916).
- Sturges, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert Grice, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.M.
- Style, Sir William Montagu, Bt. (1627)
- Sugden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Haskins Clapham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Suleman Cassum Mitha, *Hon. Sardar Sahib* Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
- Sullivan, Sir Richard Benjamin Magniac, Bt. (1804).
- Sullivan, Sir William John, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Summerhayes, Sir Christopher Henry, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Summers, Sir Geoffrey, Bt., C.B.E. (1952).
- Summers, Sir (Gerard) Spencer, Kt., M.P.
- Summers, Sir Richard Felix, Kt.
- Summerscale, Sir John Percival, K.B.E.
- Summerson, Sir John Newenham, Kt., C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- Summerville, Sir (William) Alan (Thompson), Kt., D.Sc.
- Surridge, Sir (Ernest) Rex (Edward), Kt., C.M.G.
- Sutherland, Sir Benjamin Ivan, Bt. (1921).
- Sutherland, Sir Frederick Neil, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sutherland, Sir Gordon Brims Black McIvor, Kt., F.R.S.
- Suttie, Sir George Philip Grant-, Bt. (s 1702).
- Sutton, Sir (Oliver) Graham, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Sutton, Sir Robert Lexington, Bt. (1772).
- Sutton, Sir Stafford William Powell Foster-, K.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C.
- Swallow, Sir William, Kt.
- Swan, Sir Kenneth Raydon, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Swann, Sir Anthony Charles Christopher, Bt., C.M.G., O.B.E., (1906).
- Swanwick, *Hon.* Sir Graham Russell, Kt., M.B.E.
- Swaziland, The Ngwenyama of, K.B.E.
- Swift, Sir Brian Herbert, Kt., M.C., M.D.
- Swiney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Alexander Neville, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Syers, Sir Cecil George Lewis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Syfret, *Admiral* Sir (Edward) Neville, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Sykes, Sir (Benjamin) Hugh, Bt. (1921).
- Sykes, Sir Charles, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Sykes, Sir Francis Godfrey, Bt. (1781).
- Sykes, Sir (Mark Tatton) Richard, Bt. (1783).
- Sylvester, Sir (Arthur) Edgar, K.B.E.
- Syme, Sir Colin York, Kt.
- Syme, *Prof.* Sir Ronald, Kt., F.B.A.
- Symon, Sir Alexander Colin. Burlington, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Symonds, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles Putnam, K.B.E., C.B.
- Symonette, Sir Roland Theodore, Kt.
- Synge, Sir Robert Carson, Bt. (1801).
- Tailyour, *General* Sir Norman Hastings, K.C.B., D.S.O., R.M.
- Tait, Sir James Blair, Kt., Q.C.
- Tait, Sir James Sharp, Kt., Ph.D.
- Tait, Sir John, Kt.
- Tait, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Victor Hubert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Talbot, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur Allison) FitzRoy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Talbot, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cecil Ponsoby, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Talbot, *Hon.* Sir Hilary Gwynne, Kt.
- Talbot, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Norman Graham Guy, K.B.E., T.D.
- Tallack, Sir Hugh Mackay, Kt.
- Tancred, Sir Henry Lawson-, Bt. (1662).
- Tang, Sir Shiu-Kin, Kt., C.B.E.
- Tange, Sir Arthur Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
- Tangey, *Capt.* Sir Basil Richard Gilzean, Bt. (1912).
- Tanner, Sir Edgar Stephen, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
- Tansley, Sir Eric Crawford, Kt., C.M.G.
- Tapp, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Nigel Prior Hanson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Tarbat, Sir John Allan, Kt.
- Tasker, Sir Theodore James, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Tate, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, Bt. (1898).
- Taylor, *Admiral* Sir Richard Victor Symonds-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Taylor, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alan Russell, K.B.E.
- Taylor, Sir Charles Stuart, Kt., M.P.
- Taylor, Sir (Eric) Stuart, Bt., O.B.E., M.D. (1917).
- Taylor, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ernest Augustus, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Taylor, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey Ingram, Kt., O.M., F.R.S.
- Taylor, Sir George, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
- Taylor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (George) Brian (Ogilvie), K.B.E., C.B.
- Taylor, *Prof.* Sir Hugh Stott, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Taylor, Sir James, Kt., M.B.E., D.Sc.
- Taylor, Sir John, Kt.
- Taylor, Sir John William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Taylor, *General* Sir Malcolm Cartwright Cartwright-, K.C.B., R.M.
- Taylor, Sir Reginald William, Kt., C.M.G.
- Taylor, Sir Robert Mackinlay, Kt., C.B.E.
- Taylor, Sir William Johnson, Bt., C.B.E. (1963).
- Teale, Sir Edmund Oswald, Kt., D.Sc.
- Teeling, Sir (Luke) William Burke, Kt.
- Temple, *Maj.* Sir Richard Anthony Purbeck, Bt., M.C. (1876).
- Templer, *Field Marshal* Sir Gerald Walter Robert, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Tennant, Sir Mark Dalcour, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Tennyson, Sir Charles Bruce Locker, Kt., C.M.G.
- Terrell, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Antonio Reginald, Kt.

- Terry, *Maj.* Sir Edward Henry  
Bouhier Imbert, Bt., M.C.  
(1917).
- Tetley, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Tett, Sir Hugh Charles, Kt.
- Tewson, Sir (Harold) Vincent,  
Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Thesiger, *Hon.* Sir Gerald Alfred,  
Kt., M.B.E.
- Thirkill, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E.,  
M.C.
- Thomas, *Hon.* Sir (Arwyn) Lynn  
Ungoed-, Kt.
- Thomas, Sir Ben Bowen, Kt.
- Thomas, Sir Clement Price-,  
K.C.V.O.
- Thomas, Sir Frederick William,  
Kt.
- Thomas, Sir George Alan, Bt.  
(1766).
- Thomas, Sir (Godfrey) Michael  
(David), Bt. (1694).
- Thomas, *General* Sir (Gwilym)  
Ivor, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Thomas, Sir (James William)  
Tudor, Kt., D.Sc., M.D.
- Thomas, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Noel,  
K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Thomas, Sir Leslie Montagu, Kt.,  
M.B.E., T.D.
- Thomas, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Reginald  
Aneurin, Kt., C.B.E.
- Thomas, Sir Robert Evan, Kt.
- Thomas, Sir William James  
Cooper, Bt. (1929).
- Thomas, Sir (William) Michael  
(Marsh), Bt. (1918).
- Thomas, Sir (William) Miles  
(Webster), Kt., D.R.C.
- Thompson, *Capt.* Sir (Cyril) Ivan,  
Kt.
- Thompson, Sir Edward Hugh  
Dudley, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
- Thompson, Sir Edward Walter,  
Kt.
- Thompson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey  
Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Thompson, *Prof.* Sir Harold  
Warris, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Thompson, Sir (Humphrey)  
Simon Meysse-, Bt. (1874).
- Thompson, *Hon.* Sir John, Kt.
- Thompson, Sir (Joseph) Herbert,  
Kt., C.I.E.
- Thompson, Sir Kenneth Pugh,  
Bt. (1963).
- Thompson, Sir (Louis) Lionel  
(Harry), Kt., C.B.E.
- Thompson, Sir Peile Beaumont,  
Bt. (1890).
- Thompson, Sir Richard Hilton  
Marler, Bt., (1963).
- Thompson, Sir Robert Grainger  
Ker, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
- Thompson, Sir (Thomas) Lionel  
Tennyson, Bt. (1806)
- Thompson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Treffy  
Owen, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.B.E.
- Thompsonstone, Sir Eric Westbury,  
K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Thomson, Sir (Arthur) Lands-  
borough, Kt., C.B., O.B.E., D.Sc.
- Thomson, *Prof.* Sir Arthur Perc-  
grine, Kt., M.C., M.D.
- Thomson, Sir George Paget, Kt.,  
F.R.S.
- Thomson, Sir Ivo Wilfrid Home,  
Bt. (1925).
- Thomson, *Hon.* Sir James  
Beveridge, K.B.E.
- Thomson, Sir (James) Douglas  
(Wishart), Bt. (1929).
- Thomson, Sir John Mackay, Kt.,  
C.B.
- Thomson, Sir Ronald (Jordan),  
Kt.
- Thorn, Sir Jules, Kt.
- Thorne, *General* Sir (Augustus  
Francis) Andrew (Nicol), K.C.B.,  
C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Thornley, Sir Colin Hardwick,  
K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Thornton, Sir (Henry) Gerard,  
Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Thornton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Leonard  
Whitmore, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Thornton, Sir Ronald George, Kt.
- Thorold, Sir Anthony Henry, Bt.,  
O.B.E., D.S.C. (1642).
- Thorold, Sir Guy Frederick,  
K.C.M.G.
- Thorpe, Sir Fred Garner, Kt.
- Throckmorton, Sir Robert  
George Maxwell, Bt. (1642).
- Thumboo Chetty, Sir Bernard,  
Kt., O.B.E.
- Thuraisingham, Sir Ernest  
Emmanuel Clough, Kt., C.B.E.
- Thwin, Sir U, Kt.
- Tibbits, Sir Cliff, Kt.
- Tickell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Eustace  
Francis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Tippett, Sir Michael Kemp, Kt.,  
C.B.E.
- Titman, Sir George Alfred, Kt.,  
C.B.E., M.V.O.
- Tivey, Sir John Proctor, Kt.
- Tod, Sir Alan Cecil, Kt., T.D.
- Todd, Sir Desmond Henry, Kt.
- Todd, Sir Geoffrey Sydney,  
K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Todd, Sir Herbert John, Kt., C.I.E.
- Tollemache, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hum-  
phry Thomas, Bt., C.B., C.B.E.,  
R.M. (1793).
- Tomkins, Sir Edward Emile,  
K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Tomlinson, Sir Frank Stanley,  
K.C.M.G.
- Tong, Sir Walter Wharton, Kt.
- Tooth, Sir Hugh Vere Huntly  
Duff Munro-Lucas-, Bt., M.P.  
(1920).
- Toothill, Sir John Norman, Kt.,  
C.B.E.
- Tory, Sir Geofroy William,  
K.C.M.G.
- Tottenham, Sir (George) Richard  
(Frederick), Kt., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Touche, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Gordon  
Cosmo, Bt. (1962)
- Touche, Sir Norman George, Bt.  
(1920).
- Town, Sir (Hugh) Stuart, Kt.
- Townley, Sir John Barton, Kt.
- Townend, Sir Harry Douglas, Kt.
- Tozer, *Maj.* Sir James Clifford Kt.
- Traherne, *Col.* Sir Cennydd  
George, Kt., T.D.
- Train, Sir (John) Cumberland)  
Landale, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Travancore, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the  
Maharajah of, G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E.
- Tredgold, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Robert  
Clarkson, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Trehane, Sir Walter Richard, Kt.
- Trelawny, Sir John Barry Salus-  
bury-, Bt. (1628).
- Tremayne, *Air Marshal* Sir John  
Tremayne, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Trench, Sir David Clive  
Crosbie, G.C.M.G., M.C.
- Trend, Sir Burke St. John, G.C.B.,  
C.V.O.
- Trevaskis, Sir (Gerald) Kennedy  
(Nicholas), K.C.M.G.
- Trevelyan, Sir George Lowthian,  
Bt. (1874).
- Trevelyan, Sir Willoughby John,  
Bt. (1662).
- Trevor, Sir Cecil Russell, Kt.,  
C.I.E.
- Trimmer, Sir George (William  
Arthur), Kt.
- Trinder, Sir (Arnold) Charles,  
C.B.E.
- Tritton, *Maj.* Sir Geoffrey Ernest,  
Bt., C.B.E. (1905).
- Trivedi, Sir Chandulal Madhavil,  
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Trollope, Sir Anthony Owen  
Clavering, Bt. (1642).
- Trott, *Hon.* Sir William James  
Howard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Troubridge, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Peter,  
Bt., R.N. (1799).
- Troup, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James  
Andrew Gardiner, K.B.E., C.B.
- Trout, Sir Herbert Leon, Kt.
- Troutbeck, Sir John Monro,  
G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Truscott, Sir Denis Henry, G.B.E.,  
T.D.
- Truscort, Sir Eric Homewood  
Stanham, Bt. (1909).
- Trusted, Sir Harry Herbert, Kt.,  
O.C.
- Tuck, Sir Bruce Adolph Reginald,  
Bt. (1910).
- Tucker, Sir Henry James, Kt.,  
C.B.E.
- Tuite, Sir Brian Hugh Morgan,  
Bt. (1622).
- Tunbridge, *Prof.* Sir Ronald  
Ernest, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.
- Tupper, Sir Charles Hibbert, Bt.  
(1888).
- Turbott, Sir Ian Graham, Kt.,  
C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Turing, Sir Robert Andrew  
Henry, Bt. (1638).
- Turnbull, Sir Francis Fearon,  
K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.
- Turnbull, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh  
Stephenson, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Turnbull, Sir Richard Gordon,  
G.C.M.G.
- Turner, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alexander  
Kingcome, Kt.
- Turner, Sir Cedric Oban, Kt.,  
C.B.E.
- Turner, *Eng. Vice-Adm.* Sir Fred-  
erick Richard Gordon, K.C.B.,  
O.B.E.

- Turner, Sir George Wilfred, K.C.B., K.B.E.  
 Turner, Sir Harvey, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Turner, Sir Henry Samuel Edwin, Kt.  
 Turner, Sir Michael William, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Turner, Prof. Sir Ralph Lilley, Kt., M.C., F.B.A.  
 Turner, Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Ross, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Turner, Sir (Ronald) Mark (Cunliffe), Kt.  
 Turner, Sir Victor (Alfred Charles), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.B.E.  
 Turner, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Francis Robert, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Tuttle, Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey William, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.  
 Twiss, Admiral Sir Frank Roddam, K.C.B., D.S.C.  
 Twysden, Lt.-Cdr. Sir William Adam Duncan, Bt., R.N. (1611).  
 Tyler, Maj.-Gen. Sir Leslie Norman, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Tymms, Sir Frederick, K.C.I.E., M.C.  
 Tyndall, Hon. Sir Arthur, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Tyrrell, Sir Murray Louis, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.  
 Tyrwhitt, Sir Reginald Thomas Newman, Bt. (1919).  
 Tyson, Sir John (Dawson), K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.  
 Udoma, Sir Ethelbert Udo, Kt.  
 Unsworth, Hon. Sir Edgar Ignatius Godfrey, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Unwin, Sir Keith, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Upjohn, Sir William George Dismore, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.  
 Urquhart, Sir Andrew, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.  
 Urquhart, Sir Robert William, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Urton, Sir William Holmes Lister, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.  
 Usher, Sir Peter Lionel, Bt. (1899).  
 Uvarov, Sir Boris Petrovitch, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 Valentine, Sir Alexander Balmain Bruce, Kt.  
 Vallat, Sir Francis Aimé, K.C.M.G., Q.C.  
 Van Rynveld, General Sir Pierre, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Vasey, Sir Ernest Albert, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Vaughan, Sir (George) Edgar, K.B.E.  
 Vavasour, Cdr. Sir Geoffrey William, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (1828).  
 Veale, Sir Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Veale, Hon. Sir Geoffrey de Paiva, Kt.  
 Venables, Sir Peter, Kt., Ph.D.  
 Verdin, Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Bertram, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.  
 Vereker, Sir (George) Gordon (Medlicott), K.C.M.G., M.C.  
 Verity, Sir Edgar William, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Verity, Sir John, Kt.  
 Verner, Sir Edward Derrick Wingfield, Bt. (1846).  
 Verney, Sir Harry (Calvert Williams), Bt., D.S.O. (1818).  
 Verney, Sir John, Bt., M.C. (1946).  
 Vernon, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Vernon, Sir Nigel John Douglas, Bt. (1914).  
 Vernon, Sir Wilfred Douglas, Kt.  
 Vesey, General Sir Ivo Lucius Beresford, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Vesey, Sir (Nathaniel) Henry (Peniston), Kt., C.B.E.  
 Vestey, Sir (John) Derek, Bt. (1921).  
 Vickers, Sir (Charles) Geoffrey, Kt., J.C.  
 Vickery, Sir Philip Crawford, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.  
 Victoria, Sir (Joseph Aloysius) Donatus, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Villiers, Vice-Adm. Sir (John) Michael, K.C.B., O.B.E.  
 Vincent, Sir (Harold) Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.  
 Vincent, Sir William Percy Maxwell, Bt. (1936).  
 Vyse, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward Dacre Howard-, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.  
 Vyvyan, Sir Richard Philip, Bt. (1645).  
 Wackett, Sir Lawrence James, Kt., D.F.C., A.F.C.  
 Waddell, Sir Alexander Nicol Anton, K.C.M.G., D.S.C.  
 Wade, Col. Sir George Albert, Kt., M.C.  
 Wadham, Prof. Sir Samuel McMahon, Kt.  
 Wadley, Sir Douglas, Kt.  
 Wadsworth, Sir Sidney, Kt.  
 Waechter, Sir Harry Leonard D'Arcy, Bt. (1911).  
 Wagner, Sir Anthony Richard, K.C.V.O.  
 Wake, Sir Hereward, Bt., M.C. (1621).  
 Wakefield, Sir Edward Humphry Tyrrell, Bt. (1962).  
 Wakeley, Sir Cecil Pembrey Grey, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., D.Sc. (1952).  
 Wakely, Sir Clifford Holland, K.B.E.  
 Wakeman, Capt. Sir Offley, Bt., C.B.E. (1828).  
 Walsh, Sir Geoffrey Archer, K.B.E., C.V.O.  
 Waldock, Prof. Sir (Claud) Humphrey (Meredith), Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., Q.C., D.C.L.  
 Waldron, Sir John Lovegrove, K.C.V.O.  
 Walker, Sir Allan Grierson, Kt., Q.C.  
 Walker, Sir Baldwin Patrick, Bt. (1856).  
 Walker, Sir (Charles) Michael, K.C.M.G.  
 Walker, Vice-Adm. Sir (Charles) Peter (Graham), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.  
 Walker, Sir Edward Ronald, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Walker, Air Chief Marshal Sir (George) Augustus, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.  
 Walker, Maj. Sir George Ferdinand Forestier-, Bt. (1835).  
 Walker, Admiral Sir Harold Thomas Coulthard, K.C.B.  
 Walker, Sir Hubert Edmund, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Walker, Maj. Sir Hugh Ronald, Bt. (1906).  
 Walker, Sir Hugh Selby Norman-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Walker, Sir James Heron, Bt. (1868).  
 Walker, Sir John, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Walker, Sir Ronald Fitzjohn, Kt.  
 Walker, Lt.-Gen. Sir Walter Colyear, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
 Walker, Sir William Giles Newson, Kt., T.D.  
 Walkley, Sir William Gaston, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Wall, Sir (George) Rolande (Percival), Kt., M.C.  
 Wall, Sir John Edward, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Wallace, Hon. Sir Gordon, Kt.  
 Wallace, Sir Martin Kelso, Kt.  
 Waller, Hon. Sir George Stanley, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Waller, Sir (John) Keith, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Waller, Sir John Stanier, Bt. (1815).  
 Waller, Sir Robert William, Bt. (1780).  
 Walley, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Wallinger, Sir Geoffrey Arnold, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.  
 Wallis, Sir Barnes Neville, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.  
 Walmsley, Air Marshal Sir Hugh Sydney Porter, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.  
 Walsh, Sir David Philip, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Walsh, Prof. Sir John Patrick, K.B.E.  
 Walsham, Rear-Adm. Sir John Scarlett Warren, Bt., C.B., O.B.E. (1831).  
 Walshe, Sir Francis Martin Rouse, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 Walton, Brig. Sir George Hands, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.  
 Walton, Sir Richmond, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Walton, Sir William Turner, Kt., O.M., Mus., Doc.  
 Wand, Rt. Rev. John William Charles, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.D.  
 Warburg, Sir Siegmund George, Kt.  
 Ward, General Sir (Alfred) Dudley, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.  
 Ward, Sir Aubrey Ernest, Kt.  
 Ward, Sir John Guthrie, G.C.M.G.  
 Ward, Sir Joseph George Davidson, Bt. (1911).  
 Ward, Cdr. Sir Melville Willis, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (1914).  
 Ward, Sir (Victor) Michael Barrington-, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
 Wardlaw, Sir Henry, Bt. (1631).  
 Waring, Sir Alfred Harold, Bt. (1935).  
 Waring, Sir (Arthur) Bertram, Kt.

- Waring, Sir Douglas Tremayne, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wark, Sir Ian William, Kt., C.M.G. C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc.
- Warrington, Lt.-Cdr. Sir Marshall George Clitheroe, Bt., R.N. (1908).
- Warner, Sir Edward Courtenay Henry, Bt. (1910).
- Warner, Sir Edward Redston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Warner, Sir Frederick Edward, Kt.
- Warner, Sir George Redston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Warren, Sir Brian Charles Pennefather, Bt. (1784).
- Warren, Hon. Sir Edward Emerson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Warren, Sir Mortimer Langton, Kt.
- Warter, Sir Philip, Kt.
- Waterer, Sir (Robert) Bernard, Kt., C.B.
- Waterlow, Sir Philip Alexander, Bt. (1873).
- Waterloo, Col. Sir (William) James, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1930).
- Waterman, Sir Ewen McIntyre, Kt.
- Waters, Maj. Sir Arnold Horace Santo, Kt., *V.C.*, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Watherston, Sir David Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Watkin, Sir Herbert George, Kt. Watkinson, Sir (George) Laurence, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Watson, Sir (David) Ronald Milne-, Bt. (1937).
- Watson, Capt. Sir Derrick William Ingfield Ingfield-, Bt., T.D. (1895).
- Watson, Hon. Sir (Henry) Keith, Kt.
- Watson, Sir James Andrew, Bt. (1866).
- Watson, Sir Michael Milne-, Kt., C.B.E.
- Watson, Sir Noel Duncan, K.C.M.G.
- Watson, Sir Norman James, Bt. (1922).
- Watson, Vice-Adm. Sir (Robert) Dymock, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Watson, Sir Stephen John, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
- Watson, Sir William, Kt.
- Watt, Sir Alan Stewart, Kt., C.B.E.
- Watt, Brig. Sir George Steven Harvie-, Bt., T.D., Q.C. (1945).
- Watt, Sir Robert Alexander Watson-, Kt., C.B.
- Wattie, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wauchope, Sir Patrick George Don-, Bt. (1667).
- Way, Sir Richard George Kit-chener, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Wayne, Prof. Sir Edward Johnson, Kt., M.D., Ph.D.
- Weatherby, Sir Francis, Kt., M.C.
- Weatherhead, Sir Arthur Trencham, Kt., C.M.G.
- Weatherstone, Sir Duncan Mackay, Kt., M.C., T.D.
- Webb, Hon. Sir William Flood, K.B.E.
- Webber, Sir William James Percival, Kt., C.B.E.
- Webster, Sir David Lumsden, Kt.
- Webster, Sir Robert Joseph, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Webster, General Sir Thomas Sheridan Riddell-, G.C.B., D.S.O.
- Wedderburn, Cdr. Sir John Peter Ogilvy-, Bt., R.N. (1803).
- Wedderspoon, Sir Thomas Adam, Kt.
- Wedgwood, Sir John Hamilton, Bt., T.D. (1942).
- Weedon, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Colin Winterbotham, K.B.E., C.B.
- Weeks, Sir Hugh Thomas, Kt., C.M.G.
- Weidenfeld, Sir (Arthur) George, Kt.
- Weipers, Prof. Sir William Lee, Kt.
- Weir, Sir John, G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain.
- Weir, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stephen Cyril Ettrick, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Welby, Sir Oliver Charles Earle, Bt. (1801).
- Welch, Lt.-Col. Sir (George James) Cullum, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1957).
- Weldon, Sir Anthony Edward Wolsley, Bt. (1723).
- Welensky, Rt. Hon. Sir Roy (Roland), K.C.M.G.
- Wellington, Sir (Reginald Everard) Lindsay, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wells, Sir Charles Maltby, Bt. (1944).
- Wells, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Wells, Sir Henry Weston, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wenham, Sir John Henry, Kt.
- Wernher, Maj.-Gen. Sir Harold Augustus, Bt., G.C.V.O., T.D. (1905).
- West, Sir Frederick John, Kt., O.B.E.
- West, General Sir Michael Montgomerie Alston Roberts, G.C.B., D.S.O.
- Westall, General Sir John Chad-desley, K.C.B., C.B.E., R.M.
- Westerman, Sir (Wilfred) Alan, Kt., C.B.E.
- Westlake, Sir Charles Redvers, Kt.
- Weston, Sir Arthur Reginald Astley, Kt., C.B.E.
- Weston, Sir Eric, Kt.
- Weston, Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Gerard Willsley, K.B.E., C.B.
- Westrup, Prof. Sir Jack Allan, Kt.
- Wetherall, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Harry) Edward de Robillard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. M.C.
- Where, Sir Kenneth Clinton, Kt., C.M.G., F.B.A., D.Litt.
- Wheatley, Sir (George) Andrew, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wheatley, Lt.-Col. Sir Mervyn James, K.B.E.
- Wheeler, Sir Charles Reginald, K.B.E.
- Wheeler, Sir Charles Thomas, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., R.A.
- Wheeler, Sir Frederick Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wheeler, Air Marshal Sir (Henry) Neil (George), K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.P.C., A.F.C.
- Wheeler, Sir John Hieron, Bt. (1920).
- Wheeler, Sir (Robert Eric) Mortimer, Kt., C.H., C.I.E., M.C., F.R.S., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- Wheler, Capt. Sir Trevor Wood, Bt. (1660).
- Whishaw, Sir Charles Percival Law, Kt.
- Whishaw, Sir Ralph, Kt., C.B.E.
- Whitaker, Maj. Sir James Herbert Ingham, Bt. (1936).
- Whitby, Sir Bernard James, Kt.
- White, Brig. Sir Bruce Gordon, K.B.E.
- White, Sir Dennis Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- White, Sir Dick Goldsmith, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- White, Sir (Eric Henry) Wyndham, K.C.M.G.
- White, Sir (Eric) Richard Meadows, Bt. (1937).
- White, Sir Ernest Keith, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- White, Sir Frederick William George, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- White, Sir George Stanley Midelton, Bt. (1904).
- White, Maj. Sir (Headley) Dymoke, Bt. (1922).
- White, Wing-Cdr. Sir Henry Arthur Dalrymple-, Bt., D.F.C. (1926).
- White, Surgeon Rear-Adm. Sir Henry Ellis Yeo, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.D.
- White, Sir Thomas Astley Wool-laston, Bt. (1802).
- Whitehead, Hon. Sir Edgar Cuthbert Fremantle, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Whitehead, Sir Rowland John Rathbone, Bt. (1889).
- Whiteley, Capt. Sir (Herbert) Maurice Huntington-, Bt., R.N. (1918).
- Whiteley, General Sir John Francis Martin, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C.
- Whiteside, Sir Cuthbert William, Kt.
- Whitley, Air Marshal Sir John René, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Whitmore, Sir John Henry Douglas, Bt. (1954).
- Whitteridge, Sir Gordon Colligny, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Whittingham, Air Marshal Sir Harold Edward, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Whittington, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Whittle, Air Commodore Sir Frank, K.B.E., C.B.
- Whittome, Sir Maurice Gordon, Kt., C.B.
- Whitworth, Admiral Sir William Jock, K.C.B., D.S.O.

- Whyatt, Sir John, Kt., Q.C.  
 Whyte, Sir (Alexander) Frederick, K.C.S.I.
- Wickham, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles George, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Widgery, Rt. Hon. Sir John Passmore, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Wigan, Sir Frederick Adair, Bt. (1898).
- Wiggin, Sir Charles Richard Henry, Bt., T.D. (1892).
- Wigglesworth, Air Marshal Sir (Horace Ernest) Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Wigglesworth, Prof. Sir Vincent Brian, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
- Wigram, Rev. Sir Clifford Woolmore, Bt. (1805).
- Wijeyeratne, Sir Edwin Aloysius Perera, K.B.E.
- Wijewardene, Hon. Sir (Edwin) Arthur (Lewis), Kt.
- Wilbraham, Sir Randle John Baker, Bt. (1776).
- Wild, Rt. Hon. Sir (Herbert) Richard (Churton), K.C.M.G., E.D.
- Wildish, Eng.-Rear-Adm. Sir Henry William, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wilkinson, Sir Harold, Kt., C.M.G.
- Wilkinson, Sir (Leonard) David, Bt., D.S.C., (1941).
- Wilkinson, Sir (Robert Francis) Martin, Kt.
- Wilkinson, Sir Thomas Crowe Spenser-, Kt.
- Willan, Sir Harold Curwen, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
- Willcox, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Beresford Dennitts, K.C.L.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Alan Meredith, K.C.M.G.
- Williams, Sir Alexander Thomas, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Williams, Sir (Arthur) Leonard, G.C.M.G.
- Williams, Sir Brandon Meredith Rhys-, Bt., M.P., (1918).
- Williams, Sir (Daniel) Thomas, Kt., O.B.E.
- Williams, Sir David Philip, Bt. (1915).
- Williams, Sir Griffith Goodland, K.B.E., C.B.
- Williams, Sir Gwilym Ffrangcon, Kt., C.B.E.
- Williams, Lt.-Gen. Sir Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
- Williams, Sir Henry Morton Leech, Kt., M.B.E.
- Williams, Sir John Francis, Kt.
- Williams, Capt. Sir John Protheroe, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Michael Sanigear, K.C.M.G.
- Williams, Sir Osmond, Bt., M.C. (1909).
- Williams, Sir Peter Watkin, Kt.
- Williams, Sir Reginald Lawrence William, Bt., M.B.E., E.D. (1798).
- Williams, Air Marshal Sir Richard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Williams, Sir Robert Ernest, Bt. (1866).
- Williams, Sir Robin Philip, Bt. (1953).
- Williams, Sir Rolf Dudley-, Bt. (1964).
- Williams, Sir Roy Ellis Hume-, Bt. (1922).
- Williams, Sir Thomas Herbert Parry-, Kt., D.Litt.
- Williams, Sir William Emrys, Kt., C.B.E.
- Williams, Lt.-Col. Sir William Jones, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Williamson, Sir George Alexander, Kt.
- Williamson, Sir (Nicholas Frederick) Hedworth, Bt. (1642).
- Willink, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Urmoston, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L. (1957).
- Willis, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Algernon Osborne, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Willis, Hon. Sir John Ramsay, Kt.
- Willis, Sir (Zwinglius) Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
- Willmer, Rt. Hon. Sir (Henry) Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Willmott, Sir Maurice Gordon, Kt., M.C.
- Willoughby, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Edward Francis, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wills, Lt.-Col. Sir (Ernest) Edward de Winton, Bt. (1904).
- Wills, Sir Gerald, Kt., M.B.E., M.P.
- Wills, Sir John Spencer, Kt.
- Wills, Sir John Vernon, Bt. (1923).
- Wills, Brig. Sir Kenneth Agnew, K.B.E., M.C., E.D.
- Wilmot, Capt. Sir John Eardley-, Bt. (1821).
- Wilmot, Sir Robert Arthur, Bt. (1759).
- Wilson, Sir Alan Herries, Kt., F.R.S.
- Wilson, Sir (Archibald) Duncan, K.C.M.G.
- Wilson, Sir Arton, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wilson, Sir Bertram, Kt.
- Wilson, Sir Charles Haynes, Kt.
- Wilson, Sir Garnet Douglas, Kt.
- Wilson, Sir Geoffrey Masterman, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Wilson, Sir George, K.B.E.
- Wilson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Gordon, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Wilson, Prof. Sir Graham Selby, Kt., M.D.
- Wilson, Sir Horace John, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Wilson, Sir Hubert Guy Maryon, Bt. (1661).
- Wilson, Right Rev. John Leonard, K.C.M.G., D.D.
- Wilson, Sir John Mitchell Harvey, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1920).
- Wilson, Sir Keith Cameron, Kt.
- Wilson, Sir Leonard, K.C.L.E.
- Wilson, Sir (Leslie) Hugh, Kt., O.B.E.
- Wilson, Sir Mathew Martin, Bt. (1874).
- Wilson, Sir Reginald Holmes, Kt.
- Wilson, Hon. Sir Robert Christian, Kt., C.M.G.
- Wilson, Sir Roland, K.B.E.
- Wilson, Sir Roy Mickel, Kt., Q.C.
- Wilson, Sir Thomas Douglas, Bt., M.C. (1906).
- Wilson, Hon. Sir (Tom) Ian Findlay, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Wilton, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Gordon Noel, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Windeyer, Prof. Sir Brian Wel- lingham, Kt.
- Windeyer, Rt. Hon. Sir (William John) Victor, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
- Windham, Hon. Sir Ralph, Kt.
- Windle, Sir Edward Henry, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Wingate, Col. Sir Ronald Evelyn Leslie, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1920).
- Winn, Rt. Hon. Sir (Charles) Rodger (Noel), Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Winneke, Hon. Sir Henry Arthur, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Winnifrith, Sir (Alfred) John (Digby), K.C.B.
- Winnington, Sir Francis Salwey William, Bt. (1755).
- Winterton, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Thomas) John (Willoughby), K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Wise, Sir John Humphrey, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Wisahan, Hon. Sir Joseph Angus Lucien, Kt.
- Wiseman, Sir John William, Bt. (1628).
- Witt, Sir John Clermont, Kt.
- Wolfenden, Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wolff, Hon. Sir Albert Asher, K.C.M.G.
- Wolfson, Sir Isaac, Bt., F.R.S. (1962).
- Wollen, Sir Ernest Russell Storey, K.B.E.
- Wolseley, Sir Charles Garnet Mark Richard, Bt. (1628).
- Wolseley, Sir Garnet, Bt. (1745).
- Wombwell, Sir (Frederick) Philip (Alfred William), Bt., M.B.E. (1778).
- Womersley, Sir Peter John Walter, Bt. (1945).
- Wood, Sir Anthony John Page, Bt. (1837).
- Wood, Sir David Basil Hill-, Bt. (1921).
- Wood, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
- Wood, Sir Henry Peart, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wood, Sir John Arthur Haigh, Bt., M.C., D.S.C. (1918).
- Woodall, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Dane, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Woodhead, Sir John Ackroyd, G.C.L.E., K.C.S.I.
- Woodhouse, Admiral Sir Charles Henry Lawrence, K.C.B.
- Wooding, Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Olliviere Beresford, Kt., C.B.E.
- Woodley, Sir (Frederick George) Richard, Kt.
- Woodruff, Prof. Sir Michael Francis Addison, Kt., D.Sc.
- Woods, Admiral Sir Wilfrid John Wentworth, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.

- Woodward, Sir (Ernest) Llewellyn, Kt.  
 Woolley, Sir Charles Campbell, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.  
 Woolley, Sir Richard van der Riet, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.  
 Wooten, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.  
 Worley, Sir Newnham Arthur, K.B.E., Q.C.  
 Worsley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Francis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.  
 Worsley, *Col.* Sir William Arthington, Bt. (1938).  
 Wort, Sir Alfred William Ewart, Kt.  
 Worthington, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Geoffrey Luis, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Wrangham, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Walter, Kt.  
 Wraxall, Sir Morville William Lascelles, Bt. (1873).  
 Wray, Sir Kenneth Owen Roberts-, G.C.M.G., Q.C.  
 Wrey, Sir (Castel) Richard Bourchier, Bt. (1628).  
 Wright, Sir Andrew Barkworth, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.  
 Wright, Sir Charles Seymour, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.  
 Wright, Sir Denis Arthur Hepworth, K.C.M.G.  
 Wright, Sir Michael Robert, G.C.M.G.  
 Wright, Sir Norman Charles, Kt., C.B., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.  
 Wright, Sir Richard Michael Cory-, Bt. (1903).  
 Wright, *Admiral* Sir Royston Hollis, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.  
 Wrightson, Sir John Garmonds-way, Bt. (1900).  
 Wrigley, Sir John Crompton, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Wisberg, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick George, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Wunderly, Sir Harry Wyatt, Kt., M.D.  
 Wyatt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur) Guy (Norris), K.B.E., C.B.  
 Wykeham, *Air Marshal* Sir Peter Guy, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.  
 Wylie, Sir Campbell, Kt., E.D., Q.C.  
 Wylie, Sir Francis Verner, G.C.L.E., K.C.S.I.  
 Wyndham, Sir Harold Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Wynn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Owen Watkin Williams-, Bt. C.B.E. (1688).  
 Yarrow, Sir Eric Grant, Bt., M.B.E. (1916).  
 Yates, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir David Peel-K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.  
 Yates, Sir Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Yeabsey, Sir Richard Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Yeaman, Sir Ian David, Kt.  
 Yeo, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Yonge, Sir (Charles) Maurice, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.  
 Yorston, Sir Robert Keith, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Youens, Sir Peter William, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Young, *Col.* Sir Arthur Edwin, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.  
 Young, Sir George Samuel Knatchbull, Bt. (1823).  
 Young, Sir James Reid, Kt.  
 Young, Sir (John) Douglas, Kt.  
 Young, Sir John William Roe, Bt. (1827).  
 Young, Sir Mark Aitchison, G.C.M.G.  
 Young, Sir Norman Smith, Kt.  
 Young, Sir Stephen Stewart Templeton, Bt. (1945).  
 Young, Sir (Thomas) Eric (Boswell), Kt.  
 Young, Sir William Neil, Bt. (1769).  
 Younger, *Capt.* Sir James Paton, Kt. C.B.E.  
 Younger, Sir William McEwan, Bt., D.S.O. (1964).  
 Younger, Sir William Robert, Bt. (1911).  
 Yusuf, Sir Mohamad, Kt.  
 Zealley, Sir Alec Thomas Sharland, Kt.  
 Zuckerman, *Prof.* Sir Solly, O.M., K.C.B., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Baroneties Extinct (Since last issue)—

Brooke of Oakley (U.K. 1803); Cameron (U.K. 1893); Douglas of Springwood Park (G.B. 1786); Holt (U.K. 1916); Leicester (I. 1671); Mowat (U.K. 1932).

## Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, the Royal Victorian Order and the Order of the British Empire

NOTE.—Dames Grand Cross (G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. or G.B.E.) and Dames Commanders (D.C.M.G., D.C.V.O. or D.B.E.) are addressed in a manner similar to that of Knights Grand Cross or Knights Commanders, *e.g.* "Miss Florence Smith," after receiving the honour would be addressed as "Dame Florence," and in writing, as "Dame Florence Smith, G. (or D.) C.M.G., G. (or D.) C.V.O., or G. (or D.) B.E." Where such award is made to a lady already in enjoyment of a higher title the appropriate letters are appended to her name, *e.g.* "The Countess of — G.C.V.O." Peeresses in their own right, and Life Peeresses, are not included in this list. Dames Grand Cross rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross. Dames Commanders rank after the wives of Knights Grand Cross and before the wives of Knights Commanders.

### DAMES GRAND CROSS AND DAMES COMMANDERS

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, K.G., K.T., C.L., G.M.V.O.      | Alexander of Tunis, The Countess, G.B.E.                               | Bishop, Dame (Margaret) Joyce, D.B.E.           |
| H.R.H. The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, C.L., G.C.V.O.      | Anderson, Dame Judith, D.B.E.  | Brecknock, The Countess of, D.B.E.              |
| H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester, C.L., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.               | Anderson, Dame Kitty, D.B.E., Ph.D.                                    | Brock, Dame (Madeline) Dorothy, D.B.E., Litt.D. |
| H.R.H. The Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, V.A., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. | Ashby, Dame Margery Irene Corbett, D.B.E.                              | Brookeborough, The Viscountess, D.B.E.          |
| H.R.H. The Princess Alexandra of Kent, G.C.V.O.                        | Ashcroft, Dame Peggy (Mrs. Hutchinson), D.B.E.                         | Brookes, Mabel Baicombe, Lady, D.B.E.           |
| Abbot, Dame Elsie Myrtle, D.B.E.                                       | Ashworth, <i>Air Commandant</i> Dame Veronica Margaret, D.B.E., R.R.C. | Brown, Dame Beryl Paston, D.B.E.                |
| Abercorn, The Duchess of, D.C.V.O.                                     | Baden-Powell, Olave St. Clair, Baroness, G.B.E.                        | Bryans, Dame Anne Margaret, D.B.E.              |
| Acton, Dame (Ellen) Marian, D.B.E.                                     | Barnett, <i>Air Commandant</i> Dame (Mary) Henrietta, D.B.E.           | Boyce, Dame Isabel Graham, D.B.E.               |
| Albemarle, The Countess of, D.B.E.                                     | Beale, Dame Doris Winifred, D.B.E., R.R.C.                             | Buckley, <i>Hon.</i> Dame Ruth Burton, D.B.E.   |
|  | Berry, Dame Alice Miriam, D.B.E.                                       |   |

- Burnett, Dame Ivy Compton-, D.B.E.  
 Buxton, Dame Rita Mary, D.B.E.  
 Bynoe, Dame Hilda Louisa, D.B.E.  
 Cargill, *Air Commandant* Dame Helen Wilson, D.B.E.  
 Cartwright, Dame Mary Lucy, D.B.E., Sc.D., D.Phil., F.R.S.  
 Cavan, Joan, Countess of, D.B.E.  
 Cayford, Dame Florence Evelyn, D.B.E.  
 Cheshire, *Commandant* Dame Mary Kathleen, D.B.E.  
 Chick, Dame Harriette, D.B.E., D.Sc.  
 Cockayne, Dame Elizabeth, D.B.E.  
 Colvin, *Brig.* Dame Mary Katherine Rosamund, D.B.E., T.D.  
 Cooper, Dame Gladys Constance (Mrs. Merivale), D.B.E.  
 Couchman, Dame Elizabeth May Ramsay, D.B.E.  
 Coulshead, *Brig.* Dame (Mary) Frances, D.B.E., T.D.  
 Courtney, Dame Kathleen D'Olier, D.B.E.  
 Cox, Dame Marjorie Sophie, D.B.E.  
 Cozens, *Brig.* Dame (Florence) Barbara, D.B.E., R.R.C.  
 Cripps, Isobel, Lady, G.B.E.  
 Crout, Dame Mabel, D.B.E.  
 Curtis, Dame Myra, D.B.E.  
 Curwen, Dame (Anne) May, D.B.E.  
 Daly, Dame Mary Dora, D.B.E.  
 Davenport, Dame Lilian Emily Isabel Jane Bromley-, D.B.E.  
 Davies, *Commandant* Dame Jean (Mrs. Lancaster), D.B.E.  
 De La Warr, The Countess, D.B.E.  
 de Valois, Dame Ninette, D.B.E.  
 Devonshire, Mary Alice, Duchess of, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.  
 Doyle, *Air Commandant* Dame Jean Lena Annette Conan (Lady Bromet), D.B.E.  
 Drake, *Brig.* Dame Jean Elizabeth Rivett Rivett-, D.B.E.  
 Drummond, *Commandant* Dame (Edith) Margaret, D.B.E.  
 du Maurier, Dame Daphne (Lady Browning), D.B.E.  
 Elgin & Kincardine, The Countess of, D.B.E.  
 Evans, Dame Edith Mary (Mrs. Booth), D.B.E.  
 Evans, Lady Olwen Elizabeth Carey, D.B.E.  
 Evans, Dame Regina Margaret, D.B.E.  
 Farrer, Hon. Dame Frances Margaret, D.B.E.  
 Fell, Dame Honor Bridget, D.B.E., F.R.S.  
 Fonteyn, Dame Margot, D.B.E.  
 Forbes, *Air Chief Commandant* Dame Katherine Trefusis, D.B.E.  
 Freyberg, The Dowager Baroness, G.B.E.  
 Gardiner, Dame Helen Louisa, D.B.E., M.V.O.  
 Gardner, *Prof.* Dame Helen Louise, D.B.E.  
 Genée, Dame Adeline (Mrs. Genée-Isitt), D.B.E., Mus. Doc.  
 Gibbs, Dame Anstice Rosa, D.C.V.O., C.B.E.  
 Giles, *Air Commandant* Dame Pauline, D.B.E., R.R.C.  
 Gillespie, *Brig.* Dame Helen Shiels, D.B.E., R.R.C.  
 Gillie, Dame (Katharine) Annis Calder (Mrs. Peter Smith), D.B.E.  
 Godwin, Dame (Beatrice) Anne, D.B.E.  
 Goodrich, Dame Matilda, D.B.E., R.R.C.  
 Green, Dame Mary Georgina, D.B.E.  
 Halifax, Dorothy, Countess of, C.I. D.C.V.O.  
 Hambleden, Patricia, Viscountess, D.C.V.O.  
 Hanbury, *Air Commandant* Dame Felicity Hyde, D.B.E.  
 Hancock, Dame Florence May, D.B.E.  
 Harlech, Beatrice, Baroness, D.C.V.O.  
 Hathaway, Dame Sibyl Mary, D.B.E.  
 Henderson, *Brig.* Dame Joan Evelyn, D.B.E.  
 Hepworth, Dame Barbara, D.B.E.  
 Herring, Mary, Lady, D.B.E.  
 Hill, *Air-Commandant* Dame Felicity Barbara, D.B.E.  
 Hillingdon, Edith Mary, Lady, D.B.E.  
 Holt, Dame Zara Kate, D.B.E.  
 Humphrys, Gertrude Mary, Lady, D.B.E.  
 Hyde, The Lady, D.C.V.O.  
 Johnson, *Brig.* Dame (Cecilia) Monica, D.B.E., R.R.C.  
 Kilroy, Dame Alix Hester Marie (Lady Meynell), D.B.E.  
 Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E., R.A.  
 Lane, Hon. Dame Elizabeth Kathleen, D.B.E.  
 Limerick, Angela, Countess of, G.B.E.  
 Livingstone, Dame Adelaide Lord, D.B.E.  
 Lloyd, Dame Hilda Nora, D.B.E.  
 Lonsdale, *Prof.* Dame Kathleen, D.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 Loughlin, Dame Anne, D.B.E.  
 Lowrey, *Air Commandant* Dame Alice, D.B.E., R.R.C.  
 Lyons, Dame Enid Muriel, G.B.E.  
 McLroy, Dame Louise, D.B.E., M.D.  
 Macknight, Dame Ella Annie Noble, D.B.E., M.D.  
 Macleod of Macleod, Dame Flora, D.B.E.  
 Manning, Dame (Elizabeth) Leah, D.B.E.  
 Markova, Dame Alicia, D.B.E.  
 Marsh, Dame (Edith) Ngaio, D.B.E.  
 Marsham, Dame Joan (Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham), D.B.E.  
 Maxse, Dame Marjorie, D.B.E.  
 Menzies, Dame Pattie Maie, G.B.E.  
 Millar, *Commandant* Dame (Evelyn Louisa) Elizabeth Hoyer-, D.B.E.  
 Miller, Dame Mabel Flora Hobart, D.B.E.  
 Monro, Hon. Mary Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.  
 Morant, Dame Mary Maud (Sister Mary Regis), D.B.E.  
 Murdoch, Elizabeth Joy, Lady, D.B.E.  
 Myer, Dame (Margery) Merlyn Bailieu, D.B.E.  
 Neagle, Dame Anna (Mrs. Wilcox), D.B.E.  
 Oliver, Beryl, Lady, G.B.E., R.R.C.  
 Oudensdyk, Dame Margaret, D.B.E.  
 Parkinson, Dame Nancy Broadfield, D.C.M.G., C.B.E.  
 Peel, Lady Adelaide Margaret, D.C.V.O.  
 Pentland, Marjorie Adeline, Baroness, D.B.E.  
 Pepys, Lady (Mary) Rachel, D.C.V.O.  
 Perham, Dame Margery Freda, D.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.Litt., F.B.A.  
 Portland, The Duchess of, D.B.E.  
 Powell, Dame Muriel Betty, D.B.E.  
 Raitton, *Brig.* Dame Mary, D.B.E.  
 Raitton, Dame Ruth (Mrs. Cecil Harmsworth King), D.B.E.  
 Rambert, Dame Marie (Mrs. Ashley Dukes), D.B.E.  
 Rankin, Dame Annabelle Jane Mary, D.B.E.  
 Rankin, Lady Jean Margaret Florence, D.C.V.O.  
 Raven, Dame Kathleen Annie (Mrs. J. T. Ingram), D.B.E.  
 Richmond and Gordon, Hilda Madeleine, Duchess of, D.B.E.  
 Roberts, Dame Jean, D.B.E.  
 Robertson, *Commandant* Dame Nancy Margaret, D.B.E.  
 Robson, Dame Flora McKenzie, D.B.E.  
 Rosebery, The Countess of, D.B.E.  
 Rutherford, Dame Margaret, D.B.E.  
 Salt, Dame Barbara, D.B.E.  
 Scarbrough, The Countess of, D.C.V.O.  
 Scott, Dame Catherine Campbell, D.B.E.  
 Seymour, Lady Katharine, D.C.V.O.  
 Shepherd, Dame Margaret Alice, D.B.E.  
 Smieton, Dame Mary Gullian, D.B.E.  
 Smith, Dame Enid Mary Russell Russell-, D.B.E.  
 Smith, *Rt. Hon.* Dame (Margaret) Patricia Hornsby-, D.B.E.  
 Snagge, *Air Commandant* Dame Nancy Marion, D.B.E.  
 Spencer, The Countess, D.C.V.O.  
 Stephens, *Air Commandant* Dame Anne, D.B.E.  
 Stevenson, Dame Hilda Mabel D.B.E.  
 Stewart, Dame Muriel Acadia, D.B.E.  
 Strickland, Barbara, Lady, D.B.E.  
 Sutherland, Dame Lucy Stuart, D.B.E., D.Litt.

Tangney, Dame Dorothy Margaret, D.B.E.	Vickers, Dame Joan Helen, D.B.E., M.P.	Whyte, <i>Air Commandant</i> Dame Roberta Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Tebbutt, Dame Grace, D.B.E.	Wakehurst, The Baroness, D.B.E.	Williamson, <i>Air Commandant</i> Dame Alice Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C., O.H.N.S.
Teyte, Dame Maggie (Mrs. Cottingham), D.B.E.	Walwyn, Eileen Mary, Lady, D.B.E.	Winner, Dame Albertine Louise, D.B.E., M.D.
Thorndike, Dame Sybil, D.B.E. (Lady Casson).	Ward, Dame Irene Mary Bewick, D.B.E., M.P.	Woolcombe, Dame Jocelyn May, D.B.E.
Turner, Dame Eva, D.B.E.	Wedgwood, Dame (Cicely) Veronica, O.M., D.B.E.	Wormald, Dame Ethel May, D.B.E.
Turner, <i>Brig.</i> Dame Margot, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Wedgwood, Dame Ivy Evelyn, D.B.E.	Yarwood, Dame Elizabeth Ann, D.B.E.
Tylecote, Dame Mabel, D.B.E.	Welsh, <i>Air Chief Commandant</i> Ruth Mary, Lady, D.B.E.	Youngusband, Dame Eileen Louise, D.B.E.
Tyrwhitt, <i>Brigadier</i> Dame Mary Joan Caroline, D.B.E.	West, Dame Rebecca (Mrs. Andrews), D.B.E.	
Vaisey, Dame Dorothy May, D.C.V.O.	Whateley, <i>Chief Controller</i> Dame Leslie Violet, D.B.E.	
Vaughan, Dame Janet Maria, (Mrs. Gourlay), D.B.E.		

THE VICTORIA CROSS, 

The ribbon is *Crimson* for all Services (until 1912 it was *Blue* for Royal Navy).

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED *January 29th, 1856.*

The  is worn before all other decorations, on the left breast, and consists of a cross-pattée of bronze,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, with the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion in the centre, and beneath there is the inscription "For Valour." Holders of the  receive a tax-free annuity of £200, irrespective of need or other conditions. In 1911, the right to receive the Cross was extended to Indian soldiers, and in 1920 a Royal Warrant extended the right to Matrons, Sisters and Nurses, and the Staff of the Nursing Services and other services pertaining to Hospitals and Nursing, and to Civilians of either sex regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Crown.

## Surviving Recipients of the Victoria Cross

Adlam, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> T. E. (Bedf. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1916	Coltman, <i>Capt.</i> William H., D.C.M., M.M. (N. Staff. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1918
Agansing Rai, <i>Havildar</i> (Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War</i> .. 1944	Cooper, <i>Lt. E.</i> (K.R.R.C.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1917
Ali Haidar, <i>Sepoy</i> (Frontier Force Rifles), <i>World War</i> .. 1945	Counter, <i>Corpl.</i> Jack T. (King's R.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1918
Anderson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> C. G. W., M.C. (Australian M.F.), <i>World War</i> .. 1942	Craig, <i>Wing Cdr.</i> J. M. (R.A.F.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1917
Annand, <i>Capt.</i> R. W. (Durham L.I.), <i>World War</i> .. 1940	Cruikshank, <i>Fl. Lt.</i> J. A. (R.A.F.V.R.), <i>World War</i> .. 1944
Axford, <i>Corpl.</i> T. L., M.M. (A.I.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918	Crutchley, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Victor Alexander, K.C.B., D.S.C. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1918
Barrett, <i>Col.</i> John C. (R. Leic. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1918	Cumming, <i>Brig.</i> A. E., O.B.E., M.C. (Indian Army), <i>World War</i> .. 1942
Bassett, <i>Col.</i> Cyril R. G. (N.Z.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1915	Currie, <i>Maj.</i> D. V., C.B.E. (S. Alberta R., Canada), <i>World War</i> .. 1944
Beattie, <i>Capt.</i> S. H. (R.N.), <i>World War.</i> .. 1942	Cutler, <i>Sir</i> A. R., K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (Australia), <i>World War</i> .. 1941
Bennett, <i>Capt.</i> E. P., M.C., Q.C. (Wor. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1916	Davies, <i>Sergt.</i> J. (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1916
Bent, <i>R.-S.-M.</i> S. J. (East Lancs. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1914	Dean, <i>Col.</i> D. J., O.B.E. (R. W. Kent R.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1918
Bhanbhagta Gurung, <i>Lance-Naik</i> (and Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War</i> .. 1945	De L'Isle, <i>Maj.</i> Viscount, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Hon. W. P. Sidney) (Gren. Gds.), <i>World War</i> .. 1944
Bhandari Ram, <i>Lance-Naik</i> (Baluch R.), <i>World War</i> .. 1944	Dinesen, <i>Lt.</i> T. (Roy. Highlanders of Canada), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1918
Bissett, <i>Maj.</i> W. D. (A. & S. H.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1918	Dorrell, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> G. T., M.B.E. (R.H.A.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1914
Brereton, <i>C.-S.-M.</i> A. (Manitoba R.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1918	Drain, <i>Sergt.</i> J. H. C. (R.H.A.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1914
Burman, <i>Sergt.</i> W. F. (Rif. Bgde.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1917	Dresser, <i>Pte.</i> T. (Green Howards), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1917
Burton, <i>Corpl.</i> R. H. (Duke of Wellington's R.), <i>World War.</i> .. 1944	Eardley, <i>Sergt.</i> G. H., M.M. (K.S.L.I.), <i>World War</i> .. 1944
Butler, <i>Pte.</i> Wm. B. (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1917	Edwards, <i>Air Commodore</i> H. I., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), <i>World War</i> .. 1941
Cain, <i>Maj.</i> R. H. (R. Northumberland Fus.), <i>World War.</i> .. 1944	Edwards, <i>Capt</i> W (K.O.Y.L.I.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1917
Campbell, <i>Brigadier</i> L. M., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D. (A. & S. Highrs.), <i>World War</i> .. 1943	Elliott, <i>Lt.</i> the Rev. K. (N.Z.M.F.), <i>World War</i> .. 1942
Carmichael, <i>Sergt.</i> J. (N. Staff. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1917	Ervine-Andrews, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> H. M. (E. Lancs. R.), <i>World War</i> .. 1940
Carne, <i>Col.</i> J. P., D.S.O. (Glos. R.), Korea .. 1951	Foote, <i>Maj.Gen.</i> H. R. B., C.B., D.S.O. (R. Tank R.), <i>World War</i> .. 1942
Carroll, <i>Pte.</i> John (Aus. Inf.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1917	Foote, <i>Rev.</i> J. W. (Canada), <i>World War</i> .. 1942
Cartwright, <i>Pte.</i> George (Aust.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1918	Fraser, <i>Cdr.</i> I. E., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), <i>World War</i> .. 1945
Chapman, <i>Sergt.</i> E. T. (Monmouthshire R.), <i>World War.</i> .. 1945	Frickleton, <i>Capt.</i> Samuel (N.Z.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1917
Cheshire, <i>Group Capt.</i> G. L., D.S.O., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), <i>World War.</i> .. 1944	Fuller, <i>Sgt.</i> W. (Welch Regt.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1914
Christian, <i>Pte.</i> H. (K. O. Royal R.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1915	Ganju Lama, <i>Jemadar</i> , M.M. (Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War</i> .. 1944
Cloutman, His Honour Sir Brett M., M.C., Q.C. (R.E.), <i>Gt. War.</i> .. 1918	

Gardner, Capt. P. J., M.C. (R.T.R.), <i>World War</i> .....	1941	Malleon, Com. W. St. A. (R.N.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1915
Garforth, Sergt. C. E. (15th Hrs.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1914	Martin, Brig. C. G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (R.E.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1915
Geary, Rev. B. H., C.F. (E. Surr. R.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1915	Merritt, Lt.-Col. C. C. I. (S. Saskatchewan R.), <i>World War</i> .....	1942
Ghale, Subedar Gaje (Gurkha Rif.), <i>Wild War</i> .....	1943	Miers, Rear-Adm. Sir A. C. C., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (R.N.), <i>World War</i> .....	1942
Gian Singh, Jemadar (Punjab R.), <i>World War</i> .....	1945	Mitchell, Lt.-Col. Coulson N., M.C. (Canada, Engrs.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1918
Good, Corpl. H. J. (Quebec R.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1918	Moiyneux, Sergt. John (R. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1917
Gordon, W.O. II J. H. (Australia), <i>World War</i> .....	1941	Moon, Lt. Rupert V. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1917
Gould, Lt. T. W. (R.N.), <i>World War</i> .....	1942	Moyney, Sergt. John (Irish Gds.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1917
Gourley, and Lt. C. E. M.M. (R.F.A.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1917	Myles, Capt. E. K., D.S.O. (Worc. R.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1916
Graham, Lt.-Col. Sir Reginald, Bt., O.B.E. (M.G.C.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1917	Namdeo Jadhao, Havildar (Maharatta L. L.), <i>World War</i> .....	1945
Grant, Lt. J. G. (Well. R., N.Z.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1918	Neame, Lt.-Gen. Sir Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (R.E.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1914
Greaves, Sergt. Fred. (Sherwood F.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1917	Newman, Lt.-Col. A. C., O.B.E., T.D. (Essex R.), <i>World War</i> .....	1942
Gregg, Brig. Hon. Milton F., C.B.E., M.C. (Nova Scotia R.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1918	Nicholls, Lt.-Cpl. H. (G. Gds.), <i>World War</i> .....	1940
Grimshaw, Lt.-Col. John (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1915	Norton Capt. G. R., M.M. (S.A.M.F.), <i>World War</i> .....	1944
Haine, Lt.-Col. R. L. M.C. (H.A.C.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1917	Parkash Singh, Capt. (Punjab R.), <i>World War</i> .....	1943
Hall, Sergt. Arthur (Australia), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1918	Peakes, Maj.-Gen. Hon. George Randolph, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (Can. Ind.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1917
Halton, Pte. A. (K. O. Royal R.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1917	Place, Rear-Adm. B. C. G., D.S.C. (R.N.) <i>Wild War</i> .....	1943
Hamilton, Lt. I. B. (H.L.L.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1917	Fooll, Capt. A. H. Batton, M.C. (R. Muns. F.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1915
Harvey, Brig. F. M. W., M.C. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1917	Porteous, Brig. P. A. (R.A.), <i>World War</i> .....	1942
Hayward, Lt.-Col. Reginald F. Johnson, M.C. (Wilts. R.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1918	Premindra Singh Bhagat, Capt. (Corps. of Ind. Engineers), <i>World War</i> .....	1941
Hill, Pte. Albert (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1916	Procter, Rev. A. H. (King's R.) <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1915
Hinton, Sergt. J. D. (N.Z.M.F.), <i>World War</i> .....	1941	Rambahadur Limbu, Lt./Corpl. (Gurkha Rifles), <i>Sarawak</i> .....	1965
Holbrook, Com. N. D. (R.N.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1914	Ratcliffe, Pte. W., M.M. (S. Lanc. R.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1917
Holland, Capt. John V. (Leinster R.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1916	Ratley, Sergt. R. R. (Australia), <i>World War</i> .....	1945
Hollis, C.S.M. S. E. (Green Howards), <i>World War</i> .....	1944	Reid, Fl.-Lt. W. (R.A.F.V.R.), <i>World War</i> .....	1943
Holmes, Capt. F. W. (K.O.Y.L.I.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1914	Roberts, Maj.-Gen. F. C., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (Worc. R.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1918
Hulme, Sergt. A. C. (N.Z.M.F.), <i>World War</i> .....	1941	Roberts, Lt.-Com. P. S. W., D.S.C. (R.N.), <i>World War</i> .....	1942
Hutchinson, Corpl. J. (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1915	Roupell, Brig. G. R. P., C.B. (E. Surrey R.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1915
Insall, Group Capt. Gilbert S. M., M.C. (R.A.F.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1915	Rutherford, Capt. C. B., M.C., M.M. (Quebec R.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1918
Inwood, Corpl. R. R. (Aust. Imp. Fcc.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1917	Ruthven, Maj. William (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1918
Jackson, W.O. N. C. (R.A.F.V.R.), <i>Wild War</i> .....	1944	Ryder, Sergt. Robert (Midx. R.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1913
James, Brig. Manley Angell, D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C. (Glouc. R.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1918	Ryder, Capt. R. E. D. (R.N.), <i>World War</i> .....	1942
Jamieson, Maj. D. A. (R. Norfolk R.), <i>World War</i> .....	1944	Sherbrooke, Rear-Adm. R. St. V., C.B., D.S.O. (R.N.), <i>World War</i> .....	1942
Jefferson, Lt.-Corpl. F. A. (Lancs. Fus.), <i>Wild War</i> .....	1944	Smith, Sergt. E. A. (Seaforth Highrs. of Canada), <i>World War</i> .....	1944
Johnson, Maj.-Gen. Dudley G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (S. Wales B.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1918	Smyth, Sgt. Rt. Hon. Sir J. G., Bt., M.C., (Ludhiana Rifles), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1915
Joynt, Lt.-Col. W. D. (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1918	Smythe, Lt. Q. G. M. (S.A.M.F.), <i>Wild War</i> .....	1942
Judson, Capt. Reginald Stanley, D.C.M., M.M. (Auckland R., N.Z.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1918	Speakman, Sergt. W. (Black Watch), <i>Korea</i> .....	1951
Kamal Ram, Havildar (Punjab R.), <i>Wild War</i> .....	1944	Stannard, Capt. R. B., D.S.O., R.D. (R.N.R.), <i>World War</i> .....	1940
Kenna, Pte. E. (Australian M.F.), <i>Wild War</i> .....	1945	Starcevic, Pte. L. T. (Australia), <i>World War</i> .....	1945
Kennally, C.-Q.-M.-S. J. P. (Irish Gds.), <i>Wild War</i> .....	1943	Steele, Com. G. C. (R.N.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1919
Kenny, Pte. H. E. (Loyal R.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1916	Steele, Sergt. T. (Seaforth H.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1917
Khudadad Khan, Subadar (129th Bal.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1914	Storkey, His Honour P. V. (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1918
Lachiman Gurung, Rifleman (Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War</i> .....	1945	Strachan, Maj. H., M.C. (Can. Cav.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1917
Lauder, Pte. D. R. (R. Scots Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1915	Tandey, Lt./Corpl. H., D.C.M., M.M. (W. Riding R.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1918
Laurent, Lt. H. J. (N.Z. Rif. Bgdc.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1918	Tilston, Maj. F. A. (Essex Scottish, Canada), <i>World War</i> .....	1945
Leak, Pte. John (Australia), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1916	Topham, Corpl. F. G. (2nd Canadian Parachute Bn.), <i>World War</i> .....	1945
Leahey, Wing-Comdr. R. A. B. (R.A.F.), <i>World War</i> .....	1940	Towers, Pte. James (Cameronians), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1918
Le Patourel, Col. H. W. (R. Hampshire R.), <i>World War</i> .....	1942	Towner, Maj. Edgar Thomas, M.C. (Aust. M.G.C.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1918
Lewis, Pte. H. W. (Welch R.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1916		
Luke, Sergt. F. (R.H.A.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1914		
McCarthy, Lt. L. D. (Aust.), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1913		
McNally, Sergt. William, M.M. (Green Howards), <i>Gl. War</i> .....	1918		
Magennis, Lt. S. J. J. (R.N.), <i>World War</i> .....	1945		
Mahony, Lt.-Col. J. K. (Westminster R., Canada), <i>World War</i> .....	1944		

Trent, Group Capt. L. H., D.F.C. (R.N.Z.A.F.), World War.....	1943
Triquet, Brig. P. (R. 22R. of Canada), World War.....	1943
Tulbahadur Pun, W.O.I. (Gurkha Rifles), World War.....	1944
Turner, Lt.-Col. V. B., C.V.O. (R.B.), World War.....	1942
Umrao Singh, Havildar (I.A.), World War... Upham, Capt. C. H. (and Bar, 1942), (N.Z.M.F.) World War.....	1944 1941
Veale, Corpl. T. W. H. (Devon R.), Gt. War	1916
Vickers, Capt. Sir C. Geoffrey (Sherwood For.), Gt. War.....	1915
Wakeford, Maj. R. (R. Hampshire R.), World War.....	1944

Awarded in 1969: W.O. R. S. Simpson (Australian Military Forces), Vietnam.

Waters, Maj. Sir Arnold, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (R.E.), Gt. War.....	1918 1944
Watkins, Maj. T., Q.C. (Welch R.), World War	1917
Welch, Sgt. J. (R. Berk. R.), Gt. War.....	1917
West, Air Commodore Ferdinand M. F., C.B.E., M.C. (R.A.F.), Gt. War.....	1918
White, Col. Archie Cecil T., M.C. (Green Howards), Gt. War.....	1916
White, Lt. Wm. A. (M. G. Corps), Gt. War..	1918
Wilson, Lt.-Col. E. C. T. (E. Surrey R.), World War.....	1940
Wood, Pte. W. (R. Northd. Fus.), Gt. War.	1918
Wright, C.S.M. P. H. (Coldstream Gds.), World War.....	1943
Zengel, Sergt. Raphael L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.), Gt. War.....	1913

### THE GEORGE CROSS, G.C.—FOR GALLANTRY

The ribbon is dark blue threaded through a bar adorned with laurel leaves.

INSTITUTED September 24th, 1940 (with amendments, November 3, 1942).

The George Cross is worn before all other decorations (except the ) on the left breast and consists of a plain silver cross with four equal limbs, the cross having in the centre a circular medallion bearing a design showing St. George and the Dragon. The inscription "For Gallantry" appears round the medallion and in the angle of each limb of the cross is the Royal cypher "G VI" forming a circle concentric with the medallion. The reverse is plain and bears the name of the recipient and the date of the award. The cross is suspended by a ring from a bar adorned with laurel leaves on dark blue ribbon 1½ inches wide.

The cross is intended primarily for civilians and awards to the fighting services are confined to actions for which purely military honours are not normally granted. It is awarded only for acts of the greatest heroism or of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger. From April 1, 1965, holders of the Cross have received a tax-free annuity of £100.

When worn by a woman it may be worn on the left shoulder from a ribbon of the same width and colour fashioned into a bow.

**Empire Gallantry Medal.**—The Royal Warrant which ordained that the grant of the Empire Gallantry Medal should cease authorized holders of that medal to return it to the Central Chancery of the Order of Knighthood and to receive in exchange the George Cross. A similar provision applied to posthumous awards of the Empire Gallantry Medal made after the outbreak of war in 1939.

### THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges.

Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force and (1942) Mercantile Marine. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.

### THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service and consists of the Sovereign and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 740, of whom 360 may belong to the Home Services, 180 to the services of Dominions and 200 to the services of the Colonies and Protectorates.

### PRINCIPAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS (in order of Precedence)

Victoria Cross.—1856.—

George Cross.—1940.—G.C.

British Orders of Knighthood.

Royal Red Cross.—1883.—R.R.C. (Class I).—For ladies.

Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901; is for officers of R.N. below the rank of Captain, and Warrant Officers, Military Cross.—Dec. 1914.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and Warrant Officers (Cl I and II) in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

Distinguished Flying Cross.—1918.—D.F.C.—For bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force (and Fleet Air Arm from April 9, 1941) for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

Air Force Cross.—1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy (extended to Fleet Air Arm since April 9, 1941).

Royal Red Cross (Class II).

Order of British India.

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

Order of St. John.

Albert Medal.—1866.—A.M.—"For Gallantry in Saving

Life at Sea" or "on Land." (Holders receive £100 tax-free annuity).

Union of South Africa Queen's  for Bravery, in Gold. Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.—1854.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army and R.A.F.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.—1874.—C.G.M.—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N. and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine and R.A.F.

The George Medal.—G.M.—Established by King George VI in 1940 is a recognition of acts of gallantry.

The Edward Medal.—1907.—In recognition of heroic acts by miners and quarrymen, or of others who have endangered their lives in rescuing those so employed. (Holders receive £100 tax-free annuity).

Royal West African Frontier Force Distinguished Conduct Medal.

King's African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Union of South Africa Queen's Medal for Bravery in Silver. Distinguished Service Medal.—1914.—D.S.M.—For chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the Royal Navy, and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine,

to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in Her Majesty's Service aforesaid.

Military Medal.—1916.—M.M.—For warrant and non-commissioned officers and men and serving women.

Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and the Air Force Medal.—A.F.M.—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C. (extended to Fleet Air Arm, April 9, 1941).

Constabulary Medal (Ireland).

Medal for Saving Life at Sea.

Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry.

British Empire Medal.—B.E.M.—(formerly the Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Meritorious Service; also includes the Medal of the Order awarded before Dec. 29, 1922).

Canada Medal.

Queen's Police and Fire Service Medal.

Queen's Medal for Chiefs.

War Medals and Stars (in order of date).

Polar Medals (in order of date).

Royal Victorian Medal (Gold, Silver and Bronze).

Imperial Service Medal.

Police Medals for Valuable Service.

Badge of Honour.

Jubilee, Coronation and Durbar Medals.

King George V, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II.

Long and Faithful Service Medals.

Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Medal for Meritorious Service.

Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal West African Frontier Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

King's African Rifles Long Service Good Conduct Medal.

Police Fire Brigade Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

African Police for Meritorious Services.

Colonial Police and Fire Brigades Long Service Medal.

Colonial Prison Service Medal.

Army Emergency Reserve Decoration.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration.—V.D.

Volunteer Long Service Medal.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration (for India and the Colonies).

Volunteer Long Service Medal (for India and the Colonies).

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.

Medal for Good Shooting (Naval).

Militia Long Service Medal.

Imperial Yeomanry Long Service Medal.

Territorial Decoration.—1908.—T.D.

Efficiency Decoration.—E.D.

Territorial Efficiency Medal.

Efficiency Medal.

Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Decoration for Officers, Royal Naval Reserve.—1910.—

R.D.

Decoration for Officers, R.N.V.R.—V.R.D.

Royal Naval Reserve Long Service Good Conduct Medal.

R.N.V.R. Long Service Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Fleet Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Naval Wireless Auxiliary Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Air Efficiency Award.—1942.

The Queen's Medal.—(For Champion Shots in the Army.

Territorial Army and R.A.F.)

Cadet Forces Medal.

Coast Life Saving Corps Long Service Medal.

Special Constabulary Long Service Medal.

Royal Observer Corps Medal.

Civil Defence Long Service Medal.

Service Medal of the Order of St. John.

Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy.

Voluntary Medical Service Medal.—1932.

Woman's Voluntary Service Medal.

Colonial Special Constabulary Medal.

Foreign Orders, Decorations and Medals (in order of date).

### THE PREFIX RIGHT HONOURABLE

"Right Honourable."—By long established custom, courtesy, members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are entitled to be designated "The Right Honourable," but, in practice, this prefix is sometimes absorbed in other designations; for example, a Prince of the Blood admitted a Privy Councillor remains "His Royal Highness"; a Duke remains "His Grace"; a Marquess is still styled "Most Honourable". The style of all other Peers, whether Privy Councillors or not, is "Right Honourable", although it is more usual to describe them with the prefix "The", omitting the more elaborate styles. A Privy Councillor who is not a Peer should be addressed as The Right (or Rt.) Hon. —. A Peer below the rank of Marquess who is a Privy Councillor should be addressed as The Right (or Rt.) Hon. the Lord (or Earl or Viscount) —, P.C., or, less elaborately, The Lord (or Earl or Viscount) —P.C.

### THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN (1888)

*The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem*

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.1

The Order derives from the ancient Order of Knights Hospitaller founded in Jerusalem after the successful completion of the First Crusade. Vowed to the relief of sickness and distress without distinction of race, class or creed, the Knights maintained a Hospice for the care of the sick and were an important military body within the Kingdom of Jerusalem. After the loss of the Holy Land the Order became a Sovereign body in Rhodes and later in Malta. In Britain its properties were sequestrated at the Dissolution of the Monasteries but a branch of the Order was revived in England after the Napoleonic Wars. This was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Victoria in 1888 as a separate, British, Order of St. John. The Queen is the Sovereign Head and since 1888 the Grand Prior has been a member of the Royal Family. The Badge is a white eight-pointed cross, embellished in the four principal angles with a lion and a unicorn; the riband is of black watered silk. The work of the Order consists of the maintenance of two Foundations—The Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem (founded 1882) and The St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade, 1 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1, which is concerned with education in First Aid and kindred subjects and provides a body of trained and uniformed volunteers for attendance on the public where the rendering of First Aid may be required.

Lord Prior, The Lord Caccia, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

### CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1970

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1970, contains 1,237 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price 45s. net.

# The British Constitution

## THE EXECUTIVE

The Crown (the Queen in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Sovereign entrusts the executive power to Ministers of the Crown, appointed on the advice of the accredited leader of the party in Parliament which enjoys, or can secure, a majority of votes in the House of Commons.

### The Cabinet

The Cabinet has no corporate existence, but under the *Ministers of the Crown Act* (1937), provision was made for 17 Ministers of the first rank (Cabinet Ministers) and this number has been increased by later legislation. The *Ministers of the Crown (Parliamentary Secretaries) Act* (1960) laid down an aggregate limit of 33 Parliamentary Secretaries. Parts of these Acts were repealed by the *Ministers of the Crown Act* (1964) which varied the number of Parliamentary Secretaries (other than Treasury Secretaries) to 36.

### The Prime Minister

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Sovereign. When a party is in opposition and its leadership becomes vacant it makes its free choice among the various personalities available; but if the party is in office, the Sovereign's choice may anticipate, and in a certain sense forestall, the decision of the party. In 1905 the office of Prime Minister, which had been in existence for nearly 100 years, was officially recognized and its holder was granted a place in the Table of Precedence.

### The Leader of the Opposition

In 1937 the office of Leader of the Opposition was similarly recognized and a salary of £2,000 per annum was assigned to the post, thus following a practice which had prevailed in the Dominion of Canada since 1906. In 1957 the salary was increased to £3,000, and in 1965 to £4,500. The present Leader of the Opposition is the Right Hon. Edward Heath.

## LEGISLATION

Legislation is initiated in the Houses of Parliament in the form of Bills. Public Bills are of two kinds, those introduced by the Government of the day, and those introduced by a private member. A Bill (except a Money Bill, which must originate in the House of Commons) can be introduced in either House and when presented receives its *First Reading*, after which it is printed and circulated to members. The next stage is the *Second Reading*, in the debate on which the broad issues raised are discussed. If passed it reaches the *Committee Stage* and is referred to a Committee (of the whole House, Select, or Standing—see "Committees," pp. 310-311). Bills of major importance are usually sent to a Committee of the whole House. In committee, a Bill is discussed clause by clause, and is returned to the House with or without amendment. A Private Bill, which is introduced to enable an individual or a body corporate to acquire or vary certain powers, is referred to a *Select Committee*, and if opposed, witnesses may be called and counsel heard by the Committee. The next step is the *Report Stage*, when the Bill is accepted by the House, or sent back to the same, or sent back to another Committee for further consideration. Finally the Bill receives its *Third Reading* (during which, in the House of Commons, only verbal amendments are permissible) and is sent to the other House. When a Bill has been passed by both Houses it becomes an *Act of Parliament*, on receiving the *Royal Assent*, which is signified by the Sovereign in the

Throne, or by Commissioners (normally three Peers), in the Chamber of the House of Lords. The power to withhold assent (colloquially known as the *Royal Veto*) resides in the Sovereign, but has not been exercised in the United Kingdom since 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne.

## COUNCILLORS OF STATE

On every occasion that the Sovereign leaves the realm for distant parts of the Commonwealth or a foreign country, it is necessary to appoint Councillors of State under Letters Patent to carry out the chief functions of the monarch, including the holding of Privy Councils and the signature of Acts passed by Parliament. The normal procedure is to appoint as Councillors three or four members of the Royal Family who are next in succession to the Throne among those remaining in the United Kingdom. For instance, during the Queen's visit to Canada in 1967, the Councillors of State were the Prince of Wales, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and the Duke of Gloucester. This was the first time that the Prince of Wales had been so appointed.

In the event of the Sovereign on accession being under the age of eighteen years or at any time unavailable or incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body for the performance of the royal functions, provision is made for a Regency. Since the Prince of Wales attained the age of 18 in November 1966, the provisions of the Regency Act as to age no longer apply in the event of his accession to the throne.

## SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1660

### PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

1660	Sir H. Grimston.	1685	Sir John Trevor.
1661	Sir E. Turner.	1688	H. Powl.
1673	Sir J. Charlton.	1694	Paul Foley.
1673	Edwd. Seymour.	1698	Sir T. Lyttelton.
1678	Sir Robt. Sawyer.	1700	Robert Harley
1679	Serjeant William Gregory.		(Earl of Oxford and Mortimer).
1680	W. Williams.	1702	John Smith.

### PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1708	Sir Richard Onslow (Lord Onslow).	1761	Sir John Cust.
		1770	Sir F. Norton.
		1780	C. W. Cornwall.
1710	Wm. Bromley.	1788	Hon. W. Grenville (Lord Grenville).
1713	Sir Th. Hanmer.	1789	Henry Addington (Viscount Sidmouth).
1715	Spencer Compton (Earl of Wilmington).		
1727	Arthur Onslow.		

### PARLIAMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM.

1801	Sir John Mitford (Lord Redesdale).
1802	Charles Abbot (Lord Colchester).
1817	Charles M. Sutton (Viscount Canterbury).
1835	James Abercromby (Lord Dunfermline).
1839	Charles Shaw-Lefevre (Viscount Eversley).
1857	J. Evelyn Denison (Viscount Ossington).
1872	Sir Henry Brand (Viscount Hampden).
1884	Arthur Wellesley Peel (Viscount Peel).
1895	William Court Gully (Viscount Selby).
1905	James W. Lowther (Viscount Ullswater).
	John Henry Whitley.
	Hon. Edward Algernon FitzRoy.
	Col. D. Clifton Brown (Viscount Ruffside).
	William Shepherd Morrison (Viscount Dunrossil).
1959	Sir Harry Hylton-Foster.
1965	Horace Maybray King, Ph.D.

## THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament emerged during the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries ■ ■ result of diverse forces including the general need for ■ superior court to deal with legal and administrative problems on a national basis, ambition of the baronage to influence the King's government, and the King's desire to make his government more effective by involving in it all important sections of the community. The nucleus of early Parliaments were the officers of the King's household and the King's judges, who were joined by such ecclesiastical and lay magnates as the King might summon and occasionally by the knights of the shire, burghers and proctors of the lower clergy. The Commons were summoned to all the Parliaments of Edward III and by the end of the reign ■ "House of Commons" was beginning to appear. The first known Speaker was elected in 1377.

The House of Lords is the ultimate Court of Appeal for all Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, except for criminal cases in Scotland. The Lords surrendered the ancient right of peers to be tried for treason or felony by their peers in 1948. Each House has the right to control its own internal proceedings and to commit for contempt.

The Commons claim exclusive control in respect of national taxation and expenditure and in respect of local rates and charges upon them. Bills such as the Finance Bill, which imposes taxation, and the Consolidated Fund Bills, which authorize expenditure, and are commonly known as Supply Bills, must begin in the Commons and have not been amended by the Lords in any respect in modern times. A bill of which the financial provisions are subsidiary may begin in the Lords; and the Commons may waive their rights in regard to Lords amendments affecting finance.

Normally a bill must be agreed to by both Houses before it receives the Royal Assent, but under the Parliament Acts, 1911 and 1949—(a) ■ bill which the Speaker has certified ■ a Money Bill, *i.e.* as concerned solely with national taxation, expenditure or borrowing, if not agreed to by the Lords within one month of its being sent to them, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law without their concurrence: (b) any other public bill (except one to extend the life of a Parliament) which has been passed by the Commons in two successive sessions and twice rejected by the Lords, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law, provided that one year has elapsed between its Second Reading in the first session and its Third Reading in ■ second session in the Commons.

The Parliament Act of 1911 also limited the duration of Parliament, if not previously dissolved, to 5 years. The term is reckoned from the date given on the writs for the new Parliament. During the War of 1914-18 the duration of Parliament was extended by successive Acts from 5 to ■ years, but a General Election was held before the end of the term finally prescribed and the Parliament which first met on Jan. 31, 1911, was dissolved on Nov. 25, 1918, fourteen days after the Armistice. At the outbreak of war in 1939 a similar course was followed and Parliament which first met on Nov. 26, 1935, was not dissolved until June 15, 1945.

The longest recorded sitting of the House of Commons is 41 hours 30 minutes (from 4 p.m., Jan. 31 ■ 9.30 a.m. Feb. 2, 1881), that of the House of Lords is 19 hrs. 16 minutes (from 2.30 p.m. to 9.46 a.m. Feb. 29-Mar. 1, 1968).

Since 1803 reports of the proceedings of Parliament in open session have been published. From 1803-1888 these were known as *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*, and in 1943 the word "Hansard" was restored to the title page. Copies are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office and periodical issues ■ on sale throughout the country.

*Payment of Members.*—Members of the House of Lords ■ unpaid. They are entitled to re-imbursment of travelling expenses from their residence to the House in respect of regular attendance and repayment of expenses within a maximum of £4 14s. 6d. for each day of such attendance.

Since 1911 Members of the House of Commons have received payments and travelling facilities. Their salary of £400 was increased to £600 in 1937, to £1,000 in 1947, to £1,750 in 1957 and to £3,250 in October 1964; they are entitled to claim income tax relief on expenses incurred in the course of their Parliamentary duties. The Members' Pensions Act, 1965, introduced the first comprehensive pension scheme providing Members of Parliament and their dependants with a legal right to a pension. Members contribute £150 per annum and the Exchequer an amount equal to the aggregate of the Members' contributions. Members receive pensions from age 65 or on ceasing to be a Member if later, provided they have served for 10 years or more. The pension, £600 per annum for 10 years' service, increases to £900 after 15 years' service and by £24 for each further year thereafter. Members re-elected at the 1964 General Election would be able to count up to ■ years' service before that date on a non-contributory basis. Members will also continue to contribute £24 per annum and the Treasury £22,000 a year towards ■ Fund to provide annual or lump sum grants to ex-Members, their widows and children whose incomes are below certain limits. The income of the Fund in 1967-68 was £47,577 and expenditure ■ grants £34,926. The capital account stood in 1968 at £165,965.

## THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The House of Lords consists of some 1,060 Lords Spiritual and Temporal. The Lords Spiritual are the two Archbishops, the Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester, and the 21 senior Bishops from the remaining English sees. The Lords Temporal are: Peers and Peeresses by descent of England, Scotland, Great Britain or the United Kingdom, peers of new creation, Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (who are life peers), Peeresses in their own right, and Life Peers and Life Peeresses created under the Life Peerages Act, 1958. An Irish Peer not in the House of Lords is eligible for election as ■ member of the House of Commons, and unlike Peers who are members of the House of Lords, ■

vote in parliamentary Elections. Under the Peerage Act, 1963, a person inheriting a peerage may within one year (or one month in the case of ■ Member of the House of Commons) disclaim the peerage for life. The subsequent descent of the peerage after his death is not affected.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

By the *Representation of the People Act* (1885) membership was increased from 658 (at which it had stood since 1801 through the *Act of Union with Ireland*) to 670, and by a similar Act (1918) it ■ increased to 707. By the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920) and the *Irish Free State Agreement Act* (1922) membership was decreased to 615, Irish

representation being reduced from 105 to 13 members. By the *Representation of the People Act* of 1945 25 new constituencies were created, making the total 640; and by a similar Act of 1948 the total membership was reduced to 625. As the result of Orders in Council made in 1955 under the *House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act, 1949*, the total membership has now been increased to 630.

### THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

An ordinance issued in the reign of Richard II stated that "Parliament shall be holden or kept wheresoever it pleaseth the King" and at the present day the Sovereign summons parliament to meet and prescribes the time and place of meeting. The royal palace at Westminster, originally built by Edward the Confessor (Westminster Hall being added by William Rufus) was the normal place of Parliament from about 1340. St. Stephen's Chapel (first mentioned in the reign of John) was used from about 1550 for the meetings of the House of Commons, which had previously been held in the Chapter House or Refectory of Westminster Abbey. The House of Lords met in an apartment of the royal palace.

The disastrous fire of 1834 destroyed the whole palace, except Westminster Hall, and the present Houses of Parliament were erected on the site from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, between the years 1840 and 1867, at a cost of £2,198,000.

The Victoria Tower of the House of Lords is 330 feet high and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies from sunrise to sunset from its flag-staff. The clock tower of the House of Commons is 316 feet high and contains "Big Ben," the 23-ton hour bell named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1856. The dials of the clock are 23 feet in diameter, the hands being 9 feet and 14 feet long (including balance piece). The chimes and strike of "Big Ben" have achieved world-wide fame from broadcasting.

A light is displayed in the clock tower from sundown to sunrise during the hours the House is in session.

The Chamber of the House of Commons was destroyed by enemy action in 1941 and the foundation stone of a new building, from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, was laid by the Speaker on May 26, 1948. The new Chamber was used for the first time on Oct. 26, 1950.

### THE LORD CHANCELLOR

The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain is (although not addressed as such) the Speaker of the House of Lords. Unlike the Speaker of the House of Commons, he takes part in debates and votes in divisions. He sits on one of the *Woolsacks*, couches covered with red cloth and stuffed with wool. If the Lord Chancellor wishes to address the House in any way except formally as Speaker, he leaves the Woolsack and steps towards his proper place as a peer, below the Royal Dukes.

### PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE

Number 10, Downing Street, S.W.1, is the official town residence of the Prime Minister, No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips. The street was named after Sir George Downing, Bt., soldier and diplomatist, who was M.P. for Morpeth from 1660 to 1684.

*Chequers*, a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, was presented together with a maintenance endowment by Lord

and Lady Lee of Fareham in 1917 to serve, from Jan. 1, 1921, as a country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, the Chequers estate of 700 acres being added to the gift by Lord Lee in 1921. The mansion contains a famous collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

### PRIME MINISTERS

Sir Robert Walpole, *Whig*, April 3, 1721.  
 Earl of Wilmington, *Whig*, Feb. 16, 1742.  
 Henry Pelham, *Whig*, Aug. 25, 1743.  
 Duke of Newcastle, *Whig*, May 18, 1754.  
 Duke of Devonshire, *Whig*, Nov. 16, 1756.  
 Duke of Newcastle, *Whig*, July 2, 1757.  
 Earl of Bute, *Tory*, May 28, 1762.  
 George Grenville, *Whig*, April 15, 1763.  
 Marquess of Rockingham, *Whig*, July 10, 1765.  
 Earl of Chatham, *Whig*, Aug. 2, 1766.  
 Duke of Grafton, *Whig*, Dec. 1767.  
 Lord North, *Tory*, Feb. 6, 1770.  
 Marquess of Rockingham, *Whig*, March 27, 1782.  
 Earl of Shelburne, *Whig*, July 13, 1782.  
 Duke of Portland, *Coalition*, April 4, 1783.  
 William Pitt, *Tory*, Dec. 7, 1783.  
 Henry Addington, *Tory*, March 21, 1801.  
 William Pitt, *Tory*, May 16, 1804.  
 Lord Grenville, *Whig*, Feb. 10, 1806.  
 Duke of Portland, *Tory*, March 31, 1807.  
 Spencer Perceval, *Tory*, Dec. 6, 1809.  
 Earl of Liverpool, *Tory*, June 16, 1812.  
 George Canning, *Tory*, April 30, 1827.  
 Viscount Goderich, *Tory*, Sept. 8, 1827.  
 Duke of Wellington, *Tory*, Jan. 26, 1828.  
 Earl Grey, *Whig*, Nov. 24, 1830.  
 Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, July 13, 1834.  
 Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Dec. 26, 1834.  
 Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, March 18, 1835.  
 Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Sept. 6, 1841.  
 Lord John Russell, *Whig*, July 6, 1846.  
 Earl of Derby, *Tory*, Feb. 28, 1852.  
 Earl of Aberdeen, *Peelite*, Dec. 28, 1852.  
 Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, Feb. 10, 1855.  
 Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, Feb. 25, 1858.  
 Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, June 18, 1859.  
 Earl Russell, *Liberal*, Nov. 6, 1865.  
 Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, July 6, 1866.  
 Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 27, 1868.  
 W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Dec. 9, 1868.  
 Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 21, 1874.  
 W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, April 28, 1880.  
 Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, June 24, 1885.  
 W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Feb. 6, 1886.  
 Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, Aug. 3, 1886.  
 W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Aug. 18, 1892.  
 Earl of Rosebery, *Liberal*, March 3, 1894.  
 Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, July 2, 1895.  
 A. J. Balfour, *Conservative*, July 12, 1902.  
 Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, *Liberal*, Dec. 5, 1905.  
 H. H. Asquith, *Liberal*, April 8, 1908.  
 H. H. Asquith, *Coalition*, May 26, 1915.  
 D. Lloyd-George, *Coalition*, Dec. 7, 1916.  
 A. Bonar Law, *Conservative*, Oct. 23, 1922.  
 S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, May 22, 1923.  
 J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, Jan. 22, 1924.  
 S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, Nov. 4, 1924.  
 J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, June 8, 1929.  
 J. R. MacDonald, *Coalition*, Aug. 25, 1931.  
 S. Baldwin, *Coalition*, June 7, 1935.  
 N. Chamberlain, *Coalition*, May 28, 1937.  
 W. S. Churchill, *Coalition*, May 11, 1940.  
 W. S. Churchill, *Conservative*, May 23, 1945.  
 C. R. Attlee, *Labour*, July 26, 1945.  
 Sir W. S. Churchill, *Conservative*, Oct. 26, 1951.  
 Sir A. Eden, *Conservative*, April 6, 1955.  
 H. Macmillan, *Conservative*, Jan. 13, 1957.  
 Sir A. Douglas-Home, *Conservative*, Oct. 19, 1963.  
 J. H. Wilson, *Labour*, Oct. 16, 1964.

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. Gerald Austin Gardiner, Lord Gardiner

Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, M. C. Black.

(+ £10,500 as Lord Chancellor) £4,000

Lord Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Listowel, P.C., G.C.M.G.....	£4,875
Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir David Stephens, K.C.B., C.V.O. ....	£8,600
Clerk Assistant, R. W. Perceval.....	£6,000
Reading Clerk and Principal Clerk, Public Bills, P. G. Henderson.....	£5,625
Counsel to Lord Chairman of Committees, T. G. Talbot, C.B., Q.C. ....	£5,625
Principal Clerks, R. P. Cave, M.V.O. (Judicial Office and Fourth Clerk at the Table); E. D. Graham (Private Bills and Committees)....	£5,325
Chief Clerks, J. V. D. Webb; J. E. Grey	£3,975 to £5,075
Clerk of the Journals, J. C. Sainty	£3,975 to £5,075
Senior Clerks, M. A. J. Wheeler-Booth (seconded as Special Assistant to the Leader of the House); D. Dewar (seconded as Secretary to the Leader of the House and the Chief Whip); J. A. Vallance White; J. M. Davies	£2,724 to £3,721
Clerk of the Records, M. F. Bond, O.B.E., F.S.A.	£3,609 to £4,225
Assistant Clerks of the Records, H. S. Cobb, F.S.A.; D. J. Johnson.....	£2,146 to £3,490
Accountant, R. W. Hill, O.B.E. . . . .	£2,985 to £4,125
Assistant Accountant, E. W. Field.	£2,173 to £2,871
Examiner of Private Acts, etc., Miss J. P. Culverwell, M.B.E.	£3,975 to £5,075
Librarian, C. S. A. Dobson, F.S.A.	£2,724 to £3,721
Asst. Librarian, R. H. V. C. Morgan	£2,724 to £3,721
Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, T. G. Odling; E. D. Graham.	
Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Mills, G.C.B., D.F.C. ....	£3,975
Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, Serjeant-at-Arms, and Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. Sir Kenneth Mackintosh, K.C.V.O., R.N.....	£4,696
Staff Superintendent, Lt.-Cdr. S. E. Glover, O.B.E., D.S.C.	
Shorthand Writer, A. R. Kennedy.....	fees
Editor, Official Report (Hansard), W. M. Stuart,	£3,128 to £3,296
Asst. do., C. W. H. Blogg....	£2,545 to £2,761

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. Horace Maybray King, Ph.D., M.P. for Southampton, Itchen .....	£8,500
Chairman of Ways and Means, Rt. Hon. Sydney Irving, M.P. for Dartford.....	£4,875
Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means, Harry Philip Heggie Gourlay, M.P. for Kirkcaldy.....	£3,750

## DEPT. OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Barnett Cocks, K.C.B., O.B.E. ....	£8,600
Clerk Asst., D. W. S. Lidderdale, C.B. ....	£6,300
Second do., R. D. Barlas, C.B., O.B.E. ....	£6,300
Principal Clerks—	
Public Bills, K. R. Mackenzie, C.B. ....	£5,625
Journals, S. C. Hawtrey, C.B. ....	£5,625
Principal Clerk, Table Office, C. A. S. S. Gordon.....	£5,625
Private Bills, T. G. Odling.....	£5,625
Standing Committees, D. Scott.....	£5,325
Clerk of the Overseas Office, M. H. Lawrence.....	£5,325
Clerk of Select Committees, A. A. Birley... ..	£5,325
Deputy Principal Clerks, E. S. Taylor, Ph.D.; F. G. Allen; R. S. Lankester; K. A. Bradshaw; D. A. M. Pring, M.C.; J. H. Willcox; J. P. S. Taylor; C. A. James; H. M. Barclay; M. T. Ryle; D. McW. Millar (acting); C. J. Boulton (acting); J. F. Sweetman, T.D. (acting); A. A. Barrett (acting) . . .	£3,975 to £5,075
Senior Clerks, D. W. Limon; J. R. Rose; G. S. Ecclestone; C. B. Winniffrith; A. J. Hastings; W. R. McKay; R. J. Willoughby; S. A. L. Penton .....	each £2,600 to £3,550

Examiners of Private Bills, T. G. Odling; E. D. Graham.  
Taxing Officer, T. G. Odling.

## DEPT. OF THE SPEAKER

Speaker's Secretary, Brig. Sir Francis Reid, C.B.E.  
£2,600 to £3,550

Counsel to the Speaker, Sir Robert Speed, C.B., Q.C. .... £5,625  
Chaplain to the Speaker (vacant)  
Editor, Official Report (Hansard), L. W. Bear £4,725  
Shorthand Writer, A. R. Kennedy..... fees  
Deliverer of the Vote, P. K. Marsden £2,740 to £3,975

## DEPT. OF THE SERJEANT AT ARMS

Serjeant at Arms, Rear-Admiral A. H. C. Gordon Lennox, C.B., D.S.O. .... £5,625  
Deputy do., Lt.-Col P. F. Thorne, C.B.E. £3,975 to £5,075  
Assistant do., Cdr. D. Swanston, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (ret.)..... £3,220 to £3,550  
Deputy Assistant do., Major G. V. S. Le Fanu £2,800 to £3,220

## DEPT. OF THE LIBRARY

Librarian, D. C. L. Holland..... £5,625  
Deputy Librarian, D. Menhennet, D.Phil. £3,975 to £5,075  
Assistant Librarians, D. J. T. Englefield; E. C. Thompson..... £3,975 to £4,525  
Deputy Assistant Librarians, R. F. C. Butcher, V.R.D.; H. J. Palmer; G. F. Lock £3,359 to £3,975

## ADMINISTRATION DEPT.

Clerk Administrator, H. R. M. Farmer, C.B. £5,625  
Accountant, F. J. Wilkin, O.B.E., D.F.M. £3,825 to £4,725  
Deputy Accountant, G. Powter.. £2,740 to £3,145  
Head of Establishments Section, H. McE. Allen..... £2,985 to £3,525

## NOTES ON PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

**WRITS ■ ■ ■ NEW PARLIAMENT, ETC.**—Writs for a new Parliament are issued, on the Sovereign's warrant, by the Lord Chancellor to Peers individually, but in the case of the Commons to the returning officers of the various constituencies. A Writ of Summons to the House of Lords, before the time when baronies were created by Letters Patent, is held (should the writ be good and the Parliament legally summoned) to create a barony for the recipient and his heirs. The oldest English peerages, the baronies of De Ros and Mowbray, ■ ■ ■ founded on writs of summons issued in 1264 and 1283 respectively. The right to sit in the House of Lords is determined by the House. A newly-created Peer may not sit or speak in the House of Lords until he has been introduced by two sponsors of his own degree in the Peerage.

**VACANT SEATS.**—When ■ vacancy occurs in the House of Commons the Writ for a New Election is generally moved, during ■ session of Parliament, by the Chief Whip of the party to whom the member whose seat has been vacated belonged. If the House is in recess, the Speaker ■ ■ ■ issue ■ writ, should two members certify to him that a seat is vacant. He cannot, however, issue such a writ if the seat has been vacated through the former member's lunacy or his acceptance of the office of Bailiff of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or Steward of the *Manor of Northstead*, a legal fiction which enables a member to retire from the House, for it has long been established that a member cannot, by his own volition, relieve himself of the responsibilities to his constituents which his membership involves. Until 1926, however, it was necessary for a member ■ ■ ■ retire from the House on accepting an office of profit under the Crown, which, it may be noted, subjected a private member who accepted ministerial office to the trouble and expense of seeking re-election in his constituency. The Act of 1926, which removed this necessity, retained the *Chiltern Hundreds* and the *Manor of Northstead* as offices of profit and thus perpetuated the fiction.

**HOURS OF MEETING, ETC.**—The House of Lords normally meets during the Session at 2.30 p.m. ■ ■ ■ Tuesday and Wednesday, and at 3 p.m. ■ ■ ■ Thursday. The House of Commons meets on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 2.30, and on Friday at 11. Morning sittings on Monday and Wednesday were held from February–July, 1967 and occasionally during 1968 and 1969. *Strangers* are present during the debates of both Houses ■ ■ ■ sufferance, and may be excluded at ■ ■ ■ time; this applies equally to the *Press Gallery*. Time has modified what was once a rigid exclusion and strangers have in recent years generally been admitted except during the secret sessions of war time. The proceedings are opened by Prayers ■ ■ ■ both Houses. The *Quorum* of the House of Commons is forty members, including the Speaker, and should a member point out to the Speaker at any time that fewer than forty members are present, the division bells are rung, and if forty members have not appeared within four minutes, the House is said to be *Counted Out*, and the sitting is adjourned. The *Quorum* of the Lords is three.

**PROROGATION AND DISSOLUTION.**—A session of Parliament is brought to an end by its Prorogation to a certain date, while Parliament itself comes to an end either by Dissolution by the Sovereign or the expiration of the term of 5 years for which it was elected (see p. 307).

**ELECTION PETITIONS.**—The right of a member of the House of Commons to sit in Parliament can be challenged by petition ■ ■ ■ several grounds, e.g.

ineligibility to sit owing to his bribery or ■ ■ ■ ruption of the electors. Such petitions were originally decided by the House itself, but ■ ■ ■ party feeling was too much inclined to dictate the decision, their trial was in 1868 referred to the High Court of Justice.

**STANDING ORDERS.**—These are rules, which have from time to time been established by both Houses of Parliament, to regulate the conduct of business. These orders are not irrevocable, and like the Statutory Laws of England they can be easily revised, amended or repealed. The custom and precedents of Parliament, which dictate the bulk of Parliamentary procedure, have acquired, in seven centuries, prescriptive rights of obedience as firmly seated as the Common Law. *Sessional Orders* are applicable only to the session in which they are passed.

**GENERAL PROCEDURE.**—There are differences in the rules which govern the conduct of debates in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons. The Speaker in the Commons is responsible for the preservation of order and discipline in the House, but the only duty of the Lord Chancellor or the presiding Peer is to put the question. A Peer prefaces his remarks with "My Lords," whereas a member of the House of Commons addresses himself to Mr. Speaker.

A member of the House of Commons wishing to speak "rises in his place uncovered." When several members rise together the one whom the Speaker calls to continue the debate is described ■ ■ ■ *having caught the Speaker's eye*. In the House of Lords in similar circumstances, the House itself decides who shall speak.

Broadly speaking, ■ member may not, except in Committee, speak more than once to ■ question except in explanation or reply, and this privilege is granted only to the mover of a motion, or to the Minister or Member in charge of a bill.

A member may address the House from notes but must not read his speech, a distinction sometimes without a difference. In the Commons members must not be mentioned by name; the proceedings of the other House and matters *sub judice* must not be discussed; offensive words or epithets must not be used; ■ member may not speak after ■ question has been put, except ■ ■ ■ a point of order, and then he must address the Speaker "*seated and covered*." He must bow to the Speaker on entering and leaving the House.

**QUESTION TIME.**—After Prayers the first business of importance in the House of Commons is Question Time, which lasts from 2.45 until 3.30. Two days' notice of questions must be given to the Clerk of the House of Commons, the senior official of the House, who presides over it in the brief interval between the first assembly of a ■ ■ ■ Parliament and the election of a Speaker, and whose counterpart in the House of Lords is the Clerk of the Parliaments. Members of the House may put ■ ■ ■ unlimited number of questions to Ministers, but not more than two demanding an oral answer may be made in any one day to the same Minister. Supplementary questions may be put either by the member asking the original question, or by other members, to obtain clarification of ■ ■ ■ Minister's answer.

**COMMITTEES.**—On the Assembly of a ■ ■ ■ Parliament, after the election of the Speaker, the House of Commons deals with the subject of Committees, which are of three kinds:—*Committees of the Whole House*, *Select Committees* (appointed

for a specific purpose) and the *Standing Committees* which consider public bills and whose composition, though laid down by Standing Orders, is frequently modified by Sessional Orders. When a bill dealing *exclusively* with Scotland or with Wales and Monmouthshire is referred to a Standing Committee, in the first place all Scottish, and in the second, all Welsh members automatically members thereof. One of the most important Committees of the whole House of Commons is the *Committee of Supply*, which votes the money to provide for the service of the State, the amount being based on the estimates presented by the Government for the Services. Twenty days are allotted for debates on Supply before August 5, and there may be three other days before or after that date. These methods are foreshadowed by the *Budget* and put into effect by the *Finance Act*, while the *Appropriation Act* ensures that money voted for a certain purpose is applied to that purpose only.

**CLOSURE AND THE GUILLOTINE.**—To prevent deliberate waste of Parliamentary time, a procedure known as the *Closure* (colloquially known as "The Gag") was brought into effect on Nov. 10, 1882. A motion may be made that the question be now put. If the Speaker decides that the rights of a minority are not being prejudiced and 100 members support the motion, it is put to the vote, and, if carried, the original motion is put to the House, without further debate. The *Guillotine* represents a more rigorous and systematic application of the *Closure*. Under this system, a bill proceeds in accordance with a rigid time table and discussion is limited to the time allotted to each group of clauses. If the number of amendments put down appears likely to require more time than has been allotted for their discussion, the Speaker selects those which he considers are most important. The guillotine was first put into use on June 17, 1887, after prolonged debates on the Crimes Bill.

**THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.**—When the House is disinclined to give a decision on a particular question it is possible to avoid the issue by moving the Previous Question, which is done by one of several motions, e.g. "That the Question be not now put" or "That the House do now proceed to the Orders of the Day."

**MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.**—Adjournment ends the sitting of either House and takes place either under the provisions of a Standing Order or through an *ad hoc* resolution. In the Commons a method of obtaining immediate discussion of a matter of urgency is by moving for the purpose of discussing a specific and important matter that should have urgent consideration. A member may ask leave to make this motion by giving written notice to the Speaker after Question Time if it obtains the support of 40 members and the Speaker considers the matter of sufficient importance, it is discussed at 7 p.m. on that day. A Committee of the Whole House cannot adjourn but its proceedings may be interrupted by a motion *That the Chairman report Progress*. This brings the Speaker back to the House and the Committee seeks permission to sit on a future date.

**PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT.**—There are certain rights and jurisdictions peculiar to each House of Parliament, but privileges in their accepted meaning common to both Houses. The right of imprisoning persons who commit what are in the opinion of the House breaches of privilege

is beyond question, and such persons cannot be admitted to bail nor is any Court competent to investigate the causes of commitment. Each House is the sole and absolute judge of its own privileges and where law and privilege have seemed to clash a conflict of jurisdiction has arisen between Parliament and the Courts. Breaches of privilege may be described briefly as disobedience to the orders of either House; assaults or insults to Members or libels on them; and interference with the officers of the House in the carrying out of their duties. The House of Lords may imprison for a period, or may inflict a fine, but the House of Commons only commits generally and the commitment ceases on the prorogation of Parliament. The Bill of Rights established the principle that "freedom of speech and debates and proceedings in Parliament should not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of parliament." Consequently the House itself is the only authority which can punish a member for intemperance in debate. Freedom from arrest was a much prized privilege, but it applied only to civil arrest for debt (now abolished) and arbitrary arrest by the Government; members are amenable to all other processes of the Law. Freedom from arrest, in the case of members of the House of Commons, applies to the forty days after the prorogation and the forty days before the next meeting of Parliament.

**THE SPEAKER.**—The *Speaker of the House of Commons* is the spokesman and president of the Chamber. He is elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament. He was originally a partisan but throughout a century of development between Speaker Onslow (1728) and Speaker Shaw-Lefevre (1839), the theory of the non-partisan Speaker was perfected, and he now neither speaks in debates, nor votes in divisions, except when the voting is equal. His order in the precedence of the Kingdom is high, only the Prime Minister and the Lord President of the Council going before him. He takes precedence of all Peers, except the two Archbishops, and Speakers are almost invariably raised to the Peerage on vacating their office, though Speaker Whitley is believed to have declined the offer of a Viscountcy. The Speaker's most severe disciplinary measure against a member is to *Name* him. When a member has been named, i.e. contrary to the practice of the House called by surname and not addressed as the "Hon. Member for . . ." (his constituency), the Leader of the House moves that he "be suspended from the service of the House" for (in the case of a first offence) a period of a week. The period of suspension is increased, should the member offend again. Speaker Denison has left it on record that "The House is always kind and indulgent, but it expects its Speakers to be right. If he should be found tripping, his authority must soon be at an end." The Speaker's Deputy is the *Chairman of Committees*, officially the *Chairman of Ways and Means*, who presides in the absence of the Speaker and when the House has resolved itself into Committee by the passage of the motion that *the Speaker do now leave the Chair*. He, like the Speaker, is elected at the beginning of each Parliament, and when he is presiding as chairman of a committee neither speaks in debate nor votes (except when the voting is equal). A *Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means* is also appointed, and several temporary chairmen, who frequently preside either over a Committee of the Whole House or over Standing Committees.

## GOVERNMENT BY PARTY

Towards the close of Charles II's reign the Exclusion Bill debates in Parliament (1679-80) were marked by the rise of two parties in the political life of the nation and they became known as *Whigs* and *Tories*, names given by the opponents to each other but afterwards mutually accepted, to continue as political labels until *Whig* was changed to *Liberal* and *Tory* to *Conservative*.

Before the reign of William and Mary (1688-1702) the principal Officers of State were chosen by and were responsible to the Sovereign alone and not to Parliament or the nation at large. Such officers acted sometimes in concert with one another, but more often independently, and the fall of one did not, of necessity, involve that of others, although all were liable to be dismissed at any moment.

In 1693 the Earl of Sunderland recommended to William III the advisability of selecting a Ministry from the political party which enjoyed a majority in the House of Commons and the first united Ministry was drawn in 1696 from the Whigs, to which party the King owed his throne, the principal members being Russell (the Admiral), Somers (the Advocate), Lord Wharton and Charles Montague (afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer). This group became known as the *Junto* and was regarded with suspicion as a novelty in the political life of the nation, being a small section meeting in secret apart from the main body of Ministers. It may be regarded as the forerunner of the *Cabinet* and in course of time it led to the establishment of the principle of joint responsibility of Ministers, so that internal disagreement caused a change of *personnel* or resignation of the whole body of Ministers.

The accession of George I, who was unfamiliar with the English language, led to a disinclination on the part of the Sovereign to preside at meetings of his Ministers and caused the appearance of a *Prime Minister*, a position first acquired by Robert Walpole in 1721 and retained without interruption for 35 years and 326 days.

In 1828 the old party of the Whigs became known as *Liberals*, a name originally given to it by its opponents to imply laxity of principles, but gradually accepted by the party to indicate its claim to be pioneers and champions of political reform and progressive legislation. In 1861 a Liberal Registration Association was founded and Liberal Associations became widespread. As the outcome of a conference at Birmingham in 1877 a National Liberal Federation was formed, with headquarters in London. The Liberal Party was in power for long periods during the second half of the nineteenth century in spite of the set-back during the Home Rule crisis of 1886, which resulted in the secession of the Liberal Unionists, and for several years during the first quarter of the twentieth century, but after a further split into National and Independent Liberals it numbered only 59 in all after the General Election of 1929, with a further fall to 22 (excluding National Liberals) after the 1945 Election, 9 after the 1950 Election and 6 after the 1951, 1953 and 1959 Elections. It is now 13.

Soon after the change from *Whig* to *Liberal* the *Tory* Party became known as *Conservative*, a name traditionally believed to have been invented by John Wilson Croker in 1830 and to have been generally adopted about the time of the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 to indicate that the preservation of national institutions was the leading principle of the party. After the Home Rule crisis of 1886 the dissentient Liberals entered into a compact with the Conservatives, under which the latter undertook not to contest their seats, but a

separate *Liberal Unionist* organization was maintained until 1912, when it was united with the Conservatives under the title of National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Organizations, the members of which became known as *Unionists*.

*The Labour Party*.—Labour candidates for Parliament made their first appearance at the General Election of 1892, when there were 27 standing as "Labour" or "Liberal-Labour." At the General Election of 1895 the number of successful candidates fell to 22, with 11 further fall to 11 at the election of 1900.

In 1900 the *Labour Representative Committee* was set up in order to establish a distinct Labour Group in Parliament, with its own whips, its own policy, and its readiness to co-operate with any party which may be engaged in promoting legislation in the direct interest of labour. In 1906 the L.R.C. became known as *The Labour Party*.

## Parliamentary Whips

In order to secure the attendance of Members of a particular party in Parliament on all occasions, and particularly on the occasion of an important division, *Whips* (originally known as "Whippers-in") are appointed for the purpose. The written appeal or circular letter issued by them is also known as a "whip," its urgency being denoted by the number of times it is underlined. Neglect to respond to a three-lined whip, headed "Most important," is tantamount to secession (at any rate temporarily) from the party.

Whips are officially recognized by Parliament and are provided with office accommodation in both Houses. Government Whips receive salaries from public funds, the Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (*Chief Whip in the Commons*) receiving £3,750; the Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms (*Chief Whip in the Lords*), the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard (*Assistant do.*) and the first of the Junior Lords of the Treasury (*Deputy Chief Whip in the Commons*), each £2,200; the (Political) Lords in Waiting and the remaining Junior Lords of the Treasury, each £2,000.

*The House of Lords*

*The Government Whips* are: The Captain of the Honourable Corps of the Gentlemen at Arms (Lord Beswick), the Captain of the Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard (Lord Bowles) and the (Political) Lords in Waiting.

*The Conservative Whips* are: Earl St. Aldwyn; Visct. Goschen; Lord Denham; Lord Belstead; Lord Mowbray; Lord Sandford.

*The Liberal Whips* are Lord Amulree and Lord Henley.

*The House of Commons*

*The Government Whips* are: The Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (*Chief Whip*) and the Junior Lords of the Treasury. *Assistant Whips* are also usually appointed.

*The Conservative Whips* are: The Rt. Hon. W. S. I. Whitelaw, M.C. (*Chief Whip*); F. L. Pym (*Deputy Chief Whip*); R. W. Elliott; J. More; R. E. Eyre; J. A. Grant; H. S. P. Monro; T. P. G. Kitson; B. B. Weatherill; A. H. R. Royle; H. E. Atkins.

*The Liberal Whip* is E. R. Lubbock.

## THE CABINET

- Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, THE RT. HON. JAMES HAROLD WILSON, O.B.E., M.P., born 1916.  
 Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Robert Maitland Michael Stewart, C.H., M.P., born 1906.  
 Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Rt. Hon. Roy Harris Jenkins, M.P., born 1920.  
 First Secretary of State and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, The Rt. Hon. Barbara Anne Castle, M.P., born 1911.  
 Lord High Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Gardiner, born 1900.  
 Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, The Rt. Hon. Richard Crossman, O.B.E., M.P., born 1907.  
 Secretary of State for Defence, The Rt. Hon. Denis Winston Healey, M.B.E., M.P., born 1917.  
 Secretary of State for the Home Department, The Rt. Hon. Leonard James Callaghan, M.P., born 1912.  
 Secretary of State for Scotland, The Rt. Hon. William Ross, M.B.E., M.P., born 1911.  
 Secretary of State for Education and Science, The Rt. Hon. Edward Watson Short, M.P., born 1912.  
 Secretary of State for Wales, The Rt. Hon. Thomas George Thomas, M.P., born 1909.  
 Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Peter David Shore, M.P., born 1924.  
 Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. Thomas Frederick Peart, M.P., born 1914.  
 Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords, The Rt. Hon. Lord Shackleton, O.B.E., born 1911.  
 President of the Board of Trade, The Rt. Hon. Charles Anthony Raven Crosland, M.P., born 1918.  
 Minister of Power, The Rt. Hon. Roy Mason, M.P., born 1924.  
 Minister of Housing and Local Government, The Rt. Hon. Anthony Greenwood, M.P., born 1911.  
 Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, The Rt. Hon. Cledwyn Hughes, M.P., born 1916.  
 Minister of Transport, The Rt. Hon. Richard William Marsh, M.P., born 1928.  
 Minister of Technology, The Rt. Hon. Anthony Neil Wedgwood Benn, M.P., born 1925.  
 Minister without Portfolio, The Rt. Hon. George Morgan Thomson, M.P., born 1921.  
 Paymaster-General, The Rt. Hon. Judith Constance Mary Hart, M.P., born 1924.  
 Chief Secretary to the Treasury, The Rt. Hon. John Diamond, M.P., born 1907.

## MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

- Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, The Rt. Hon. Frederick Lee, M.P., born 1906.  
 Minister of Overseas Development, The Rt. Hon. Reginald Ernest Prentice, M.P., born 1923.  
 Minister of Public Building and Works, The Rt. Hon. John Ernest Silkin, M.P., born 1923.  
 Postmaster-General, The Rt. Hon. John Thomas Stonehouse, M.P., born 1925.  
 Minister for Planning and Land (Housing and Local Government), The Rt. Hon. Kenneth Robinson, M.P., born 1911.  
 Minister of Defence (Equipment), John Morris, M.P., born 1931.  
 Minister of Defence (Administration), Roy Sydney George Hattersley, born 1932.  
 Ministers of State (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), The Lord Chalfont, P.C., O.B.E., M.C., born 1919; The Lord Caradon, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., born 1907; The Rt. Hon. Frederick William Mulley, M.P., born 1918; The Rt. Hon. Goronwy Owen Roberts, M.P., born 1913; The Lord Shepherd, P.C. (Deputy Leader of the House of Lords), born 1918.  
 Minister of State (Home Office), The Lord Stonham, O.B.E., born 1903.  
 Ministers of State (Department of Education and Science), Rt. Hon. Alice Martha Bacon, C.B.E., M.P.; Mrs. Shirley Williams, M.P., born 1930; Rt. Hon. Jennie Lee, M.P., born 1904.  
 Minister of State (Scottish Office), Dr. Dickson Mabon, M.P., born 1925.  
 Ministers of State (Board of Trade), The Lord Brown, M.B.E., born 1908; Edmund Dell, M.P. born 1921; William Thomas Rodgers, M.P., born 1928.  
 Minister of State (Welsh Office), Mrs. Eirene Lloyd White, M.P., born 1909.  
 Minister of State (Technology), Joseph Percival William Mallalieu, born 1908.  
 Minister of State (Treasury), Dick Taverne, Q.C., M.P., born 1928.  
 Minister of State (Department of Economic Affairs) Thomas William Unwin, M.P., born 1912.  
 Ministers of State (Health and Social Security), David Hedley Ennals, M.P., born 1922; The Baroness Scrota, born 1919.

## PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARIES, ETC.

- Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P.  
 Solicitor-General, Sir Arthur Irvine, Q.C., M.P.  
 Lord Advocate, The Lord Wilson of Langside, P.C., Q.C.  
 Solicitor-General for Scotland, E. G. F. Stewart, M.C., Q.C.  
 Agriculture and Fisheries, J. Mackie, M.P.; Rt. Hon. J. H. Hoy, M.P.  
 Defence, D. A. L. Owen, M.P. (Royal Navy); H. J. Boyden, M.P. (Army); The Lord Winterbottom (R.A.F.).  
 Economic Affairs, A. J. Williams, M.P.  
 Education and Science, D. H. Howell, M.P.  
 Employment and Productivity, E. Fernyhough, M.P.; H. Walker, M.P.  
 Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, M. A. Foley, M.P.; W. C. Whitlock, M.P.  
 Health and Social Security, J. W. Snow, M.P.; N. Pentland, M.P.  
 Home, D. E. Morgan, M.P.; M. Rees, M.P.  
 Housing and Local Govt., J. E. MacColl, M.P.; The Lord Kennet; A. M. Skeffington, M.P.  
 Overseas Development, A. E. Oram, M.P.  
 Post Office (Asst. P.M.G.), J. Slater, B.E.M., M.P.  
 Power, R. Freeson, M.P.  
 Public Building and Works, C. W. Loughlin, M.P.  
 Scottish Office, The Lord Hughes, C.B.E.; B. Millan, M.P.; N. F. Buchan, M.P.  
 Technology, Dr. J. W. Bray, M.P.; G. T. Fowler, M.P.  
 Trade, Mrs. G. P. Dunwoody, M.P.  
 Transport, N. G. Carmichael, M.P.; R. C. Brown, M.P.  
 Treasury, Rt. Hon. R. J. Mellish, M.P. (Deputy Leader of the House of Commons)  
 (do.) Financial Secretary, Rt. Hon. N. H. Lever, M.P.  
 Junior Lords, B. K. O'Malley, M.P.; E. A. Fitch, M.P.; J. Harper, M.P.; J. McCann, C.B.E., M.P.; W. Harrison, M.P.  
 Asst. Whips, N. McBride, M.P.; E. Armstrong, M.P.; E. G. Perry, M.P.; J. D. Concannon, M.P.; M. S. Miller, M.P.  
 Welsh Office, I. Davies, M.P.

## MINISTRIES SINCE 1937

Date	Prime Minister	Exchequer	Lord President	Foreign	Home	Commonwealth*	Board of Trade
1937 May 28.....	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Halfax Hailsham Runciman	A. Eden Halfax	Sir S. Hoare	W. O.-Gore, C Stanley, D M. MacDonald, C Sir T. Inskip, D	O. Stanley
1939 Sept. 3.....	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Stanhope	Halfax	Sir J. Anderson	A. Eden, D M. MacDonald, C	O. Stanley Sir A. Duncan
1940 May 11.....	W. S. Churchill	Sir K. Wood Sir J. Anderson	N. Chamberlain Sir J. Anderson C. R. Attlee	Halfax A. Eden	Sir J. Anderson H. Morrison	Caldicote, D Cranborne, D Lloyd, C Moyné, C C. R. Attlee, D Cranborne, D O. Stanley, C	Sir A. Duncan O. Lyttelton Sir A. Duncan H. Dalton J. J. Llewellyn
1945 May 23.....	W. S. Churchill	Sir J. Anderson	Woolton	A. Eden	Sir D. Somervell	Cranborne, D O. Stanley, C	O. Lyttelton
1945 July 26.....	C. R. Attlee	H. Dalton Sir S. Cripps H. T. N. Gaiskell	H. Morrison Addison	E. Bevin H. Morrison	J. Chuter Ede	Addison, D G. H. Hall, C A. C. Jones, C P. Noel Baker, C-R P. C. Gordon- Walker, C-R	Sir S. Cripps J. H. Wilson Sir H. Shawcross
1951 Oct. 26.....	W. S. Churchill	R. A. Butler	Woolton Salisbury	Sir A. Eden	Sir D. Maxwell Fyfe G. Lloyd-George	O. Lyttelton, C A. T. Lennox-Boyd Ismay, C-R Salisbury, C-R Swinton, C-R	G. E. P. Thornycroft
1955 April 7.....	Sir A. Eden	R. A. Butler H. Macmillan	Salisbury	H. Macmillan J. S. B. Lloyd	G. Lloyd-George	Home, C-R A. T. Lennox-Boyd	G. E. P. Thornycroft
1957 Jan. 13.....	H. Macmillan	G. E. P. Thornycroft D. H. Amory J. S. B. Lloyd R. Maudling	Salisbury Home Hailsham Home Hailsham	J. S. B. Lloyd Home	R. A. Butler H. Brooke	Home, C-R A. T. Lennox-Boyd I. N. Macleod, C D. Sandys, C-R R. Maudling, C D. Sandys, C-R & C	Sir D. Eccles R. Maudling F. J. Erroll
1963 Oct. 20.....	Sir A. Douglas-Home	R. Maudling	Hailsham (Q. Hogg)	R. A. Butler	H. Brooke	D. Sandys, C-R & C	E. R. G. Heath
1964 Oct. 16.....	J. H. Wilson	L. I. Callaghan R. H. Jenkins	H. W. Bowden R. H. S. Crossman T. F. Peart	P. Gordon Walker R. M. M. Stewart G. A. Brown R. M. M. Stewart	Sir F. Soskice R. H. Jenkins L. J. Callaghan	A. Bottomley, C-R A. Greenwood, C Longford, C F. Lee, C (till 1967) H. W. Bowden, C-R G. M. Thomson	D. P. T. lav C. A. R. Crossland

\* C = Secretary of State for the Colonies (1854); D = for the Dominions (1925-1947); C-R = for Commonwealth Relations (1947); merged with Foreign Office, 1968.

Date	Ld. Chancellor	Admiralty (1673)	War (1794)	Air (1922)	Health§ (1854)	Agriculture* (1890)	Education† (1857)	
1937 May 28.....	Hailsbam Maugham	A. Duff-Cooper Stanhope	L. Hore-Belisha O. Stanley	Swinton Sir K. Wood	Sir K. Wood W. E. Elliot	W. S. Morrison Sir R. Dorman- Smith	Stanhope De la Warr	
1939 Sept. 3.....	Caldecote	W. S. Churchill	L. Hore-Belisha O. Stanley	Sir K. Wood Sir S. Hoare	W. E. Elliot	Sir R. Dorman- Smith	De La Warr	
1940 May 11.....	Simon	A. V. Alexander	A. Eden D. Margesson Sir J. Grigg	Sir A. Sinclair	M. MacDonald E. Brown H. U. Willink	R. S. Hudson	H. Ramsbotham R. A. Butler	
1945 May 23.....	Simon	B. Bracken	Sir J. Grigg	H. Macmillan	H. U. Willink	R. S. Hudson	R. K. Law	
1945 July 26.....	Jowitt	A. V. Alexander Hall Pakenham	J. J. Lawson F. J. Bellenger E. Shinwell E. J. St. L. Strachey	Stansgate P. J. Noel Baker A. Henderson	A. Bevan H. A. Marquand	T. Williams	Ellen Wilkinson G. Tomlinson	
1951 October 26..	Simonds Kilmuir	J. P. L. Thomas	A. H. Head	De L'Isle and Dudley	H. F. C. Crook- shank I. N. Macleod	Sir T. L. Dugdale D. Heathcoat- Amory	Florence Hors- burgh Sir D. Eccles	
1955 April 7.....	Kilmuir	J. P. L. Thomas (Cilcennin) Hailsbam	A. H. Head J. H. Hare	De L'Isle and Dudley E. N. C. Birch	I. N. Macleod	D. Heathcoat- Amory	Sir D. Eccles	
1957 Jan. 13.....	Kilmuir Dilhorne	Selkirk Carrington	J. H. Hare A. C. J. Soames J. D. Profumo J. B. Godber	G. R. Ward I. Amery H. C. P. J. Fraser	D. F. Vosper D. C. Walker- Smith J. E. Powell	D. Heathcoat- Amory I. H. Hare A. C. J. Soames	Hatfield G. W. Lloyd Sir D. Eccles Sir E. Boyle	
1963, Oct. 20.....	Dilhorne	Jellicoe	J. E. Ramsden	H. C. P. J. Fraser	A. P. L. Barber	A. C. J. Soames	Sir E. Boyle	
1964, Oct. 16.....	Gardiner	[Ministry of Defence since 1964]						

PRIME MINISTERS.—Sir Robert Walpole, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1721 to 1742, rose to a power no Minister had ever before attained and was the subject of a protest entered in the journal of the House of Lords, the grievance being that the Sovereign should repose confidence in any one Minister to the exclusion of the remainder. He is usually regarded as the first Prime Minister and the eminence he achieved was repeated in the reign of George III, when the illness of the Sovereign necessitated the appearance of a leading and presiding minister, the Prince Regent not taking the Sovereign's place in this respect. After the Regency the Sovereign ceased to preside at Cabinet Meetings and the leading Minister became, in fact, Prime Minister.

\* Agriculture, Fisheries and Food since 1955.

† Dept. of Education and Science since 1964.

‡ and Social Security (from 1968).

## MINISTRIES SINCE 1945

Date	Lord Privy Seal	Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster	Scotland	Labour**	Workst†
1945 July 26 .....	A. Greenwood Inman Addison E. Bevin R. R. Stokes	J. B. Hynd Pakenham H. Dalton Alexander of Hillsborough	J. Westwood A. Woodburn H. McNeil	G. A. Isaacs A. Bevan A. Robens	G. Tomlinson C. W. Key R. R. Stokes G. A. Brown
1951 October 26 .....	Salisbury H. F. C. Crookshank R. A. Butler	Swinton Woolton Seckirk	J. G. Stuart	Sir W. Monckton	D. M. Eccles E. N. C. Birch
1955 April 7 .....	H. F. C. Crookshank R. A. Butler	Woolton Seckirk	J. G. Stuart	Sir W. Monckton I. N. Macleod	E. N. C. Birch P. G. T. Buchan- Hepburn
1957 Jan. 23 .....	R. A. Butler Halisham E. R. G. Heath	C. Hill I. N. Macleod	J. S. Maclay M. A. C. Noble	I. N. Macleod E. R. G. Heath J. H. Hare	A. H. E. Molson Lord John Hope A. G. F. Rippon
1963 Oct. ■ .....	J. S. B. Lloyd	Blakenham	M. A. C. Noble	J. B. Godber	A. G. F. Rippon
1964 Oct. 16 .....	Longford Sir F. Soskice Longford Shackleton T. F. Peart Shackleton	A. L. N. Houghton G. M. Thomson F. Lee	W. Ross	R. J. Gunter Mrs. B. A. Castle	C. Pannell R. E. Prentice
Date	Defence	Supply§	Transport*	Fuel and Power†	Postmaster-General
1945 July 26 .....	C. R. Attlee A. V. Alexander E. Shinwell	J. C. Willmot G. R. Straus	A. Barnes	E. Shinwell H. T. N. Galskell P. J. Noel-Baker	Listowel W. Palling N. Edwards De La Warr
1951 October 26 .....	W. S. Churchill Alexander of Tunis H. Macmillan	D. Sandys J. S. B. Lloyd	J. S. Maclay A. T. Lennox-Boyd J. A. Boyd-Carpenter	G. W. Lloyd	De La Warr
1955 April 7 .....	J. S. B. Lloyd Sir W. Monckton A. H. Head	R. Maudling	H. A. Watkinson	G. W. Lloyd A. Jones	C. Hill
1957 Jan. 23 .....	D. Sandys H. A. Watkinson G. E. P. Thorneycroft	A. Jones D. Sandys G. E. P. Thorneycroft J. Amery	H. A. Watkinson A. E. Marples	Mills R. F. Wood	A. E. Marples J. R. Bevin
1963 Oct. 20 .....	G. E. P. Thorneycroft	J. Amery	A. E. Marples	F. I. Erroll	J. R. Bevin
1964 Oct. 16 .....	D. W. Healey	R. H. Jenkins F. W. Mulley	T. Fraser Mrs. B. A. Castle R. W. Marsh	F. Lee R. W. Marsh R. J. Gunter R. Mason	A. N. W. Benn E. W. Short R. Mason J. T. Stonehouse

\* Transport and Civil Aviation Oct. 1951 to Oct. 1959.

† Power since Jan. 1957. § Aviation, 1959-67.

‡ Public Building and Works since July, 1962.

\*\* Employment and Productivity since 1968.

THE PRINCIPAL PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT (1918-1966)

General Election	Conservative	Liberal	Labour
1918.....	382 (a)	161 (b)	74 (c)
1922.....	347	118 (d)	142
1923.....	258	151	191
1924.....	414	39	150
1929.....	260	59	287
1931.....	477	72 (e)	65 (f)
1935.....	387	54 (g)	166 (h)
1945.....	189	25 (i)	396 (j)
1950.....	298 (k)	9	315 (l)
1951.....	320 (m)	6	296 (l)
1955.....	344 (m)	6	277 (n)
1959.....	395 (m)	6	258 (o)
1964.....	303 (m)	9	317
1966.....	253 (m)	12	363 (p)

NOTES.—(a) Including 48 Non-Coalition Unionists. (b) Including 28 Non-Coalition Liberals. (c) Including 63 Non-Coalition Labour.

(d) Liberal National 59; Liberal 59. (e) Liberal National 35 (Simon); Liberal 33 (Samuel); 4 (Lloyd George). (f) National Labour 13 (MacDonald); Labour 52 (Henderson). (g) Liberal National 33; Liberal 21. (h) National Labour 8; Labour 154; I.L.P. 4. (i) Liberal National 13. Liberal 12. (j) Labour 393; I.L.P. 3. (k) Incl. Nat. Liberal. (l) Irish Nationalists (2) and Speaker make total of 625. (m) Including associates. (n) Sinn Fein (2) and Speaker make total of 630. (o) Independent (1) makes total of 630. (p) Republican Labour (1) makes total of 630.

Since the 1966 General Election, Labour has lost thirteen seats, Carmarthen to Plaid Cymru, Pollok, West Walthamstow, Cambridge, S.W. Leicester, Acton, Dudley, Meriden, West Oldham, Nelson and Colne, and East Walthamstow to Conservatives, Hamilton to Scottish Nationalists, and Ladywood to Liberals. An Independent candidate gained Mid-Ulster from Ulster Unionists.

PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1852

Assembled	Dissolved	Duration	Assembled	Dissolved	Duration
	Victoria	yrs. m. d.		George V	yrs. m. d.
1852 Nov. 4	1857 March 21	4 4 17	1911 Jan. 31	1918 Nov. 25	7 9 25
1857 April 30	1859 April 23	1 11 23	1919 Feb. 4	1922 Oct. 26	3 8 22
1859 May 31	1865 July 6	6 1 6	1922 Nov. 20	1923 Nov. 15	0 11 27
1866 Feb. 1	1868 Nov. 11	2 10 10	1924 Jan. 11	1924 Oct. 1	11 9 1
1868 Dec. 13	1874 Jan. 26	5 1 16	1924 Dec. 3	1929 May 10	11 5 7
1874 March 5	1880 March 25	6 0 20	1929 June 25	1931 Oct. 6	2 3 11
1880 April 29	1885 Nov. 13	5 6 20	1931 Nov. 3	1935 Oct. 25	3 11 11
1886 Jan. 12	1886 June 26	0 5 14	George V, Edward VIII and George VI		
1886 Aug. 5	1892 June 28	5 10 24	1935 Nov. 10	1945 June 13	9 6 25
1892 Aug. 11	1895 July 3	2 11 5	George VI		
1895 Aug. 12	1900 Sept. 25	5 1 14	1945 Aug. 11	1950 Feb. 3	4 6 3
Victoria and Edward VII			1950 March 11	1951 Oct. 5	1 7 4
1900 Dec. 3	1906 Jan. 3	5 1 6	George VI and Elizabeth II		
Edward VII			1951 Oct. 31	1955 May 6	11 6 11
1906 Feb. 13	1910 Jan. 15	3 11 11	Elizabeth II		
Edward VII and George V			1955 June 9	1959 Sept. 18	4 3 9
1910 Feb. 15	1910 Nov. 28	0 9 13	1959 Oct. 27	1964 Sept. 25	4 10 29
			1964 Nov. 11	1966 March 10	11 4 7
			1966 April 21		

MAJORITIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Since the Reform Bill, 1832)

Year	Party	Majority	Year	Party	Majority
1833.....	Whig.....	307	1906.....	Liberal.....	356
1835.....	Whig.....	107	1910 (Jan.).....	Liberal.....	124
1837.....	Whig.....	51	1910 (Dec.).....	Liberal.....	126
1841.....	Conservative.....	81	1918.....	Coalition.....	263
1847.....	Whig.....	1	1922.....	Conservative.....	79
1852.....	Liberal.....	13	1923.....	No Majority.....	
1857.....	Liberal.....	79	1924.....	Conservative.....	225
1859.....	Liberal.....	43	1929.....	No Majority.....	
1865.....	Liberal.....	67	1931.....	National Government.....	425
1868.....	Liberal.....	128	1935.....	National Government.....	247
1874.....	Conservative.....	46	1945.....	Labour.....	146
1880.....	Liberal.....	62	1950.....	Labour.....	8
1885.....	Liberal (84) and Irish Nationalist (82)	166	1951.....	Conservative.....	16
1886.....	Unionist.....	114	1955.....	Conservative.....	59
1892.....	Liberal.....	40	1959.....	Conservative.....	100
1895.....	Unionist.....	152	1964.....	Labour.....	5
1900.....	Unionist.....	134	1965.....	Labour.....	99

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

A movement to grant parliamentary franchise to women was supported in the mid-nineteenth century by Richard Cobden, Benjamin Disraeli and John Stuart Mill, but the vote was not accorded to women until 1918, although they had been included in the County Councils electorate by the Local Government Act of 1888. After a Speaker's Conference of all parties, which reported in favour of a limited form of women's suffrage, a clause enfranchising women was carried in both Houses and the Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act con-

taining the clause which removed the sex disqualification for membership of the House of Commons, and conferred the franchise on women at the age of 30, received the Royal Assent in 1918. A further Act of 1928 granted them the vote on the same terms as men at the age of 21. At the General Election of 1966, 26 women members (19 Labour and 7 Conservatives) were returned. Since that date one woman member (Dame Megan Lloyd George) has died, and two new women members (Mrs. Winifred Ewing and Miss Bernadette Devlin) have been elected; the total therefore is now 27.

VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1950-66  
AND AT BY-ELECTIONS SINCE 1951

## General Election, 1950

Labour.....	13,265,610
Conservative.....	11,166,026
National Liberal and Conservative...	983,623
Ulster Unionist.....	352,334
Liberal.....	2,621,489
Independent.....	112,318
Communist.....	91,815
Irish Nationalist.....	65,211
Irish Labour.....	52,715
Labour Independent.....	26,014
Welsh Nationalist.....	17,680
Scottish Nationalist.....	10,630
Independent Labour Party.....	4,112

Total..... 28,769,577

## General Election, 1951

Labour.....	13,949,105
Conservative and Associate.....	*13,718,069
Liberal.....	730,552
Irish Nationalist.....	94,387
Communist.....	19,640
Welsh Nationalist.....	10,920
Scottish Nationalist.....	7,299
Independent Labour Party.....	4,388
Others.....	62,135

Total..... 28,595,595

\* Four Ulster Unionists were returned unopposed.

## By-elections, 1951-55

At 45 contested by-elections between the General Elections of 1951 and 1955, the following votes were cast:—

Conservative and Associate.....	751,421
Labour.....	705,176
Liberal.....	28,216
Welsh Nationalist.....	10,243
Independent.....	3,405
Scottish Nationalist.....	2,931
Communist.....	1,457

## General Election, 1955

Conservative and Associate.....	13,311,938
Labour.....	12,405,246
Liberal.....	722,395
Sinn Fein.....	152,310
Welsh Nationalist.....	45,119
Communist.....	33,144
Scottish Nationalist.....	12,112
Others.....	78,490

Total..... 26,760,754

## By-elections, 1955-59

At 52 contested by-elections between the General Elections of 1955 and 1959, the following votes were cast:—

Labour.....	784,656
Conservative and Associate.....	779,577
Liberal.....	174,904
Sinn Fein.....	54,526
Independent.....	40,986
Welsh Nationalist.....	7,719
Anti-Partition.....	6,421

## General Election, 1959

Conservative and Associate.....	13,750,965
Labour.....	12,195,765
Liberal.....	1,661,262
Welsh Nationalist.....	77,571
Sinn Fein.....	63,915
Communist.....	30,897
Scottish Nationalist.....	21,738
Others.....	61,225

Total..... 27,863,338

## By-elections, 1959-64

Labour.....	856,934
Conservative and Associate.....	724,861
Liberal.....	383,006
Independent.....	30,001
Scottish Nationalist.....	24,948
Communist.....	5,799
Welsh Nationalist.....	3,711

## General Election, 1964

Labour.....	12,205,581
Conservative and Associate.....	11,980,783
Liberal.....	3,101,103
Irish Republican.....	101,628
Welsh Nationalist.....	68,517
Scottish Nationalist.....	63,053
Communist.....	44,576
Others.....	90,908

Total..... 27,656,149

## By-elections, 1964-66

At 13 by-elections between the General Elections of 1964 and 1966, the following votes were cast:—

Conservative.....	223,002
Labour.....	176,793
Liberal.....	83,832
Independent.....	2,659
Welsh Nationalist.....	1,551

## General Election, 1966

Labour.....	13,064,951
Conservative and Associate.....	11,418,433
Liberal.....	2,327,533
Scottish Nationalist.....	128,474
Communist.....	62,112
Plaid Cymru.....	61,071
Others.....	201,032

Total..... 27,263,606

## By-elections, 1966-69

At 29 by-elections since the General Election of 1966, the following votes have been cast:

Conservative.....	501,120
Labour.....	320,591
Liberal.....	104,760
Independent.....	51,219
Plaid Cymru.....	40,518
Scottish Nationalist.....	29,281
Communist.....	3,928

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Elected March 31, 1966)

For abbreviations, see page 326. The number before the name of each constituency is for easy reference and corresponds to the number of that constituency given on pp. 326-428.

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Abse, L. (b. 1917), <i>Lab.</i> , 465Pontypool . . . .	20,491	*Blaker, P. A. R. (b. 1922), <i>C.</i> , 79Blackpool, S. . . . .	3,398
*Albu, A. H. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 216Edmonton . .	7,725	*Blenkinsop, A. (b. 1911), <i>Lab.</i> , 532South Shields . . . . .	14,489
*Allison, M. J. H. (b. 1926), <i>C.</i> , 32Barkston Ash . . . . .	6,322	*Boardman, H. (b. 1907), <i>Lab.</i> , 359Leigh . .	16,062
*Allason, J. H. (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 287Hemel Hempstead . . . . .	2,038	Boardman, T. G. (b. 1919), <i>C.</i> , 358 Leicester, S.W. . . . .	3,939
*Allaun, F. (b. 1913), <i>Lab.</i> , 505Salford E. . . .	9,409	Body, R. (b. 1927), <i>C.</i> , 302Holland with Boston . . . . .	316
*Alldritt, W. H. (b. 1918), <i>Lab.</i> , 372Liverpool, Scotland . . . . .	9,514	Booth, A. E. (b. 1928), <i>Lab.</i> , 36Barrow-in-Furness . . . . .	8,032
*Allen, S. S. (b. 1898), <i>Lab.</i> , 161Crewe . . . .	8,711	*Bossom, Hon. Sir C., Bt. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 360Leominster . . . . .	7,398
†Amery, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1919), <i>C.</i> , 103 Brighton, Pavilion . . . . .	12,982	*Boston, T. G. (b. 1930), <i>Lab.</i> , 230Faversham . . . . .	2,489
Anderson, D. (b. 1939), <i>Lab.</i> , 408 Monmouth . . . . .	2,965	*Bottomley, Rt. Hon. A. G. (b. 1907), <i>Lab.</i> , 402Middlesbrough, E. . . . .	18,984
*Anderson, Miss M. B. H. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 477Renfrew E. . . . .	10,591	*Bourke, Sir E. A. H. Legge- (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 325Isle of Ely . . . . .	1,754
Archer, P. K. (b. 1926), <i>Lab.</i> , 490Rowley Regis and Tipton . . . . .	13,094	*Boyden, H. J. (b. 1910), <i>Lab.</i> , 76Bishop Auckland . . . . .	10,079
*Armstrong, E. (b. 1915), <i>Lab.</i> , 198Durham N.W. . . . .	16,190	*Boyle, Rt. Hon. Sir E. C. G., Bt. (b. 1923), <i>C.</i> , 67Handsworth . . . . .	1,294
Ashley, J. (b. 1922), <i>Lab.</i> , 548Stoke S. . . . .	12,611	*Braddock, Mrs. E. M. (b. 1899), <i>Lab.</i> , 369 Liverpool, Exchange . . . . .	9,717
Ashton, J. W. (b. 1933), <i>Lab.</i> , 30Bassetlaw . .	740	*Bradley, T. G. (b. 1926), <i>Lab.</i> , 355Leicester, N.E. . . . .	6,238
*Astor, Hon. J. (b. 1923), <i>C.</i> , 418Newbury . .	4,146	*Braine, B. R. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 223Essex S.E. . .	5,734
*Atkins, H. E. (b. 1922), <i>C.</i> , 401Merton and Morden . . . . .	420	*Bray, Dr. J. W. (b. 1930), <i>Lab.</i> , 403Middlesbrough, W. . . . .	3,893
Atkins, R. H. (b. 1916), <i>Lab.</i> , 472Preston, N. . .	2,418	*Brewis, H. J. (b. 1920), <i>C.</i> , 241Galloway . .	5,854
Atkinson, N. (b. 1923), <i>Lab.</i> , 571Tottenham . .	9,889	*Brinton, Sir E. T. C. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 336 Kidderminster . . . . .	3,177
*Awdry, D. E. (b. 1924), <i>C.</i> , 145Chippenhams . . . . .	694	Brooks, E. (b. 1929), <i>Lab.</i> , 44Bebington . . .	2,337
*Bacon, Rt. Hon. Alice (b. 1911), <i>Lab.</i> , 352Leeds, S.E. . . . .	8,920	*Broughton, Sir A. D. D. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 41 Batley and Morley . . . . .	11,651
*Bagier, G. A. T. (b. 1924), <i>Lab.</i> , 554Sunderland, S. . . . .	7,169	*Brown, Sir E. J. (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> , 40Bath . . . .	800
Baker, K. W. (b. 1934), <i>C.</i> , 10Acton . . . . .	3,720	*Brown, Rt. Hon. G. A. (b. 1914), <i>Lab.</i> , 43 Belper . . . . .	4,274
*Baker, Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel- (b. 1889), <i>Lab.</i> , 174Derby, S. . . . .	9,576	*Brown, H. D. (b. 1919), <i>Lab.</i> , 255Provan . .	15,215
*Baker, W. H. K. (b. 1920), <i>C.</i> , 30Banff . . . .	1,377	Brown, R. C. (b. 1921), <i>Lab.</i> , 423Newcastle, W. . . . .	12,217
*Balniel, Lord (b. 1927), <i>C.</i> , 294Hertford . . .	794	*Brown, R. W. (b. 1921), <i>Lab.</i> , 518Shoreditch and Finsbury . . . . .	11,499
*Barber, Rt. Hon. A. P. L. (b. 1920), <i>C.</i> , 12Altrincham and Sale . . . . .	6,837	*Brown, Sir W. Robson- (b. 1900), <i>C.</i> , 222 Esher . . . . .	17,626
Barnes, M. C. J. (b. 1932), <i>Lab.</i> , 96Brentford and Chiswick . . . . .	607	*Bryan, P. E. O. (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> , 310Howden . .	8,280
*Barnett, J. (b. 1923), <i>Lab.</i> , 298Heywood and Royton . . . . .	5,653	*Buchan, N. F. (b. 1922), <i>Lab.</i> , 478Renfrewshire, W. . . . .	3,789
*Batsford, B. C. C. (b. 1910), <i>C.</i> , 200Ealing, S. . . . .	5,083	*Buchanan, R. (b. 1912), <i>Lab.</i> , 258Springburn . . . . .	11,499
*Baxter, W. (b. 1911), <i>Lab.</i> , 540Stirlings, W. .	8,132	*Buck, P. A. F. (b. 1928), <i>C.</i> , 153Colchester . .	1,015
*Beamish, Sir T. V. H. (b. 1917), <i>C.</i> , 361 Lewes . . . . .	12,968	*Bullus, Wing-Cdr. Sir E. E. (b. 1906), <i>C.</i> , 593Wembley, N. . . . .	4,207
*Beaney, A. (b. 1905), <i>Lab.</i> , 288Hemsworth . .	34,722	*Burden, F. F. A. (b. 1905), <i>C.</i> , 244Gillingham . . . . .	3,140
*Bell, R. M. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 113Bucks, S. . . . .	16,992	*Butler, H. W. (b. 1897), <i>Lab.</i> , 272Hackney Central . . . . .	14,026
*Bence, C. R. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 192Dunbarton, E. . . . .	9,987	*Butler, Mrs. J. S. (b. 1910), <i>Lab.</i> , 618Wood Green . . . . .	7,789
*Benn, Rt. Hon. A. N. Wedgwood (b. 1925), <i>Lab.</i> , 108Bristol, S.E. . . . .	11,416	*Callaghan, Rt. Hon. L. J. (b. 1912), <i>Lab.</i> , 128Cardiff, S.E. . . . .	10,837
*Bennett, Sir F. M. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 568 Torquay . . . . .	12,099	*Campbell, G. T. C. (b. 1921), <i>C.</i> , 420 Moray and Nairn . . . . .	3,458
*Bennett, J. (b. 1912), <i>Lab.</i> , 245Bridgeton . . .	10,600	Campbell, K. B. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 446Oldham, W. . . . .	3,311
*Bennett, R. F. B. (b. 1911), <i>C.</i> , 264Gosport and Fareham . . . . .	11,206	Cant, R. B. (b. 1915), <i>Lab.</i> , 546Stoke, Central . . . . .	14,148
*Berry, Hon. A. G. (b. 1925), <i>C.</i> , 530Southgate . . . . .	11,428	*Carlisle, M. (b. 1929), <i>C.</i> , 494Runcorn . . . .	5,182
*Bessell, P. J. (b. 1921), <i>L.</i> , 82Bodmin . . . . .	2,023	*Carmichael, N. G. (b. 1921), <i>Lab.</i> , 259 Woodside . . . . .	2,338
Bidwell, S. J. (b. 1917), <i>Lab.</i> , 524Southall . .	5,347		
*Biffen, W. J. (b. 1930), <i>C.</i> , 450Oswestry . . .	4,716		
*Binns, J. (b. 1914), <i>Lab.</i> , 332Keighley . . . . .	4,012		
*Birch, Rt. Hon. E. N. C. (b. 1906), <i>C.</i> , 237 Flint, W. . . . .	3,022		
*Bishop, E. S. (b. 1920), <i>Lab.</i> , 417Newark . . .	6,489		
*Black, Sir C. W. (b. 1902), <i>C.</i> , 610Wimbledon . . . . .	5,674		
*Blackburn, F. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 537Stalybridge and Hyde . . . . .	5,822		

	Maj.		Maj.
*Carpenter, Rt. Hon. J. A. Boyd- (b. 1908), C., 339Kingston-upon-Thames.....	7,866	*Davies, W. R. Rees- (b. 1916), C., 326Isle of Thanet.....	4,886
*Carr, Rt. Hon. L. R. (b. 1916), C., 407 München.....	528	*Davis, A. G. F. Hall- (b. 1924), C., 411 Morecambe and Lonsdale.....	10,300
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*Jones, Rt. Hon. Sir F. E. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 600 <i>West Ham</i> , <i>S.</i> .....	19,492	Lyon, A. W. (b. 1931), <i>Lab.</i> , 630 <i>York</i> ....	6,100
*Jones, J. I. J. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 626 <i>Wrexham</i> ..	17,443	Lyons, E. (b. 1926), <i>Lab.</i> , 91 <i>Bradford</i> , <i>E.</i> ...	10,344
*Jones, L. Carter- (b. 1920), <i>Lab.</i> , 208 <i>Eccles</i>	9,257	*Mabon, J. D. (b. 1925), <i>Lab.</i> , 268 <i>Greenock</i>	11,261
Jones, T. A. (b. 1924), <i>Lab.</i> , 480 <i>Rhondda</i> , <i>W.</i> .....	2,306	*McAdden, Sir S. J. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 527 <i>South-</i> <i>end</i> , <i>E.</i> .....	517
*Jopling, T. M. (b. 1930), <i>C.</i> , 603 <i>Westmor-</i> <i>land</i> .....	8,855	*MacArthur, I. (b. 1925), <i>C.</i> , 459 <i>Perth</i> <i>and E. Perthshire</i> .....	11,218
*Joseph, Sir K. S., Bt. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 349 <i>Leeds</i> , <i>N.E.</i> .....	4,962	*McBride, N. (b. 1919), <i>Lab.</i> , 559 <i>Swansea</i> , <i>E.</i> .....	24,049
Judd, F. A. (b. 1935), <i>Lab.</i> , 471 <i>Portsmouth</i> , <i>W.</i> .....	1,227	*McCann, J. (b. 1910), <i>Lab.</i> , 484 <i>Rochdale</i> ...	11,222
*Kaberry, Sir D., Bt. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 350 <i>Leeds</i> , <i>N.W.</i> .....	6,124	*McCull, J. E. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 606 <i>Widnes</i> ..	9,378
*Kelley, R. (b. 1904), <i>Lab.</i> , 182 <i>Don Valley</i> ..	29,235	*MacDermot, N. (b. 1916), <i>Lab.</i> , 173 <i>Derby</i> , <i>N.</i> .....	8,818
*Kenyon, C. (b. 1896), <i>Lab.</i> , 147 <i>Chorley</i> ...	4,744	Macdonald, A. H. (b. 1925), <i>Lab.</i> , 146 <i>Chislehurst</i> .....	810
*Kerby, Capt. H. B. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 20 <i>Arundel</i> <i>and Shoreham</i> .....	18,096	*McGuire, M. T. (b. 1926), <i>Lab.</i> , 321 <i>Ince</i> ...	19,840
*Kerr, Mrs. A. P. (b. 1925), <i>Lab.</i> , 485 <i>Rochester and Chatham</i> .....	2,246	*McKay, Mrs. M. (b. 1911), <i>Lab.</i> , 584 <i>Clap-</i> <i>ham</i> .....	4,176
*Kerr, D. L. (b. 1923), <i>Lab.</i> , 583 <i>Wandsworth</i> , <i>Central</i> .....	5,828	*Mackenzie, A. R. (b. 1903), <i>L.</i> , 323 <i>Ross</i> <i>and Cromarty</i> .....	2,044

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*Mackie, J. (b. 1906), Lab., 217 Enfield, E.	7,527	*Morgan, W. G. O. (b. 1920), C., 171 Denbigh	4,657
*Maclean, Sir F. H. R., Bt. (b. 1911), C., 26 Bute and N. Ayrshire	2,656	*Morris, A. (b. 1928), Lab., 395 Wylthenshawe	8,937
MacLennan, R. A. R. (b. 1936), Lab., 120 Caithness and Sutherland	64	*Morris, C. R. (b. 1926), Lab., 393 Openshaw	11,638
*MacLeod, Rt. Hon. I. N. (b. 1913), C., 218 Enfield, W.	10,157	*Morris, J. (b. 1929), Lab., 1 Aberavon	24,394
*McMaster, S. R. (b. 1927), U.U., 50 Belfast, E.	3,633	*Morrison, Hon. C. A. (b. 1932), C., 178 Devizes	2,597
*Macmillan, M. K. (b. 1913), Lab., 598 Western Isles	5,733	Moyle, R. D. (b. 1928), Lab., 362 Lewisham, N.	2,363
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McMillan, T. (b. 1919), Lab., 247 Glasgow, Central	7,749	*Murray, A. J. (b. 1930), Lab., 267 Gravesend	4,792
*McNamara, J. K. (b. 1934), Lab., 314 Hull, N.	8,769	*Murton, Col. H. O. (b. 1914), C., 467 Poole	5,821
*MacPherson, M. (b. 1904), Lab., 541 Stirling and Falkirk	9,420	Nabarro, Sir G. D. N. (b. 1913), C., 622 Wores., S.	11,084
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*Maddan, W. F. M. (b. 1920), C., 309 Hove	15,890	*Neave, A. M. S. (b. 1916), C., 8 Abingdon	3,302
*Maginnis, J. E. (b. 1910), U.U., 19 Armagh	21,220	*Newens, A. S. (b. 1930), Lab., 219 Epping	7,508
*Mahon, P. (b. 1909), Lab., 473 Preston, S.	2,789	*Nicholls, Sir H., Bt. (b. 1912), C., 460 Peterborough	■
*Mahon, S. (b. 1914), Lab., 86 Bootle	8,599	*Noble, Rt. Hon. M. A. C. (b. 1913), C., 18 Agyll	3,692
*Mallalieu, E. L. (b. 1905), Lab., 100 Briggs	11,308	*Norwood, C. B. B. (b. 1932), Lab., 437 Norwich, S.	3,355
*Mallalieu, J. P. W. (b. 1908), Lab., 311 Huddersfield, E.	10,879	Nott, J. W. F. (b. 1932), Nat. L. and C., 502 St. Ives	3,599
*Manuel, A. C. (b. 1902), Lab., 27 Ayrshire, Central	6,398	*Oakes, G. J. (b. 1931), Lab., 85 Bolton, W.	4,917
*Mapp, C. (b. 1903), Lab., 445 Olham, E.	5,635	*Ogden, E. (b. 1923), Lab., 376 Liverpool, West Derby	4,838
Marks, K., Lab., 391 Gorton	577	O'Malley, B. K. (b. 1930), Lab., 488 Rotherham	15,477
*Marples, Rt. Hon. A. E. (b. 1907), C. 577 Wallasey	589	*Onslow, C. G. D. (b. 1926), C., 614 Woking	12,847
Marquand, D. I. (b. 1934), Lab., 21 Ashfield	21,486	*Oram, A. E. (b. 1913), Lab., 205 East Ham, S.	10,003
*Marsh, Rt. Hon. R. W. (b. 1928), Lab., 269 Greenwich	11,159	*Orbach, M. (b. 1902), Lab., 543 Stockport, S.	4,069
*Marten, H. N. (b. 1916), C., 29 Banbury	4,403	*Orme, S. (b. 1923), Lab., 506 Salford, W.	5,980
*Mason, Rt. Hon. R. (b. 1924), Lab., 34 Barnsley	26,288	*Orr, Capt. I. P. S. (b. 1918), U.U., 189 Down, S.	23,290
*Maude, A. E. U. (b. 1912), C., 549 Stratford	9,427	*Osborn, J. H. (b. 1922), C., 513 Haliham	7,930
*Maudling, Rt. Hon. R. (b. 1917), C., 33 Barnet	5,486	*Osborne, Sir C. (b. 1898), C., 380 Louth	4,092
*Mawby, R. L. (b. 1922), C., 570 Toines	8,723	*Oswald, T. (b. 1904), Lab., 209 Edinburgh, Central	4,015
*Maxwell, Capt. I. R. (b. 1923), Lab., 112 Buckingham	2,254	Owen, D. A. L. (b. 1938), Lab., 463 Plymouth, Sutton	5,222
*Maydon, Lt.-Cmdr. S. L. C. (b. 1913), C., 593 Wells	3,539	*Owen, W. J. (b. 1901), Lab., 412 Morpeth	16,525
*Mayhew, C. P. (b. 1915), Lab., 619 Woolwich, E.	13,443	*Padley, W. E. (b. 1916), Lab., 443 Ognore	26,673
*Mellish, Rt. Hon. R. J. (b. 1913), Lab., 55 Bermondsey	12,615	*Page, A. J. (b. 1919), C., 282 Harrow, W.	10,347
*Mendelson, J. J. (b. 1917), Lab., 456 Penistone	19,602	*Page, J. D. (b. 1927), Lab., 338 King's Lynn	2,019
*Mikardo, I. (b. 1908), Lab., 468 Poplar	17,208	*Page, R. G. (b. 1911), C., 162 Crosby	3,306
*Millan, B. (b. 1927), Lab., 248 Craigton	9,204	*Paget, R. T. (b. 1908), Lab., 432 Northampton	7,489
*Miller, M. S. (b. 1920), Lab., 252 Kelvin-grove	2,518	*Palmer, A. M. F. (b. 1912), Lab., 104 Bristol, Central	5,989
*Mills, P. M. (b. 1921), C., 569 Torrington	3,652	*Pannell, Rt. Hon. T. C. (b. 1902), Lab., 353 Leeds, W.	10,508
*Mills, W. S. (b. 1932), U.U., 51 Belfast, N.	6,964	Pardoe, J. W. (b. 1934), L., 157 Cornwall, N.	1,508
*Milne, E. J. (b. 1915), Lab., 81 Blyth	26,314	*Park, T. (b. 1927), Lab., 176 Derbyshire, S.E.	5,496
*Miscampbell, N. A. (b. 1925), C., 78 Blackpool, N.	5,310	*Parker, A. D. Dodds- (b. 1909), C., 138 Cheltenham	2,915
*Mitchell, D. B. (b. 1928), C., 38 Basingstoke	3,559	*Parker, J. (b. 1906), Lab., 166 Dagenham	24,525
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*Molloy, W. J. (b. 1918), Lab., 199 Ealing, N.	2,577	*Pavitt, L. A. (b. 1914), Lab., 609 Willesden, W.	14,582
*Monro, H. S. P. (1922), C., 191 Dumfries	4,421	*Pearson, A. (b. 1897), Lab., 466 Pontypridd	20,515
Montgomery, W. F. (b. 1927), C., 99 Brierley Hill	10,220	*Pearson, Sir F. F., Bt. (b. 1911), C., 151 Clitheroe	2,230
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*More, J. (b. 1907), C., 282 Ludlow	3,480	*Peel, W. J. (b. 1912), C., 387 Leicester, S.E.	7,796
Morgan, D. E. (b. 1932), Lab., 130 Cardiganshire	523	*Pentland, N. (b. 1912), Lab., 141 Chester-le-Street	22,747
		*Percival, W. L. (b. 1921), C., 531 Southport	9,526

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*Pike, Miss L. M. P. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 397Melton	7,595	Shaw, M. N. (b. 1920), <i>C.</i> , 508Scarborough and Whitby .....	5,542
Pink, R. B. (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 470Portsmouth, S.	7,975	*Sheldon, R. E. (b. 1923), <i>Lab.</i> , 23Ashton-under-Lyne .....	7,332
*Pounder, R. (b. 1933), <i>U.U.</i> , 52Belfast, S..	10,965	*Shinwell, Rt. Hon. E. (b. 1884), <i>Lab.</i> , 201 Easington .....	24,747
*Powell, Rt. Hon. J. E. (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 617 Wolverhampton, S.W.	6,585	*Shore, Rt. Hon. P. D. (b. 1924), <i>Lab.</i> , 538Stepney .....	18,049
*Prentice, Rt. Hon. R. E. (b. 1923), <i>Lab.</i> , 204East Ham, N. . . . .	7,182	*Short, Rt. Hon. E. W. (b. 1912), <i>Lab.</i> , 420 Newcastle, Central .....	13,817
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*Price, D. E. C. (b. 1924), <i>C.</i> , 206Eastleigh .	701	*Silkin, Rt. Hon. J. E. (b. 1923), <i>Lab.</i> , 172 Depford .....	10,860
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*Prior, J. M. L. (b. 1927), <i>C.</i> , 381Lowestoft . .	358	Silvester, F. J. (b. 1933), <i>C.</i> , 582Walthamstow, W. . . . .	62
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*Pursey, Cmdr. H. (b. 1891), <i>Lab.</i> , 313Hull, E. . . . .	23,072	*Skeffington, A. M. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 286 Hayes and Harlington . . . . .	8,824
*Pym, F. L. (b. 1922), <i>C.</i> , 124Cambridgeshire	5,167	*Slater, J. (b. 1904), <i>Lab.</i> , 509 Sedgfield . . . .	15,438
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*Radclyffe, Sir C. E. Mott- (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 612Windsor . . . . .	8,330	*Smith, Hon. A. L. Buchanan- (b. 1932), <i>C.</i> , 14North Angles and Meams. . . . .	5,530
*Ramsden, Rt. Hon. J. E. (b. 1923), <i>C.</i> , 279 Harrogate .....	13,414	*Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir D. C. Walker-, Bt. (b. 1910), <i>C.</i> , 293Heris-, E. . . . .	5,206
*Randall, H. E. (b. 1899), <i>Lab.</i> , 243Gateshead, W. . . . .	13,503	†Smith, D. G. (b. 1926), <i>C.</i> , 589Warwick and Leamington .....	21,922
*Rankin, J. (b. 1890), <i>Lab.</i> , 250Govan. . . . .	10,856	*Smith, G. Johnson (b. 1924), <i>C.</i> , 203East Grinstead .....	13,611
*Rawlinson, Sir P. A. G. (b. 1919), <i>C.</i> , 220 Epsom. . . . .	17,593	*Smith, J. L. E. (b. 1923), <i>C.</i> , 149Cities of London and Westminster . . . . .	6,893
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*Richard, I. S. (b. 1922), <i>Lab.</i> , 35Barons Court. . . . .	3,470	*Stainton, K. M. (b. 1921), <i>C.</i> , 522Sudbury and Woodbridge .....	7,009
*Ridley, Hon. N. (b. 1929), <i>C.</i> , 148Cirencester and Tewkesbury .....	7,771	*Steel, D. M. S. (b. 1938), <i>L.</i> , 491Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles . . . . .	2,211
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*Roberts, A. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 431Normanton.	20,332	*Stewart, Rt. Hon. R. M. M. (b. 1906), <i>Lab.</i> , 239Fulham .....	6,986
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*Roberts, Rt. Hon. G. O. (b. 1913), <i>Lab.</i> , 118Caernarvon .....	10,678	*Stonehouse, Rt. Hon. J. T. (b. 1925), <i>Lab.</i> , 591Wednesbury .....	7,828
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*Robinson, Rt. Hon. K. (b. 1911), <i>Lab.</i> , 504 St. Pancras, N. . . . .	10,511	*Summers, Sir G. S. (b. 1902), <i>C.</i> , 24Aylesbury .....	3,907
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*Rodgers, W. T. (b. 1928), <i>Lab.</i> , 544Stockton-on-Tees .....	8,701	*Swain, T. (b. 1912), <i>Lab.</i> , 175Derbyshire, N.E. . . . .	19,600
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*Rogers, G. H. R. (b. 1906), <i>Lab.</i> , 333Kensington, N. . . . .	5,263	Tapsell, P. H. B. (b. 1930), <i>C.</i> , 304Horncastle .....	5,735
*Rose, P. B. (b. 1935), <i>Lab.</i> , 388Blackley . . .	6,300	*Taverner, D. (b. 1928), <i>Lab.</i> , 367Lincoln . . .	6,537
*Ross, Rt. Hon. W. (b. 1911), <i>Lab.</i> , 337 Kilmarnock .....	14,087	*Taylor, Sir C. S. (b. 1910), <i>C.</i> , 202Eastbourne .....	9,293
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Rowlands, E. (b. 1940), <i>Lab.</i> , 127Cardiff, N.	672	*Taylor, F. H. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 392Moss Side . .	1,083
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*Russell, Sir R. S. (b. 1904), <i>C.</i> , 595Wembley, S. . . . .	1,183		
Ryan, J. (b. 1940), <i>Lab.</i> , 575Uxbridge . . . .	890		
*Sands, Rt. Hon. D. (b. 1908), <i>C.</i> , 586 Streatham .....	3,367		
*Scott, Sir M. Stoddart- (b. 1901), <i>C.</i> , 483 Ripon. . . . .	8,745		

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*Thomas, Rt. Hon. T. G. (b. 1909), Lab., 129 Cardiff, W. . . . .	9,425	*Wells, W. T. (b. 1908), Lab., 579 Walsall, N. . . . .	13,757
*Thomson, Rt. Hon. G. M. (b. 1921), Lab., 194 Dundee, E. . . . .	5,726	Whitaker, B. C. G. (b. 1934), Lab., 277 Hampstead . . . . .	2,253
*Thornton, E. (b. 1905), Lab., 229 Farnworth . . . . .	14,686	*White, Mrs. E. L. (b. 1909), Lab., 236 Flint, E. . . . .	8,492
*Thorpe, Rt. Hon. J. J. (b. 1929), L., 179 Devon, N. . . . .	1,166	Whitelaw, Rt. Hon. W. S. I. (b. 1918), C., 457 Penrith and the Border . . . . .	8,492
*Tilney, J. D. R. T. (b. 1907), C., 375 Wavertree . . . . .	5,650	*Whitlock, W. C. (b. 1918), Lab., 439 Nottingham, N. . . . .	11,751
*Tinn, J. (b. 1922), Lab., 150 Cleveland . . . . .	11,880	Wiggin, A. W. (b. 1937), C., 604 Weston-super-Mare . . . . .	20,472
*Tomney, F. (b. 1908), Lab., 276 Hammer-smith, N. . . . .	10,665	*Wilkins, W. A. (b. 1899), Lab., 107 Bristol S. . . . .	13,554
*Tooth, Sir H. Munro-Lucas, Bt. (b. 1903), C., 290 Hendon, S. . . . .	4,056	*Willey, Rt. Hon. F. T. (b. 1910), Lab., 553 Sunderland, N. . . . .	9,015
*Tuck, R. H. (b. 1910), Lab., 590 Watford . . . . .	3,836	*Williams, A. C. (b. 1905), Lab., 7 Aber-tillery . . . . .	20,202
*Turton, Rt. Hon. R. H. (b. 1903), C., 564 Thirsk and Malton . . . . .	9,442	*Williams, A. J. (b. 1930), Lab., 560 Swansea, W. . . . .	6,053
*Urwin, T. W. (b. 1912), Lab., 308 Hough-ton-le-Spring . . . . .	22,763	Williams, A. L. (b. 1930), Lab., 305 Horn-church . . . . .	3,033
*van Straubenzee, W. R. (b. 1924), C., 615 Wokingham . . . . .	9,574	Williams, Sir B. M. Rhys- (b. 1927), C., 334 Kensington, S. . . . .	13,747
*Varley, E. G. (b. 1932), Lab., 142 Chester-field . . . . .	18,099	*Williams, Mrs. S. V. T. B. (b. 1930), Lab., 300 Hitchin . . . . .	9,750
*Vickers, Dame Joan (b. 1907), C., 462 Devonport . . . . .	319	Williams, W. D. (b. 1919), C., 190 Dudley . . . . .	11,656
Waddington, D. C. (b. 1929), C., 416 Nelson and Colne . . . . .	3,522	*Williams, W. T. (b. 1915), Lab., 588 War-trington . . . . .	13,012
*Wainwright, E. (b. 1908), Lab., 170 Dearn-e Valley . . . . .	30,614	*Willis, Rt. Hon. E. G. (b. 1903), Lab., 210 Edinburgh, E. . . . .	8,809
Wainwright, R. S. (b. 1918), L., 154 Colne Valley . . . . .	2,499	*Wills, Sir G. (b. 1905), C., 97 Bridgwater . . . . .	2,986
*Walden, A. B. (b. 1932), Lab., 63 Birming-ham, All Saints . . . . .	4,755	*Wilson, H. G. B. (b. 1903), C., 572 Truro . . . . .	1,608
*Walker, H. (b. 1927), Lab., 181 Doncaster . . . . .	6,088	*Wilson, Rt. Hon. J. H. (b. 1916), Lab., 317 Huyton . . . . .	20,940
Walker, Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon (b. 1907), Lab., 365 Leyton . . . . .	8,646	†Wilson, P. M. E. D. McNair- (b. 1929), C., 424 New Forest . . . . .	19,595
*Walker, P. E. (b. 1931), C. 611 Worcester . . . . .	3,341	Wilson, R. M. C. McNair- (b. 1930), C., 581 Walthamstow, E. . . . .	5,479
*Wall, P. H. B. (b. 1916), C., 274 Haltem-price . . . . .	12,549	*Wilson, W. (b. 1913), Lab., 160 Coventry, S. . . . .	5,540
*Wallace, G. D. (b. 1906), Lab., 436 Norwich, N. . . . .	8,926	Winnick, D. J. (b. 1933), Lab., 165 Croydon, S. . . . .	11
*Walters, D. M. (b. 1928), C., 597 Westbury . . . . .	2,797	Winstanley, M. P. (b. 1918), L., 135 Cheadle . . . . .	655
*Ward, Dame Irene (b. 1895), C., 574 Tyne-mouth . . . . .	3,396	*Wood, Rt. Hon. R. F. (b. 1920), C., 98 Bridlington . . . . .	10,037
Watkins, D. (b. 1925), Lab., 155 Consett . . . . .	18,895	*Woodburn, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1890), Lab., 539 Clackmannan and E. Stirling . . . . .	12,520
*Watkins, T. E. (b. 1903), Lab., 95 Brecon and Radnor . . . . .	8,379	*Woodnutt, H. F. M. (b. 1918), C., 327 Isle of Wight . . . . .	10,451
*Watt, J. D. Gibson- (b. 1918), C., 292 Hereford . . . . .	2,747	*Woolf, R. E. (b. 1911), Lab., 80 Blyadon . . . . .	14,780
*Weatherill, B. B. (b. 1920), C., 163 Croy-don, N.E. . . . .	588	Worsley, W. M. J. (b. 1925), C., 137 Chelsea . . . . .	8,703
*Weitzman, D. (b. 1898), Lab., 545 Stoke Newington and Hackney, N. . . . .	14,000	Wright, Prof. E. (b. 1915), C., 254 Pollok . . . . .	2,201
*Wellbeloved, A. J. (b. 1926), Lab., 221 Erith and Crayford . . . . .	9,210	*Wyatt, W. L. (b. 1918), Lab., 87 Bosworth . . . . .	7,773
		*Wylie, N. R. (b. 1923), C., 213 Pentlands . . . . .	44
		*Younger, Hon. G. K. H. (b. 1931), C., 25 Ayr . . . . .	484

#### POLLING FIGURES AND FORFEITED DEPOSITS

The total electorate at the 1966 general election was 35,964,684; votes cast were 27,263,606.

Candidates at parliamentary elections who fail to obtain more than one-eighth of the total votes cast in their constituencies forfeit the deposit of £150 which all candidates must lodge.

Deposits forfeited at the 1966 election totalled 237, 50 more than in 1964. Deposits were lost by 104 Liberal candidates (51 more than in 1964), 9 Conservatives, 3 Labour, 57 Communists, 18 Plaid Cymru, 10 Scottish Nationalists and 36 others. In 1950 the record number of 443 deposits was lost.

#### SMALL MAJORITIES

Sir H. Nicholls (C.), Peterborough . . . . .	3
N. R. Wylie (C.), Edinburgh, Pentlands . . . . .	44
F. J. Silvester (C.) Walthamstow, W. (by-election) . . . . .	62
R. A. R. MacLellan (Lab.), Caithness and Sutherland . . . . .	64
D. J. Winnick (Lab.), Croydon, S. . . . .	81
J. E. B. Hill (C.), Norfolk, S. . . . .	119
J. C. Jennings (C.), Burton . . . . .	277
R. Body (C.), Holland with Boston . . . . .	316
G. H. Perry (Lab.), Nottingham, S. . . . .	316
Dame Joan Vickers (C.), Devonport . . . . .	319
J. M. L. Prior (C.), Lowestoft . . . . .	358

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY CONSTITUENCIES

The figures following the name of the Constituency denote the total number of *Electors* in the Parliamentary Division at the General Election of 1966.

ABBREVIATIONS.—C. = Conservative; Comm. = Communist; *N.I. Lab.* = Northern Ireland Labour; *Ind.* = Independent; L. = Liberal; *Lab.* = Labour; *Nat. L.* = National Liberal; *Scot. Nat.* = Scottish Nationalist; *Repub.* = Republican; *U.U.* = Ulster Unionist.  
An asterisk \* denotes membership of the last House for the same division; † for a different division.

Aberavon (Glamorgan)		Accrington (English Borough)		Antrim (2)	
E. 57,179		E. 48,418		NORTH E. 72,039	
1*J. Morris, <i>Lab.</i> .....	33,763	9 A. Davidson, <i>Lab.</i> .....	21,330	16*H. Clark, <i>U.U.</i> .....	31,927
R. Hicks, C.....	9,369	D. L. Maxwell, C.....	14,508	R. Moore, L.....	8,941
Dr. J. T. Hart, <i>Comm.</i> ...	1,620	J. H. S. Gould, L.....	4,375	U.U. maj.....	22,986
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	24,394	<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	6,822	(1964 U.U. maj. 35,948)	
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 23,679)		(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 5,418)			
Aberdare (Welsh Borough)		Acton (London)		SOUTH E. 113,645	
E. 46,618		E. 43,464		17*Sir S. K. Cunningham,	
2*A. R. Probert, <i>Lab.</i> .....	26,322	10*B. F. C. Floud, <i>Lab.</i> ....	18,541	<i>Bt., Q.C., U.U.</i> .....	40,840
P. Price, C.....	4,204	K. W. Baker, C.....	13,600	S. A. Stewart, <i>N.I. Lab.</i> 22,679	
J. E. Williams, <i>Plaid</i>		<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	4,941	U.U. maj.....	18,161
<i>Cymru</i> .....	3,073	(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 2,599)		(1964 U.U. maj. 30,794)	
Dr. A. Wilson, <i>Comm.</i> ...	2,305	(By-election, March 28, 1968.)		ARDWICK—See Manchester	
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	22,118	K. W. Baker, C.....	12,242		
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 23,326)		W. H. Johnson, <i>Lab.</i> ....	8,522	Argyll	
Aberdeen (2)		F. L. Davis, L.....		E. 39,182	
NORTH E. 59,627		R. Fountaine, <i>Ind.</i> .....		18*Rt. Hon. M. A. C. Noble,	
3*H. S. J. Hughes, <i>Q.C., Lab.</i> 28,799		H. Fox, <i>Ind.</i> .....		C.....	
M. Humphrey, C.....	8,768	W. Gold, <i>Ind.</i> .....		<i>C.</i> .....	
Mrs. D. W. McPherson,		C. maj.....		J. McFadden, <i>Lab.</i> ....	
L.....	4,350	(1964 C. maj. 3,720)		J. J. MacKay, L.....	
Mrs. M. Rose, <i>Comm.</i> ...	719	Aldershot (Hampshire)		C. maj.....	
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	20,031	E. 69,612		(1964 C. maj. 5,157)	
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 17,478)		11*Sir E. Errington, <i>Bt., C.</i> 25,672		Armagh	
SOUTH E. 62,800		D. H. Silvester, <i>Lab.</i> ....		E. 76,111	
4 D. C. Dewar, <i>Lab.</i> .....	23,291	G. E. Owen, L.....		19*J. E. Maginnis, <i>U.U.</i> ...	
*Lady Tweedsmuir, C.....	21,492	C. maj.....		C. McGleenon, <i>Repub.</i> 13,467	
N. W. King, L.....	5,797	(1964 C. maj. 12,079)		U.U. maj.....	
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	1,779	ALL SAINTS—See Birmingham		(1964 U.U. maj. 22,791)	
(1964 C. maj. 3,898)		Aldrincham and Sale		Arundel and Shoreham	
Aberdeenshire (2)		(English Borough)		(West Sussex) E. 87,743	
EAST E. 42,982		E. 66,083		20*Capt. H. B. Kerby, C....	
5*P. W. Wolrige-Gordon, C. 12,067		12*Rt. Hon. A. P. L. Barber,		R. R. Kenward, <i>Lab.</i> ...	
R. M. Sinclair, L.....	8,034	T.D., C.....		Lt.-Col. P. M. Bulwer,	
I. S. Davidson, <i>Lab.</i> ....	6,422	T.D., C.....		T.D., L.....	
B. M. Cockie, <i>Scot. Nat.</i> 2,584		Mrs. J. Cope, <i>Lab.</i> ....		C. maj.....	
C. maj.....	4,033	A. Cooper, L.....		(1964 C. maj. 21,319)	
(1964 C. maj. 7,533)		C. maj.....		Ashfield (Nottinghamshire)	
WEST E. 46,305		(Feb. 1965, by-election, C. maj. 8,543) (1964, C. maj. 10,037)		E. 62,019	
6 J. D. G. Davidson, L.....	15,151	Anglesey		■ D. I. Marquand, <i>Lab.</i> ...	
*A. F. Hendry, C.....	13,956	E. 36,941		E. T. Gibbons, C.....	
J. Henderson, <i>Lab.</i> ....	6,008	13*Rt. Hon. C. Hughes, <i>Lab.</i> 14,874		<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	
L. maj.....	1,195	J. E. Jones, C.....		(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 21,852)	
(1964 C. maj. 4,675)		J. W. Meredith, <i>Plaid</i>		Ashford (Kent)	
Abertillery (Monmouthshire)		Cymru.....		E. 56,727	
E. 36,122		<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....		22*Rt. Hon. W. F. Deedes,	
7*A. C. Williams, <i>B.E.M. Lab.</i> 23,353		(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 6,537)		M.C., C.....	
A. P. Wallis, C.....	3,151	Angus and Kincardine (2)		C. A. Thomas, <i>Lab.</i> ....	
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	20,202	NORTH ANGUS AND MEARNS		J. G. W. Peck, L.....	
(April 1965, by-election, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 14,947) (1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 20,231)		E. 34,866		C. maj.....	
Abingdon (Berkshire)		14*Hon. A. L. Buchanan-Smith,		(1964 C. maj. 9,037)	
E. 72,575		C.....		Ashton under Lyne	
8*A. M. S. Neave, <i>D.S.O.,</i>		K. A. J. Barton, L.....		(English Borough)	
O.B.E., M.C., T.D., C....	27,749	C. T. Walker, <i>Lab.</i> ....		E. 57,159	
A. H. S. Matterson, <i>Lab.</i> 24,467		C. maj.....		23*R. E. Sheldon, <i>Lab.</i> ....	
D. H. V. Case, L.....	7,703	(1964 C. maj. 4,133)		H. D. Moore, C.....	
C. maj.....	3,302	SOUTH E. 45,129		<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	
(1964 C. maj. 6,373)		15*J. Bruce-Gardyne, C....		(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 4,107)	
Abingdon (Berkshire)		F. C. McManus, <i>Lab.</i> ...		ASTON—See Birmingham	
E. 72,575		C. maj.....		ATTERCLIFFE—See Sheffield	
8*A. M. S. Neave, <i>D.S.O.,</i>		(1964 C. maj. 11,976)			
O.B.E., M.C., T.D., C....	27,749				
A. H. S. Matterson, <i>Lab.</i> 24,467					
D. H. V. Case, L.....	7,703				
C. maj.....	3,302				
(1964 C. maj. 6,373)					

- Aylesbury (Buckinghamshire)**  
E. 65,968  
24\* Sir G. S. Summers, C. . . . . 23,673  
P. Allison, Lab. . . . . 19,766  
T. Joyce, L. . . . . 9,272  
C. maj. . . . . 3,907  
(1964 C. maj. 7,389)
- Ayrshire and Bute (5)**  
AYR E. 46,607  
25\* Hon. G. K. H. Younger,  
C. . . . . 19,988  
C. E. O'Halloran, Lab. . . . . 19,504  
C. maj. . . . . 484  
(1964 C. maj. 1,701)
- BUTE AND NORTH AYRSHIRE**  
E. 43,894  
26\* Sir F. H. R. Maclean,  
Bt., C.B.E., M.C., C. . . . . 16,138  
D. Lambie, Lab. . . . . 13,482  
R. P. Cochrane, L. . . . . 3,539  
C. maj. . . . . 2,656  
(1964 C. maj. 4,563)
- CENTRAL E. 51,147**  
27\* A. C. Manuel, Lab. . . . . 24,035  
J. A. Corrie, C. . . . . 17,637  
Lab. maj. . . . . 6,398  
(1964 Lab. maj. 5,476)
- SOUTH E. 47,041**  
28\* E. Hughes, Lab. . . . . 23,495  
C. R. Graves, C. . . . . 11,442  
Lab. maj. . . . . 12,053  
(1964 Lab. maj. 12,403)
- See also Kilmarnock
- Banbury (Oxfordshire)**  
E. 74,279  
29\* H. N. Marten, C. . . . . 28,932  
D. W. Young, Lab. . . . . 24,529  
Mrs. P. Jessel, L. . . . . 7,407  
C. maj. . . . . 4,403  
(1964 C. maj. 5,122)
- Banff**  
E. 30,400  
30\* W. H. K. Baker, C. . . . . 8,139  
B. Wishart, L. . . . . 6,762  
R. Middleton, Lab. . . . . 4,775  
C. maj. . . . . 1,377  
(1964 C. maj. 4,421)
- Barking (London)**  
E. 48,281  
31\* T. E. N. Driberg, Lab. . . . . 22,094  
G. E. Pattie, C. . . . . 7,584  
J. T. Silvey, L. . . . . 4,181  
Lab. maj. . . . . 15,410  
(1964 Lab. maj. 14,759)
- Barkston Ash (Yorks. W.R.)**  
E. 62,650  
32\* M. J. H. Alison, C. . . . . 28,183  
S. Cohen, Lab. . . . . 21,841  
C. maj. . . . . 6,342  
(1964 C. maj. 8,364)
- Barnet (London)**  
E. 65,487  
33\* Rt. Hon. R. Maudling,  
C. . . . . 24,833  
G. Hickman, Lab. . . . . 19,347  
Dr. H. V. Tinker, L. . . . . 8,539  
C. maj. . . . . 5,486  
(1964 C. maj. 8,513)
- Barnsley (English Borough)**  
E. 69,751  
34\* Rt. Hon. R. Mason, Lab. 38,744  
Miss J. V. Hall, C. . . . . 12,456  
Lab. maj. . . . . 26,288  
(1964 Lab. maj. 27,833)
- Barons Court (London)**  
E. 43,830  
35\* I. S. Richard, Lab. . . . . 17,021  
W. C. Carr, C. . . . . 13,551  
S. H. J. A. Knott, L. . . . . 2,384  
Lab. maj. . . . . 3,470  
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,166)
- Barrow in Furness**  
(English Borough) E. 50,711  
36 A. E. Booth, Lab. . . . . 23,485  
R. W. Rollins, C. . . . . 15,453  
Lab. maj. . . . . 8,032  
(1964 Lab. maj. 4,129)
- Barry (Glamorgan)**  
E. 65,194  
37\* H. R. Gower, C. . . . . 27,957  
J. Thomas, Lab. . . . . 26,563  
C. maj. . . . . 1,394  
(1964 C. maj. 4,266)
- Basinstoke (Hampshire)**  
E. 72,397  
38\* D. B. Mitchell, C. . . . . 26,076  
A. J. Kazantzis, Lab. . . . . 22,417  
J. W. Matthew, L. . . . . 8,379  
C. maj. . . . . 3,659  
(1964 C. maj. 7,976)
- Bassetlaw (Nottinghamshire)**  
E. 61,047  
39\* Rt. Hon. F. J. Bellenger,  
Lab. . . . . 27,623  
R. W. M. Orme, C. . . . . 17,195  
Lab. maj. . . . . 10,428  
(By-election, Oct. 31, 1968)  
J. W. Aslton, Lab. . . . . 21,394  
J. T. Lister, C. . . . . 20,654  
T. Lynch, Ind. . . . . 1,053  
Lab. maj. . . . . 740  
(1964 Lab. maj. 8,445)
- Bath (English Borough)**  
E. 55,891  
40\* Sir E. J. Brown, M.B.E., C. 19,344  
F. S. Moorhouse, Lab. . . . . 18,544  
R. H. Crowther, L. . . . . 7,095  
C. maj. . . . . 800  
(1964 C. maj. 3,791)
- Batley and Morley**  
(English Borough) E. 56,936  
41\* Sir A. D. D. Broughton,  
Lab. . . . . 24,086  
P. J. D. Marshall, C. . . . . 12,435  
E. A. Berry, L. . . . . 6,366  
Lab. maj. . . . . 11,651  
(1964 Lab. maj. 9,885)
- Battersea (2)**  
NORTH E. 34,048  
42\* Rt. Hon. D. P. T. Jay,  
Lab. . . . . 15,522  
C. P. M. Davidson, C. . . . . 5,350  
Mrs. G. M. Easton,  
Comm. . . . . 650  
Lab. maj. . . . . 10,172  
(1964 Lab. maj. 9,083)
- SOUTH E. 35,350**  
43\* E. G. Perry, Lab. . . . . 13,651  
I. N. Samuel, C. . . . . 9,861  
B. Weekley, L. . . . . 2,276  
Lab. maj. . . . . 3,790  
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,638)
- Bebington (English Borough)**  
E. 73,591  
44 E. Brooks, Lab. . . . . 30,545  
\*R. E. G. Howe, Q.C., C. 28,208  
Lab. maj. . . . . 2,337  
(1964 C. maj. 2,209)
- Beckenham (London)**  
E. 71,952  
45\* P. C. Goodhart, C. . . . . 28,837  
J. D. Grant, Lab. . . . . 14,972  
P. A. Golding, L. . . . . 12,155  
C. maj. . . . . 13,865  
(1964 C. maj. 16,732)
- Bedfordshire (3)**  
BEDFORD E. 60,352  
46 B. S. Parkyn, Lab. . . . . 22,257  
\*Rt. Hon. A. C. J.  
Soames, C.B.E., C. . . . . 21,879  
J. E. Burrell, Lab. . . . . 5,080  
Lab. maj. . . . . 373  
(1964 C. maj. 3,148)
- MID E. 61,923**  
47\* S. L. E. Hastings, M.C., C. 23,447  
C. T. Bell, Lab. . . . . 20,369  
P. L. Rose, L. . . . . 7,138  
C. maj. . . . . 3,078  
(1964 C. maj. 5,318)
- SOUTH E. 86,403**  
48 G. E. Roberts, Lab. . . . . 34,549  
\*N. J. Cole, V.R.D., C. . . . . 30,319  
H. Simonds-Gooding,  
L. . . . . 7,484  
Lab. maj. . . . . 4,230  
(1964 C. maj. 339)
- Bedwelty (Monmouthshire)**  
E. 44,944  
49\* H. J. Finch, Lab. . . . . 29,723  
J. N. Williams, C. . . . . 4,739  
Lab. maj. . . . . 24,984  
(1964 Lab. maj. 23,615)
- Belfast (4)**  
EAST E. 57,087  
50\* S. R. McMaster, U.U. . . . . 21,283  
M. McBirney, Q.C., N.I.  
Lab. . . . . 17,650  
U.U. maj. . . . . 3,633  
(1964 U.U. maj. 9,249)
- NORTH E. 71,441**  
51\* W. S. Mills, U.U. . . . . 26,891  
D. Overend, N.I. Lab. . . . . 19,927  
U.U. maj. . . . . 6,964  
(1964 U.U. maj. 12,412)
- SOUTH E. 56,390**  
52\* R. Pounder, U.U. . . . . 23,329  
E. Holmes, N.I. Lab. . . . . 12,364  
U.U. maj. . . . . 10,965  
(1964 U.U. maj. 18,630)
- WEST E. 67,583**  
53 G. Fitt, Rep. Lab. . . . . 26,292  
\*J. A. Kilfedder, U.U. . . . . 24,281  
Repub. Lab. maj. . . . . 2,011  
(1964 U.U. maj. 6,659)
- Belper (Derbyshire)**  
E. 76,914  
54\* Rt. Hon. G. A. Brown,  
Lab. . . . . 34,495  
J. L. Lowther, C. . . . . 30,221  
Lab. maj. . . . . 4,274  
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,312)
- Berkshire (4). See Abingdon,  
Newbury, Windsor and Wok-  
ingham**
- Bermondsey (London)**  
E. 33,811  
55\* Rt. Hon. R. J. Mellish,  
Lab. . . . . 16,605  
J. G. L. M. Porter, C. . . . . 3,990  
Lab. maj. . . . . 12,615  
(1964 Lab. maj. 12,913)

- Berwick and East Lothian**  
E. 51,027  
56 J. P. Mackintosh, Lab. . . . . 22,620  
\*Rt. Hon. Sir W. J. Anstruther-Gray, Bt., M.C., C. . . . . 20,931  
Lab. maj. . . . . 1,689  
(1964 C. maj. 625)
- Berwick upon Tweed (Northumberland)**  
E. 39,155  
57\*Viscount Lambton, C. . . . . 14,281  
J. W. Conway, Lab. . . . . 9,908  
A. Herbert, L. . . . . 5,796  
C. maj. . . . . 4,373  
(1964 C. maj. 7,633)
- Bethnal Green (London)**  
E. 50,180  
58 W. S. Hilton, Lab. . . . . 20,178  
O. S. Henriques, C. . . . . 4,925  
T. D. Gates, L. . . . . 3,841  
Lab. maj. . . . . 15,253  
(1964 Lab. maj. 14,321)
- Bexley (London)**  
E. 63,886  
59\*Rt. Hon. E. R. G. Heath, M.B.E., C. . . . . 26,377  
R. L. Butler, Lab. . . . . 24,044  
R. F. Lloyd, L. . . . . 4,405  
C. maj. . . . . 2,333  
(1964 C. maj. 4,589)
- Billericay (Essex)**  
E. 102,198  
60 E. Moonman, Lab. . . . . 40,013  
\*E. L. Gardner, Q.C., C. . . . . 38,371  
L. R. Wernick, L. . . . . 7,587  
Lab. maj. . . . . 1,642  
(1964 C. maj. 1,592)
- Bilston (English Borough)**  
E. 71,482  
61\*R. J. Edwards, Lab. . . . . 29,794  
F. J. Oxford, C. . . . . 22,541  
Lab. maj. . . . . 7,253  
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,300)
- Birkenhead (English Borough)**  
E. 55,225  
62\*E. E. Dell, Lab. . . . . 24,188  
R. J. Adley, C. . . . . 15,438  
A. B. Williams, Comm. . . . . 604  
Lab. maj. . . . . 8,750  
(1964 Lab. maj. 5,861)
- Birmingham (13)**  
ALL SAINTS E. 42,896  
63\*A. B. Walden, Lab. . . . . 16,350  
J. H. Hollingworth, C. . . . . 11,595  
Lab. maj. . . . . 4,755  
(1964 Lab. maj. 470)
- ASTON** E. 52,975  
64\*J. Silverman, Lab. . . . . 20,716  
J. R. Kinsey, C. . . . . 13,316  
Lab. maj. . . . . 7,400  
(1944 Lab. maj. 3,366)
- EDGBASTON** E. 51,654  
65 Mrs. J. C. J. Knight, C. . . . . 18,869  
E. O. Smith, Lab. . . . . 11,335  
D. J. Badger, L. . . . . 4,829  
C. maj. . . . . 7,534  
(1964 C. maj. 11,759)
- HALL GREEN** E. 59,131  
66\*R. E. Eyre, C. . . . . 20,628  
G. S. Jones, Lab. . . . . 17,295  
J. Green, L. . . . . 5,617  
C. maj. . . . . 3,333  
(May, 1965, by-election, C. maj. 8,150) (1964 C. maj. 9,402)
- HANDSWORTH** E. 51,383  
67\*Rt. Hon. Sir E. C. G. Boyle, Bt., C. . . . . 16,225  
Miss S. R. R. Wright, Lab. . . . . 14,931  
E. J. Hamm, Union Movement . . . . . 1,337  
C. maj. . . . . 1,294  
(1964 C. maj. 4,932)
- LADYWOOD** E. 25,294  
68\*V. F. Yates, Lab. . . . . 8,895  
W. L. Lawler, L. . . . . 3,580  
T. G. John, C. . . . . 2,621  
Lab. maj. . . . . 5,315  
(By-election, June 26, 1969)  
W. L. Lawler, L. . . . . 5,104  
Mrs. D. M. G. Fisher, Lab. . . . . 2,391  
L. Glass, C. . . . . 1,580  
C. Jordan, Ind. . . . . 282  
J. Haigh, Ind. . . . . 34  
Lab. maj. . . . . 2,713  
(1964 Lab. maj. 4,219)
- NORTHFIELD** E. 83,522  
69\*W. D. Chapman, Lab. . . . . 36,801  
C. C. H. Chalker, C. . . . . 24,899  
D. Robinson, Comm. . . . . 1,029  
Lab. maj. . . . . 11,902  
(1964 Lab. maj. 4,238)
- PERRY BARR** E. 48,261  
70 C. Price, Lab. . . . . 20,222  
\*Dr. W. R. Davies, C. . . . . 16,557  
Lab. maj. . . . . 3,665  
(1964 C. maj. 327)
- SELY OAK** E. 55,187  
71\*H. E. Gurden, C. . . . . 16,533  
J. Garwell, Lab. . . . . 15,756  
R. Lewthwaite, L. . . . . 4,333  
C. maj. . . . . 777  
(1964 C. maj. 5,211)
- SMALL HEATH** E. 43,686  
72\*D. H. Howell, Lab. . . . . 18,075  
F. H. G. H. Goodhart, C. . . . . 7,471  
G. Jelf, Comm. . . . . 477  
Lab. maj. . . . . 10,604  
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,777)
- SPARKBROOK** E. 45,148  
73\*R. S. G. Hattersley, Lab. . . . . 18,266  
L. G. Seymour, C. . . . . 11,868  
Lab. maj. . . . . 6,398  
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,254)
- STECHFORD** E. 54,505  
74\*Rt. Hon. R. H. Jenkins, Lab. . . . . 24,598  
D. L. Knox, C. . . . . 12,727  
W. A. J. Dunn, Comm. . . . . 998  
Lab. maj. . . . . 11,871  
(1964 Lab. maj. 5,388)
- YARDLEY** E. 58,458  
75\*J. L. Evans, Lab. . . . . 25,568  
L. H. Cleaver, C. . . . . 19,809  
Lab. maj. . . . . 5,759  
(1964 Lab. maj. 169)
- Bishop Auckland (Durham)**  
E. 46,256  
76\*H. J. Boyden, Lab. . . . . 22,015  
J. V. Ropner, C. . . . . 11,936  
Lab. maj. . . . . 10,079  
(1964 Lab. maj. 8,528)
- Blackburn (English Borough)**  
E. 54,911  
77\*Rt. Hon. Barbara Castle, Lab. . . . . 25,381  
T. Marsden, C. . . . . 18,133  
Lab. maj. . . . . 7,248  
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,893)
- BLACKLEY.** See Manchester
- Blackpool (2)**  
**NORTH** E. 55,854  
78\*N. A. Miscampbell, C. . . . . 19,173  
G. E. Bingham, Lab. . . . . 13,863  
J. H. Hessey, L. . . . . 7,699  
C. maj. . . . . 5,310  
(1964 C. maj. 8,171)
- SOUTH** E. 56,351  
79\*P. A. R. Blaker, C. . . . . 21,564  
E. R. Pearce, Lab. . . . . 18,166  
C. maj. . . . . 3,398  
(1964 C. maj. 6,783)
- Blaydon (Durham)**  
E. 49,682  
80\*R. E. Woolf, Lab. . . . . 26,629  
B. Bligh, C. . . . . 11,849  
Lab. maj. . . . . 14,780  
(1964 Lab. maj. 12,994)
- Blyth (English Borough)**  
E. 62,767  
81\*E. J. Milne, Lab. . . . . 36,493  
W. J. Prime, C. . . . . 10,179  
Lab. maj. . . . . 26,314  
(1964 Lab. maj. 25,504)
- Bodmin (Cornwall)**  
E. 46,115  
82\*P. J. Bessell, L. . . . . 18,144  
J. M. Gorst, C. . . . . 16,121  
R. Blank, Lab. . . . . 4,674  
L. maj. . . . . 2,023  
(1964 L. maj. 3,136)
- Bolsover (Derbyshire)**  
E. 49,491  
83\*H. Neal, Lab. . . . . 30,114  
P. C. Coleman, C. . . . . 6,815  
Lab. maj. . . . . 23,299  
(1964 Lab. maj. 23,103)
- Bolton (2)**  
**EAST** E. 58,401  
84\*R. L. Howarth, Lab. . . . . 26,613  
E. Taylor, C. . . . . 18,331  
Lab. maj. . . . . 8,282  
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,152)
- WEST** E. 48,980  
85\*G. J. Oakes, Lab. . . . . 19,390  
C. B. S. Dobson, C. . . . . 14,473  
R. Glenton, L. . . . . 4,483  
Lab. maj. . . . . 4,917  
(1964 Lab. maj. 2,997)
- Bootle (English Borough)**  
E. 47,131  
86\*S. Mahon, Lab. . . . . 19,412  
G. Halliwell, C. . . . . 10,813  
W. Grant, Ind. Lab. . . . . 1,931  
Lab. maj. . . . . 8,599  
(1964 Lab. maj. 8,392)

- Bosworth (Leicestershire)**  
E. 68,462  
87\*W. L. Wyatt, Lab. .... 27,427  
C. J. P. Wood, C. .... 19,654  
A. H. Exance, L. .... 7,526  
Lab. maj. .... 7,773  
(1964 Lab. maj. 5,751)
- Bothwell (Lanarkshire)**  
E. 57,590  
88\*J. Hamilton, Lab. .... 27,166  
J. B. Highgate, C. .... 16,198  
T. Woods, Comm. .... 1,209  
Lab. maj. .... 10,968  
(1964 Lab. maj. 9,488)
- Bournemouth (2)**  
**EAST AND CHRISTCHURCH**  
E. 64,708  
89\*J. H. Cordle, C. .... 27,047  
C. S. Sabel, Lab. .... 12,598  
Dr. A. C. McLeish, L. .... 8,698  
C. maj. .... 14,449  
(1964 C. maj. 16,405)
- WEST** E. 70,141  
90\*Sir J. B. Eden, Bt., C. .... 25,740  
L. F. Bennett, Lab. .... 16,334  
J. F. Mills, L. .... 9,389  
C. maj. .... 9,406  
(1964 C. maj. 12,139)
- Bradford (4)**  
**EAST** E. 40,731  
91 E. Lyons, Lab. .... 18,435  
H. A. Sissling, C and  
Nat. L. .... 8,091  
Lab. maj. .... 10,344  
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,870)
- NORTH** E. 50,512  
92\*B. T. Ford, Lab. .... 21,727  
W. H. P. Laycock, C.  
and Nat. L. .... 17,528  
Lab. maj. .... 4,199  
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,398)
- SOUTH** E. 57,456  
93\*G. Craddock, Lab. .... 22,881  
J. D. W. Bottomley, C. 15,384  
G. Dunkerley, L. .... 5,240  
Lab. maj. .... 7,497  
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,907)
- WEST** E. 49,440  
94 C. N. Haseldine, Lab. .... 19,704  
\*A. Tiley, C. and Nat. L. 18,170  
Lab. maj. .... 1,534  
(1964 C. and Nat. L. maj.  
3,147)
- Brecon and Radnor**  
E. 49,464  
95\* T. E. Watkins, Lab. .... 22,902  
F. T. Stevens, C. .... 14,523  
T. R. Morgan, *Plaid*  
*Cymru*. .... 2,410  
Lab. maj. .... 8,379  
(1964 Lab. maj. 8,552)
- Brentford and Chiswick**  
(London) E. 37,454  
96 M. C. J. Barnes, Lab. .... 14,638  
\*D. G. Smith, C. .... 14,031  
G. King, L. .... 2,063  
Lab. maj. .... 607  
(1964 C. maj. 544)
- BRIDGETON—See Glasgow.**
- Bridgwater (Somerset)**  
E. 58,515  
97\*Sir G. Wills, M.B.E., C. 20,850  
R. Mayer, Lab. .... 17,864  
P. G. Watkins, L. .... 8,205  
C. maj. .... 2,986  
(1964 C. maj. 6,177)
- Bridlington (Yorkshire, E.R.)**  
E. 56,333  
98\* Rt. Hon. R. F. Wood, C. 21,976  
J. E. Tomlinson, Lab. .... 11,939  
T. Silverwood, L. .... 6,349  
C. maj. .... 10,037  
(1964 C. maj. 13,727)
- Brierley Hill (Staffordshire)**  
E. 84,210  
99\*J. E. Talbot, C. .... 34,026  
Dr. Katherine C. Rogers,  
Lab. .... 32,459  
C. maj. .... 1,567  
(By-election, April 27, 1967).  
W. F. Montgomery, C. 31,371  
D. A. Forwood, Lab. .... 21,151  
M. Steed, L. .... 4,536  
J. Creasey, M.B.E., *Ind.* 1,305  
C. maj. .... 10,220  
(1964 C. maj. 4,402)
- Brigg (Lincolnshire)** E. 77,551  
100\*E. L. Mallatieu, Q.C.,  
Lab. .... 33,699  
Miss A. H. Spokes, C. .... 22,391  
Lab. maj. .... 11,308  
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,806)
- Brighouse and Spenborough**  
(English Borough) E. 55,925  
101\*G. C. Jackson, Lab. .... 25,740  
C. D. Chapman, Q.C.,  
C. and Nat. L. .... 21,216  
Lab. maj. .... 4,524  
(1964 Lab. maj. 922)
- Brighton (2)**  
**KEMPTOWN** E. 61,250  
102\*D. H. Hobden, Lab. .... 24,936  
A. Bowden, C. .... 24,105  
Lab. maj. .... 831  
(1964 Lab. maj. 7)
- PAVILION** E. 55,532  
103\*Sir L. W. B. Teeling, C. 22,687  
J. A. Graham, Lab. .... 16,333  
C. maj. .... 6,354  
(By-election, March 27, 1969)  
†Rt. Hon. J. Amery, C. .... 17,636  
T. C. Skeffington-  
Lodge, Lab. .... 4,654  
Miss N. M. Wyn Ellis,  
L. .... 2,711  
C. maj. .... 12,982  
(1964 C. maj. 9,850)
- BRIGHTSIDE—See Sheffield**
- Bristol (6)**  
**CENTRAL** E. 37,363  
104\* A. M. F. Palmer, Lab. .... 15,399  
J. R. E. Taylor, C. .... 9,410  
D. H. R. Burgess, *Ind.* 1,322  
Lab. maj. .... 5,989  
(1964 Lab. maj. 4,591)
- NORTH EAST** E. 61,554  
105 R. F. H. Dobson, Lab. .... 25,699  
\*A. C. N. Hopkins, C.  
and Nat. L. .... 21,727  
Lab. maj. .... 3,972  
(1964 C. and Nat. L. maj.  
1,211)
- NORTH WEST** E. 58,894  
106 J. Ellis, Lab. .... 24,195  
\*M. McLaren, C. .... 23,526  
B. Underwood, *Comm.* 595  
Lab. maj. .... 669  
(1964 C. maj. 1,099)
- SOUTH** E. 56,915  
107\*W. A. Wilkms, C.B.E., *Lab.*  
26,552  
R. W. Wall, C. .... 12,998  
Lab. maj. .... 13,554  
(1964 Lab. maj. 11,287)
- SOUTH EAST** E. 66,034  
108\* Rt. Hon. A. N. W.  
Benn, Lab. .... 30,851  
C. J. R. Pope, C. .... 19,435  
Lab. maj. .... 11,416  
(1964 Lab. maj. 9,835)
- WEST** E. 48,361  
109\* R. G. Cooke, C. .... 19,783  
L. W. Bosisto, Lab. .... 8,265  
R. G. R. Stacey, L. .... 6,850  
C. maj. .... 11,518  
(1964 C. maj. 13,864)
- BRIXTON—See Lambeth**
- Bromley (London)**  
E. 49,533  
110\*J. L. Hunt, C. .... 20,117  
D. Speakman, Lab. .... 10,290  
P. H. Billenness, L. .... 8,060  
C. maj. .... 9,327  
(1964 C. maj. 11,327)
- Bromsgrove (Worcestershire)**  
E. 76,220  
111\*J. C. G. Dance, E.R.D.,  
C. .... 32,400  
N. P. Lister, Lab. .... 28,704  
C. maj. .... 3,696  
(1964 C. maj. 6,943)
- Buckinghamshire (4)**  
**BUCKINGHAM** E. 60,966  
112\* I. R. Maxwell, M.C. Lab. 24,854  
Mrs. M. E. Kellett, C. .... 22,600  
J. M. Cornwall, L. .... 4,911  
Lab. maj. .... 2,254  
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,481)
- SOUTH** E. 82,678  
113\* R. M. Bell, Q.C., C. .... 33,997  
F. Field, Lab. .... 17,005  
H. T. Cowie, L. .... 15,348  
C. maj. .... 16,992  
(1964 C. maj. 17,754)
- See also Aylesbury and Wycombe**
- Burnley (English Borough)**  
E. 52,948  
114\* D. Jones, B.E.M., *Lab.* .... 25,583  
A. S. Royle, C. .... 11,710  
Miss M. R. Mason, L. .... 5,045  
Lab. maj. .... 13,873  
(1964 Lab. maj. 12,879)
- Burton (Staffordshire)**  
E. 60,034  
115\* J. C. Jennings, C. .... 23,773  
C. W. Shepherd, Lab. .... 23,496  
C. maj. .... 277  
(1964 C. maj. 3,075)
- Bury and Radcliffe**  
(English Borough) E. 66,168  
116\* D. Ensor, Lab. .... 26,769  
J. C. Bidgood, C. .... 22,298  
C. L. Scholes, L. .... 4,694  
Lab. maj. .... 4,471  
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,226)

- Bury St. Edmunds (Suffolk)**  
E. 64,549  
117\*E. W. Griffiths, C. . . . . 27,782  
C. J. V. Seager, Lab. . . . . 23,140  
C. maj. . . . . 4,642  
(1964 C. maj. 4,990)
- Bute and North Ayrshire—See Ayrshire and Bute**
- Caernarvonshire (2)**  
CAERNARVON E. 40,121  
118\*Rt. Hon. G. O. Roberts, Lab. . . . . 17,650  
G. R. Prys, C. . . . . 6,972  
H. Roberts, Plaid Cymru . . . . . 6,834  
Lab. maj. . . . . 10,678  
(1964 Lab. maj. 9,862)  
See also Conway
- Caerphilly (Glamorgan)**  
E. 46,240  
119\*Rt. Hon. N. Edwards, Lab. . . . . 26,330  
R. J. Maddocks, C. . . . . 5,182  
J. D. Howell, Plaid Cymru . . . . . 3,949  
Lab. maj. . . . . 21,148  
(By-election, July 18, 1968)  
A. F. Evans, Lab. . . . . 16,148  
P. J. S. Williams, Plaid Cymru . . . . . 14,274  
R. C. Williams, C. . . . . 3,687  
P. Sadler, L. . . . . 1,257  
Lab. maj. . . . . 1,874  
(1964 Lab. maj. 19,925)
- Caithness and Sutherland**  
E. 26,946  
120 R. A. MacLennan, Lab. 8,308  
\*G. Y. Mackie, L. . . . . 8,244  
J. M. Watt, C. . . . . 4,662  
Lab. maj. . . . . 64  
(1964 L. maj. 1,275)
- Camberwell (2)**  
DULWICH E. 63,891  
121\*Hon S. C. Silkin, Q.C., Lab. . . . . 24,469  
M. Stevens, C. . . . . 18,173  
M. Rudd, L. . . . . 4,458  
Lab. maj. . . . . 6,296  
(1964 Lab. maj. 2,905)
- PECKHAM E. 51,226**  
122\*Mrs. F. K. Corbet, Lab. 20,630  
I. J. Lawrence, C. . . . . 8,023  
Lab. maj. . . . . 12,607  
(1964 Lab. maj. 8,885)
- Cambridge (English Borough)**  
E. 60,380  
123 R. M. D. Davies, Lab. . . . . 21,963  
D. W. S. S. Lane, C. . . . . 20,972  
M. W. B. O'Loughlin, L. . . . . 4,928  
P. King, Ind. . . . . 437  
Lab. maj. . . . . 991  
(By-election, Sept. 21, 1967)  
D. W. S. S. Lane, C. . . . . 20,488  
G. Scurfield, Lab. . . . . 14,510  
D. R. A. Spreckley, L. 4,701  
C. maj. . . . . 5,978  
(1964 C. maj. 1,389)
- Cambridgeshire**  
E. 67,831  
124\*F. L. Pym, M.C., C. . . . . 25,600  
J. N. Hughes, Lab. . . . . 20,433  
J. R. C. Beale, L. . . . . 7,698  
C. maj. . . . . 5,167  
(1964 C. maj. 7,247)
- Cannock (Staffordshire)**  
E. 76,299  
125\*Rt. Hon. Jennie Lee, Lab. . . . . 33,621  
H. R. Elliston, C. . . . . 22,594  
Lab. maj. . . . . 11,027  
(1964 Lab. maj. 8,274)
- Canterbury (Kent)**  
E. 71,604  
126 D. L. Crouch, C. . . . . 27,160  
B. Sawbridge, Lab. . . . . 15,372  
E. W. Moss, L. . . . . 11,962  
C. maj. . . . . 11,788  
(1964 C. maj. 11,616)
- Cardiff (3)**  
NORTH E. 59,022  
127 E. Rowlands, Lab. . . . . 23,669  
\*D. S. Box, C. . . . . 22,997  
Lab. maj. . . . . 672  
(1964 C. maj. 3,622)
- SOUTH EAST E. 65,394**  
128\*Rt. Hon. L. J. Callaghan, Lab. . . . . 29,313  
N. Lloyd-Edwards, C. 18,476  
G. Parsons, L. . . . . 3,829  
Lab. maj. . . . . 10,837  
(1964 Lab. maj. 7,841)
- WEST E. 57,088**  
129\*Rt. Hon. T. G. Thomas, Lab. . . . . 26,139  
S. W. Doxsey, C. . . . . 16,714  
Lab. maj. . . . . 9,425  
(1964 Lab. maj. 8,057)
- Cardiganshire**  
E. 37,553  
130 D. E. Morgan, Lab. . . . . 11,302  
\*E. R. Bowen, Q.C., L. . . . . 10,779  
J. S. Thomas, C. . . . . 5,893  
E. G. Millward, Plaid Cymru . . . . . 2,469  
Lab. maj. . . . . 523  
(1964 L. maj. 2,219)
- Carlisle (English Borough)**  
E. 48,144  
131\*R. H. Lewis, Lab. . . . . 22,565  
G. W. Iredell, C. . . . . 17,638  
Lab. maj. . . . . 4,927  
(1964 Lab. maj. 2,120)
- Carlton (Nottinghamshire)**  
E. 75,931  
132 P. W. Holland, C. . . . . 28,635  
A. L. Ramsden, Lab. . . . . 24,589  
M. G. Payne, L. . . . . 9,570  
C. maj. . . . . 4,046  
(1964 C. maj. 6,350)
- Carmarthenshire (2)**  
CARMARTHEN E. 55,407  
133\*Lady Megan Lloyd-George, Lab. . . . . 21,221  
D. H. Davies, L. . . . . 11,988  
G. R. Evans, Plaid Cymru . . . . . 7,416  
S. J. Day, C. . . . . 5,338  
Lab. maj. . . . . 9,233
- (By-election, July 14, 1966)**  
G. R. Evans, Plaid Cymru . . . . . 16,179  
G. P. Davies, Lab. . . . . 13,743  
D. H. Davies, L. . . . . 8,650  
S. J. Day, C. . . . . 2,934  
Plaid Cymru maj. . . . . 2,436  
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,214)
- See also Llanelli
- Carshalton (Surrey)**  
E. 65,971  
134\*Capt. W. Elliot, D.S.C., R.N., C. . . . . 24,615  
P. J. Bassett, Lab. . . . . 18,746  
J. H. G. Browne, L. . . . . 8,988  
C. maj. . . . . 5,669  
(1964 C. maj. 10,013)
- CATHCART—See Glasgow**
- Cheadle (Cheshire)**  
E. 91,893  
135 M. P. Winstanley, L. . . . . 32,071  
\*W. S. Shepherd, C. . . . . 31,416  
S. N. M. Moxley, Lab. 12,244  
L. maj. . . . . 655  
(1964 C. maj. 8,691)
- CHEETHAM—See Manchester**
- Chelmsford (Essex)**  
E. 73,535  
136\*N. A. F. St. John-Stevan, C. . . . . 28,600  
C. George, Lab. . . . . 23,625  
W. P. Longhurst, L. . . . . 8,419  
C. maj. . . . . 4,975  
(1964 C. maj. 7,033)
- Chelsea (London)**  
E. 43,336  
137 W. M. J. Worsley, C. . . . . 16,377  
R. N. Tyler, Lab. . . . . 7,674  
P. Smith, L. . . . . 3,285  
C. maj. . . . . 8,703  
(1964 C. maj. 9,934)
- Cheltenham (English Borough)**  
E. 54,964  
138\*A. D. Dodds-Parker, C. 22,683  
W. J. Wilson, Lab. . . . . 19,768  
C. maj. . . . . 2,915  
(1964 C. maj. 5,240)
- Chertsey (Surrey)**  
E. 59,844  
139\*Rt. Hon. Sir L. F. Heald, Q.C., C. . . . . 22,584  
A. J. Edwards, Lab. . . . . 16,213  
F. M. J. Lee, L. . . . . 7,852  
C. maj. . . . . 6,353  
(1964 C. maj. 7,984)
- Cheshire (10). See Cheadle, Chester (City of), Crewe, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Nantwich, Northwich, Runcorn, Stalybridge and Hyde and Wirral**
- Chester (City of) (Cheshire)**  
E. 60,295  
140\*J. M. Temple, C. . . . . 21,673  
J. Crawford, Lab. . . . . 18,870  
P. J. Samuel, L. . . . . 6,516  
C. maj. . . . . 2,803  
(1964 C. maj. 6,464)

- Chester-le-Street (Durham)**  
E. 56,345  
141\**N. Pentland, Lab.*..... 32,467  
C. M. K. Taylor, C. .... 9,720  
*Lab. maj.*..... 22,747  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 22,044)
- Chesterfield (English Borough)**  
E. 66,748  
142\**E. G. Varley, Lab.*..... 31,542  
A. J. Hale, C. .... 13,443  
T. D. Bamford, L. .... 6,227  
*Lab. maj.*..... 18,099  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 14,508)
- Chichester (West Sussex)**  
E. 74,951  
143\**W. H. Lovesy, C.*..... 31,358  
D. J. Barnett, *Lab.*..... 13,784  
P. J. Collins, L. .... 9,714  
*C. maj.*..... 17,574  
(By-election, May 22, 1969)  
†*C. J. Chataway, C.*..... 31,966  
D. G. Kinsella, L. .... 5,879  
J. White, *Lab.*..... 5,257  
*C. maj.*..... 26,087  
(1964 *C. maj.* 18,310)
- Chigwell (Essex)**  
E. 54,443  
144\**J. A. Biggs-Davison, C.* 20,906  
E. P. Deakins, *Lab.*..... 18,338  
Miss G. Collis, L. .... 5,007  
*C. maj.*..... 2,568  
(1964 *C. maj.* 3,721)
- Chippenham (Wiltshire)**  
E. 55,717  
145\**D. E. Awdry, T.D., C.* 18,275  
Hon. C. W. Layton, L. 17,581  
G. H. Radice, *Lab.*..... 10,257  
*C. maj.*..... 694  
(1964 *C. maj.* 1,543)
- Chislehurst (Kent)**  
E. 59,903  
146 *A. H. Macdonald, Lab.* 22,757  
\**Rt. Hon. Dame Patricia Hornsby-Smith, D.B.E., C.*..... 21,947  
P. Hayden, L. .... 5,761  
*Lab. maj.*..... 810  
(1964 *C. maj.* 1,515)
- Chorley (Lancashire)**  
E. 61,551  
147\**C. Kenyon, C.B.E., Lab.* 27,319  
Mrs. C. M. Monks, C. 22,575  
*Lab. maj.*..... 4,744  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 3,713)
- Cirencester and Tewkesbury (Gloucestershire)**  
E. 63,617  
148\**N. Ridley, C.*..... 27,690  
M. G. Dalling, *Lab.*..... 19,919  
*C. maj.*..... 7,771  
(1964 *C. maj.* 9,268)
- Cities of London and Westminster**  
E. 58,630  
149\**J. L. E. Smith, C.*..... 19,242  
A. J. S. Pringle, *Lab.*..... 12,349  
T. P. M. Houston, L. .... 3,576  
*C. maj.*..... 6,893  
(Nov. 1965 by-election, *C. maj.* 6,737) (1964 *The Speaker's maj.* 10,279)
- CLACKMANNAN AND EAST STIRLING.** See Stirling and Clackmannan
- CLAPHAM—See Wandsworth**  
Cleveland (Yorkshire, N.R.)  
E. 78,832  
150\**J. Tinn, Lab.*..... 34,303  
G. W. Proudfoot, C. .... 22,423  
M. F. Pitts, L. .... 7,220  
*Lab. maj.*..... 11,830  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 4,472)
- Clitheroe (Lancashire)**  
E. 44,822  
151\**Sir F. F. Pearson, Bt., C.* 17,244  
R. Hodge, *Lab.*..... 15,014  
Mrs. V. L. MacMillan, L. .... 5,168  
*C. maj.*..... 2,230  
(1964 *C. maj.* 4,281)
- Coatbridge and Airdrie (Scottish Burgh)**  
E. 53,809  
152\**J. Dempsey, Lab.*..... 26,491  
W. C. Raeburn, C. .... 14,777  
*Lab. maj.*..... 11,714  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 10,598)
- Colchester (Essex)**  
E. 64,843  
153\**P. A. F. Buck, C.*..... 24,320  
M. H. Meacher, *Lab.*..... 23,305  
P. S. Watts, L. .... 5,714  
*C. maj.*..... 1,015  
(1964 *C. maj.* 3,539)
- Colne Valley (Yorkshire W.R.)**  
E. 52,555  
154 *R. S. Wainwright, L.*..... 22,006  
\**A. E. P. Duffy, Lab.*..... 19,507  
Dr. R. D. Hall, C. .... 3,786  
*L. maj.*..... 2,499  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 187)
- Consett (Durham)**  
E. 55,246  
155 *D. J. Watkins, Lab.*..... 29,753  
R. W. G. Sanderson, C. .... 10,858  
*Lab. maj.*..... 18,895  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 15,775)
- Conway (Caernarvonshire)**  
E. 45,825  
156 *G. E. H. Davies, Lab.*..... 18,203  
\**Rt. Hon. P. J. M. Thomas, Q.C., C.*..... 17,622  
R. E. Jones, *Plaid Cymru.*..... 2,552  
*Lab. maj.*..... 581  
(1964 *C. maj.* 3,519)
- Cornwall (5)**  
NORTH E. 43,480  
157 *J. W. Pardo, L.*..... 18,460  
\**J. S. R. Scott-Hopkins, C.*..... 16,952  
R. S. Wills, *Lab.*..... 2,647  
*L. maj.*..... 1,508  
(1964 *C. maj.* 669)
- See also Bodmin, Falmouth and Camborne, St. Ives and Truro
- Coventry (3)**  
EAST E. 78,131  
158\**Rt. Hon. R. H. S. Crossman, O.B.E., Lab.* 36,757  
J. Wakeham, C. .... 18,061  
J. M. Mokrzycki, L. .... 4,235  
H. Bourne, *Comm.*..... 1,368  
*Lab. maj.*..... 18,696  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 13,038)
- NORTH E. 53,768**  
159\**M. Edelman, Lab.*..... 25,170  
D. H. J. Martin-Jones, C. .... 17,263  
*Lab. maj.*..... 7,907  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 3,530)
- SOUTH E. 70,983**  
160\**W. Wilson, Lab.*..... 31,237  
P. N. Hocking, C. .... 25,697  
*Lab. maj.*..... 5,540  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 1,833)
- CRAIGTON—See Glasgow**
- Crewe (Cheshire)**  
E. 52,370  
161\**S. S. Allen, Q.C., Lab.*..... 24,141  
A. G. Barbour, C. .... 15,430  
*Lab. maj.*..... 8,711  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 5,922)
- Crosby (English Borough)**  
E. 56,318  
162\**R. G. Page, M.B.E., C.* 21,980  
A. J. Whipp, *Lab.*..... 18,674  
*C. maj.*..... 3,306  
(1964 *C. maj.* 7,380)
- Croydon (3)**  
NORTH EAST E. 55,094  
163\**B. B. Weatherill, C.*..... 18,302  
G. F. Elliott, *Lab.*..... 17,714  
J. D. O. Henchley, L. .... 6,007  
*C. maj.*..... 588  
(1964 *C. maj.* 3,831)
- NORTH WEST E. 55,042**  
164\**F. W. Harris, C.*..... 18,578  
M. J. Stewart, *Lab.*..... 15,882  
R. E. J. Banks, L. .... 6,466  
*C. maj.*..... 2,696  
(1964 *C. maj.* 5,610)
- SOUTH E. 63,146**  
165 *D. J. Winnick, Lab.*..... 21,496  
\**Sir R. H. M. Thompson, Bt., C.*..... 21,415  
W. E. P. Babbs, L. .... 5,146  
*Lab. maj.*..... 81  
(1964 *C. maj.* 2,589)
- Cumberland (3).** See Penrith and the Border, Whitehaven and Workington
- Dagenham (English Borough)**  
E. 69,671  
166\**J. Parker, C.B.E., Lab.*..... 35,055  
G. E. Currie, C. .... 10,530  
G. Wake, *Comm.*..... 1,373  
*Lab. maj.*..... 24,525  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 23,390)
- Darlington (English Borough)**  
E. 57,557  
167\**E. J. Fletcher, Lab.*..... 23,909  
A. T. Bourne-Arton, C. .... 19,546  
R. Oakeshott, L. .... 3,891  
*Lab. maj.*..... 4,363  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 1,910)
- Dartford (Kent)**  
E. 73,359  
168\**Rt. Hon. S. Irving, Lab.* 29,547  
P. J. E. Trew, C. .... 22,638  
P. Loftus, L. .... 7,094  
*Lab. maj.*..... 6,909  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 4,875)

- Darwen (Lancashire)**  
E. 59,066  
169\**C. Fletcher-Cooke, Q.C.*,  
C. .... 20,598  
B. Whittam, *Lab.*.... 18,863  
S. C. Holt, *L.*.... 9,339  
C. *maj.*.... 4,735  
(1964 C. *maj.* 4,784)
- Dearne Valley (Yorks., W.R.)**  
E. 58,739  
170\**E. Wainwright, Lab.*.... 36,735  
J. W. Roberts, *C.*.... 6,121  
P. Hargreaves, *Ind.*.... 2,170  
*Lab. maj.*.... 30,614  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 29,032)
- Denbighshire (2)**  
DENBIGH E. 54,715  
171\**W. G. O. Morgan, C.*.... 17,382  
A. T. Davies, *Q.C., L.*.... 12,025  
E. Griffiths, *Lab.*.... 11,305  
W. M. Edwards, *Plaid*  
*Cymru*.... 2,695  
*C. Lab. maj.*.... 4,657  
(1964 C. *maj.* 4,639)
- See also Wrexham
- Deptford (London)**  
E. 44,681  
172\**Rt. Hon. J. E. Silkin,*  
*Lab.*.... 17,893  
J. R. Giles, *C.*.... 7,933  
G. Rowe, *Brit. Nat.*  
*Party*.... 1,906  
*Lab. maj.*.... 10,860  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 9,428)
- Derby (2)**  
NORTH E. 52,601  
173\**N. MacDermot, Q.C.,*  
*Lab.*.... 23,033  
D. H. Hene, *C.*.... 14,215  
*Lab. maj.*.... 8,818  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 7,395)
- SOUTH E. 51,348  
174\**Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel-*  
*Baker, Lab.*.... 21,433  
M. G. C. Fidler, *C.*.... 11,857  
A. L. Smart, *L.*.... 3,966  
*Lab. maj.*.... 9,576  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 6,012)
- Derbyshire (7)**  
NORTH EAST E. 78,331  
175\**T. H. Swain, Lab.*.... 38,723  
M. F. Spungin, *C.*.... 19,123  
*Lab. maj.*.... 19,600  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 17,093)
- SOUTH EAST E. 72,551  
176\**T. Park, Lab.*.... 32,407  
P. Myers, *C.*.... 26,911  
*Lab. maj.*.... 5,496  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 873)
- WEST E. 44,414  
177\**A. M. Crawley, M.B.E.*  
*C.*.... 18,383  
P. Whitehead, *Lab.*.... 13,791  
Mrs. M. V. Edwards, *L.*.... 4,874  
*C. maj.*.... 4,592  
(By-election, Nov. 23, 1967)  
†*J. S. R. Scott-Hopkins,*  
*C.*.... 16,319  
M. A. Pinney, *L.*.... 5,696  
R. Corbett, *Lab.*.... 5,284  
R. Goodall, *Ind.*.... 1,496  
*C. maj.*.... 10,623  
(1964 C. *maj.* 5,266)
- See also Belper, Bolsover, High Peak and Ilkeston
- Devizes (Wiltshire)**  
E. 59,237  
178\**Hon. C. A. Morrison, C.*.... 21,429  
I. Hamilton, *Lab.*.... 18,832  
M. P. Fogarty, *L.*.... 7,730  
*C. maj.*.... 2,597  
(1964 C. *maj.* 3,948)
- DEVONPORT—See Plymouth**
- Devonshire (6)**  
NORTH E. 45,192  
179\**Rt. Hon. J. J. Thorpe,*  
*L.*.... 16,797  
T. C. Keigwin, *C.*.... 15,631  
J. H. Rayner, *Lab.*.... 6,127  
*L. maj.*.... 1,166  
(1964 *L. maj.* 5,136)
- See also Honiton, Tavistock, Tiverton, Torrington and Totnes
- Dewsbury (English Borough)**  
E. 55,180  
180\**D. Ginsburg, Lab.*.... 23,027  
D. H. Haynes, *C.*.... 12,361  
A. Allsopp, *L.*.... 7,593  
*Lab. maj.*.... 10,666  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 6,238)
- Doncaster (English Borough)**  
E. 56,013  
181\**H. Walker, Lab.*.... 25,777  
J. M. Whittaker, *C.*.... 19,689  
*Lab. maj.*.... 6,088  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 1,113)
- Don Valley (Yorks., W.R.)**  
E. 74,946  
182\**R. Kelley, Lab.*.... 43,973  
R. Storey, *C.*.... 14,738  
*Lab. maj.*.... 29,235  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 25,859)
- Dorking (Surrey)**  
E. 54,296  
183\**Sir G. E. Sinclair,*  
*C.M.G., O.B.E., C.*.... 23,087  
Mrs. B. Dunmore, *Lab.*.... 12,201  
G. H. Kahan, *L.*.... 7,629  
*C. maj.*.... 10,886  
(1964 C. *maj.* 14,056)
- Dorset (3)**  
NORTH E. 51,885  
184\**Col. Sir R. H. Glyn,*  
*Bt., O.B.E., T.D., C.*.... 20,520  
R. A. Lamb, *L.*.... 15,005  
J. D. Rutland, *Lab.*.... 7,090  
*C. maj.*.... 5,515  
(1964 C. *maj.* 5,130)
- SOUTH E. 60,593  
185\**E. M. King, C.*.... 22,997  
F. W. Morgan, *Lab.*.... 21,120  
G. M. Goode, *L.*.... 5,862  
*C. maj.*.... 1,877  
(1964 C. *maj.* 935)
- WEST E. 45,452  
186\**K. S. D. W. Digby, C.*.... 17,709  
F. D. Shirreff, *Lab.*.... 11,757  
M. A. Pinney, *L.*.... 7,676  
*C. maj.*.... 5,952  
(1964 C. *maj.* 7,210)
- Dover (Kent)**  
E. 65,664  
187\**D. H. Ennals, Lab.*.... 27,256  
T. C. G. Stacey, *C.*.... 24,040  
B. W. Budd, *L.*.... 3,981  
*Lab. maj.*.... 3,216  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 418)
- Down (2)**  
NORTH E. 101,275  
188\**G. B. H. Currie, M.B.E.,*  
*U.U.*.... 38,706  
Miss M. Murnaghan,  
*L.*.... 10,582  
*U.U. maj.*.... 28,124  
(1964 *U.U. maj.* 33,520)
- SOUTH E. 78,468  
189\**Capt. L. P. S. Orr, U.U.*.... 32,876  
J. G. Quinn, *L.*.... 9,586  
G. Mussen, *Repub.*.... 8,917  
*U.U. maj.*.... 23,290  
(1964 *U.U. maj.* 21,891)
- Dudley (English Borough)**  
E. 74,957  
190\**Rt. Hon. G. E. C. Wigg,*  
*Lab.*.... 32,693  
W. D. Williams, *C.*.... 22,671  
*Lab. maj.*.... 10,022  
(By-election, March 28, 1968)  
W. D. Williams, *C.*.... 28,016  
J. Gilbert, *Lab.*.... 16,360  
D. E. Bird, *L.*.... 3,809  
*C. maj.*.... 11,656  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 10,270)
- DULWICH—See Camberwell**
- Dumfries**  
E. 57,309  
191\**H. S. P. Monro, C.*.... 20,779  
T. C. Boyd, *Lab.*.... 16,358  
J. Gair, *Scot. Nat.*.... 5,727  
R. Semple, *L.*.... 2,679  
*C. maj.*.... 4,421  
(1964 C. *maj.* 4,456)
- Dunbartonshire (2)**  
E. 79,031  
192\**C. R. Bence, Lab.*.... 32,988  
K. B. Miller, *C.*.... 23,001  
W. Johnston, *Scot. Nat.*.... 5,715  
J. Reid, *Comm.*.... 1,548  
*Lab. maj.*.... 9,987  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 7,812)
- WEST E. 50,895  
193\**T. Steele, Lab.*.... 21,636  
W. Adams, *C.*.... 13,724  
R. O. Campbell, *Scot.*  
*Nat.*.... 6,042  
*Lab. maj.*.... 7,912  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 5,631)
- Dundee (2)**  
EAST E. 58,021  
194\**Rt. Hon. G. M. Thom-*  
*son, Lab.*.... 25,530  
J. L. R. Marshall, *C.*.... 19,804  
*Lab. maj.*.... 5,726  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 4,563)
- WEST E. 62,813  
195\**P. M. Doig, C.*.... 26,705  
C. A. McNab, *C.*.... 18,345  
J. W. Cruddas, *L.*.... 3,454  
D. P. Bowman, *Comm.*.... 1,217  
*Lab. maj.*.... 8,360  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 4,617)
- Dunfermline (Scottish Burgh)**  
E. 46,824  
196\**A. Hunter, Lab.*.... 20,709  
I. C. Kirkwood, *C. and*  
*Nat. L.*.... 9,446  
J. Cook, *Scot. Nat.*.... 5,304  
*Lab. maj.*.... 11,263  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 8,435)

## Durham (9)

DURHAM E. 61,021
197* <i>C. F. C. Grey, C.B.E.,</i>
<i>Lab.</i> ..... 32,200
<i>R. M. Yorke, C.</i> ..... 13,383
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 18,817
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 17,609)

## NORTH WEST E. 46,789

198* <i>C. F. Armstrong, Lab.</i> ..... 25,260
<i>Capt. C. McAndrew,</i>
<i>C.</i> ..... 9,070
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 16,190
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 14,726)

See also Bishop Auckland, Blaydon, Chester-le-Street, Consett, Easington, Houghton-le-Spring and Sedgfield

## Ealing (2)

NORTH E. 59,315
199* <i>W. J. Molloy, Lab.</i> ..... 23,730
<i>J. W. Barter, C.</i> ..... 21,153
<i>J. E. Elsom, L.</i> ..... 3,858
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 2,577
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 27)

SOUTH E. 51,283
200* <i>B. C. C. Batsford, C.</i> ..... 18,968
<i>R. MacFarquhar, Lab.</i> 13,885
<i>B. N. Martin-Kaye, L.</i> 4,743
<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 5,083
(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 8,000)

## Easington (Durham)

E. 55,923
201* <i>Rt. Hon. E. Shinwell, C.H.</i>
<i>Lab.</i> ..... 32,097
<i>W. M. H. Spicer, C.</i> 7,350
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 24,747
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 25,758)

## Eastbourne (East Sussex)

E. 72,870
202* <i>Sir C. S. Taylor, C.</i> ..... 26,039
<i>S. Terrell, Q.C., L.</i> ..... 16,746
<i>J. H. High, Lab.</i> ..... 12,620
<i>V. H. Petty, Ind.</i> ..... 883
<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 9,293
(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 10,969)

## East Grinstead (East Sussex)

E. 73,373
203* <i>G. Johnson Smith, C.</i> ..... 31,595
<i>J. H. Downie, L.</i> ..... 17,984
<i>A. H. Roberts, Lab.</i> ..... 11,938
<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 13,611
(Feb. 1965, by-election, <i>C. maj.</i> 10,617) (1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 14,341)

## East Ham (2)

NORTH E. 35,016
204* <i>Rt. Hon. R. E. Prentice,</i>
<i>Lab.</i> ..... 14,911
<i>L. Giovene, C.</i> ..... 7,729
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 7,182
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 4,977)

SOUTH E. 38,197
205* <i>A. E. Oran, Lab.</i> ..... 17,543
<i>I. R. Stanbrook, C.</i> ..... 7,540
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 10,003
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 8,272)

## Eastleigh (Hampshire)

E. 63,992
206* <i>D. E. C. Price, C.</i> ..... 24,337
<i>J. A. A. Evans, Lab.</i> ..... 23,636
<i>J. F. Rice, L.</i> ..... 5,617
<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 701
(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 2,088)

## Ebbw Vale (Monmouthshire)

E. 36,953
207* <i>M. M. Foot, Lab.</i> ..... 24,936
<i>J. R. Lovill, C.</i> ..... 4,352
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 20,584
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 20,271)

## Eccles (English Borough)

E. 56,709
208* <i>L. Carter-Jones, Lab.</i> ..... 25,033
<i>H. P. Holland, C.</i> ..... 15,776
<i>M. Bennett, Comm.</i> ..... 1,239
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 9,257
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 6,638)

EDGBASTON—See Birmingham

EDGE HILL—See Liverpool

## Edinburgh (7)

CENTRAL E. 34,181
209* <i>T. Oswald, Lab.</i> ..... 13,682
<i>N. H. Fairbairn, C.</i> ..... 9,667
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 4,015
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 2,092)

EAST E. 54,684
210* <i>Rt. Hon. E. G. Willis,</i>
<i>Lab.</i> ..... 25,423
<i>J. S. B. Henderson, C.</i> 16,614
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 8,809
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 5,432)

LEITH E. 35,888
211* <i>Rt. Hon. J. H. Hoy,</i>
<i>Lab.</i> ..... 15,407
<i>W. A. Elliott, Q.C., C.</i> 11,443
<i>Miss H. Arundel,</i>
<i>Comm.</i> ..... 279
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 3,964
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 3,157)

NORTH E. 37,339
212* <i>Earl of Dalkeith, C.</i> ..... 13,765
<i>W. S. Dalgleish, Lab.</i> 10,730
<i>L. W. Oliver, L.</i> ..... 2,871
<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 3,035
(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 4,830)

PENTLANDS E. 53,425
213* <i>N. R. Wylie, V.R.D.,</i>
<i>Q.C., C.</i> ..... 19,176
<i>W. Wallace, Lab.</i> ..... 19,132
<i>D. Clarke, L.</i> ..... 4,363
<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 44
(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 2,387)

SOUTH E. 50,877
214* <i>A. M. C. Hutchison,</i>
<i>C.</i> ..... 20,820
<i>J. W. Kerr, Lab.</i> ..... 15,487
<i>H. M. Robertson, Scot.</i>
<i>Nat.</i> ..... 2,856
<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 5,333
(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 7,820)

WEST E. 65,935
215* <i>J. A. Stodart, C.</i> ..... 24,882
<i>R. G. Douglas, Lab.</i> ..... 20,073
<i>J. R. Telfer, L.</i> ..... 6,571
<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 4,809
(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 7,939)

## Edmonton (London)

E. 62,520
216* <i>A. H. Albu, Lab.</i> ..... 26,422
<i>E. P. Hubbard, C.</i> ..... 18,697
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 7,725
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 5,128)

## Enfield (2)

EAST E. 45,487
217* <i>J. Mackie, Lab.</i> ..... 18,772
<i>R. H. Leach, C.</i> ..... 11,245
<i>J. Burnett, L.</i> ..... 4,189
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 7,527
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 6,511)

WEST E. 47,364
218* <i>Rt. Hon. I. N. Macleod,</i>
<i>C.</i> ..... 20,675
<i>T. E. Graham, Lab.</i> ..... 10,518
<i>C. T. Ross, L.</i> ..... 7,202
<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 10,157
(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 10,727)

## Epping (Essex)

E. 97,645
219* <i>A. S. Newens, Lab.</i> ..... 38,914
<i>E. M. Ogden, C.</i> ..... 31,406
<i>D. A. McKie, L.</i> ..... 10,162
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 7,508
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 3,238)

## Epsom (Surrey)

E. 72,684
220* <i>Rt. Hon. Sir P. A. G.</i>
<i>Rawlinson, Q.C., C.</i> 31,434
<i>C. Carter, Lab.</i> ..... 13,841
<i>Lt.-Cdr. R. W. M.</i>
<i>Walsh, L.</i> ..... 12,305
<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 17,593
(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 17,991)

## Erith and Crayford (London)

E. 53,463
221* <i>A. J. Wellbeloved, Lab.</i> 24,243
<i>W. D. Madel, C.</i> ..... 15,033
<i>S. W. Vince, L.</i> ..... 3,827
<i>L. Smith, Comm.</i> ..... 556
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 9,210
(Nov. 1965, by-election, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 7,072) (1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 8,855)

## Esher (Surrey)

E. 75,593
222* <i>Sir W. Robson-Brown,</i>
<i>C.</i> ..... 32,649
<i>C. Rofe, Lab.</i> ..... 15,023
<i>S. R. Cawley, L.</i> ..... 11,310
<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 17,626
(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 19,582)

## Essex (10)

SOUTH EAST E. 85,151
223* <i>B. R. Braine, C.</i> ..... 31,942
<i>D. W. Edwards, Lab.</i> 26,208
<i>Miss J. Arram, L.</i> ..... 7,706
<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 5,734
(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 8,202)

See also Billericay, Chelmsford, Chigwell, Colchester, Epping, Harwich, Maldon, Safron Walden and Thurrock

## Eton and Slough (English Borough)

E. 56,795
224 <i>Miss J. Lester, Lab.</i> ..... 26,553
* <i>Sir A. J. C. Meyer, Bt.,</i>
<i>C.</i> ..... 21,890
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 4,663
(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 11)

- Exeter (English Borough)**  
E. 54,624  
225 Mrs. G. P. Dunwoody,  
Lab. .... 22,199  
\*Sir R. Dudley-Wil-  
liams, Bt., C. .... 18,613  
R. C. Thompson, L. .... 4,869  
Lab. maj. .... 3,586  
(1964 C. maj. 1,362)
- Eye (Suffolk)**  
E. 57,851  
226\* Sir J. H. Harrison, Bt.,  
T.D., C. .... 21,044  
R. W. S. Pryke, Lab. .... 17,431  
D. J. Newby, L. .... 8,661  
C. maj. .... 3,613  
(1964 C. maj. 5,426)
- Falmouth and Camborne**  
(Cornwall)  
E. 55,323  
227 J. E. O. Dunwoody,  
Lab. .... 21,394  
R. T. Boscawen, C. .... 18,131  
Miss A. M. P. H.  
Sykes, L. .... 6,144  
Lab. maj. .... 3,263  
(1964 Lab. maj. 2,926)
- Farnham (Surrey)**  
E. 53,814  
228 M. V. Macmillan, C. .... 21,028  
D. W. Saunders, L. .... 12,036  
L. G. R. Pinchen, Lab. .... 9,988  
C. maj. .... 8,992  
(1964 C. maj. 9,506)
- Farnworth (Lancashire)**  
E. 60,634  
229\* E. Thornton, M.B.E.,  
Lab. .... 30,015  
M. Andrew, C. .... 15,329  
Lab. maj. .... 14,686  
(1964 Lab. maj. 11,072)
- Faversham (Kent)**  
E. 62,897  
230\* T. G. Boston, Lab. .... 26,375  
R. D. Moat, C. .... 23,886  
Lab. maj. .... 2,489  
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,964)
- Feltham (London)**  
E. 53,697  
231 R. W. Kerr, Lab. .... 22,389  
Miss B. L. Wallis, C. .... 13,932  
W. G. Crauford, L. .... 5,206  
Lab. maj. .... 8,457  
(1964 Lab. maj. 5,806)
- Fermanagh and South Tyrone**  
E. 63,903  
232\* The Marquess of Hamil-  
ton, U.U. .... 29,352  
J. J. Donnelly, Nat. .... 14,645  
R. Brady, Repub. .... 10,370  
U.U. maj. .... 14,707  
(1964 U.U. maj. 13,872)
- Fife (2)**  
EAST E. 49,702  
233\* Sir J. E. Gilmour, Bt.,  
D.S.O., T.D., C. .... 19,323  
H. Peaker, Lab. .... 9,229  
J. Braid, Scot. Nat. .... 5,394  
D. A. Barrie, L. .... 3,574  
C. maj. .... 10,094  
(1964 C. maj. 11,236)
- WEST E. 56,497**  
234\* W. W. Hamilton, Lab. .... 27,123  
J. B. M. Gall, C. .... 8,300  
R. R. Patrick, Scot.  
Nat. .... 6,046  
A. D. MacMillan,  
Comm. .... 1,542  
Lab. maj. .... 18,823  
(1964 Lab. maj. 16,926)
- Finchley (London)**  
E. 68,422  
235\* Mrs. M. H. Thatcher,  
C. .... 23,968  
Mrs. Y. Sieve, Lab. .... 14,504  
F. Davis, L. .... 13,070  
C. maj. .... 9,464  
(1964 C. maj. 8,802)
- Flintshire (2)**  
EAST E. 55,119  
236\* Mrs. E. L. White, Lab. .... 24,442  
F. Hardman, C. .... 15,960  
D. O. Diamond, L. .... 6,348  
G. Hughes, Plaid  
Cymru. .... 902  
Lab. maj. .... 8,482  
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,956)
- WEST E. 51,346  
237\* Rt. Hon. E. N. C.  
Birch, O.B.E., C. .... 18,179  
R. T. Ellis, Lab. .... 15,137  
D. M. Thomas, L. .... 7,137  
D. A. Lloyd, Plaid  
Cymru. .... 1,585  
C. maj. .... 3,042  
(1964 C. maj. 5,217)
- Folkestone and Hythe (Kent)**  
E. 54,159  
238\* A. P. Costain, C. .... 22,964  
J. R. Horam, Lab. .... 15,562  
C. maj. .... 7,402  
(1964 C. maj. 9,273)
- Fulham (London)**  
E. 45,085  
239\* Rt. Hon. R. M. M.  
Stewart, C.B., Lab. .... 20,080  
W. M. J. Grylls, C. .... 13,094  
Miss E. Sheriff, Ind. L. .... 716  
P. Robson, Comm. .... 256  
Miss M. P. Arrow-  
smith, Ind. .... 163  
Maj. A. R. Bray-  
brooke, Ind. .... 126  
Lab. maj. .... 6,986  
(1964 Lab. maj. 4,946)
- Gainsborough (Lincolnshire)**  
E. 52,432  
240\* M. R. Kimball, C. .... 18,770  
A. Day, Lab. .... 14,904  
G. R. S. Stevenson, L. .... 6,064  
C. maj. .... 3,866  
(1964 C. maj. 7,109)
- Galloway**  
E. 36,971  
241\* H. J. Brewis, C. .... 15,137  
D. Douglas, Lab. .... 9,283  
C. maj. .... 5,854  
(1964 C. maj. 7,911)
- Gateshead (2)**  
EAST E. 52,442  
242\* B. Conlan, Lab. .... 27,628  
J. H. E. Mendl, C. .... 12,084  
Lab. maj. .... 15,544  
(1964 Lab. maj. 11,979)
- WEST E. 38,878  
243\* H. E. Randall, Lab. .... 20,381  
E. Greenwood, C. .... 6,878  
Lab. maj. .... 13,503  
(1964 Lab. maj. 11,767)
- Gillingham (English Borough)**  
E. 51,874  
244\* F. F. A. Burden, C. .... 20,158  
J. S. Binns, Lab. .... 17,018  
G. A. Payne, L. .... 3,546  
C. maj. .... 3,140  
(1964 C. maj. 5,644)
- Glamorganshire (7). See Aber-  
avon, Barry, Caerphilly, Gower,  
Neath, Ogmore and Pontypridd**
- Glasgow (15)**  
BRIDGETON E. 37,416  
245\* J. Bennett, Lab. .... 16,219  
J. Hogg, C. .... 5,619  
Lab. maj. .... 10,600  
(1964 Lab. maj. 11,387)
- CATHCART E. 66,266  
246\* E. McM. Taylor, C. .... 26,549  
F. L. Forrester, Lab. .... 25,339  
G. Barlow, Ind. .... 516  
C. maj. .... 1,219  
(1964 C. maj. 3,005)
- CENTRAL E. 26,750  
247 T. McMillan, Lab. .... 11,673  
R. B. Anderson, C. .... 3,924  
Lab. maj. .... 7,749  
(1964 Lab. maj. 7,664)
- CRAIGTON E. 45,853  
248\* B. Millan, Lab. .... 21,174  
P. C. Hutchison, C. .... 11,970  
G. Leslie, Scot. Nat. .... 3,425  
Lab. maj. .... 9,204  
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,257)
- GORBALS E. 32,267  
249\* Mrs. A. Cullen, Lab. .... 14,453  
W. C. Hunter, C. .... 4,513  
Mrs. M. A. Hunter,  
Comm. .... 819  
Lab. maj. .... 9,940  
(By-election pending)  
(1964 Lab. maj. 11,476)
- GOVAN E. 40,798  
250\* J. Rankin, Lab. .... 18,533  
P. Breuer, C. .... 7,677  
G. McLennan, Comm. .... 1,103  
Lab. maj. .... 10,856  
(1964 Lab. maj. 10,755)
- HILLHEAD E. 34,619  
251\* Hon. T. G. D. Gal-  
braith, C. .... 15,899  
W. Boyle, Lab. .... 9,384  
C. maj. .... 6,515  
(1964 C. maj. 7,421)
- KELVINGROVE E. 24,483  
252\* M. S. Miller, Lab. .... 9,311  
H. Dykes, C. .... 6,793  
Lab. maj. .... 2,518  
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,549)
- GARSTON—See Liverpool**

- MARYHILL E. 43,178  
 253\*H. Hannan, Lab..... 19,936  
 R. S. Hay, C..... 6,075  
 H. Macdonald, Scot.  
 Nat..... 3,387  
 Lab. maj..... 13,861  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 12,393)
- POLLOK E. 51,651  
 254\*A. Garrow, Lab..... 21,257  
 P. T. Smollett, C..... 19,282  
 Lab. maj..... 1,975  
 (By-election, March 9, 1967)  
 Prof. E. Wright, C..... 14,270  
 R. Douglas, Lab..... 12,069  
 G. A. Leslie, Scot. Nat. 10,884  
 I. D. Miller, L..... 735  
 A. C. Murray, Comm. 694  
 C. maj..... 2,201  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 296)
- PROVAN E. 59,939  
 255\*H. D. Brown, Lab..... 28,201  
 D. I. Fraser, C..... 12,986  
 J. Jackson, Comm..... 988  
 Lab. maj..... 15,215  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 14,365)
- SCOTSTOUN E. 59,868  
 256\*W. W. Small, Lab..... 27,320  
 Mrs. C. E. Douglas, C 14,493  
 H. Boyd, Comm..... 2,395  
 Lab. maj..... 12,827  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 10,180)
- SHETTLSTON E. 45,174  
 257\*Sir M. Galpern, Lab..... 20,208  
 W. J. Rennie, C..... 6,857  
 W. Lindsay, Scot. Nat. 3,732  
 Lab. maj..... 13,351  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 11,896)
- SPRINGBURN E. 35,680  
 258\*R. Buchanan, Lab..... 15,998  
 D. H. Heatlie, C..... 4,499  
 W. Morton, Scot. Nat. 2,222  
 N. McLellan, Comm... 867  
 Lab. maj..... 11,499  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 11,196)
- WOODSIDE E. 36,964  
 259\*N. G. Carmichael, Lab. 13,540  
 N. M. Glen, C..... 11,202  
 R. Fairlie, Scot. Nat. . 1,916  
 R. Vallar, Soc. Party of  
 G.B..... 122  
 Lab. maj..... 2,338  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 1,567)
- Gloucester (English Borough)  
 E. 55,703  
 260\*Rt. Hon. J. Diamond,  
 Lab..... 20,951  
 C. J. J. Balfour, C..... 15,678  
 Mrs. L. S. Robson, L. 6,540  
 Lab. maj..... 5,273  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 4,117)
- Gloucestershire (4)  
 E. 74,123  
 261\*Capt. F. V. Corfield, C. 28,224  
 M. F. L. Cocks, Lab... 26,800  
 E. C. Hart, L..... 7,421  
 C. maj..... 1,424  
 (1964 C. maj. 3,714)
- WEST E. 57,443  
 262\*C. W. Loughlin, Lab... 23,181  
 S. H. A. F. Hopkins, C. 15,476  
 K. G. Harvey, L..... 6,137  
 Lab. maj..... 7,705  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 7,120)
- See also Cirencester and Tewkes-  
 bury and Stroud  
 Goole (Yorks, W.R.)  
 E. 55,842  
 263\*G. Jeger, Lab..... 26,117  
 R. M. Whitfield, C... 13,969  
 W. Carr, Comm..... 952  
 Lab. maj..... 12,148  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 9,821)
- GORBALS—See Glasgow  
 GORTON—See Manchester  
 Gosport and Fareham  
 (English Borough)  
 E. 85,033  
 264\*R. F. B. Bennett, V.R.D.,  
 C..... 32,752  
 J. R. Sturges, Lab..... 21,726  
 B. V. Newman, L..... 8,849  
 C. maj..... 11,026  
 (1964 C. maj. 14,048)
- GOVAN—See Glasgow  
 Gower (Glamorgan)  
 E. 49,731  
 265\*I. Davies, Lab..... 29,910  
 D. R. O. Lewis, C..... 8,852  
 Lab. maj..... 21,058  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 19,073)
- Grantham (Lincolnshire)  
 E. 64,323  
 266\*Rt. Hon. J. B. Godber,  
 C..... 24,748  
 Mrs. M. Large, Lab... 22,590  
 D. C. Howie, L..... 4,503  
 C. maj..... 2,158  
 (1964 C. maj. 5,864)
- Gravesend (Kent)  
 E. 74,175  
 267\*A. J. Murray, Lab..... 30,276  
 R. L. White, C..... 25,484  
 J. H. Barnett, L..... 5,092  
 Lab. maj..... 4,792  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 748)
- Greenock (Scottish Borough)  
 E. 45,438  
 268\*J. D. Mabon, Lab..... 18,988  
 I. M. Will, L..... 7,727  
 R. E. Dundas, C..... 5,835  
 W. Dunn, Comm..... 702  
 Lab. maj..... 11,261  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 10,572)
- Greenwich (London)  
 E. 55,477  
 269\*Rt. Hon. R. W. Marsh,  
 Lab..... 24,359  
 J. S. Gummer, C..... 13,200  
 Lab. maj..... 11,159  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 10,222)
- Grimsby (English Borough)  
 E. 61,270  
 270\*Rt. Hon. C. A. R.  
 Crossland, Lab..... 26,788  
 P. T. Cormack, C..... 18,662  
 Lab. maj..... 8,126  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 4,098)
- Guildford (Surrey)  
 E. 60,815  
 271 D. A. R. Howell, C... 24,116  
 C. E. H. Thornbury,  
 Lab..... 15,771  
 J. R. Buchanan, L..... 7,992  
 C. maj..... 8,345  
 (1964 C. maj. 10,912)
- Hackney, Central  
 (London)  
 E. 58,513  
 272\*H. W. Butler, Lab.... 21,466  
 H. M. L. Morton, C... 7,440  
 C. V. Gittins, L..... 4,762  
 Lab. maj..... 14,026  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 11,376)
- Halifax (English Borough)  
 E. 62,754  
 273\*Hon. Shirley Summer-  
 skill, Lab..... 25,391  
 G. A. Turner, C..... 19,689  
 D. A. Carlin, L..... 5,423  
 Lab. maj..... 5,702  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 1,058)
- HALL GREEN—See Birmingham  
 HALLAM—See Sheffield  
 Haltemprice (Yorkshire, E.R.)  
 E. 61,232  
 274\*P. H. B. Wall, M.C.,  
 V.R.D., C..... 25,566  
 Mrs. P. Clarke, Lab... 13,017  
 S. Burnley, L..... 8,277  
 C. maj..... 12,549  
 (1964 C. maj. 15,771)
- Hamilton (Lanarkshire)  
 E. 53,906  
 275\*Rt. Hon. T. Fraser,  
 Lab..... 27,865  
 I. J. A. Dyer, C..... 11,289  
 Lab. maj..... 16,576  
 (By-election, Nov. 2, 1967)  
 Mrs. W. M. Ewing,  
 Scot. Nat..... 18,397  
 A. Wilson, Lab..... 16,598  
 I. J. A. Dyer, C..... 4,986  
 Scot. Nat. maj..... 1,799  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 17,158)
- Hammersmith, North  
 (London)  
 E. 44,397  
 276\*F. Tomney, Lab..... 19,522  
 M. J. Neubert, C..... 8,857  
 Lab. maj..... 10,665  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 7,611)
- Hampshire (6). See Aldershot,  
 Basingstoke, Eastleigh, New  
 Forest, Petersfield and Win-  
 chester  
 Hampstead (London)  
 E. 67,798  
 277 B. C. G. Whitaker,  
 Lab..... 22,963  
 \*Rt. Hon. H. Brooke,  
 C.H., C..... 20,710  
 Mrs. R. R. Soskin, L. 5,182  
 H. G. Baldwin, Soc.  
 Pty. of G.B..... 211  
 Lab. maj..... 2,253  
 (1964 C. maj. 1,835)
- HANDSWORTH—See Birmingham  
 Harborough (Leicestershire)  
 E. 86,198  
 278\*J. A. Farr, C..... 32,450  
 W. F. Higgins, Lab.... 25,453  
 J. O. Galloway, L.... 12,475  
 C. maj..... 6,997  
 (1964 C. maj. 12,516)

**Harrogate (Yorks, W.R.)**  
E. 56,021  
279\**Rt. Hon. J. E. Ramsden*,  
C. .... 22,932  
W. Greaves, *L.*..... 9,518  
R. E. Holmes, *Lab.*... 9,267  
C. maj. .... 13,414  
(1964 C. maj. 15,142)

**Harrow (3)**

**CENTRAL** E. 44,195  
280\**J. A. Grant*, C. .... 15,987  
A. R. Judge, *Lab.*..... 14,341  
A. H. J. Miller, *L.*..... 5,118  
C. maj. .... 1,630  
(1964 C. maj. 4,467)

**EAST** E. 47,267  
281 *R. D. Roebuck*, *Lab.*... 17,374  
\**Cmdr. A. T. Courtney*,  
O.B.E., C. .... 16,996  
M. D. Colne, *L.*..... 4,749  
*Lab. maj.*..... 378  
(1964 C. maj. 2,259)

**WEST** E. 53,210  
282\**A. J. Page*, C. .... 22,660  
C. H. Beaumont, *Lab.*... 12,313  
H. C. Seigal, *L.*..... 7,676  
C. maj. .... 10,347  
(1964 C. maj. 12,407)

**The Hartlepoos  
(English Borough)**

E. 59,079  
283\**E. L. Leadbitter*, *Lab.*... 27,509  
Brig. H. I. Branson, C. 18,857  
*Lab. maj.*..... 8,652  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 2,867)

**Harwich (Essex)**

E. 70,599  
284\**J. E. Ridsdale*, C. and  
*Nat. L.*..... 24,975  
S. R. Hatch, *Lab.*..... 18,335  
T. E. Dale, *L.*..... 9,219  
C. and *Nat. L. maj.*... 6,640  
(1964 C. and *Nat. L. maj.*  
10,225)

**Hastings (English Borough)**

E. 49,802  
285\**Sir N. Cooper-Key*, C. ... 15,324  
C. B. Kissen, *Lab.*..... 12,984  
J. J. Arnold, *L.*..... 9,744  
C. maj. .... 2,340  
(1964 C. maj. 5,578)

**Hayes and Harlington  
(London)**

E. 45,797  
286\**A. M. Skeffington*, *Lab.* 20,707  
L. E. Smith, C. .... 11,883  
F. Stanley, *Comm.*.... 698  
*Lab. maj.*..... 8,824  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 6,860)

**HEELEBY—See Sheffield****Hemel Hempstead  
(Hertfordshire)**

E. 84,410  
287\**J. H. Allason*, O.B.E., C. 31,742  
R. Corbett, *Lab.*..... 29,704  
A. J. Whiteside, *L.*.... 9,970  
C. maj. .... 2,038  
(1964 C. maj. 4,846)

**Hemsworth (Yorks, W.R.)**

E. 64,521  
288\**A. Beaney*, *Lab.*..... 41,887  
C. W. R. Pickthorn,  
C. .... 7,165  
*Lab. maj.*..... 34,722  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 33,860)

**Hendon (2)**

**NORTH** E. 49,784  
289\**Sir C. I. Orr-Ewing*,  
Bt., O.B.E., C. .... 18,468  
E. Wistrich, *Lab.*.... 17,868  
M. G. Cass, *L.*..... 3,593  
C. maj. .... 600  
(1964 C. maj. 1,124)

**SOUTH** E. 51,812  
290\**Sir H. Munro-Lucas-*  
*Tooth*, Bt., C. .... 17,176  
G. T. Samuel, *Lab.*.... 13,120  
L. Young, *L.*..... 7,633  
C. maj. .... 4,056  
(1964 C. maj. 7,011)

**Henley (Oxon.)**

E. 69,584  
291\**J. A. Hay*, C. .... 28,994  
G. Cunningham, *Lab.*... 23,320  
C. maj. .... 5,674  
(1964 C. maj. 8,284)

**Herefordshire (2)**

**HEREFORD** E. 50,853  
292\**J. D. Gibson-Watt*,  
M.C., C. .... 17,529  
M. K. Prendergast,  
*Lab.*..... 14,782  
K. S. Vaus, *L.*..... 6,996  
C. maj. .... 2,747  
(1964 C. maj. 5,760)

See also Leominster

**Hertfordshire (7)**

**EAST** E. 79,322  
293\**Rt. Hon. Sir D. C.*  
*Walker-Smith*, Bt.,  
T.D., Q.C., C. .... 29,618  
B. C. S. Murphy, *Lab.* 24,412  
E. W. Morgan, *L.*.... 9,501  
C. maj. .... 5,206  
(1964 C. maj. 7,862)

**HERTFORD** E. 76,234  
294\**Lord Balmiel*, C. .... 32,302  
P. Nurse, *Lab.*..... 31,508  
C. maj. .... 794  
(1964 C. maj. 3,973)

**SOUTH WEST** E. 74,777  
295\**G. J. M. Longden*,  
M.B.E., C. .... 28,378  
S. J. Chapman, *Lab.*... 25,186  
P. A. S. Benton, *L.*... 8,590  
C. maj. .... 3,192  
(1964 C. maj. 6,071)

See also Barnet, Hemel Hempstead, Hitchin and St. Albans

**Heston and Isleworth  
(London)**

E. 51,400  
296\**R. R. Harris*, C. .... 18,222  
N. D. Sandelson, *Lab.* 17,296  
R. L. Atton, *L.*..... 5,559  
C. maj. .... 926  
(1964 C. maj. 3,530)

**Hexham (Northumberland)**

E. 55,320  
297 *Rt. Hon. A. G. F.*  
*Rippon*, Q.C., C. .... 20,889  
J. L. Lamb, *Lab.*.... 16,105  
D. A. Robson, *L.*.... 6,434  
C. maj. .... 4,784  
(1964 C. maj. 8,341)

**Heywood and Royton  
(Lancashire)**

E. 63,438  
298\**J. Barnett*, *Lab.*..... 24,701  
D. C. Waddington, C. 19,048  
J. Clarney, *L.*..... 6,732  
*Lab. maj.*..... 5,653  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 816)

**High Peak (Derbyshire)**

E. 48,747  
299 *P. M. Jackson*, *Lab.*... 16,938  
\**A. D. Walder*, C. .... 16,124  
D. I. Wrigley, *L.*.... 7,990  
*Lab. maj.*..... 314  
(1964 C. maj. 1,337)

**HILLHEAD—See Glasgow****HILLSBOROUGH—See Sheffield****Hitchin (Hertfordshire)**

E. 90,840  
300\**Mrs. S. V. T. B.*  
*Williams*, *Lab.*.... 42,233  
J. H. R. Stokes, C. .... 32,483  
*Lab. maj.*..... 9,750  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 3,385)

**Holborn and St. Pancras South  
(London)**

E. 41,366  
301\**Mrs. L. M. Jeger*, *Lab.*... 16,128  
J. M. E. Byng, C. .... 10,982  
*Lab. maj.*..... 5,146  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 2,756)

**Holland with Boston  
(Lincolnshire)**

E. 70,765  
302 *R. Body*, C. .... 26,683  
*R. H. Hickman*, *Lab.*... 26,367  
C. maj. .... 316  
(1964 C. and *Nat. L. maj.*  
5,631)

**Honiton (Devonshire)**

E. 63,044  
303\**R. Mathew*, T.D., C. .... 26,966  
*Mrs. M. Clark*, *Lab.*... 13,257  
*R. Hicks*, *L.*..... 9,324  
C. maj. .... 13,709  
(By-election, March 16, 1967)

†*P. F. H. Emery*, C. .... 26,501  
*Mrs. B. Trethewey*, *L.* 20,509  
*Mrs. M. Clark*, *Lab.*... 9,501  
C. maj. .... 15,992  
(1964 C. maj. 14,121)

**Horncastle (Lincolnshire)**

E. 42,625  
304 *P. H. B. Tapsell*, C. .... 15,090  
*R. N. H. Sackur*, *Lab.*... 9,715  
*T. F. Smith*, *L.*..... 7,552  
C. maj. .... 5,735  
(1964 C. maj. 7,785)

**Hornchurch (London)**

E. 90,969  
305 *A. L. Williams*, *Lab.*... 38,406  
\**G. W. Lagden*, C. .... 35,373  
*Lab. maj.*..... 3,033  
(1964 C. maj. 234)

Hornsey (London)		Huntingdonshire		Isle of Ely	
E. 65,739		E. 53,745		E. 60,758	
306	H. A. L. Rossi, C. .... 21,116	316*	Rt. Hon. Sir D. L. M. Renton, K.B.E., T.D., Q.C., Nat. L. and C. .... 20,504	325*	Sir E. A. H. Legge-Bourke, K.B.E., C. .... 21,320
	C. S. Yeo, Lab. .... 20,501		M. Lawn, Lab. .... 15,276		G. Nurse, Lab. .... 19,566
	P. W. Meyer, L. .... 5,026		D. R. A. Spreckley, L. .... 5,000		D. M. Rigby, L. .... 5,250
	M. Morris, Comm. .... 1,184		Nat. L. and C. Nat. L. .... 5,228		C. maj. .... 1,754
	C. maj. .... 615		(1964 C. and Nat. L. maj. 7,864)		(1964 C. maj. 5,625)
	(1964 C. maj. 4,062)				
Horsham (West Sussex)		Huyton (Lancashire)		Isle of Thanet (Kent)	
E. 88,872		E. 88,288		E. 81,474	
307*	P. M. Horden, C. .... 32,139	317*	Rt. Hon. J. H. Wilson, O.B.E., Lab. .... 41,122	326*	W. R. Rees-Davies, C. .... 29,302
	J. M. Bowyer, Lab. .... 26,098		Dr. T. L. Hobday, C. .... 20,182		L. J. A. Bishop, Lab. .... 24,416
	O. G. N. Burne, L. .... 11,930		D. E. Sutch, Ind. .... 585		F. G. Redman, L. .... 7,952
	C. maj. .... 6,041		Lab. maj. .... 20,940		C. maj. .... 4,886
	(1964 C. maj. 9,868)		(1964 Lab. maj. 19,273)		(1964 C. maj. 7,350)
Houghton-le-Spring (Durham)		Ilford (2)		Isle of Wight	
E. 56,001		NORTH E. 66,569		E. 70,877	
308*	T. W. Urwin, Lab. .... 32,067	318*	T. L. Iremonger, C. .... 23,736	327*	H. F. M. Woodnutt, C. .... 25,862
	F. H. M. Craig-Cooper, C. .... 9,304		J. A. Punshon, Lab. .... 20,392		P. Stephenson, Lab. .... 15,411
	Lab. maj. .... 22,763		J. Harris, L. .... 6,953		S. S. Ross, L. .... 11,915
	(1964 Lab. maj. 21,838)		C. maj. .... 3,344		C. maj. .... 10,451
			(1964 C. maj. 7,533)		(1964 C. maj. 11,253)
Hove (English Borough)		SOUTH E. 56,302		Islington (3)	
E. 69,807		319	A. J. Shaw, Lab. .... 20,613	EAST E. 45,416	
309*	W. F. M. Maddan, C. .... 28,799		*A. E. Cooper, M.B.E., C. .... 18,093	328*	Rt. Hon. Sir E. G. M. Fletcher, Lab. .... 15,009
	T. Williams, Lab. .... 12,909		Miss L. Watson, L. .... 4,606		J. B. W. Holderness, C. .... 7,490
	O. C. Moxon, L. .... 8,037		Lab. maj. .... 2,520		J. Freedman, L. .... 2,288
	M. Cossmann, Ind. .... 574		(1964 C. maj. 1,492)		A. E. Lomas, Ind. L. .... 1,127
	C. maj. .... 15,890				Lab. maj. .... 7,519
	(July 1965 by-election, C. maj. 16,952) (1964 C. maj. 17,709)				(1964 Lab. maj. 6,477)
Howden (Yorks, E.R.)		Ilkeston (Derbyshire)		NORTH E. 50,203	
E. 48,768		E. 68,478		329*	
310*	P. E. O. Bryan, D.S.O., M.C., C. .... 17,701	320*	R. Fletcher, Lab. .... 36,522	Rt. Hon. G. W. Reynolds, Lab. .... 16,188	
	G. McNamara, Lab. .... 9,421		B. J. Eales, C. .... 15,582		M. W. L. Morris, C. .... 8,357
	J. J. MacCallum, L. .... 7,885		Lab. maj. .... 20,940		E. G. Thwaites, L. .... 2,682
	C. maj. .... 8,280		(1964 Lab. maj. 20,382)		Lab. maj. .... 7,831
	(1964 C. maj. 10,300)				(By-election pending)
Huddersfield (2)		Ince (Lancashire)		(1964 Lab. maj. 6,613)	
EAST E. 50,509		E. 55,703		SOUTH WEST E. 48,995	
311*	J. P. W. Mallalieu, Lab. .... 21,960	321*	M. T. McGuire, Lab. .... 30,915	330* A. Evans, Lab. .... 16,206	
	J. A. Fergusson, C. .... 11,081		J. Birch, C. .... 11,075		A. Hardy, C. .... 5,903
	G. M. Lee, L. .... 6,303		Lab. maj. .... 19,840		H. Weston, Ind. .... 1,271
	Lab. maj. .... 10,879		(1964 Lab. maj. 18,965)		D. H. Harmston, Union Movement .... 816
	(1964 Lab. maj. 8,269)				J. Moss, Comm. .... 756
WEST E. 49,813		Inverness-shire and Ross and Cromarty (3)		Lab. maj. .... 10,303	
312*	K. Lomas, Lab. .... 17,990	INVERNESS E. 50,802		(1964 Lab. maj. 9,566)	
	J. M. Fox, C. .... 13,514	322*	D. R. Johnston, L. .... 14,356	ITCHEN—See Southampton	
	R. H. Hargreaves, L. .... 9,470		D. A. Wathen, C. .... 11,961	Jarrow (English Borough)	
	Lab. maj. .... 4,476		A. C. McLean, Lab. .... 10,069	E. 50,158	
	(1964 Lab. maj. 1,280)		L. maj. .... 2,395	331* E. Fernyhough, Lab. .... 26,006	
			(1964 L. maj. 2,136)	D. J. Robson, C. .... 12,449	
Hull (3)		ROSS AND CROMARTY E. 24,679		Lab. maj. .... 13,557	
EAST E. 71,694		323* A. R. Mackenzie, L. .... 7,348		(1964 Lab. maj. 11,550)	
313*	Cmdr. H. Pursey, Lab. .... 34,457		W. A. Ross, Lab. .... 5,304	Keighley (English Borough)	
	Mrs. F. C. M. Heath, M.B.E., C. .... 11,385		Maj. A. J. Cameron, C. .... 4,820	E. 48,006	
	N. W. Turner, L. .... 6,795		L. maj. .... 2,044	332* J. Binns, Lab. .... 22,039	
	Lab. maj. .... 23,072		(1964 L. maj. 1,407)	J. G. Bellak, C. .... 18,027	
	(1964 Lab. maj. 16,350)			Lab. maj. .... 4,012	
NORTH E. 61,112		See also Western Isles		(1964 Lab. maj. 2,701)	
314*	J. K. McNamara, Lab. .... 26,640	Ipswich (English Borough)		KELVINGROVE—See Glasgow	
	T. F. H. Jessel, C. .... 17,871	E. 78,351		KEMPTOWN—See Brighton	
	Mrs. L. S. Millward, L. .... 3,747	324*	Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. Foot, Q.C., Lab. .... 30,313	Kensington (2)	
	Lab. maj. .... 8,769		T. A. Hagger, C. .... 23,440	NORTH E. 47,081	
	(1966 by-election Lab. maj. 5,531) (1964 Lab. maj. 1,181)		Dr. S. Rundle, L. .... 6,200	333* G. H. R. Rogers, C.B.E., Lab. .... 16,012	
WEST E. 58,743			Dr. D. R. M. Brown, Ind. .... 769	L. Brittan, C. .... 10,749	
315*	J. Johnson, Lab. .... 26,816		Lab. maj. .... 6,873	A. C. S. Thomas, L. .... 2,462	
	J. G. D. Shaw, C. .... 14,551		(1964 Lab. maj. 2,432)	Lab. maj. .... 5,263	
	Lab. maj. .... 12,265			(1964 Lab. maj. 2,512)	
	(1964 Lab. maj. 6,030)				

- SOUTH E. 55,660**  
 334\**W. L. Roots, T.D.,*  
*Q.C., C. .... 21,050*  
*J. V. Rosenhead, Lab. .... 6,419*  
*T. O. Kellock, Q.C., L. .... 4,871*  
*C. maj. .... 14,631*  
 (By-election, March 14, 1968)  
*Sir B. M. Rhys-Williams,*  
*Bl., C. .... 16,489*  
*T. O. Kellock, Q.C., L. .... 2,742*  
*C. Bradley, Lab. .... 1,874*  
*S. Eustace, Ind. .... 675*  
*W. Gold, Ind. .... 59*  
*C. maj. .... 13,747*  
 (1964 C. maj. 16,368)
- Kent (13.)** See Ashford, Canterbury, Chislehurst, Dartford, Dover, Faversham, Folkestone and Hythe, Gravesend, Isle of Thanet, Maidstone, Orpington, Sevenoaks and Tonbridge
- Kettering (Northants)**  
*E. 82,509*  
 335\**Rt. Hon. Sir G. S. de Freitas, C.M.G., Lab. 35,337*  
*Dr. T. E. T. Weston,*  
*C. .... 23,877*  
*A. Smith, L. .... 7,993*  
*Lab. maj. .... 11,460*  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 6,805)
- Kidderminster (Worcestershire)**  
*E. 62,435*  
 336\**Sir E. T. C. Brinton, C. 24,628*  
*J. W. Wardle, Lab. .... 21,451*  
*R. Smith, Ind. .... 1,292*  
*C. maj. .... 3,177*  
 (1964 C. maj. 6,854)
- Kilmarnock (Ayrshire)**  
*E. 48,473*  
 337\**Rt. Hon. W. Ross,*  
*M.B.E., Lab. .... 26,036*  
*A. McQuarrie, C. .... 11,949*  
*Lab. maj. .... 14,087*  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 14,377)
- King's Lynn (Norfolk)**  
*E. 53,833*  
 338\**J. D. Page, Lab. .... 23,324*  
*D. G. Bullard, C. .... 21,305*  
*Lab. maj. .... 2,019*  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 104)
- Kingston upon Thames (London)**  
*E. 57,705*  
 339\**Rt. Hon. J. A. Boyd-Carpenter, C. .... 22,781*  
*J. S. Cook, Lab. .... 14,915*  
*M. F. Burns, L. .... 6,722*  
*C. maj. .... 7,866*  
 (1964 C. maj. 10,362)
- KINROSS AND WEST PERTHSHIRE—**  
 See Perthshire and Kinross
- Kirkcaldy (Scottish Burgh)**  
*E. 52,169*  
 340\**H. P. H. Gourlay, Lab. 23,273*  
*N. Gow, C. .... 10,539*  
*Dr. J. C. Lees, Scot. Nat. .... 5,223*  
*Lab. maj. .... 12,734*  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 12,507)
- KIREDALE—See Liverpool**
- Knutsford (Cheshire)**  
*E. 65,156*  
 341\**Sir W. H. Bromley-Davenport, T.D., C. .... 26,550*  
*G. J. Tordoff, L. .... 12,839*  
*K. J. Hill, Lab. .... 12,174*  
*C. maj. .... 13,711*  
 (1964 C. maj. 14,327)
- LADYWOOD—See Birmingham**
- Lambeth (3)**  
*E. 47,615*  
 342\**Lt.-Col. M. Lipton,*  
*C.B.E., Lab. .... 16,634*  
*P. J. S. Dixon, C. .... 10,500*  
*Lab. maj. .... 6,134*  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 4,584)
- NORWOOD E. 54,592**  
 343 *J. D. Fraser, Lab. .... 19,103*  
*W. D. Wilson, C. .... 16,830*  
*M. A. Green, L. .... 3,256*  
*Lab. maj. .... 2,273*  
 (1964 C. maj. 451)
- VAUXHALL E. 39,042**  
 344\**Rt. Hon. G. R. Strauss,*  
*Lab. .... 15,233*  
*S. Le Marchant, C. .... 7,645*  
*Lab. maj. .... 7,588*  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 6,805)
- Lanark (Lanarkshire)**  
*E. 69,280*  
 345\**Rt. Hon. Judith Hart,*  
*Lab. .... 29,735*  
*W. H. Beale, C. .... 21,995*  
*H. Rankin, Scot. Nat. .... 5,838*  
*Lab. maj. .... 7,740*  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 5,320)
- Lanarkshire (6)**  
*E. 48,405*  
 346\**Rt. Hon. Margaret Herbison, Lab. .... 23,160*  
*R. B. J. D. Black, C. .... 14,857*  
*Lab. maj. .... 8,303*  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 8,193)  
 See also Bothwell, Hamilton, Lanark, Motherwell and Rutherglen
- Lancashire (16.)** See Chorley, Clitheroe, Darwen, Farnworth, Heywood and Royton, Huyton, Ince, Lancaster, Middleton and Prestwick, Morecambe and Lonsdale, Newton, North Fylde, Ormskirk, South Fylde, Westhoughton and Widnes
- Lancaster (Lancashire)**  
*E. 43,611*  
 347 *S. Henig, Lab. .... 18,168*  
 \**H. J. Berkeley, C. .... 16,357*  
*Lab. maj. .... 1,811*  
 (1964 C. maj. 2,481)
- LANGSTONE—See Portsmouth**
- Leeds (6)**  
*E. 67,180*  
 348\**Rt. Hon. D. W. Healey,*  
*M.B.E., Lab. .... 30,073*  
*A. R. M. Graham, C. .... 18,796*  
*Lab. maj. .... 11,277*  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 8,006)
- NORTH EAST E. 53,824**  
 349\**Rt. Hon. Sir K. S. Joseph, Bl., C. .... 20,813*  
*D. Mallen, Lab. .... 15,851*  
*C. maj. .... 4,962*  
 (1964 C. maj. 8,325)
- NORTH WEST E. 74,191**  
 350\**Sir D. Kaberry, Bl., T.D., C. .... 30,168*  
*C. J. Morgan, Lab. .... 24,044*  
*C. maj. .... 6,124*  
 (1964 C. maj. 10,997)
- SOUTH E. 49,474**  
 351\**M. Rees, Lab. .... 23,171*  
*P. A. Woodward, C. .... 9,813*  
*B. Ramelson, Comm. .... 714*  
*Lab. maj. .... 13,358*  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 10,216)
- SOUTH EAST E. 33,199**  
 352\**Rt. Hon. Alice Bacon,*  
*C.B.E., Lab. .... 14,663*  
*Mrs. J. G. Todd, C. .... 5,743*  
*Lab. maj. .... 8,920*  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 8,708)
- WEST E. 60,176**  
 353\**Rt. Hon. T. C. Pannell,*  
*Lab. .... 24,391*  
*I. M. Glover, C. .... 13,883*  
*D. Pedder, L. .... 5,062*  
*Lab. maj. .... 10,508*  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 7,271)
- Leek (Staffordshire)**  
*E. 79,880*  
 354\**Rt. Hon. H. Davies,*  
*Lab. .... 35,334*  
*F. A. Swinnerton, C. .... 27,573*  
*Lab. maj. .... 7,761*  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 4,149)
- Leicester (4)**  
**NORTH EAST E. 41,772**  
 355\**T. G. Bradley, Lab. .... 17,007*  
*R. D. G. Williams,*  
*T.D., C. .... 10,769*  
*F. I. Glenton, L. .... 3,793*  
*Lab. maj. .... 6,238*  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 3,299)
- NORTH WEST E. 48,605**  
 356\**Sir B. Janner, Lab. .... 21,822*  
*D. C. M. Mather, C. .... 14,015*  
*Lab. maj. .... 7,807*  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 4,394)
- SOUTH EAST E. 53,803**  
 357\**W. J. Peel, C. .... 23,615*  
*C. Grundy, Lab. .... 15,819*  
*C. maj. .... 7,796*  
 (1964 C. maj. 12,146)
- SOUTH WEST E. 43,373**  
 358\**Rt. Hon. H. W. Bowden, C.B.E., Lab. .... 18,822*  
*T. G. Boardman, C. .... 13,268*  
*Lab. maj. .... 5,554*  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 4,106)  
 (By-election, Nov. 2, 1967)  
*N. G. Boardman, C. .... 12,897*  
*T. D. Sandelson, Lab. .... 8,958*  
*C. Beech, L. .... 3,125*  
*C. maj. .... 3,939*
- Leicestershire (4.)** See Bosworth, Harborough, Loughborough and Melton
- Leigh (English Borough)**  
*E. 57,930*  
 359\**H. Boardman, Lab. .... 29,552*  
*R. R. Hipkiss, C. .... 13,490*  
*Lab. maj. .... 16,062*  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 15,624)
- LEITH—See Edinburgh**

Leominster (Herefordshire) E. 38,880	EXCHANGE E. 40,319	Louth (Lincolnshire) E. 57,430
360* <i>Hon. Sir C. Bossom,</i> <i>Bt., C.</i> ..... 15,045	369* <i>Mrs. E. M. Braddock,</i> <i>Lab.</i> ..... 15,089	380* <i>Sir C. Osborne, C.</i> ..... 19,977
<i>Dr. E. P. Cadbury, L.</i> ..... 7,647	<i>B. V. Groombridge, C.</i> 5,372	<i>R. Brumby, Lab.</i> ..... 15,885
<i>K. R. Simmons, Lab.</i> ..... 6,536	<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 9,717	<i>E. I. Marshall, L.</i> ..... 7,222
<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 7,398	(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 9,746)	<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 4,092
(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 6,297)		(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 7,039)
Lewes (East Sussex) E. 66,717	GARSTON E. 66,678	Lowestoft (Suffolk) E. 62,881
361* <i>Sir T. V. H. Beamish,</i> <i>M.C., C.</i> ..... 27,529	370 <i>T. V. N. Fortescue, C.</i> 24,716	381* <i>J. M. C. Prior, C.</i> ..... 24,063
<i>R. E. Manley, Lab.</i> ..... 14,561	<i>W. H. Waldron, Lab.</i> 20,746	<i>M. D. Cornish, Lab.</i> 23,705
<i>G. A. Dowden, L.</i> ..... 9,328	<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 3,970	<i>D. R. Crome, L.</i> ..... 4,513
<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 12,968	(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 6,474)	<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 358
(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 14,061)		(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 2,704)
Lewisham (3)	KIRKDALE E. 49,429	Ludlow (Shropshire) E. 48,370
NORTH E. 49,532	371* <i>J. A. Dunn, Lab.</i> ..... 19,233	382* <i>J. E. More, C.</i> ..... 19,603
362 <i>R. D. Moyle, Lab.</i> ..... 20,352	<i>N. A. Pannell, C.</i> ..... 13,219	<i>J. W. Gilbert, Lab.</i> ..... 16,123
* <i>C. J. Chataway, C.</i> ..... 17,989	<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 6,014	<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 3,480
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 2,363	(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 4,008)	(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 6,527)
(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 343)		
SOUTH E. 49,501	SCOTLAND E. 38,176	Luton (English Borough) E. 59,725
363* <i>C. A. Johnson, C.B.E.,</i> <i>Lab.</i> ..... 21,165	372* <i>W. H. Alldritt, Lab.</i> ..... 14,244	383* <i>W. Howie, Lab.</i> ..... 23,069
<i>G. L. Dixon, C.</i> ..... 11,247	<i>R. H. Morris, C.</i> ..... 4,730	<i>C. F. C. Simeons, C.</i> 20,605
<i>F. M. Bennett, L.</i> ..... 4,779	<i>T. E. Cassin, Comm.</i> 779	<i>T. H. Daniels, L.</i> ..... 3,049
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 9,918	<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 9,514	<i>A. P. J. Chater, Comm.</i> 586
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 7,592)	(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 10,591)	<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 2,464
WEST E. 52,858	TOXTETH E. 44,261	(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 723)
364 <i>J. M. Y. Dickens, Lab.</i> 21,018	373* <i>Lt.-Col. R. Crawshaw,</i> <i>O.B.E., Lab.</i> ..... 16,488	Macclesfield (Cheshire) E. 64,639
* <i>P. M. E. D. McNair-</i> <i>Wilson, C.</i> ..... 18,984	<i>B. M. Keefe, C.</i> ..... 12,643	384* <i>Sir A. V. Harvey, C.B.E.,</i> <i>C.</i> ..... 24,736
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 2,034	<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 3,845	<i>A. G. Read, Lab.</i> ..... 20,533
(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 886)	(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 2,784)	<i>D. F. Burden, L.</i> ..... 7,545
		<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 4,203
		(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 6,360)
Leyton (London) E. 64,727	WALTON E. 51,373	Maidstone (Kent) E. 71,882
365 <i>Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon</i> <i>Walker, C.H., Lab.</i> ..... 26,803	374* <i>E. S. Heffer, Lab.</i> ..... 20,950	385* <i>J. I. Wells, C.</i> ..... 29,208
* <i>R. C. Buxton, C.</i> ..... 18,157	<i>Sir K. P. Thompson,</i> <i>Bt., C.</i> ..... 15,617	<i>M. J. O'Flaherty, Lab.</i> 24,214
<i>A. H. Mackay, L.</i> ..... 3,851	<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 5,333	<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 4,994
<i>W. Hanley, I.L.P.</i> ..... 441	(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 2,906)	(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 7,936)
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 8,616		
(Jan. 1965 by-election, <i>C.</i> <i>maj.</i> 205) (1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 7,926)	WAVERTREE E. 55,631	Maldon (Essex) E. 59,616
Lichfield and Tamworth (Staffordshire) E. 65,728	375* <i>J. D. Tilney, T.D., C.</i> 19,179	386* <i>A. B. C. Harrison, C.</i> 22,572
366* <i>J. W. Snow, Lab.</i> ..... 27,971	<i>R. Ashcroft, Lab.</i> ..... 13,529	<i>B. L. H. Douglas-</i> <i>Mann, Lab.</i> ..... 22,066
<i>B. A. Webb, C.</i> ..... 23,837	<i>C. E. Carr, L.</i> ..... 6,771	<i>W. H. Jacks, L.</i> ..... 5,015
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 4,134	<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 5,650	<i>C. maj.</i> ..... 506
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 3,816)	(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 8,260)	(1964 <i>C. maj.</i> 1,531)
Lincoln (English Borough) E. 50,165	WEST DERBY E. 51,948	Manchester (9) E. 46,208
367* <i>D. Taverne, Q.C., Lab.</i> 23,006	376* <i>E. Ogden, Lab.</i> ..... 19,988	387* <i>L. M. Lever, Lab.</i> ..... 17,274
<i>R. T. Alexander, C.</i> ..... 16,469	<i>P. W. I. Rees, C.</i> ..... 15,150	<i>J. G. Cluff, C.</i> ..... 9,251
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 6,537	<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 4,838	<i>F. T. Hamley, Union</i> <i>Movement</i> ..... 796
(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 4,722)	(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 3,615)	<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 8,023
		(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 7,414)
Lincolnshire and Rutland (7). See Brigg, Gainsborough, Gran- tham, Holland with Boston, Horncastle, Louth and Rutland and Stamford	Llanelli (Carmarthenshire) E. 61,621	BLACKLEY E. 54,498
	377* <i>Rt. Hon. J. Griffiths, C.H.,</i> <i>Lab.</i> ..... 33,674	388* <i>P. B. Rose, Lab.</i> ..... 21,571
	<i>J. C. Peel, C.</i> ..... 7,143	<i>D. C. Stanley, C.</i> ..... 15,271
	<i>P. Davies, Plaid Cymru</i> 5,132	<i>L. G. Bayley, L.</i> ..... 4,297
	<i>R. E. Hitchon, Comm.</i> 1,211	<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 6,300
	<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 26,531	(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 1,222)
	(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 26,246)	
	Londonderry E. 78,090	CHEETHAM E. 35,201
	378* <i>R. Chichester-Clark,</i> <i>U.U.</i> ..... 34,729	389* <i>Rt. Hon. N. H. Lever,</i> <i>Lab.</i> ..... 14,206
	<i>P. Gormley, Nat.</i> ..... 22,167	<i>A. A. O'Connor, C.</i> 5,844
	<i>N. Gillespie, Repub.</i> 2,860	<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 8,362
	<i>U.U. maj.</i> ..... 12,562	(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 7,883)
	(1964 <i>U.U. maj.</i> 16,577)	
	Loughborough (Leicestershire) E. 55,583	
	379* <i>J. D. Cronin, Lab.</i> ..... 22,935	
	<i>R. Elton, C.</i> ..... 16,911	
	<i>B. S. Stratford, L.</i> ..... 5,875	
	<i>Lab. maj.</i> ..... 6,024	
	(1964 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 4,410)	

EXCHANGE E. 26,400	Merionethshire	Monmouth (Monmouthshire)
390*W. D. Griffiths, Lab... 10,425	E. 25,395	E. 64,352
J. Stuart-Mills, C.... 3,761	399 W. H. Edwards, Lab... 9,628	408 D. Anderson, Lab.... 28,649
Lab. maj..... 6,664	E. G. Jones, L..... 7,733	*Rt. Hon. G. E. P.
(1964 Lab. maj. 7,710)	I. L. Jenkins, <i>Plaid</i>	Thorneycroft, C.... 25,657
GORTON E. 56,706	Cymru..... 2,490	Lab. maj..... 2,965
391*K. Zilliacus, Lab.... 24,726	A. E. C. L. Lloyd-	(1964 C. maj. 714)
I. K. Paley, C..... 16,418	Jones, C..... 1,948	Monmouthshire, (5). See Aber-
Lab. maj..... 8,308	Lab. maj..... 1,895	tillery, Bedwellty, Ebbw Vale,
(By-election, Nov. 2, 1967)	(1964 Lab. maj. 1,249)	Monmouth and Pontypool
K. Marks, Lab.... 19,259	Merthyr Tydfil	Montgomeryshire
W. S. Churchill, C.... 18,682	(Welsh Borough)	E. 29,951
T. Lacey, L..... 2,471	E. 39,474	409*H. E. Hooson, Q.C., L. 10,278
J. Creasey, M.B.E., Ind. 1,123	400*S. O. Davies, Lab.... 21,737	A. W. Wiggin, C..... 6,784
V. Eddisford, Comm. 437	G. L. Preece, C..... 4,082	G. M. Evans, Lab.... 5,891
Lab. maj..... 577	M. Stephens, <i>Plaid</i>	T. Edwards, <i>Plaid</i>
(1964 Lab. maj. 4,430)	Cymru..... 3,361	Cymru..... 1,841
MOSS SIDE E. 45,243	Lab. maj..... 17,655	L. maj..... 3,494
392*F. H. Taylor, C..... 13,436	(1964 Lab. maj. 18,508)	(1964 L. maj. 3,970)
G. R. Church, Lab.... 12,353	Merton and Morden	Moray and Nairn
D. F. Prusmann, L.... 3,801	(London)	E. 36,368
C. maj..... 1,083	E. 48,807	410*G. T. C. Campbell,
(1964 C. maj. 4,228)	401*H. E. Atkins, C..... 20,028	M.C., C..... 11,842
OPENSHAW E. 51,682	K. W. May, Lab.... 19,608	D. Mackenzie, Lab.... 8,384
393*C. R. Morris, Lab.... 22,103	C. maj..... 420	T. A. McNair, L..... 4,368
R. J. Chronnell, C.... 10,465	(1964 C. maj. 2,798)	C. maj..... 3,458
E. Marsden, Comm.... 1,479	Middlesbrough (2)	(1964 C. maj. 5,911)
Lab. maj..... 11,638	E. 55,407	Morecambe and Lonsdale
(1964 Lab. maj. 9,202)	402*Rt. Hon. A. G. Bot-	(Lancashire) E. 60,764
WITHINGTON E. 54,585	tomley, O.B.E., Lab. 28,404	411*A. G. F. Hall-Davis, C. 24,138
394*Sir R. A. Cary, Bt., C. 16,676	P. Darby, C..... 9,420	I. Limmer, Lab.... 13,838
D. G. Clark, Lab.... 16,029	Lab. maj..... 18,984	D. M. Clark, L..... 8,526
G. V. Davies, L..... 6,150	(1964 Lab. maj. 16,515)	C. maj..... 10,300
C. maj..... 647	WEST E. 53,276	(1964 C. maj. 12,364)
(1964 C. maj. 5,142)	403*Dr. J. W. Bray, Lab.... 23,649	Morpeth (Northumberland)
WYTHENSHAW E. 69,229	J. H. V. Sutcliffe, C... 19,756	E. 44,096
395*A. Morris, Lab.... 27,485	Lab. maj..... 3,893	412*W. J. Owen, Lab.... 25,223
F. Lofthouse, C..... 18,548	(1964 Lab. maj. 1,145)	N. Porter, C..... 8,698
T. N. Armstrong, L... 5,717	Middleton and Prestwich	Lab. maj..... 16,525
Lab. maj..... 8,937	(English Borough)	(1964 Lab. maj. 16,309)
(1964 Lab. maj. 4,777)	E. 68,602	MOSS SIDE—See Manchester
Mansfield (Nottinghamshire)	404 D. W. Coe, Lab.... 23,938	Motherwell (Lanarkshire)
E. 59,868	*Sir J. D. Barlow, Bt.,	E. 50,416
396 J. D. Concannon, Lab. 28,849	C..... 20,121	413*G. M. Lawson, Lab.... 22,658
K. H. Clarke, C..... 9,987	S. Crilly, L..... 9,457	J. J. Young, C..... 13,100
R. Strauther, L..... 5,483	Lab. maj..... 3,817	Lab. maj..... 1,508
F. C. Westacott,	(1964 C. maj. 2,126)	Lab. maj..... 9,558
Comm..... 590	Midlothian	(1964 Lab. maj. 8,492)
Lab. maj..... 18,862	E. 63,496	Nantwich (Cheshire)
(1964 Lab. maj. 19,034)	405 A. Eadie, Lab.... 27,608	E. 47,685
MARYHILL—See Glasgow	J. L. G. Lamotte, C... 13,192	414*Wing-Cdr. Sir R. G.
Melton (Leicestershire)	S. Rac, Scot. Nat.... 7,974	Grant-Ferris, C.... 16,543
E. 79,616	Lab. maj..... 14,416	D. A. Kean, Lab.... 14,310
397*Miss I. M. P. Pike, C. 30,776	(1964 Lab. maj. 10,959)	D. A. R. Green, L.... 6,950
J. R. Frears, Lab.... 23,181	Mid-Ulster	C. maj..... 2,233
G. V. J. Pratt, L.... 10,108	E. 67,314	(1964 C. maj. 5,917)
C. maj..... 7,595	406*G. Forrest, U.U.... 29,728	Neath (Glamorgan)
(1964 C. maj. 13,264)	T. Mitchell, <i>Repub.</i> ... 27,168	E. 49,694
Meriden (Warwickshire)	U.U. maj..... 2,560	415*D. R. Coleman, Lab.... 31,183
E. 73,621	(By-election, April 17, 1966)	P. H. Valerio, C..... 6,312
398*C. J. S. Rowland Lab. 33,831	Miss B. J. Devlin, Ind. 33,648	J. J. David, Comm.... 1,632
J. W. P. Aitken, C.... 29,250	Mrs. A. Forrest, U.U. 29,437	Lab. maj..... 24,871
Lab. maj..... 4,581	Ind. maj..... 4,211	(1964 Lab. maj. 21,350)
(By-election, March 28, 1968)	(1964 U.U. maj. 6,905)	Nelson and Colne
H. K. Speed, C..... 33,344	Mitcham (London)	E. 46,144
R. MacFarquhar, Lab. 18,081	E. 66,709	416*S. S. Silverman, Lab... 18,406
C. maj..... 15,263	407*Rt. Hon. L. R. Carr, C. 24,234	P. Davies, C..... 13,829
(1964 Lab. maj. 363)	T. J. Higgs, Lab.... 23,706	P. Downey, Ind.... 5,117
	R. C. Burgess, L.... 4,470	Lab. maj..... 4,577
	J. E. French, Comm.... 580	
	C. maj..... 528	
	(1964 C. maj. 3,912)	

- (By-election, June 27, 1968)  
*D. C. Waddington, C.* 16,466  
 Miss B. Boothroyd,  
*Lab.*..... 12,944  
*D. Chadwick, L.*..... 3,016  
*B. Tattersall, Ind.*..... 1,255  
*C. maj.*..... 3,522  
 (1964 *Lab. maj.* 2,644)
- Newark (Nottinghamshire)  
*E.* 59,492  
 417\**E. S. Bishop, Lab.*..... 27,402  
*P. Jenkin-Jones, C.*..... 20,913  
*Lab. maj.*..... 6,489  
 (1964 *Lab. maj.* 4,196)
- Newbury (Berkshire)  
*E.* 72,348  
 418\**Hon. J. Astor, C.*..... 25,908  
*R. L. Spiller, Lab.*..... 21,762  
*S. C. Davies, L.*..... 9,571  
*C. maj.*..... 4,146  
 (1964 *C. maj.* 5,993)
- Newcastle under Lyme  
 (English Borough)  
*E.* 63,872  
 419\**Rt. Hon. S. T. Swingle, Lab.*..... 31,548  
*Mrs. P. E. Fenner, C.*..... 19,497  
*Lab. maj.*..... 12,051  
 (By-election pending since Feb. 19, 1969)  
 (1964 *Lab. maj.* 8,397)
- Newcastle upon Tyne (4)  
 CENTRAL *E.* 38,209  
 420\**Rt. Hon. E. W. Short, Lab.*..... 19,291  
*J. J. Walker-Smith, C.* 5,474  
*T. G. Welch, Comm.* 404  
*Lab. maj.*..... 13,817  
 (1964 *Lab. maj.* 12,651)
- EAST *E.* 46,663  
 421\**G. W. Rhodes, Lab.*..... 22,408  
*T. T. Hubble, C.*..... 15,082  
*Lab. maj.*..... 7,326  
 (1964 *Lab. maj.* 1,644)
- NORTH *E.* 40,900  
 422\**R. W. Elliott, C.*..... 15,243  
*F. R. Griffin, Lab.*..... 12,550  
*A. Share, L.*..... 2,902  
*C. maj.*..... 2,693  
 (1964 *C. maj.* 6,987)
- WEST *E.* 63,628  
 423 *R. C. Brown, Lab.*..... 30,219  
*D. A. Orde, C.*..... 18,002  
*Lab. maj.*..... 12,217  
 (1964 *Lab. maj.* 8,454)
- New Forest (Hampshire)  
*E.* 71,884  
 424\**Sir O. E. Crosthwaite-Eyre, C.*..... 27,292  
*M. H. Jones, Lab.*..... 14,260  
*G. N. D. Locock, L.*..... 11,757  
*C. maj.*..... 13,032  
 (By-election, Nov. 7, 1968)  
 †*P. M. E. D. McNair-Wilson, C.*..... 28,025  
*G. N. D. Locock, L.*..... 8,430  
*A. G. Reynard, Lab.*..... 5,836  
*C. maj.*..... 19,595  
 (1964 *C. maj.* 14,960)
- Newport (Welsh Borough)  
*E.* 68,131  
 425 *R. J. Hughes, Lab.*..... 32,098  
*P. Temple-Morris, C.* 21,599  
*Lab. maj.*..... 10,499  
 (1964 *Lab. maj.* 8,313)
- Newton (Lancashire)  
*E.* 75,328  
 426\**Rt. Hon. F. Lee, Lab.*... 36,901  
*P. H. Craig, C.*..... 21,845  
*Lab. maj.*..... 15,056  
 (1964 *Lab. maj.* 14,952)
- Norfolk (6)  
 CENTRAL *E.* 64,492  
 427\**I. H. J. L. Gilmour, C.* 27,935  
*B. Davies, Lab.*..... 23,529  
*C. maj.*..... 4,406  
 (1964 *C. maj.* 6,005)
- NORTH *E.* 49,106  
 428\**B. Hazell, C.B.E., Lab.* 20,796  
*R. F. Howell, C.*..... 20,059  
*Lab. maj.*..... 737  
 (1964 *Lab. maj.* 53)
- SOUTH *E.* 46,557  
 429\**J. E. B. Hill, C.*..... 16,968  
*G. B. L. Bennett, Lab.* 16,849  
*R. L. Crouch, L.*..... 4,079  
*C. maj.*..... 119  
 (1964 *C. maj.* 2,166)
- SOUTH WEST *E.* 41,651  
 430\**P. L. Hawkins, T.D., C.* 17,880  
*N. J. Insley, Lab.*..... 17,105  
*C. maj.*..... 775  
 (1964 *C. maj.* 123)
- See also King's Lynn and Yarmouth
- Normanton (Yorks, W.R.)  
*E.* 51,807  
 431\**A. Roberts, Lab.*..... 29,416  
*J. E. R. Wauchope, C.* 9,084  
*Lab. maj.*..... 20,332  
 (1964 *Lab. maj.* 17,692)
- Northampton (English Borough)  
*E.* 72,781  
 432\**R. T. Paget, Q.C., Lab.* 31,541  
*Cdr. O. C. Wright, C.* 24,052  
*Lab. maj.*..... 7,489  
 (1964 *Lab. maj.* 4,440)
- Northamptonshire (4)  
 SOUTH *E.* 57,626  
 433\**A. A. Jones, C.*..... 25,023  
*G. T. Ridge, Lab.*..... 22,332  
*C. maj.*..... 2,691  
 (1964 *C. maj.* 3,907)
- See also Kettering, Peterborough, and Wellingborough
- NORTHFIELD—See Birmingham
- North Fylde (Lancashire)  
*E.* 61,526  
 434 *W. Clegg, C.*..... 24,217  
*K. Bell, Lab.*..... 14,045  
*J. R. Smallwood, L.* 6,058  
*P. Lowe, Ind.*..... 826  
*C. maj.*..... 10,172  
 (1964 *C. maj.* 13,024)
- Northumberland (3). See Berwick upon Tweed, Hexham and Morpeth
- Northwich (Cheshire)  
*E.* 44,412  
 435\**Sir J. G. Foster, K.B.E., Q.C., C.*..... 16,483  
*S. B. Jones, Lab.*..... 15,780  
*D. T. Taylor, L.*..... 4,310  
*C. maj.*..... 703  
 (1964 *C. maj.* 4,385)
- Norwich (2)  
 NORTH *E.* 38,580  
 436\**G. D. Wallace, Lab.*... 18,777  
*A. E. Turner, C.*..... 9,851  
*Lab. maj.*..... 8,926  
 (1964 *Lab. maj.* 6,491)
- SOUTH *E.* 42,045  
 437\**C. B. B. Norwood, Lab.* 19,163  
*A. R. Gurney, C.*..... 15,808  
*Lab. maj.*..... 3,355  
 (1964 *Lab. maj.* 611)
- NORWOOD—See Lambeth
- Nottingham (4)  
 CENTRAL *E.* 53,542  
 438\**J. Dunnett, Lab.*..... 21,348  
*A. E. J. Mitton, C.*..... 14,922  
*Lab. maj.*..... 6,426  
 (1964 *Lab. maj.* 2,128)
- NORTH *E.* 67,321  
 439\**W. C. Whitlock, Lab.*... 30,260  
*J. N. L. Tillet, C.*..... 18,509  
*J. H. Peck, Comm.*..... 1,070  
*Lab. maj.*..... 11,751  
 (1964 *Lab. maj.* 8,957)
- SOUTH *E.* 64,597  
 440 *G. H. Perry, Lab.*..... 24,580  
 \**W. G. Clark, C.*..... 24,264  
*Lab. maj.*..... 316  
 (1964 *C. maj.* 2,548)
- WEST *E.* 52,561  
 441\**M. English, Lab.*..... 23,859  
*D. J. Penfold, C.*..... 17,311  
*Lab. maj.*..... 6,548  
 (1964 *Lab. maj.* 2,292)
- Nottinghamshire (6). See Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Carlton, Mansfield, Newark and Rushcliffe
- Nuneaton (Warwickshire)  
*E.* 63,826  
 442\**Rt. Hon. F. Cousins, Lab.*..... 27,452  
*D. S. Marland, C.*..... 16,049  
*A. Meredith, L.*..... 7,356  
*Lab. maj.*..... 11,403  
 (By-election, March 9, 1967)  
*L. M. Huckfield, Lab.*... 18,239  
*D. Knox, C.*..... 14,185  
*A. Meredith, L.*..... 7,644  
*J. Creasey, M.B.E., Ind.* 2,755  
 Air Vice-Marshal  
*D. C. T. Bennett, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Ind.*..... 577  
*Lab. maj.*..... 4,054  
 (Jan. 1965 by-election, *Lab. maj.* 5,241) (1964 *Lab. maj.* 11,702)
- Ogmore (Glamorgan)  
*E.* 59,523  
 443\**W. E. Padley, Lab.*... 33,545  
*R. M. Thomas, C.*..... 6,872  
*Mrs. J. T. Gibbs, L.*..... 6,632  
*Lab. maj.*..... 26,673  
 (1964 *Lab. maj.* 23,928)

- Oldbury and Halesowen  
E. 69,780  
444\**J. Horner, Lab.*..... 28,490  
P. H. Lugg, C..... 25,020  
*Lab. maj.*..... 3,470  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 917)
- Oldham (2)  
E. 50,167  
445\**C. Mapp, Lab.*..... 18,431  
P. M. Beard, C..... 12,796  
D. E. Mann, L..... 5,262  
*Lab. maj.*..... 5,635  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 3,931)
- WEST E. 47,584  
446\**C. L. Hale, Lab.*..... 20,648  
K. B. Campbell, Q.C.,  
C..... 13,076  
*Lab. maj.*..... 7,572  
(By-election, June 13, 1968)  
K. B. Campbell, Q.C., C. 11,904  
B. H. Meacher, *Lab.*..... 8,593  
J. Creasey, M.B.E., *Ind.* 3,389  
D. Green, L..... 1,707  
C. *maj.*..... 3,311  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 6,436)
- OPENSHAW—See Manchester
- Orkney and Zetland  
E. 25,103  
447\**Rt. Hon. J. Grimond,*  
T.D., L..... 9,605  
J. L. Firth, C..... 3,630  
H. Lynch, *Lab.*..... 3,021  
L. *maj.*..... 5,975  
(1964 L. *maj.* 7,900)
- Ormskirk (Lancashire)  
E. 75,464  
448\**Col. Sir D. Glover, C.* 32,763  
W. J. Quinn, *Lab.*..... 22,983  
C. *maj.*..... 9,780  
(1964 C. *maj.* 13,548)
- Orpington (London)  
E. 55,776  
449\**E. R. Lubbock, L.*..... 22,615  
N. D. McWhirter, C. 20,993  
D. J. Sleigh, *Lab.*..... 4,870  
L. *maj.*..... 1,622  
(1964 L. *maj.* 3,072)
- Oswestry (Shropshire)  
E. 50,102  
450\**W. J. Biffen, C.*..... 17,727  
G. J. Costley, *Lab.*..... 13,011  
T. R. Crowther, L..... 6,010  
C. *maj.*..... 4,716  
(1964 C. *maj.* 6,777)
- Oxford (English Borough)  
E. 66,303  
451 *D. E. T. Luard, Lab.*..... 24,412  
\**Hon. C. M. Wood-*  
*house, D.S.O. O.B.E.,*  
C..... 21,987  
A. D. C. Peterson,  
O.B.E., L..... 6,152  
*Lab. maj.*..... 2,425  
(1964 C. *maj.* 1,429)
- Oxfordshire (2). See Banbury and  
Henley
- Paddington (2)  
NORTH E. 37,240  
452\**B. T. Parkin, Lab.*..... 14,445  
J. E. Macdonald, C..... 7,981  
D. B. Griffiths, L..... 2,287  
*Lab. maj.*..... 6,464  
(By-election pending)  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 3,968)
- SOUTH E. 34,181  
453 *N. P. Scott, C.*..... 10,297  
C. S. R. Russell, *Lab.* 8,854  
D. A. T. Savill, L..... 2,170  
C. *maj.*..... 1,443  
(1964 C. *maj.* 3,399)
- Paisley (Scottish Burgh)  
E. 61,789  
454\**J. Robertson, Lab.*..... 28,074  
M. Crichton, C..... 10,871  
V. M. Shaw, L..... 7,871  
*Lab. maj.*..... 17,203  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 9,481)
- PARK—See Sheffield
- PAVILION—See Brighton
- PECKHAM—See Camberwell
- Pembrokeshire  
E. 62,110  
455\**D. L. Donnelly, Lab.*  
(now *Ind.*)..... 23,852  
F. M. Fisher, C..... 17,921  
O. G. Williams, L..... 5,308  
J. Sheppard, *Plaid*  
*Cymru*..... 2,460  
*Lab. maj.*..... 9,931  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 8,586)
- Penistone (Yorks. W.R.)  
E. 63,943  
456\**J. J. Mendelson, Lab.*..... 31,419  
B. Askew, C..... 11,817  
R. Swinden, L..... 7,121  
*Lab. maj.*..... 19,602  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 16,689)
- Penrith and the Border  
(Cumberland)  
E. 50,619  
457\**Rt. Hon. W. S. I.*  
*Whitelaw, M.C., C.* 20,982  
Mrs. K. M. A. Roberts,  
*Lab.*..... 12,081  
J. R. Howe, L..... 6,757  
C. *maj.*..... 8,901  
(1964 C. *maj.* 10,738)
- PENTLANDS—See Edinburgh
- PERRY BARR—See Birmingham
- Perthshire and Kinross (2)  
KINROSS AND WEST E. 32,649  
458\**Rt. Hon. Sir A. F.*  
*Douglas-Home, K.T.,*  
C..... 14,466  
A. Donaldson, *Scot.*  
*Nat.*..... 4,884  
B. K. Parnell, *Lab.*..... 4,461  
C. *maj.*..... 9,582  
(1964 C. *maj.* 11,972)
- PERTH AND EAST E. 54,599  
459\**I. McArthur, C.*..... 22,129  
J. Jennings, *Lab.*..... 10,911  
M. B. Shaw, *Scot. Nat.* 6,128  
C. *maj.*..... 11,218  
(1964 C. *maj.* 13,728)
- Peterborough  
(Northamptonshire)  
E. 63,839  
460\**Sir H. Nicholls, Bt., C.* 23,944  
M. J. Ward, *Lab.*..... 23,941  
B. E. Goldstone, L..... 4,093  
C. *maj.*..... 3  
(1964 C. *maj.* 2,617)
- Petersfield (Hampshire)  
E. 60,404  
461\**Miss J. M. Quennell,*  
M.B.E., C..... 23,933  
Lt.-Col. R. M. Digby,  
L..... 10,931  
*Lady Wilson, Lab.*..... 10,874  
C. *maj.*..... 13,002  
(1964 C. *maj.* 12,265)
- Plymouth (2)  
DEVONPORT E. 59,313  
462\**Dame Joan Vickers,*  
D.B.E., C..... 22,760  
R. E. Crabb, *Lab.*..... 22,441  
C. *maj.*..... 319  
(1964 C. *maj.* 3,626)
- SUTTON E. 73,398  
463 *D. A. L. Owen, Lab.*..... 31,567  
\**I. M. Fraser, M.C., C.* 26,345  
*Lab. maj.*..... 5,222  
(1964 C. *maj.* 410)
- POLLOK—See Glasgow
- Pontefract (English Borough)  
E. 54,551  
464\**J. Harper, Lab.*..... 32,328  
A. F. Wigram, C..... 8,927  
*Lab. maj.*..... 23,401  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 22,229)
- Pontypool (Monmouthshire)  
E. 48,040  
465\**L. Absie, Lab.*..... 27,909  
P. T. James, C..... 7,418  
W. E. Jones, *Comm.* 897  
*Lab. maj.*..... 20,491  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 19,683)
- Pontypridd (Glamorgan)  
E. 55,088  
466\**A. Pearson, C.B.E., Lab.* 30,840  
K. Green-Wanstell, C. 10,325  
*Lab. maj.*..... 20,515  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 17,674)
- Poole (English Borough)  
E. 67,687  
467\**Lt.-Col. H. O. Mutton,*  
O.B.E., T.D. C..... 25,451  
D. A. Sutton, *Lab.*..... 19,630  
B. S. Sherriff, L..... 8,394  
C. *maj.*..... 5,821  
(1964 C. *maj.* 8,282)
- Poplar (London)  
E. 43,236  
468\**I. Mikardo, Lab.*..... 21,071  
R. G. Holloway, C..... 3,863  
*Lab. maj.*..... 17,208  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 14,458)
- Portsmouth (3)  
LANGSTONE E. 96,166  
469\**I. S. Lloyd, C.*..... 34,416  
T. A. Molloy, *Lab.*..... 26,197  
D. J. H. Griffiths, L..... 10,540  
C. *maj.*..... 8,249  
(1964 C. *maj.* 9,843)
- SOUTH E. 52,941  
470 *R. B. Pink, C.B.E.,*  
V.R.D., C..... 22,713  
P. B. Smith, *Lab.*..... 14,738  
C. *maj.*..... 7,975  
(1964 C. *maj.* 10,483)
- WEST E. 47,247  
471 *F. A. Judd, Lab.*..... 18,685  
\**Brig. T. H. Clarke,*  
C.B.E., C..... 17,458  
*Lab. maj.*..... 1,227  
(1964 C. *maj.* 497)

## Preston (2)

NORTH E. 50,140  
472 R. H. Atkins, Lab. .... 21,539  
\*Rt. Hon. J. Amery, C. 19,121  
Lab. maj. .... 2,418  
(1964 C. maj. 14)

SOUTH E. 48,343  
473\*P. Mahon, Lab. .... 20,720  
A. Gheon, C. .... 17,931  
Lab. maj. .... 2,789  
(1964 Lab. maj. 348)

## PROVAN—See Glasgow

Pudsey (English Borough)  
E. 55,860

474\*J. Hiley, C. .... 20,782  
E. Briarley, Lab. .... 18,410  
R. H. J. Rhodes, L. .... 7,353  
C. maj. .... 2,372  
(1964 C. maj. 5,481)

## PUTNEY—See Wandsworth

Reading (English Borough)  
E. 59,132

475 J. M. H. Lee, Lab. .... 25,338  
\*P. F. H. Emery, C. .... 21,205  
E. H. Palfrey, L. .... 3,127  
Lab. maj. .... 4,133  
(1964 C. maj. 10)

## Reigate (Surrey)

E. 63,687

476\*Rt. Hon. Sir J. K.  
Vaughan-Morgan, Bt.,  
C. .... 24,163  
J. E. A. Samuels, Lab. 16,649  
A. A. Stowell, L. .... 10,197  
C. maj. .... 7,514  
(1964 C. maj. 9,389)

## Renfrewshire (2)

EAST E. 66,473  
477\*Miss M. B. H. Ander-  
son, O.B.E., C. .... 28,017  
R. Lochrie, Lab. .... 17,426  
J. W. McHardy, L. .... 7,252  
C. maj. .... 10,591  
(1964 C. maj. 11,343)

WEST E. 54,195

478\*N. F. Buchan, Lab. .... 23,849  
R. P. Paton, C. .... 20,060  
Lab. maj. .... 3,789  
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,011)

## Rhondda (2)

EAST E. 35,509  
479\*G. E. Davies, Lab. .... 21,567  
Mrs. A. Powell, Comm. 2,349  
G. James, Plaid Cymru, 2,088  
W. K. R. Ricketts, C. .... 1,857  
Lab. maj. .... 19,218  
(1964 Lab. maj. 17,125)

WEST E. 31,189

480\*I. R. Thomas, Lab. .... 19,060  
H. V. Davies, Plaid  
Cymru .... 2,172  
Dr. B. Sandford-Hill,  
C. .... 1,955  
A. True, Comm. .... 1,853  
Lab. maj. .... 16,888

(By-election, March 9, 1967)

T. A. Jones, Lab. .... 12,373  
H. V. Davies, Plaid  
Cymru .... 10,067  
A. True, Comm. .... 1,728  
G. J. J. Neale, C. .... 1,075  
Lab. maj. .... 2,306  
(1964 Lab. maj. 17,959)

## Richmond (London)

E. 55,534

481\*A. H. F. Royle, C. .... 21,831  
D. G. Boulton, Lab. .... 15,608  
P. M. T. Sheldon-  
Williams, L. .... 6,661  
C. maj. .... 6,223  
(1964 C. maj. 8,150)

## Richmond (Yorkshire, N.R.)

E. 58,315

482\* T. P. G. Kitson, C. .... 23,541  
W. P. Lisle, Lab. .... 10,210  
C. K. W. Schellenberg,  
L. .... 7,824  
C. maj. .... 13,331  
(1964 C. maj. 16,437)

## Ripon (Yorkshire, W.R.)

E. 42,141

483\*Sir M. Stoddart-Scott,  
O.B.E., T.D., M.D., C. 17,352  
M. McGowan, Lab. .... 8,607  
R. H. H. Duncan, L. .... 7,301  
C. maj. .... 8,745  
(1964 C. maj. 10,689)

## Rochdale (English Borough)

E. 59,176

484\*J. McCann, C.B.E., Lab. 24,481  
E. G. L. Collins, C. .... 13,239  
Miss B. N. Seear, L. .... 9,004  
Lab. maj. .... 11,242  
(1964 Lab. maj. 8,715)

## Rochester and Chatham

(English Borough)

E. 68,671

485\*Mrs. A. P. Kerr, Lab. .... 27,938  
J. M. G. Critchley, C. 25,692  
Lab. maj. .... 2,246  
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,013)

## Romford (London)

E. 72,089

486\*R. J. Ledger, Lab. .... 31,221  
B. J. Higgs, C. .... 23,160  
Lab. maj. .... 8,061  
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,097)

Ross and Cromarty. See Inver-  
ness-shire and Ross and  
Cromarty

## Rossendale (English Borough)

E. 47,357

487\*Rt. Hon. A. W. J.  
Greenwood, Lab. .... 21,093  
C. C. Baillieu, C. .... 16,984  
Lab. maj. .... 4,109  
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,141)

## Rotherham (English Borough)

E. 57,229

488\*B. K. O'Malley, Lab. .... 27,402  
E. R. Cooke, C. .... 11,925  
Lab. maj. .... 15,477  
(1964 Lab. maj. 13,678)

## Rother Valley (Yorks, W.R.)

E. 76,420

489\*D. Griffiths, Lab. .... 43,634  
J. M. Clarke, C. .... 13,167  
Lab. maj. .... 30,467  
(1964 Lab. maj. 28,288)

## Rowley Regis and Tipton

(English Borough)

E. 59,881

490 P. K. Archer, Lab. .... 27,269  
D. S. Adams, C. .... 14,175  
Lab. maj. .... 13,094  
(1964 Lab. maj. 11,601)

## Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles

E. 53,615

491\*D. M. S. Steel, L. .... 20,607  
I. J. McIntyre, C. .... 18,396  
C. Lindsay, Lab. .... 6,131  
L. maj. .... 2,211  
(March 1965 by-election L.  
maj. 4,607) (1964 C. maj.  
1,739)

## Rugby (Warwickshire)

E. 51,330

492 W. G. Price, Lab. .... 21,797  
\*Lt.-Col. A. R. Wise,  
M.B.E., T.D., C. .... 21,388  
A. S. Frost, Ind. .... 397  
Lab. maj. .... 409  
(1964 C. maj. 1,689)

## Ruislip-Northwood

(London)

E. 49,334

493\*F. P. Crowder, Q.C., C. 20,731  
P. L. N. Smith, Lab. .... 13,455  
R. A. Walker, L. .... 6,128  
C. maj. .... 7,276  
(1964 C. maj. 9,705)

## Runcorn (Cheshire)

E. 54,036

494\*M. Cartlisle, C. .... 21,472  
M. J. E. Taylor, Lab. .... 16,290  
T. A. Maher, L. .... 6,606  
C. maj. .... 5,182  
(1964 C. maj. 7,459)

## Rushcliffe (Nottinghamshire)

E. 65,436

495 A. J. Gardner, Lab. .... 25,623  
\*Rt. Hon. Sir M. Red-  
mayne, Bt., D.S.O. C. 25,243  
M. J. Smith, L. .... 5,085  
Lab. maj. .... 380  
(1964 C. maj. 2,799)

## Rutherglen (Lanarkshire)

E. 41,142

496\*J. G. Mackenzie, Lab. .... 18,621  
J. H. Young, C. .... 13,607  
A. Peacock, Scot. Nat. .... 2,194  
Lab. maj. .... 5,014  
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,501)

## Rutland and Stamford

(Lincolnshire and Rutland)

E. 43,419

497\*K. Lewis, C. .... 17,991  
A. V. Butler, Lab. .... 15,704  
C. maj. .... 2,287  
(1964 C. maj. 3,730)

## Rye (East Sussex)

E. 60,454

498\*B. G. Irvine, C. .... 27,056  
K. G. Wellings, L. .... 9,957  
D. R. Collins, Lab. .... 9,155  
C. maj. .... 17,099  
(1964 C. maj. 16,976)

- Saffron Walden (Essex)**  
E. 52,221  
499\*P. M. Kirk, C. .... 20,441  
S. M. A. Haseler, Lab. .... 17,176  
F. P. D. Moore, L. .... 5,487  
C. maj. .... 3,265  
(March 1965 by-election C. maj. 3,493) (1964 C. maj. 4,955)
- St. Albans (Hertfordshire)**  
E. 56,247  
500\*V. H. Goodhew, C. .... 22,260  
J. K. Kyle, Lab. .... 19,428  
J. J. Yates, L. .... 4,977  
C. maj. .... 2,832  
(1964 C. maj. 5,391)
- St. Helens (English Borough)**  
E. 68,675  
501\*L. Spriggs, Lab. .... 33,325  
C. C. Fielden, C. .... 13,776  
Lab. maj. .... 19,549  
(1964 Lab. maj. 17,311)
- St. Ives (Cornwall)**  
E. 44,419  
502 J. W. F. Nott, C. and Nat. L. .... 14,312  
T. F. G. Jones, Lab. .... 10,713  
J. C. T. Trewin, L. .... 9,593  
C. and Nat. L. maj. .... 3,599  
(1964 C. and Nat. L. maj. 4,399)
- St. Marylebone (London)**  
E. 47,294  
503\**Rt. Hon. Q. McG.*  
Hogg, Q.C., C. .... 17,433  
C. Cooper, Lab. .... 9,382  
A. W. R. Capel, L. .... 3,258  
C. N. Frere-Smith, Ind. .... 445  
E. J. Miller, Ind. .... 252  
C. maj. .... 8,061  
(1964 C. maj. 8,793)
- St. Pancras, North (London)**  
E. 51,468  
504\**Rt. Hon. K. Robinson,*  
Lab. .... 20,951  
C. J. O. Moorhouse, C. .... 10,440  
J. Nicholson, Comm. .... 1,253  
Lab. maj. .... 10,511  
(1964 Lab. maj. 8,562)
- Salford (2)**  
E. 44,741  
505\**F. Allam, Lab.* .... 18,409  
G. W. G. Fitzsimons, C. .... 9,000  
Lab. maj. .... 9,409  
(1964 Lab. maj. 7,143)
- WEST** E. 48,390  
506\**S. Orme, Lab.* .... 19,237  
A. E. Clark, C. .... 13,257  
Lab. maj. .... 5,980  
(1964 Lab. maj. 4,044)
- Salisbury (Wiltshire)**  
E. 53,895  
507\**M. A. Hamilton, C.* .... 22,601  
R. C. Smith, Lab. .... 18,462  
C. maj. .... 4,139  
(Feb. 1965 by-election, C. maj. 3,939) (1964 C. maj. 5,760)
- Scarborough and Whitby (Yorkshire, N.R.)**  
E. 66,143  
508 *M. N. Shaw, C.* .... 21,141  
R. S. Rowntree, L. .... 15,599  
J. Goodhand, Lab. .... 11,848  
Dr. Jane Ellis, Ind. C. .... 429  
C. maj. .... 5,542  
(1964 C. maj. 7,907)
- SCOTLAND—See Liverpool**
- SCOTSTOUN—See Glasgow**
- Sedgefield (Durham)**  
E. 69,287  
509\**J. Slater, B.E.M., Lab.* .... 34,058  
C. F. Thring, C. .... 18,620  
Lab. maj. .... 15,438  
(1964 Lab. maj. 11,342)
- SEELY OAK—See Birmingham**
- Sevenoaks (Kent)**  
E. 71,644  
510\**Sir J. C. Rodgers, Bt., C.* 28,651  
P. B. Pearce, Lab. .... 18,338  
A. N. H. Blackburn, L. .... 9,746  
C. maj. .... 10,313  
(1964 C. maj. 13,720)
- Sheffield (6)**  
E. 61,889  
511\**J. B. Hynd, Lab.* .... 32,336  
B. A. Marsden, C. .... 9,511  
Lab. maj. .... 22,825  
(1964 Lab. maj. 20,095)
- BRIGHTSIDE** E. 53,015  
512\**R. E. Winterbottom,*  
Lab. .... 26,653  
R. W. Hadfield, C. .... 7,476  
H. Hill, Comm. .... 989  
Lab. maj. .... 19,177  
(By-election, June 13, 1968)  
E. Griffiths, Lab. .... 14,179  
Dr. C. A. Renfrew, C. .... 8,931  
R. Wilkinson, Comm. .... 1,069  
R. Guest, Ind. .... 918  
Col H. L. Lambert, Ind. .... 586  
Lab. maj. .... 5,248  
(1964 Lab. maj. 17,354)
- HALLAM** E. 56,078  
513\**J. H. Osborn, C.* .... 21,593  
P. Hardy, Lab. .... 13,663  
D. T. Lloyd, L. .... 6,799  
C. maj. .... 7,930  
(1964 C. maj. 12,084)
- HEELEY** E. 75,345  
514 *F. O. Hooley, Lab.* .... 31,996  
J. D. Spence, C. .... 27,267  
Lab. maj. .... 4,729  
(1964 C. and L. maj. 1,704)
- HILLSBOROUGH** E. 47,788  
515\**Rt. Hon. G. Darling,*  
Lab. .... 22,799  
M. J. Mallett, C. .... 10,774  
Lab. maj. .... 12,025  
(1964 Lab. maj. 8,793)
- PARK** E. 47,165  
516\**Rt. Hon. F. W. Mulley,*  
Lab. .... 24,550  
R. A. Burns, C. .... 5,017  
C. Morton, Comm. .... 1,022  
Lab. maj. .... 19,533  
(1964 Lab. maj. 16,380)
- SHETTLETON—See Glasgow**
- Shipley (Yorkshire, W.R.)**  
E. 45,895  
517\**G. A. N. Hirst, T.D., C.* (now Ind. C.) .... 18,466  
J. Collins, Lab. .... 16,966  
J. P. Heppell, L. .... 4,304  
C. maj. .... 1,500  
(1964 C. maj. 3,531)
- Shoreditch and Finsbury (London)**  
E. 44,431  
518\**R. W. Brown, Lab.* .... 17,456  
R. E. Sims, C. .... 5,957  
Sir O. E. Mosley, Bt., Union Movement .... 1,126  
Lab. maj. .... 11,499  
(1964 Lab. maj. 9,795)
- Shrewsbury (Shropshire)**  
E. 50,484  
519\**Sir J. A. Langford-Holt,*  
C. .... 17,569  
T. S. Pritchard, Lab. .... 14,603  
W. Marsh, L. .... 6,660  
C. maj. .... 2,966  
(1964 C. maj. 5,859)
- Shropshire (4). See Ludlow, Oswestry, Shrewsbury and The Wrekin**
- Skipton (Yorkshire, W.R.)**  
E. 47,458  
520\**G. B. Drayton, T.D., C.* 17,532  
G. A. Knott, Lab. .... 13,276  
W. E. H. Pickard, L. .... 8,104  
C. maj. .... 4,256  
(1964 C. maj. 6,846)
- SMALL HEATH—See Birmingham**
- Smethwick (English Borough)**  
E. 44,960  
521 *A. M. W. Faulds, Lab.* .... 18,440  
\*P. H. S. Griffiths, C. .... 14,950  
R. Stanley, Ind. .... 508  
Lab. maj. .... 3,490  
(1964 C. maj. 1,774)
- Solihull (Warwickshire)**  
E. 69,211  
522\**W. P. Grieve, Q.C.* .... 34,008  
D. A. Forwood, Lab. .... 17,760  
C. maj. .... 16,248  
(1964 C. maj. 20,386)
- Somerset (6)**  
E. 72,803  
523\**A. P. Dean, C.* .... 28,824  
B. Tilley, Lab. .... 26,526  
M. E. Willies, L. .... 6,745  
C. maj. .... 2,298  
(1964 C. maj. 3,918)
- See also Bridgwater, Taunton, Wells, Weston-super-Mare and Yeovil**
- Southall (London)**  
E. 52,811  
524 *S. J. Bidwell, Lab.* .... 19,989  
Miss B. Maddin, C. .... 14,642  
J. E. Bean, Ind. .... 2,768  
Lab. maj. .... 5,347  
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,897)
- Southampton (2)**  
E. 72,846  
525\**Rt. Hon. H. M. King,*  
D.Phil., *The Speaker* .... 30,463  
K. D. Hunt, Ind. .... 5,217  
*The Speaker's maj.* .... 25,246  
(1964 Lab. maj. 9,975)

- TENT** E. 65,174  
526 R. C. Mitchell, Lab. . . . . 24,628  
\*Sir J. Fletcher-Cooke,  
C.M.G., C. . . . . 22,188  
G. A. W. Cleverley, L. 4,102  
Lab. maj. . . . . 2,440  
(1964 C. maj. 348)
- Southend (2)**  
EAST E. 54,878  
527\*Sir S. J. McAdden,  
C.B.E., C. . . . . 19,125  
P. R. Clyne, Lab. . . . . 18,608  
K. W. Baynes, L. . . . . 4,495  
C. maj. . . . . 517  
(1964 C. maj. 3,367)
- WEST** E. 65,487  
528\*H. P. G. Channon, C. . . . . 25,713  
M. Burstin, Lab. . . . . 13,856  
G. C. Hoyer-Millar, L. 10,958  
C. maj. . . . . 11,857  
(1964 C. maj. 11,007)
- South Fylde (Lancashire)**  
E. 73,462  
529\*Col. C. G. Lancaster, C. 29,779  
D. Owen, Lab. . . . . 13,455  
J. D. Lees, L. . . . . 11,532  
C. maj. . . . . 16,324  
(1964 C. maj. 19,939)
- Southgate (London)**  
E. 52,705  
530\*Hon. A. G. Berry, C. . . . . 21,171  
P. S. Gourgey, Lab. . . . . 9,743  
G. J. Bridge, L. . . . . 8,679  
C. maj. . . . . 11,428  
(1964 C. maj. 12,651)
- Southport (English Borough)**  
E. 60,218  
531\*W. I. Percival, Q.C., C. 22,324  
J. L. Prescott, Lab. . . . . 12,798  
C. J. Coleman, L. . . . . 8,630  
C. maj. . . . . 9,526  
(1964 C. maj. 12,345)
- South Shields (English Borough)**  
E. 71,578  
532\*A. Blenkinsop, Lab. . . . . 31,829  
C. M. Dallas, C. . . . . 17,340  
Lab. maj. . . . . 14,489  
(1964 Lab. maj. 13,350)
- Southwark (London)**  
E. 54,997  
533\**Rt. Hon. R. J. Gunter,*  
Lab. . . . . 21,855  
A. P. R. Noble, C. . . . . 6,454  
S. P. Bent, Comm. . . . . 1,404  
Lab. maj. . . . . 15,401  
(1964 Lab. maj. 13,863)
- Sowerby (Yorkshire, W.R.)**  
E. 48,832  
534\**Rt. Hon. A. L. N. D.*  
Houghton, C.H., Lab. 21,591  
W. G. Burman, C. . . . . 16,361  
Lab. maj. . . . . 5,230  
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,362)
- SPARKBROOK—See Birmingham**
- Spelthorne**  
E. 60,676  
535\**Sir G. B. Craddock,* C. . . . . 22,473  
R. G. Wallace, Lab. . . . . 19,986  
Miss N. M. Wyn Ellis, L 6,624  
C. maj. . . . . 2,487  
(1964 C. maj. 5,433)
- SPRINGBURN—See Glasgow**
- Stafford and Stone (Staffordshire)**  
E. 64,319  
536\**Rt. Hon. H. C. P. J.*  
Fraser, M.B.E., C. . . . . 25,259  
G. S. Rea, Lab. . . . . 20,218  
E. Furniss, L. . . . . 5,623  
C. maj. . . . . 5,041  
(1964 C. maj. 6,786)
- Staffordshire (6). See Brierley Hill, Burton, Cannock, Leek, Lichfield and Tamworth and Stafford and Stone**
- Stalybridge and Hyde (Cheshire)**  
E. 57,249  
537\**F. Blackburn,* Lab. . . . . 23,974  
Col. J. E. Rogerson, C. 18,153  
Lab. maj. . . . . 5,821  
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,425)
- STECHFORD—See Birmingham**
- Stepney (London)**  
E. 59,325  
538\**Rt. Hon. P. D. Shore,*  
Lab. . . . . 23,098  
Miss B. P. Cooper, C. . . . . 5,049  
S. Kaye, Comm. . . . . 2,209  
Lab. maj. . . . . 18,049  
(1964 Lab. maj. 15,818)
- Stirling and Clackmannan (2)**
- CLACKMANNAN AND EAST**  
E. 53,091  
539\**Rt. Hon. A. Woodburn,*  
Lab. . . . . 22,557  
A. MacDonald, C. . . . . 10,937  
C. D. Drysdale, Scot. Nat. . . . . 8,225  
Lab. maj. . . . . 12,520  
(1964 Lab. maj. 11,112)
- WEST** E. 44,108  
540\**W. Baxter,* Lab. . . . . 17,513  
Dr. R. D. McIntyre,  
Scot. Nat. . . . . 9,381  
J. D. M. Hardie, C. . . . . 9,148  
Lab. maj. . . . . 8,132  
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,310)
- Stirling and Falkirk (Scottish Burgh) E. 57,315**  
541\**M. MacPherson,* M.B.E.,  
Lab. . . . . 23,146  
I. Docherty, C. . . . . 13,726  
W. A. Milne, Scot. Nat. 6,322  
P. McIntosh, Comm. . . . . 767  
Lab. maj. . . . . 9,420  
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,696)
- Stockport (2)**  
NORTH E. 50,370  
542\**A. Gregory,* Lab. . . . . 21,598  
I. W. Owen, C. . . . . 18,262  
Lab. Maj. . . . . 3,336  
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,902)
- SOUTH** E. 45,406  
543\**M. Orbach,* Lab. . . . . 19,456  
C. Howson, C. . . . . 15,387  
Lab. maj. . . . . 4,069  
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,037)
- Stockton on Tees (English Borough)**  
E. 52,345  
544\**W. T. Rodgers,* Lab. . . . . 24,248  
P. V. Radford, C. . . . . 15,547  
E. Jones, Comm. . . . . 710  
Lab. maj. . . . . 8,701  
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,587)
- Stoke Newington and Hackney North (London)**  
E. 64,389  
545\**D. Weitzman,* Q.C.,  
Lab. . . . . 24,221  
J. R. Boast, C. . . . . 10,221  
M. Goldman, Comm. . . . . 1,491  
Lab. maj. . . . . 14,000  
(1964 Lab. maj. 10,934)
- Stoke on Trent (3)**  
CENTRAL E. 57,379  
546 R. B. Cant, Lab. . . . . 26,663  
K. G. Reeves, C. . . . . 12,515  
Lab. maj. . . . . 14,148  
(1964 Lab. maj. 12,102)
- NORTH** E. 54,978  
547 J. S. Forrester, Lab. . . . . 28,491  
L. C. N. Bury, C. . . . . 11,335  
Lab. maj. . . . . 17,156  
(1964 Lab. maj. 12,559)
- SOUTH** E. 62,530  
548 J. Ashley, Lab. . . . . 27,380  
F. W. Thornton, C. . . . . 14,769  
S. Lomas, Comm. . . . . 2,262  
Lab. maj. . . . . 12,611  
(1964 Lab. maj. 10,089)
- Stratford (Warwickshire)**  
E. 55,907  
549\**A. E. U. Maude,* T.D.,  
C. . . . . 22,381  
V. G. Hale, Lab. . . . . 12,954  
C. H. Herringshaw, L. 6,556  
C. G. Clayton-Wright,  
Ind. C. . . . . 1,733  
C. maj. . . . . 9,427  
(1964 C. maj. 10,590)
- STREATHAM—See Wandsworth**
- Stretford (English Borough)**  
E. 68,093  
550 E. A. Davies, Ph.D.,  
Lab. . . . . 24,739  
\*Sir S. Storey, Bt., C. . . . . 21,374  
C. L. Jones, L. . . . . 6,382  
Lab. maj. . . . . 3,365  
(1964 C. maj. 1,924)
- Stroud (Gloucestershire)**  
E. 58,779  
551\**J. A. Kershaw,* M.C., C. 21,804  
T. M. Cox, Lab. . . . . 20,259  
J. V. Smith, L. . . . . 8,397  
C. maj. . . . . 1,545  
(1964 C. maj. 2,913)
- Sudbury and Woodbridge (Suffolk)**  
E. 66,329  
552\**K. M. Stainton,* C. . . . . 26,689  
M. F. Madden, Lab. . . . . 19,680  
E. M. Wheeler, L. . . . . 6,839  
C. maj. . . . . 7,009  
(1964 C. maj. 8,592)
- Suffolk (4). See Bury St. Edmunds, Eye, Lowestoft and Sudbury and Woodbridge**
- Sunderland (2)**  
NORTH E. 56,197  
553\**Rt. Hon. F. T. Willey,*  
Lab. . . . . 25,438  
P. L. Rost, C. . . . . 16,423  
Lab. maj. . . . . 9,015  
(1964 Lab. maj. 5,829)

- SOUTH** E. 63,554  
 554\*G. A. T. Bagter, Lab... 27,567  
 P. E. Heselton, C. .... 20,398  
 Lab. maj. .... 7,169  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 1,566)  
 Surbiton (London)  
 E. 44,894  
 555\*N. T. L. Fisher, M.C., C. 19,989  
 D. E. Heather, Lab. .... 14,561  
 C. maj. .... 5,428  
 (1964 C. maj. 7,162)
- Surrey (10)**  
**EAST** E. 71,417  
 556\*C. J. A. Doughty, Q.C.,  
 C. .... 30,900  
 M. R. Lane, L. .... 16,407  
 C. Shaw, Lab. .... 9,347  
 C. maj. .... 14,493  
 (1964 C. maj. 15,778)  
*See also* Carshalton, Chertsey,  
 Dorking, Epsom, Esher,  
 Farnham, Guildford, Reigate  
 and Woking  
**East Sussex (4).** *See* Eastbourne,  
 East Grinstead, Lewes and  
 Rye  
**West Sussex (3).** *See* Arundel  
 and Shoreham, Chichester and  
 Horsham  
**SUTTON—See** Plymouth
- Sutton and Cheam**  
 (English Borough)  
 E. 57,227  
 557\*R. C. Sharples, O.B.E.,  
 M.C., C. .... 22,331  
 F. J. Wood, Lab. .... 13,235  
 N. D. M. McGeorge,  
 L. .... 8,134  
 C. maj. .... 9,096  
 (1964 C. maj. 11,136)
- Sutton Coldfield**  
 (English Borough)  
 E. 75,779  
 558\*Rt. Hon. G. W. Lloyd,  
 C. .... 30,350  
 D. A. Finnigan, Lab. .... 14,257  
 M. H. Whincup, L. .... 13,237  
 C. maj. .... 16,093  
 (1964 C. maj. 17,027)
- Swansea (2)**  
**EAST** E. 54,459  
 559\*N. McBride, Lab. .... 30,290  
 T. Knowles, C. .... 6,241  
 C. Rees, *Plaid Cymru* 2,749  
 W. Jones, *Comm.* .... 902  
 Lab. maj. .... 24,049  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 23,041)
- WEST** E. 58,907  
 560\*A. J. Williams, Lab. .... 26,703  
 J. E. H. Rees, C. .... 20,650  
 Lab. maj. .... 6,053  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 2,637)
- Swindon** (English Borough)  
 E. 57,582  
 561\*F. E. Noel-Baker, Lab. .... 25,966  
 N. G. Reece, C. .... 15,523  
 I. Gradwell, *Comm.* .... 838  
 Lab. maj. .... 10,441  
 (By-election pending since  
 March 9, 1969)  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 9,813)
- Taunton** (Somerset)  
 E. 55,173  
 562\*Rt. Hon. E. D. L. du  
 Cann, C. .... 22,369  
 R. J. Bradbury, Lab. .... 19,216  
 Hon. Mrs. M. I. G.  
 Heathcoat Amory,  
 L. .... 5,460  
 C. maj. .... 3,153  
 (1964 C. maj. 4,748)
- Tavistock** (Devonshire)  
 E. 54,045  
 563 M. R. D. Heseltine, C. .... 21,644  
 C. Trethewey, L. .... 13,461  
 Mrs. P. A. Middleton,  
 Lab. .... 8,902  
 C. maj. .... 8,183  
 (1964 C. maj. 5,400)
- TEST—See** Southampton
- Thirsk and Malton**  
 (Yorkshire, N.R.)  
 E. 57,967  
 564\*Rt. Hon. R. H. Turton,  
 M.C., C. .... 25,089  
 R. A. Wilson, Lab. .... 15,647  
 C. maj. .... 9,442  
 (1964 C. maj. 13,957)
- Thurrock** (Essex)  
 E. 72,502  
 565\*H. J. Delargy, Lab. .... 31,998  
 C. J. Hodgson, C. .... 14,094  
 J. C. Moran, L. .... 6,648  
 Lab. maj. .... 17,904  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 15,757)
- Tiverton** (Devonshire)  
 E. 51,807  
 566\*R. J. Maxwell-Hyslop,  
 C. .... 20,351  
 F. K. Taylor, Lab. .... 11,325  
 F. J. Suter, L. .... 10,225  
 C. maj. .... 9,026  
 (1964 C. maj. 5,227)
- Tonbridge** (Kent)  
 E. 74,464  
 567\*R. P. Hornby, C. .... 26,896  
 W. E. Wolf, Lab. .... 20,068  
 C. H. Bloy, L. .... 10,586  
 C. maj. .... 6,823  
 (1964 C. maj. 8,765)
- Torquay** (English Borough)  
 E. 74,985  
 568\*Sir F. M. Bennett, C. .... 28,693  
 R. S. Dash, Lab. .... 16,594  
 H. L. J. Brunner, L. .... 12,750  
 C. maj. .... 12,099  
 (1964 C. maj. 15,149)
- Torrington** (Devonshire)  
 E. 44,375  
 569\*P. M. Mills, C. .... 17,912  
 L. A. Lacey, L. .... 14,260  
 A. F. Paton, Lab. .... 5,891  
 C. maj. .... 3,652  
 (1964 C. maj. 2,068)
- Totnes** (Devonshire)  
 E. 67,466  
 570\*R. L. Mawby, C. .... 25,623  
 B. Smethurst, Lab. .... 16,900  
 P. A. Tyler, L. .... 11,066  
 C. maj. .... 8,723  
 (1964 C. maj. 10,875)
- Tottenham** (London)  
 E. 54,079  
 571\*N. Atkinson, Lab. .... 21,111  
 H. J. M. Dykes, C. .... 11,222  
 Lab. maj. .... 9,889  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 7,881)
- TOXTETH—See** Liverpool
- Truro** (Cornwall)  
 E. 58,362  
 572\*H. G. B. Wilson, C. .... 18,701  
 R. C. J. Scott, Lab. .... 17,093  
 W. R. Hosking, L. .... 10,450  
 C. maj. .... 1,608  
 (1964 C. maj. 4,104)
- Twickenham** (London)  
 E. 70,675  
 573\*R. Gresham Cooke,  
 C.B.E., C. .... 26,512  
 D. Carlton, Lab. .... 18,884  
 S. Goldblatt, L. .... 10,160  
 C. maj. .... 7,628  
 (1964 C. maj. 12,196)
- Tynemouth** (English Borough)  
 E. 75,044  
 574\*Dame Irene Ward,  
 D.B.E., C. .... 29,210  
 G. J. Adam, Lab. .... 25,814  
 Dr. J. C. Edwards, *Ind.* 3,846  
 C. maj. .... 3,396  
 (1964 C. maj. 7,448)
- Uxbridge** (London)  
 E. 58,070  
 575 J. Ryan, Lab. .... 21,793  
 \*C. Curran, C. .... 20,903  
 R. Goodall, L. .... 5,241  
 Lab. maj. .... 890  
 (1964 C. maj. 653)
- VAUXHALL—See** Lambeth
- Wakefield** (English Borough)  
 E. 60,245  
 576\*W. Harrison, Lab. .... 28,907  
 R. Benson, C. .... 15,299  
 Lab. maj. .... 13,608  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 11,930)
- Wallasey** (English Borough)  
 E. 68,919  
 577\*Rt. Hon. A. E. Marples,  
 C. .... 22,901  
 R. G. Truman, Lab. .... 22,312  
 D. T. G. Evans, L. .... 7,207  
 C. maj. .... 589  
 (1964 C. maj. 6,121)
- Wallsend** (English Borough)  
 E. 78,666  
 578\*W. E. Garrett, Lab. .... 39,744  
 P. C. Price, C. .... 21,205  
 Lab. maj. .... 18,539  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 13,745)
- Walsall** (2)  
**NORTH** E. 64,449  
 579\*W. T. Wells, Q.C.,  
 Lab. .... 29,710  
 A. J. L. Barnes, C. .... 15,953  
 Lab. maj. .... 13,757  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 10,324)
- SOUTH** E. 73,093  
 580\*Sir H. J. d'Avigdor-  
 Goldsmid, Bt., D.S.O.,  
 M.C., C. .... 30,161  
 R. G. Drake, Lab. .... 26,280  
 C. maj. .... 3,881  
 (1964 C. maj. 8,070)

- Walthamstow (2)**  
**EAST** E. 40,981  
 581 *W. O. J. Robinson, Lab.* 15,703  
 \**J. E. Harvey, C.* 13,896  
*J. P. J. Ellis, L.* 3,229  
*Lab. maj.* 1,307  
 (By-election, March 27, 1969)  
*R. M. C. McNair-  
 Wilson, C.* 13,159  
*C. Phipps, Lab.* 7,679  
*C. maj.* 5,479  
 (1964 C. maj. 3,955)
- WEST** E. 33,755  
 582\* *E. C. Redhead, Lab.* 14,665  
*F. J. Silvester, C.* 5,940  
*D. W. Bramley, L.* 3,370  
*Lab. maj.* 8,725  
 (By-election, Sept. 21, 1967)  
*F. J. Silvester, C.* 6,652  
*E. P. Deakins, Lab.* 6,590  
*Mrs. M. E. Wingfield,  
 L.* 4,205  
*O. Smedley, Ind.* 542  
*R. Allen, Ind.* 63  
*C. maj.* 62  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 7,625)
- WALTON—See Liverpool**
- Wandsworth (4)**  
**CENTRAL** E. 56,522  
 583\* *D. L. Kerr, Lab.* 22,159  
*B. M. D. Cassidy, C.* 16,331  
*M. R. Uziel-Hamilton,  
 L.* 3,429  
*Lab. maj.* 5,828  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 2,245)
- CLAPHAM** E. 51,885  
 584\* *Mrs. M. McKay, Lab.* 19,555  
*I. R. E. Gow, C.* 15,379  
*M. A. Minter, L.* 2,968  
*Lab. maj.* 4,176  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 556)
- PUTNEY** E. 69,870  
 585\* *H. G. Jenkins, Lab.* 26,601  
*Sir H. N. Linstead,  
 O.B.E., C.* 23,114  
*A. C. Slade, L.* 5,420  
*Lab. maj.* 3,487  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 1,307)
- STREATHAM** E. 51,668  
 586\* *Rt. Hon. D. Sandys, C.* 19,872  
*J. L. Walker, Lab.* 16,505  
*C. maj.* 3,367  
 (1964 C. maj. 7,323)
- Wanstead and Woodford  
 (London)**  
 E. 44,256  
 587\* *C. P. F. Jenkin, C.* 19,063  
*D. E. de Saxe, Lab.* 8,785  
*J. C. Griffiths, L.* 6,150  
*C. maj.* 10,278  
 (1964 C. maj. 10,679)
- Warrington (English Borough)**  
 E. 49,207  
 588\* *W. T. Williams, Q.C.,  
 Lab.* 21,930  
*W. P. Adshhead, C.* 8,918  
*E. J. Woods, L.* 3,070  
*Lab. maj.* 13,012  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 9,254)
- Warwick and Leamington  
 (Warwickshire)**  
 E. 71,022  
 589\* *Rt. Hon. Sir J. G. S.  
 Hobson, O.B.E., T.D.,  
 Q.C., C.* 28,918  
*L. J. Huckfield, Lab.* 20,221  
*A. Butcher, L.* 6,912  
*C. maj.* 8,697  
 (By-election, March 28, 1968)  
 †*D. G. Smith, C.* 28,914  
*R. J. Carter, Lab.* 6,992  
*A. Butcher, L.* 6,415  
*C. maj.* 21,922  
 (1964 C. maj. 10,884)
- Warwickshire (6). See Meriden,  
 Nuneaton, Rugby, Solihull,  
 Stratford and Warwick and  
 Leamington**
- Watford (English Borough)**  
 E. 52,888  
 590\* *R. H. Tuck, Lab.* 23,832  
*D. W. Clarke, C.* 19,996  
*Lab. maj.* 3,836  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 1,480)
- WAVERTREE—See Liverpool**
- Wednesbury (English Borough)**  
 E. 61,481  
 591\* *Rt. Hon. J. H. Stone-  
 house, Lab.* 26,041  
*D. M. Harman, C.* 18,213  
*Lab. maj.* 7,828  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 3,222)
- Wellingborough  
 (Northamptonshire)**  
 E. 54,566  
 592\* *H. Howarth, Lab.* 24,705  
*J. L. Leatham, C.* 22,472  
*Lab. maj.* 2,233  
 (By-election pending)  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 47)
- Wells (Somerset)**  
 E. 58,609  
 593\* *Lt.-Cmdr. S. L. C.  
 Maydon, D.S.O.,  
 D.S.C., C.* 20,528  
*J. G. Cousins, Lab.* 16,989  
*H. L. Fry, L.* 10,224  
*C. maj.* 3,539  
 (1964 C. maj. 5,583)
- Wembley (2)**  
 E. 44,944  
 594\* *Wing-Cdr. Sir E. E.  
 Bullis, C.* 17,497  
*K. W. Childerhouse,  
 Lab.* 13,290  
*P. M. R. Cowen, L.* 5,587  
*C. maj.* 4,207  
 (1964 C. maj. 6,365)
- SOUTH** E. 42,843  
 595\* *Sir R. S. Russell, C.* 15,377  
*M. N. Elliott, Lab.* 14,194  
*D. Conyers, L.* 4,386  
*C. maj.* 1,183  
 (1964 C. maj. 4,313)
- West Bromwich  
 (English Borough)**  
 E. 63,489  
 596\* *M. A. Foley, Lab.* 25,287  
*G. Hawkins, C.* 18,413  
*Lab. maj.* 6,874  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 4,278)
- Westbury (Wiltshire)**  
 E. 58,341  
 597\* *D. M. Walters, M.B.E.,  
 C.* 20,980  
*P. W. Hopkins, Lab.* 18,192  
*L. M. Fowler, L.* 8,962  
*C. maj.* 2,797  
 (1964 C. maj. 4,901)
- WEST DERBY—See Liverpool**
- Western Isles  
 (Inverness-shire and Ross and  
 Cromarty)**  
 E. 22,940  
 598\* *M. K. Macmillan, Lab.* 8,565  
*Lt.-Col. C. A. Cameron,  
 C.* 2,832  
*J. F. M. Macleod, L.* 2,638  
*Lab. maj.* 5,733  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 3,846)
- West Ham (2)**  
**NORTH** E. 53,672  
 599\* *A. W. J. Lewis, Lab.* 21,778  
*Miss A. J. Pilkington,  
 L.* 5,882  
*W. J. Shearman, C.* 5,527  
*Lab. maj.* 15,896  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 14,223)
- SOUTH** E. 47,990  
 600\* *Rt. Hon. Sir F. E.  
 Jones, Q.C., Lab.* 22,902  
*R. Mitchell, C.* 3,410  
*E. Johnson, L.* 3,367  
*Lab. maj.* 19,492  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 19,335)
- Westhoughton (Lancashire)**  
 E. 61,349  
 601\* *J. T. Price, Lab.* 31,387  
*J. I. Hanrahan, C.* 16,927  
*Lab. maj.* 14,460  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 11,511)
- West Lothian**  
 E. 64,609  
 602\* *T. Dalyell, Lab.* 26,662  
*W. C. Wolfe, Scot.  
 Nat.* 17,955  
*Dr. D. L. Mackinnon,  
 C.* 5,726  
*Mrs. I. Swan, Comm.* 567  
*Lab. maj.* 8,707  
 (1964 Lab. maj. 9,846)
- Westmorland**  
 E. 46,944  
 603\* *T. M. Jopling, C.* 17,907  
*A. W. Bell, L.* 9,052  
*J. E. Dayton, Lab.* 8,465  
*C. maj.* 8,855  
 (1964 C. maj. 8,047)
- Weston-super-Mare  
 (Somerset)**  
 E. 67,903  
 604\* *D. W. E. Webster, C.* 27,733  
*M. E. Butcher, Lab.* 15,340  
*I. D. McDonald, L.* 10,173  
*C. maj.* 12,393  
 (By-election, March 27, 1969)  
*A. W. Wiggins, C.* 29,211  
*E. Deal, L.* 8,739  
*N. Bosanquet, Lab.* 6,504  
*C. maj.* 20,472  
 (1964 C. maj. 14,895)

- Whitehaven (Cumberland)**  
E. 46,532  
605\**J. B. Symonds, Lab.*..... 22,726  
*J. A. Kevell, C.*..... 13,935  
*Lab. maj.*..... 8,791  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 7,827)
- Widnes (Lancashire)**  
E. 60,269  
606\**J. E. MacColl, Lab.*..... 26,613  
*A. Pickering, C.*..... 17,235  
*Lab. maj.*..... 9,378  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 5,874)
- Wigan (English Borough)**  
E. 51,968  
607\**E. A. Fitch, Lab.*..... 28,754  
*M. Kingston, C.*..... 9,876  
*M. Weaver, Comm.*..... 858  
*Lab. maj.*..... 18,878  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 16,992)
- Willesden (2)**  
EAST E. 56,085  
608\**R. Freeson, Lab.*..... 21,767  
*P. D. Fry, C.*..... 14,761  
*M. H. Brahams, L.*..... 2,765  
*Mrs. O. E. Bysouth, Ind.*..... 556  
*Lab. maj.*..... 7,006  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 1,788)
- WEST E. 57,276**  
609\**L. A. Pavitt, Lab.*..... 24,944  
*Miss A. P. Thomas, C.* 10,362  
*L. Burt, Comm.*..... 1,140  
*Lab. maj.*..... 14,582  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 10,901)
- Wiltshire (4). See Chippenham, Devizes, Salisbury and Westbury**
- Wimbledon (London)**  
E. 40,248  
610\**Sir C. W. Black, C.*..... 15,191  
*T. Braddock, Lab.*..... 9,517  
*J. R. Macdonald, L.*..... 5,475  
*C. maj.*..... 5,674  
(1964 *C. maj.* 7,061)
- Winchester (Hampshire)**  
E. 52,695  
611\**Rear-Adm. M. C. M. Giles, D.S.O., O.B.E., G.M., C.*..... 21,162  
*S. E. Spicer, Lab.*..... 12,485  
*E. T. S. Read, L.*..... 7,390  
*C. maj.*..... 8,677  
(1964 *C. maj.* 9,007)
- Windsor (Berkshire)**  
E. 67,694  
612\**Sir C. E. Mou-Radcliffe, C.*..... 25,630  
*R. R. Brown, Lab.*..... 17,300  
*S. R. Jakobi, L.*..... 8,744  
*C. maj.*..... 8,330  
(1964 *C. maj.* 11,642)
- Wirral (Cheshire)**  
E. 82,056  
613\**Rt. Hon. J. S. B. Lloyd, C.H., C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., C.*..... 31,477  
*D. V. Hunt, Lab.*..... 21,624  
*P. H. Williams, L.*..... 12,313  
*C. maj.*..... 9,853  
(1964 *C. maj.* 14,639)
- WITHINGTON—See Manchester**
- Woking (Surrey)**  
E. 80,880  
614\**C. G. D. Onslow, C.*... 32,057  
*M. Downing, Lab.*..... 19,210  
*Mrs. A. H. Scott, L.*..... 11,104  
*C. maj.*..... 12,847  
(1964 *C. maj.* 13,336)
- Wokingham (Berkshire)**  
E. 89,619  
615\**W. R. van Straubenzee, M.B.E., C.*..... 34,011  
*R. J. Carter, Lab.*..... 24,437  
*Mrs. M. E. Wingfield, L.*..... 12,564  
*C. maj.*..... 9,574  
(1964 *C. maj.* 14,823)
- Wolverhampton (2)**  
NORTH EAST E. 49,109  
616\**Mrs. R. Short, Lab.*..... 21,067  
*G. I. Wright, C.*..... 12,965  
*Lab. maj.*..... 8,102  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 4,083)
- SOUTH WEST E. 49,390**  
617\**Rt. Hon. J. E. Powell, M.B.E., C.*..... 21,466  
*A. S. Collier, Lab.*..... 14,881  
*C. maj.*..... 6,585  
(1964 *C. maj.* 9,856)
- Wood Green (London)**  
E. 53,559  
618\**Mrs. J. S. Butler, Lab.*... 21,922  
*L. J. Goldman, C.*..... 14,133  
*Lab. maj.*..... 7,739  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 5,192)
- WOODSIDE—See Glasgow**
- Woolwich (2)**  
EAST E. 46,310  
619\**C. P. Mayhew, Lab.*... 22,241  
*A. W. Andrews, C.*... 8,798  
*Lab. maj.*..... 13,443  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 11,855)
- WEST E. 53,474**  
620\**W. Hamling, Lab.*..... 23,344  
*M. P. Gaffney, C.*..... 19,256  
*R. S. Mallone, F.P.†*... 906  
*Lab. maj.*..... 4,088  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 1,781)
- Worcester (English Borough)**  
E. 60,925  
621\**P. E. Walker, M.B.E., C.* 25,398  
*F. Barrington-Ward, Lab.*..... 22,057  
*C. maj.*..... 3,341  
(1964 *C. maj.* 7,307)
- Worcestershire (3)**  
SOUTH E. 61,518  
622 *Sir G. D. N. Nabarro, C.*..... 24,198  
*K. A. Gulleford, Lab.* 13,114  
*R. G. Otter, L.*..... 9,476  
*C. maj.*..... 11,084  
(1964 *C. maj.* 12,237)
- See also Bromsgrove and Kidderminster**
- Workington (Cumberland)**  
E. 49,078  
623\**Rt. Hon. T. F. Peart, Lab.*..... 24,981  
*M. F. Turner-Bridger, C.*..... 14,475  
*Lab. maj.*..... 10,506  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 9,957)
- Worthing (English Borough)**  
E. 66,280  
624\**T. L. Higgins, C.*..... 29,903  
*A. P. Lester, Lab.*..... 10,281  
*R. Roberts, L.*..... 8,955  
*E. Moloney, Ind. C.*... 1,044  
*C. maj.*..... 19,622  
(1964 *C. maj.* 18,883)
- The Wrekin (Shropshire)**  
E. 57,265  
625 *G. T. Fowler, Lab.*... 23,692  
\**W. Yates, C.*..... 22,846  
*Lab. maj.*..... 846  
(1964 *C. maj.* 2,687)
- Wrexham (Denbighshire)**  
E. 66,441  
626\**J. I. Jones, Lab.*..... 30,039  
*G. H. Pierce, C. and Nat. L.*..... 12,596  
*W. McBriar, L.*..... 6,351  
*J. R. Thomas, Plaid Cymru*..... 2,297  
*Lab. maj.*..... 17,443  
(1964 *Lab. maj.* 13,238)
- Wycombe (Buckinghamshire)**  
E. 79,422  
627\**J. Hall, O.B.E., T.D., C.* 31,577  
*J. Holland, Lab.*..... 24,498  
*M. Janis, L.*..... 8,037  
*C. maj.*..... 7,079  
(1964 *C. maj.* 9,343)
- WYTHENSHAW—See Manchester**  
**YARDLEY—See Birmingham**
- Yarmouth (Norfolk)**  
E. 54,836  
628 *H. Gray, Lab.*..... 22,296  
\**A. Fell, C.*..... 21,499  
*Lab. maj.*..... 797  
(1964 *C. maj.* 1,929)
- Yeovil (Somerset)**  
E. 62,755  
629\**J. W. W. Peyton, C.*... 22,664  
*J. A. Elswood, Lab.*... 20,584  
*D. E. Evans, L.*..... 9,248  
*C. maj.*..... 2,080  
(1964 *C. maj.* 4,748)
- York (English Borough)**  
E. 70,431  
630 *A. W. Lyon, Lab.*..... 32,167  
\**C. B. Longbottom, C.* 26,067  
*Lab. maj.*..... 6,100  
(1964 *C. maj.* 1,093)
- Yorkshire, East Riding (3). See Bridlington, Haltemprece and Howden**
- Yorkshire, North Riding (4). See Cleveland, Richmond, Scarborough and Whitby and Thirsk and Malton**
- Yorkshire, West Riding (14). See Barkston Ash, Colne Valley, Dearne Valley, Don Valley, Goole, Harrogate, Hemsworth, Normanton, Penistone, Ripon, Rother Valley, Shipley, Skipton and Sowerby**
- † F.P.—Fellowship Party.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY, LORDS AND COMMONS, 1968-69

Parliament was recalled for a two-day emergency sitting during the Summer recess of 1968, in consequence of the entry of Soviet and allied forces into Czechoslovakia and the continuing civil war in Nigeria. At its meeting on Aug. 26 the Prime Minister said that if Parliament could do no more than register ■ protest against the Soviet action, that in itself was important, and was their duty. Mr. Heath said that sanctions against the Soviet Union would be unwise, and urged reference to the United Nations. Mr. Stewart, Foreign Secretary, said he had cancelled projected visits to Hungary and Bulgaria, and had arranged for cancellation of an advertised visit of the Red Army Choir. Before the House adjourned, it was agreed to sit next day from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. to debate the Nigerian situation. In the House of Lords many peers expressed abhorrence of the Soviet action. The Earl of Avon urged the need for a new look at western defences, and Lord Harlech foresaw an increasing threat to Berlin. The debate on Nigeria (Aug. 27) in both Houses was mainly directed to the reports of the frustration of efforts to succour the civilian population of Biafra, and the Government's continuing policy of supplying arms to the Federal side but denying them to the Biafran side. This policy was defended, against criticism from all parties, by Mr. Thomson and his under-secretary, Mr. Whitlock. When it became evident that the government intended to "talk out" the debate and avoid ■ division there was rising indignation on the floor of the House, and noisy protests from the public galleries which led to the ejection of some spectators. Amid noisy interruptions, Mr. Whitlock continued speaking until four o'clock, when the Speaker adjourned the sitting without question put. In the other House the debate continued almost an hour longer, with the Government's arms policy being both criticized and supported from all quarters. Lady Asquith of Yarnbury described the policy as "inhuman" but Lord Shepherd, for the Government, said their policy, "though distasteful, was the only one that could be pursued".

The House of Commons, resuming its normal sittings after the recess on Oct. 14, debated ■ White Paper on electoral reform which involved a proposal to lower the voting age to 18. The House of Lords, returning a week earlier, took two days to complete the report stage of the long and complicated Transport Bill, during which several amendments were carried against the Government. In one division there was ■ tie (49-49) and the Lord Chancellor declared the amendment disagreed to. On another amendment, aimed at confirming the public right to navigate on all waterways, Lord Gardiner said there was such a right on rivers, but no one knew what the law was about canals because it was contained in about 600 old Acts of Parliament, which nearly all differed. One object of this Bill was to sweep them all away. The Lords gave the Bill its third reading on Oct. 14. When the Lords' amendments were considered in the other House, Mr. Marsh said (Oct. 16) that the Lords had made 258 amendments to the Bill, and the Government objected to only 20 of them. Mr. Edward Taylor (C) remarked that altogether 750 amendments to the Bill had been accepted, proving it was badly drafted. Further talks on the Rhodesian situation which had taken place between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Ian Smith on board H.M.S. *Fearless* off Gibraltar during the recess were the subject of a statement by the Prime Minister on Oct. 15 and a full debate on Oct. 22. A Labour back-bench motion opposing the Government's Rhodesian policy was defeated by 177-56, the Conservative opposition abstaining.

**CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION.**—On Oct. 16 Mr. Wilson announced three changes in government organization: the merger of the Foreign and the Commonwealth offices to form the Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Office, with effect from the next day; the merger of the Ministries of Health and Social Security into ■ Department of Social Services; and creation of a Civil Service Department by the transfer of some functions from the Treasury—these two changes to become effective from Nov. 1. The Prime Minister would be the Minister for the Civil Service, with the Paymaster General responsible under him for the day-to-day work. These changes involved ■ series

of ministerial moves announced by Mr. Wilson the next day.

On Oct. 23 the House of Commons agreed to ■ Lords' amendment to the Justices of the Peace Bill which would allow aldermen of the City of London to continue to sit as *ex officio* justices; the Bill abolished all other *ex officio* magistracies. This Bill and the Transport Bill, with 12 other Acts, received the Royal Assent on Oct. 25, on which date Parliament was prorogued.

**THE NEW SESSION.**—The Queen, opening the new Session in State on Oct. 30, said the Government would press forward their policies for strengthening the economy so as to achieve a continuing and substantial balance of payment surplus, and would work closely with other governments to maintain the smooth working of the international monetary system. At home there would be policies to make fuller use of regional resources, legislation to convert the Post Office into ■ public corporation, and measures to integrate London Transport under local government control, to establish ■ central system of vehicle registration and licensing, to help develop tourism, and to effect the change to decimal currency. There would be Bills to help the fishing and the shipping industries, proposals for action on the report of the Royal Commission on trade unions and employers' associations, and legislation on the composition and powers of the House of Lords. The Government would begin talks on a commission on the constitution, and would bring in Bills to reform the electoral law and to lower the age of majority and of voting to 18. An earnings-related national insurance scheme, improvement of pensions, health and welfare services, Scottish town planning and education, further legal reforms, and an increase in government expenditure on the National Theatre were also referred to in the Speech.

In the House of Lords the address in reply was moved by Lord Delacourt-Smith, who said that in the aftermath of Empire Britain's role should be to aim at ■ society based on the dignity and development of the individual. Seconding, Lord Sainsbury said that most people would agree that some reform of their House was desirable.

In the Commons, the motion for an address in reply to the Speech was briefly moved by Mr. Donald Chapman and seconded by Mr. A. R. Probert. Opening the debate, Mr. Heath said the year since the last Queen's Speech had been one of disaster for Britain: a year of the toughest Budget ever imposed in peace-time, a year in which two senior members of the Cabinet resigned "because they could not stand the Prime Minister any longer". The Speech contained no fresh incentives. Mr. Wilson, replying, said the theme of the Speech was continuing action to speed the long overdue modernization of Britain, and in the fore-

front he put the reform of the Parliamentary system. The proposals for relating insurance benefits and pensions to earnings would (he said) "make the session historic in social welfare". The debates continued on three further days in the House of Lords' and four in the Commons, ranging over a variety of subjects. In the Commons an Opposition motion critical of the newly-introduced two-tier postal system was stoutly fought by Mr. Stonehouse, who was the third Postmaster General to have held that office within the space of 12 months, and the amendment was rejected by 302-242. Another Opposition motion, regretting that the Government's policies "had little relevance to its declared intention of strengthening the economy" introduced a long and at times heated debate, which ended with the rejection of the motion by 310-247. The motions for an address were agreed to in the House of Lords on Nov. 6 and in the House of Commons on Nov. 5.

**LORDS REFORM.**—A debate on a motion to approve proposals for the reform of the House of Lords was opened in that House on Nov. 19 and occupied three days, on two of which the House sat until after midnight. The Lord Chancellor said they would be "getting rid of enormous powers we cannot use and substituting for them sensible powers which we intend to use". Earl Jellicoe (C), expressing qualified approval, said any reform should not come into effect until the end of the present Parliament to which members of the existing House had received their writs of summons. Lord Wade (L) saw no point in delay, but thought it would be foolish to dispense forthwith with hereditary peers. The Bishop of Chester thought it reasonable that in a House of reduced size the number of bishops should be reduced as proposed, from 26 to 16. The strong dissenters to the White Paper were headed by the Marquess of Salisbury, who said that without some hereditary peers there would be no young members of the House, which would tend to become "an armchair for the old". Lord Silkin (Lab.) suggested that the Commons were much more "in need of a face-lift" than the Lords. Lord Conesford (C) objected that the proposed "two-tier" system—some peers to speak but not vote—would introduce two classes of members. And Lady Asquith of Yarnbury said no legislative chamber should have first class and second class citizens. Everything now seemed to be so labelled, from peers to postage stamps. She would cast her vote in the last ditch against becoming a fourpenny stamp. The motion approving the proposals set out in the White Paper was carried by 251 votes to 56. A similar motion introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Crossman on Nov. 19 led to a two-day debate and was agreed to after an amendment, moved by Mr. W. Hamilton, to reject the White Paper had been defeated by 270-159.

The Government's proposals were embodied in the Parliament (No. 2) Bill which was introduced in the House of Commons on Dec. 19. Mr. Wilson, moving the second reading on Feb. 3, said it was a major constitutional measure which would implement the White Paper's proposals. It did not affect the Royal Prerogative in the creation of peers, or the judicial function of the House of Lords. It would exclude from the reformed House all hereditary peers who would succeed in the future, but existing members would attend for the rest of their lives. The reformed House would be divided into a two-tier structure of voting and non-voting peers. Voting peers would have to attend at least one-third of the sittings. No created peer over 72 years of age would be allowed to vote,

except Ministers and holders of high judicial office. The chamber's delaying power would be reduced to six months. At first there would be no salary for peers, other than the present tax-free attendance expenses, but the form of payment could be considered later. He added that the Government still felt it would be best to bring the reforms into effect during the present Parliament.

**BILL DROPPED.**—For the Opposition Mr. Maudling said they were opposed to the introduction of the reforms during the present Parliament. He was disturbed that Government spokesmen had assumed that, if the revised upper chamber voted against the Government more than once, the whole situation would be re-examined. "It would be a complete swindle" if the new House used its powers and then the Government brought in a further reform curbing those powers. Mr. Callaghan thought the reformed chamber would be chary of using its powers, because no government would tolerate an unelected chamber consistently overturning their legislation. Amid Opposition protests Mr. Maudling said that was a serious statement. If the new chamber was entitled to use its powers only on sufferance of the majority in the House of Commons, they would have to look at the proposals again. The Government view was muddled. Mr. M. Foot (Lab) said the proposed new chamber was an absurd institution proposed by collusion between the two front benches, and it would be a laughing-stock. Mr. Thorpe (L), describing the two-tier system as "a humane killer", said the Bill was a temporary measure, because a change to a federal system of government was bound to come. Sir Alec Douglas-Home (formerly a member of the House of Lords) said the Opposition would certainly vote against the Bill if the reforms were to be brought in before a general election; but he thought the time for reform had come and he would vote for the second reading. After further debate the Bill was read the second time by 285-135 and was committed to a committee of the whole House, in which it had a long and stormy passage.

It occupied the House for more than 80 hours on eleven separate days, including four morning sittings, spread over three months, during which only the preamble and the first five clauses were debated. Meanwhile, Parliament dealt with many other matters, but important Government business was piling up, including especially the Industrial Relations Bill and the Merchant Shipping Bill, by which the Government set great store. At last the Government decided to drop the Parliament (No. 2) Bill, and Mr. Wilson, announcing this decision on April 17, said it was now clear that the legislative priorities governing the Parliamentary time-table must be recast. The Government, he said, had decided not to proceed further with the Bill during the rest of the session. The announcement was received with cheers; but there were expressions of regret in the House of Lords, where the Prime Minister's statement was repeated by Lord Shackleton. Lord Carrington (C) said he was disappointed and sad because an opportunity to reform their House had been wasted; and Lord Byers (L) said it was a bad and weak decision by the Government. So ended the first sustained effort to reform Parliament for nearly 60 years.

**ROAD TAX RUMOUR.**—A curious interruption of the flow of legislation arose out of a rumour, first circulating outside Parliament, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended in the Budget to increase the road licence duty on private cars from £25 to £35. The matter came before the House of Commons on Feb. 3 after a Member of the

House, Sir Gerald Nabarro, was reported in the Press to have said that he had seen ■ new licence application form bearing the figure £35. Mr. Dickens (*Lab*) asked if the Chancellor would institute an inquiry into this "disclosure of secret information". Mr. Jenkins replied that the allegations made by Sir G. Nabarro included charges of grave misconduct against officials and commercial printers employed by the Government. He (the Chancellor) assured the House that the story was without foundation; that whenever Budget changes were made no printing of new rates was undertaken until within four weeks of Budget Day; and that no such printing was carried out by private printers. During the sometimes warm discussion that followed, Mr. Jenkins added that the Minister of Transport had told him that the licences never carried any sum printed on them. Responding to further requests for an inquiry, the Prime Minister announced next day that a Select Committee of the House would be set up to investigate the allegations that had been made. Sir Gerald, welcoming this announcement, said he would require that the proceedings be held in public, but Mr. Wilson said that would be for the committee to decide.

There was ■ further debate on Feb. 10, when the Leader of the House moved, although with expressed reluctance, that the Select Committee of 11 Members be appointed. After more debate Mr. Peart, having vainly urged Sir Gerald to accept fully the Chancellor's earlier statement and to withdraw his allegation of a Budget leak, put the motion, which was carried by 221-65. The Select Committee, with Mr. G. R. Strauss ■ chairman, held nine meetings and questioned 12 witnesses, including Sir G. Nabarro and Treasury, Transport and Stationery Office officials. In its report issued on Mar. 24, the Committee affirmed that there had been no foundation for Sir Gerald's allegations. No officials had given him any information, no licence discs showing ■ new duty rate had been printed, no authentic licence forms with the figure of £35 had been printed—"and any forms which Sir Gerald may have seen were forgeries"—and there was no substance in the allegation that type for the printing of forms had been taken apart on Treasury instructions.

**TAXATION CHANGES.**—Continuing turbulence in the international money and gold markets, fluctuating exchange rates, devaluation rumours abroad, and mounting imports were among the considerations that led the Government to take further fiscal action early in the new session. Mr. Jenkins, presenting what some called ■ "mini-Budget" on Nov. 22, said the policies followed since devaluation were showing results, especially in exports, but movement into ■ balance of payments surplus was too slow. This was because of continuing high consumer spending, and rapid build-up of stocks. We needed to curb demand, particularly for imports. He was therefore taking action of two kinds: in tax and in credit. By using the Customs and Excise regulator, the Treasury had made an order putting an immediate surcharge of 10 per cent. on the duties on beer, wines, spirits, petrol, pure methylated spirits, and all rates of purchase tax. This would raise the price of beer by 1d. a pint, whisky by 4s. ■ bottle, petrol by 5d. ■ gallon, and up to 5d. on 20 cigarettes. The four rates of purchase tax would become 13½, 22, 36½, and 55 per cent. The surcharge would increase the revenue by about £250,000,000 in ■ full year. The additional duty on petrol and derv would be refunded to bus operators.

For a further tightening on credit he would look

to the banks, which would be asked to bring their lending in the private and overseas sectors by March 1969 to below ■ ceiling of 98 per cent. of the level of Nov. 1967, except for export and ship-building credits. The reduction in lending should total about £100,000,000. There would also be a scheme of import deposits. Importers would be required to pay to the Customs ■ deposit of 50 per cent. of the value of all goods imported before the goods would be released, the deposits to be repayable to the importer 180 days after the date of deposit. Excluded from the scheme would be basic food and feeding stuffs, fuel, raw materials, and certain imports from developing countries. The scheme, subject to the passing of a Ways and Means order, would become effective on Nov. 27; and the necessary Bill would be in force for one year or less, and would provide for the rate of deposit to be reduced, but not increased, by order. He estimated that import deposits would involve payments of about £100,000,000 a month in each of the next six months, after which the total would not rise further. The banks would have to provide any credits required within the 98 per cent. ceiling.

During the ensuing debate Mr. Maudling said the new restrictions would be ■ "immense shock" to all who had been assured that no new credit freeze was on the way. Mr. Thorpe questioned the effect of taking £350,000,000 out of the economy on employment, the cost of living and house purchase. Mr. Jenkins replied that the immediate effect of the regulator on the cost of living would be a rise of about one per cent., unemployment had been falling, and there were signs of improvement in the economy.

A debate on economic affairs was initiated by the Opposition on Nov. 25 during which the Chancellor's dealings with the E.F.T.A. countries in relation to the imports deposits scheme were warmly criticized and firmly defended. The sitting was continued on the following morning, when the resolution implementing the scheme was agreed to, and the Customs (Import Duties) Bill was introduced. Answering a question on that day, Mr. Jenkins said the total amount of our overseas debts incurred since Oct. 1964 was £1,923,000,000. Of this £585,000,000 had been repaid, and the amount outstanding was £1,452,000,000. The Bill received its second reading on November 28 after an Opposition amendment for rejection had been defeated 304-243, and passed its remaining stages on Dec. 4. The Bill passed through all stages in the House of Lords and received the Royal Assent next day.

**MORE IN THE BUDGET.**—Further taxation was imposed by Mr. Jenkins in his second annual Budget, which he introduced on April 15, totalling this time about £340,000,000. While making ■ number of minor tax concessions helpful to the smaller taxpayer, it included several proposals for heavier taxation in various fields. These ranged from an increase of Corporation tax to 45 per cent., yielding £120,000,000 in a full year, and ■ rise of 28 per cent. in Selective Employment Tax to produce £130,000,000 more, to the imposition of Purchase Tax on potato crisps and salted peanuts, calculated to bring in £22,000,000. In his opening survey, Mr. Jenkins said that in the past year our share of world markets had declined only slightly. Consumption by public authorities declined by 0.4 per cent. instead of rising as forecast by 3 per cent.; but private consumption went up by 1.2 per cent. compared with a forecast fall of 1.9 per cent. Further measures to restrain consumption were therefore necessary. Imports had risen in volume by ■ per cent. against ■ forecast rise of only 0.5 per

cent., which meant that the post-devaluation tendency to import had been underestimated. The imports deposits scheme and credit tightening measures of last November had had little effect on the monetary out-turn for the year, and during 1968 the money supply rose by £986,000,000 (6.5 per cent.) despite an adverse balance of payments of nearly £460,000,000. They could not allow credit to be supplied on such a scale in the coming year, and he would have to consider early action to reinforce the pressure on the banks. Prospects for the gilt-edged market were much better, primarily because the public sector would be repaying debt, so he proposed immediately to relieve disposals of Government and public corporation marketable securities of payment of long-term capital gains tax or corporation tax.

On income tax and family allowances the Chancellor said the £36 reduction in allowances per child which applied last year would become £42 this year. In view of the intention to reduce the age of majority to 18, the age limit for aggregation of children's unearned income with their parents' income would be reduced from 21 to 18, except for covenants, settlements or gifts by parents for their children's benefit. Certain other items would be excluded from aggregation.

CLOSING LOOPHOLES.—He would bring artists and sculptors into line with authors by enabling them to spread the tax on the payment received for completed work over the period during which it was being made. Mr. Jenkins said the Finance Bill would contain provisions to counter tax avoidance in regard to: profits arising from land dealings; the practice prevalent, especially in the entertainment world, of selling future income for a capital sum; and the purchase of the shares of a company to get the benefit of accumulated trading losses. He also proposed to raise from April 19 the rate of interest charged on unpaid taxes from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent.; to limit to business use the farmer's allowance on farmhouse expenses; and to counter "the manoeuvres of some wealthy individuals" who sent their assets abroad (to "tax havens") though retaining control of the money here. He would increase the levy on the independent television companies' advertising revenues from July to yield about £3,000,000 more in a full year. Next, the Chancellor announced that from November 1969, the weekly basic rates of retirement pension would be increased from 90s. to £5 for a single person, and from £7 6s. to £8 2s. for a married couple. These changes would restore the value of the pension to a level about 20 per cent. higher in real terms than in 1964, at a cost to National Insurance Funds of a further £250,000,000 in a full year. In addition, account must be taken of the imbalance of the fund and the continuing increase in the number of pensioners. The burden of the higher contributions would be shared among the contributors "as fairly as possible", but he refused, despite Opposition protests, to say how much they would be. After reaffirming the principle of the much criticized Betterment Levy, Mr. Jenkins said he would exempt from it cases where the market value of the land was under £1,500. But as owner-occupiers were exempt many small cases would escape altogether. With other minor changes, including allowance of professional fees as a deduction, these measures would cost about £3,500,000.

ESTATE DUTY.—For his major taxation proposals the Chancellor said he had chosen first to reform Estate Duty. The existing charge on settled property would be replaced by a charge levied on the death of anyone who, in the seven years before

the death, was entitled to a beneficial interest in the property. The present freedom from duty on the death of a beneficiary under a discretionary trust would end, and there would be a charge on the trust capital on the death of any beneficiary. These changes, affecting existing settlements but not income from a trust which arose more than six years ago, would yield about £10,000,000. To lighten the burden of duty in the smaller cases, the exemption level would be lifted from £5,000 to £10,000, taking out about 40,000 estates (55 per cent. of the total) a year. In a full year this concession would cost about £8,000,000. The scales of duty would be changed from the present "slab" system (a rate on the whole estate depending on the total value) to a "slice" system (increasing rates on successive slices of the estate). There would also be a change in the method of levying estate duty on works of art, to make less worth while "the pursuit of art for loophole's sake".

Mr. Jenkins said he would not increase the betting duty, but he would introduce a supplementary duty—an annual licence duty of three times the ratable value of all off-course betting premises; yield £7,000,000 a year. He would replace the existing licence duty on bingo, which was unfair, by a duty of 2½ per cent. of the stakes, with exemption for small-scale bingo. The larger casinos (exceeding £1,500 ratable value) would have their rates of duty raised by one-third from Oct. 1. Licence duty on sixpenny gaming machines would go up from £75 to £100 for the first and to £300 for each additional machine in the same club. Those in amusement arcades and elsewhere, offering prizes, would be taxed at £25 for the first and £150 for each other machine on the same site. Rates for machines, gaming and amusement, charging 3d. or less, would be half the new rates; all the increases would operate from Oct. 1; yielding £4,000,000 more a year.

WINE AND NUTS.—The regulator surcharges imposed in November on tobacco, spirits and beer duties would be incorporated into the standard rates, and he imposed no additional levy. But wine consumption had grown remarkably—imports had doubled since 1960—and he would replace the surcharge from today by an all-round increase of 9s. a gallon, adding 1s. 1d. a bottle to table wines and 9d. a bottle to heavy wines (e.g. sherry) and yielding about £10,000,000. On Purchase Tax, he would not alter the four rates, although the surcharge (incorporated in the standard rates) left them with awkward fractions for two rates. But to round these down would cost £23,000,000 of revenue, and he rejected the idea of rounding upward. So he had decided to broaden the base of the tax by applying it to certain goods now untaxed which were analogous to others now taxed. Therefore purchase tax at 13½ per cent. would henceforth apply to plastic wall-coverings, household textiles and cloth, knitting wool, sewing and dressmaking requisites, and paper handkerchiefs and tableware. To confectionary, soft drinks and ice cream, taxed at 22 per cent. he would add salted and roasted nuts, potato crisps, and also prepared pet foods—"widely advertised, no doubt appreciated, but not an essential means of feeding a pet". These measures would operate from May 27 and yield £52,000,000 in a full year.

He would not alter the vehicle excise duties, said Mr. Jenkins, adding, in reference to the "leak" allegations rejected by the Select Committee, that he knew then that no such leak had occurred. Almost the first firm decision he took about the Budget was not to increase car duties and he communicated his decision to the Treasury in a minute

dated Dec. 31, 1968 (Sir G. Nabarro's allegations were first raised in Parliament on Feb. 3, 1969). But he intended to raise at once the duty on petrol and heavy oil used in road vehicles from the present 4s. 3<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d. a gallon including the surcharge to 4s. 6d. He hoped garages which had rounded up the previous figure to 4s. 4d. would round down this increase of 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d. to 2d. The yield would be an added £45,000,000. Bus operators would be relieved of paying the increase. The present level of duty and surcharge on heavy oils not used in vehicles of 2<sup>4</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d. a gallon would be reduced "with a view to decimalization" to 2<sup>4</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d. After announcing the corporation tax increase to 45 per cent., he said there should be special consideration for close companies, and in future their directors' salaries would not attract corporation tax; cost, £20,000,000.

But he still needed to find £100,000,000 more and there were only three possible sources. He rejected increasing income tax, and indirect taxation, and preferred a further tax on services. He proposed to raise the rate of Selective Employment Tax for adult male employees from 37s. 6d. to 48s. a week (28 per cent. increase) from July 7, and the other rates in proportion. The effect on the retail price index would be about one-third of the effect of raising the equivalent revenue from more purchase tax or excise duties. But he would try to deal with borderline cases. Milk processing, for example, was now classified as a manufacturing activity; and scrap metal and waste paper processors would be relieved of the tax.

**CONTRACTUAL SAVINGS.**—Turning to savings, the Chancellor announced that the limit on holdings of current issue national savings certificates would be raised from £1,000 to £1,500, and on post office and trustee savings banks deposits from £5,000 to £10,000. New issue British Savings Bonds would be available from April 28 carrying 7 per cent. interest (instead of 6 per cent.) and 2 per cent. tax-free maturity bonus. He went on to introduce a contractual savings scheme—for which he said he was glad to appropriate (from the Conservatives) the title "Save As You Earn." Everyone over 16 would be able to contract to save regular monthly amounts up to a maximum of £10 a month over a 5-year period. The reward for a completed 5-year "contract" would be a terminal tax-free bonus of £12 for every £60 saved. If the saver left his savings in for two more years without adding to them, the bonus would be £24. The 5-year bonus was comparable to a grossed-up rate of return of 12 per cent. a year. Withdrawals after one year but before five years would be made plus 2½ per cent. tax-free interest. But it was also necessary, Mr. Jenkins continued, to discourage people from spending money they had not earned or even did not possess, so in future interest on bank overdrafts and comparable personal borrowings would be disallowed as a charge against income tax. Interest which was a proper business expense would still qualify for relief, as would the owner-occupier's mortgage and interest on borrowings for purchase or improvement of land or buildings; and existing loans would continue to qualify for relief until April 5, 1970. Tax yield here would be £25,000,000.

Summing up, the Chancellor said the increase in revenue provided for in his Budget was considerable: about £340,000,000 in a full year, £270,000,000 in 1969-70. This should make the central government a net repayer of debt in this fiscal year to the extent of £807,000,000. But that result, though beneficial, was incidental. The main purpose of his Budget was to improve the

balance of payments, compatibly with economic growth and social justice. It continued the squeeze on consumption and the shift of resources into exports, and laid its burdens fairly, giving concessions to the less well-off while not impairing incentives. It would raise the cost of living by about 0.5 per cent., encourage saving and discourage spending, and thereby it offered the prospect of lower taxation in the future.

**PENSIONS COST.**—Mr. Heath welcomed some of the changes announced, particularly the new savings scheme for which Mr. Jenkins had even taken the title the Opposition had proposed. But how could he come to the House and make the pensions announcement, and be unable to say what was involved in contributions? Again the Government had adopted the attitude of "cheer now and pay later". He strongly attacked the Chancellor for not having told "the real story" of 1968; economically the worst year in Britain's history, with highest unemployment since 1940; and higher bank rate for the longest time, the largest visible trade deficit, the largest overseas debt—now estimated at £3,700,000,000—and the highest rise in taxation, in history. When Mr. Heath sat down his supporters gave him a standing ovation. Mr. Pavitt (*Lab*) said the further increase in SET would cripple the whole of the distributive and service industries; and in the debate, which continued for three more days, there were some angry exchanges, many of them related to the cost of the increased retirement pensions. Mr. Peart had said he thought a statement should be made on this, but on the last day (*April 22*) Mr. Diamond raised a fresh storm with his admission that when the Chancellor announced the pensions increases no details had been worked out on costs. Mr. Maudling roundly condemned this as "a swindle". But Mr. Jenkins, winding up the debate, stone-walled all questions. The Opposition forced five divisions at the end of the debate. On the first four (dealing with the National Debt, petrol, purchase tax and corporation tax) the Government had majorities of 69, 66, 66, and 67. But their majority fell to 28 on SET, several Labour members remaining in their seats during the division. The Finance Bill was then introduced and read the first time.

**FINANCE BILL.**—Moving the 2nd reading (of the Finance Bill) on *May 6* Mr. Diamond defended the Selective Employment Tax as being cheaper than other taxes to collect, and as making less impact on the cost of living. It produced over £600m. a year, and if it were abolished the alternative would be either to increase Income Tax to 10s. in the £ or to increase Purchase Tax by more than 50 per cent. On the Budget proposals to disallow tax relief on interest on loans he said there would still be relief for house purchase and improvement, for purchase of a caravan on which rates were paid, and on bridging loans. Mr. Macleod said that, rather than alter an established principle of income tax by disallowing relief on loan interest, the Conservatives would prefer to reduce the level of personal direct taxation. Mr. Grimond said it would be hard to find two taxes more punishing to many of the development areas than the increases in SET and petrol tax; and Mr. Haseldine (*Lab*) said that in the coming year the housewife would have to pay through SET £60m. more to get the same sort of goods and services as now. The Bill was read a 2nd time by 298-249.

During the following weeks the Bill was closely debated and a number of concessions were made. On the report stage Mr. Diamond moved new clauses and other amendments to meet objections

to the proposals concerning taxation of interest, overdrafts, estate duty and the difficulties of borrowings by partnerships, close companies and sole traders. He said the Government was proposing to move into a new system under which interest on a private loan or overdraft was to be treated (with certain exceptions) as part of one's personal and disposable income, as distinguished from a business expense incurred in running a business.

Another Government amendment extended to April 5, 1975 (instead of 1970) the period during which interest paid on a loan incurred before Budget Day 1969 should continue to be allowable for tax relief. But Opposition amendments to exempt from stamp duty gifts under settlement of works of art, books and scientific collections to museums and universities, and property purchases by charities, were defeated. After further debate on SET, during which the Chancellor said he had not yet heard of a better alternative tax, the Government's majority on the motion that the tax clause stand part of the Bill fell to 29 (263-234), showing that about 30 Labour members had abstained. Among the Labour critics of SET were Sir Dingle Foot, who said the country had never experienced such an unpopular tax; Mr. Pavitt, who described it as "the housewife's tax" and the Government's action as nonsense; and Mr. W. T. Williams, chairman of the Co-operative group, who said the tax increased the cost of living by raising the cost of essential foods and fuels. Mr. Lever referred to suggestions in the Press that the Spastics Society, a charity, might have to pay up to £900,000 in tax as a result of a legal ruling. He said the litigation had in fact been between the Customs and a firm of commercial pool promoters, not the Society itself, which was and would remain free from pool betting duty. He made a concession in favour of gaming machines by introducing a new "holiday season licence" valid from Mar. 1 to Oct. 31 for penny machines. The duty would be £15 for each machine, instead of the full £75 licence for the whole year. Just before the conclusion of the report stage the Chancellor moved an amendment to exclude milk roundsmen from SET by making milk processors and distributors eligible for refund of the tax. He said the concession would cost £7m. to £8m. a year. The Bill was read the third time on July 18, passed rapidly through the Lords, and received the Royal Assent on July 25.

**BOUNDARIES CONTROVERSY.**—A new clash between Commons and Lords occurred shortly before Parliament rose for the summer recess over a Bill to amend constituency boundaries. Difficulty and disagreement arose first in the Commons when the Home Secretary stated, on June 19, that the Boundary Commission had proposed to alter 410 of the existing 630 constituencies, and had to complete their report by November, 1969; and the Redcliffe-Maud Commission on local government reorganization had proposed sweeping changes in the local government boundaries (except in the Greater London area) which could not be implemented until much later. Mr. Callaghan said the Government were opposed to having one upheaval now in the parliamentary constituencies, and another in a few years' time when the local government boundaries had to be adjusted, since they thought it desirable that the constituency boundaries should coincide with those of the local government areas as far as possible. Therefore he would introduce immediately a Bill that would enable the Greater London Council elections in April, 1970, to be held for new single-member areas which would be continuous with the new parliamentary constituency areas. The Bill would also deal with four pairs of

abnormally large constituencies outside London, dividing each pair into three constituencies; and would divide the Cheadle constituency, which now had more than 100,000 voters, into two. Other constituencies would stay as they were until the local government reorganization had been completed. The Bill would require the Home Secretary to make a draft Order to reactivate the Boundary Commission for any part of the United Kingdom whenever the local reorganization would permit constituency changes to be made.

Mr. Callaghan's statement produced many protests from the Opposition benches, which were renewed on July 1 when he moved the 2nd reading of the House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) (No. 2) Bill. Mr. Hogg said that the 1949 Act required the Home Secretary "as soon as may be" after the Boundary Commission had reported to lay that report before Parliament, with a draft Order giving effect to the recommendations. This had not been done, and the Government was breaking the law. In reply, Mr. Callaghan maintained that Parliament was free to act on Boundary Commissions' reports as it thought fit; and the Attorney General gave it as his opinion that the Home Secretary had not breached his statutory duties, and had properly exercised his constitutional power. During the committee stage the Government applied the closure to debate on the first Opposition amendment. When the debate had been adjourned and a Conservative member was about to speak, he was interrupted by the Leader of the House, who announced that the rest of the committee stage would be subjected to a timetable ("guillotine") motion. Considerable uproar was provoked by these steps, during which Mr. Rippon was seen to be tearing up Order papers and throwing the pieces at the Government front bench. The Bill was read the third time on July 14 by 287-234, and was introduced in the House of Lords the next day.

**PEERS USE POWERS.**—During the Bill's passage through the Commons Mr. Callaghan had said it would be a serious matter if the Tory majority in the Lords interfered with this Bill, which dealt with the constitution of the House of Commons; and Mr. Foot hinted that the Government might have to resort to "the Tory trick of 1711" and create peers to pass it through the Upper House. When the 2nd reading of the Bill was proposed in the Lords on July 17, Lord Carrington, the Opposition leader, said that if the House of Lords, being an unelected chamber, had no right to discuss legislation that concerned the electorate, and if their House was to be at the discretion of the temporary majority in the other House, they would have single-chamber government. What the Government were doing was of grave constitutional concern, and it was fortunate that a second chamber existed which still had some powers. The Bill was given a 2nd reading without a division. In the committee stage on July 21 Lord Brooke of Cumnor moved an amendment which, he said, would not destroy the Bill. But it would give the Government time to consider their policy further in view of "the almost universal criticism" and it also would indemnify the Home Secretary where he was thought by many to be in breach of the law. The Bill as it stood, Lord Brooke said, suspended action completely and for all time on the recommendations of Boundary Commissions; so he moved another amendment to make this suspension last only to the end of the present session.

For the Government, Lord Stonham disagreed about suspension "for all time" and declared that the Home Secretary needed no indemnity. After debate the first amendment was carried against the

Government by 270 votes to 96 (majority 174), and other amendments were agreed to without a division. The Bill passed its remaining stages, and was read the third time on July 23, but the amendments had not been considered by the Commons before Parliament rose for the summer recess. Although the peers' action, in effect, only gave the Bill's sponsors time for further consideration, it was described by one Labour M.P. as "impertinent" and by others as possibly leading to abolition of the Lords' delaying power—although any new Bill to effect this could equally be subject to about a year's delay. Some Government supporters also attributed the majority against the Government in the Lords to the votes of "backwoodsmen" peers—hereditary peers seldom seen in the House. But the division lists showed that if the votes of life peers and peers of first creation only were counted, the Opposition amendment would have been lost by no more than eight votes.

**AGE OF MAJORITY.**—A Bill to reduce the age of majority from 21 to 18 was introduced in the House of Lords and Lady Serota, moving the 2nd reading on Nov. 26, of the Family Law Reform Bill, said it would enable people from the age of 18 to hold property and make binding contracts. To keep responsibility from young people was more likely to make them irresponsible. Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, thought the case for such a drastic change had not been backed by a solid demand from society, and he preferred the view of the General Council of the Bar, that all people under 21 should be treated as minors but relieved of such disabilities and deprived of such advantages as might be thought necessary at specified ages. The Lord Chancellor said there were 2,265,000 people between 18 and 21, nearly all of whom had been earning their own living for two or three years, many away from home. They should not all be judged by the behaviour of a minority of the 100,000 university students. The Bill was read a 2nd time. When it was considered in committee on Dec. 17 Lord Brooke of Cumnor moved an amendment to reduce the age for marriage (in England and Wales) without parental consent from 21 to 20 instead of 18 as in the Bill. He said there was deep division of view on this matter and little evidence that those most affected wanted the lower age. And in Scotland, where the age of consent was 16, there were markedly more divorces among people under 25. If 18 were accepted it would be impossible to change it later, but the choice of 20 would enable the point to be tested. After debate, the amendment was carried by 77 votes to 71. The Bill was read the 3rd time on Jan. 28.

But when it came before the Commons for 2nd reading on Feb. 17 the Attorney General said the Government intended to restore the age for marriage without parental consent to 18 because it was illogical to have this age differing from legal capacity in other respects. Mr. Abse (*Lab.*) described the Lords' amendment as "bizarre" because it would give people under 21 the right to buy a house or obtain a mortgage and yet refuse them the right to marry. Sir Elwyn Jones also said the Bill provided that an illegitimate child and his parents would have the same right to share in each other's estate in intestacy as if the child were legitimate; and illegitimate children would have the same right to apply to the courts for provision out of their parents' estate as if they were legitimate. Sir Peter Rawlinson objected that this could lead to blackmail, and spurious claims, unless a father had acknowledged or recorded an illegitimate child during his lifetime. And Sir Hugh Munro-Lucas-Tooth said it would make a man's widow

and legitimate children pay for his wild oats. The Bill was given a 2nd reading, and after further debate and amendment it was read the 3rd time on July 23 and received the Royal Assent on July 25.

**INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.**—The appearance of the report of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations—the Donovan Commission—and the publication of the Government's White Paper "In Place of Strife" provided material for debates in both Houses, and ultimately the postponement of promised legislation to deal with unofficial strikes. In the Commons on Mar. 3 Mrs. Castle, proposing a motion to approve the White Paper, said that day marked the start of work by the Commission for Industrial Relations, which had been set up with the approval of the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of British Industry. Its job was to promote clear, precise and comprehensive agreements. But nothing in the White Paper weakened the unions' bargaining power, of which the right to strike was an integral part. Most strikes were unofficial, and the Government agreed with the Donovan report that the right way to deal with them was to remove their causes and provide proper disputes procedures. She explained and defended the proposals in the White Paper for a 28-day conciliation pause before any strike began, and for penal clauses proposing fines for non-compliance with an order not to strike, with provision for "attachment" of wages to secure payment of penalties. It was curious, she thought, that the attachment proposal had caused most heart burning among Labour MPs, because the Government's intention in proposing it was to ensure that no trade unionist was imprisoned for non-payment. It was the method now used for maintenance orders and the collection of criminal fines, and in Scotland for collecting civil debts.

For the Opposition, Mr. Carr welcomed the Government's acceptance of the need for reform of industrial relations and for a new Bill, but disagreed with much of the White Paper. They were convinced that, while voluntary action to solve problems of human relations was essential, it would succeed only when the Government provided a new legal framework within which industrial relations were conducted. The main purpose must be to make unions stronger, not weaker, to reinforce their official leaderships' authority over unofficial elements. Legally binding agreements were not enough on their own, but they formed a vital element. The Opposition supported the Government on ballots before strikes, but they should also consider ballots to end strikes, on occasions. Mr. Pannell (*Lab.*) said many people supporting the Government would object to the attachment orders; such legislation would not work. Mr. Orme (*Lab.*) rejected the philosophy of intervention, and said the major unions had already come out against the proposals. Dr. Winstanley (*L.*) said agreements should be brought within the scope of the restrictive trade practices legislation. The Government motion was carried 224-62.

**DOUBTS ON SANCTIONS.**—Lord Donovan, speaking in a similar debate on Mar. 18 which kept the House of Lords sitting until after midnight, said his Commission did not doubt the propriety of the White Paper's conciliation proposal—that unofficial strikers should be ordered back to work for 28 days—but he doubted its efficacy. How did one make, say, 7,000 dockers on unofficial strike return to work if they did not want to? The White Paper's answer was that the industrial board would inflict fines, presumably after hearing the defence; but a man might say he was not striking, but was ill. If fines were to be deducted from

pay (the "attachment" procedure) was an employer to be under compulsion to deduct them. Lord Donovan saw further difficulties in the proposal for compulsory ballots. He regretted the White Paper did not include his Commission's recommendation that unions should receive corporate status. Lord Drumalbyn said the withdrawal of labour when the employer and the public needed it most should be heavily penalized. Lord Wright of Ashton-under-Lyne, a former T.U.C. president, said where workers and unions were convinced there was injustice, no sanctions and penalties short of shooting would be any use. But they had to find a way to curb wildcat strikes, and he was surprised that some union officials were apparently fighting to preserve their members' right to engage in them. Another former president of the T.U.C., Lord Geddes of Epsom, said the use of strikes as part of negotiations would eventually destroy the consultative machine. He believed the avowed intention of the Communists to take over the trade union movement was succeeding. Lord Milford (*Comm.*) said the proposed cooling-off period seemed to favour the employers, and a ballot was a cumbersome business.

The Lords' debate was concluded without a division. But mounting controversy inside and outside Parliament during the following weeks, and continuing talks between Government and union leaders, culminated in a statement by the Prime Minister in the Commons on June 19 in which he announced that no Industrial Relations Bill would be introduced in the current session. Mr. Wilson said that after discussions with the T.U.C. General Council on ways of dealing with unconstitutional strikes, the council had agreed to "a solemn and binding undertaking" which set out the lines on which the Council would intervene in serious stoppages. There were cheers from the Labour benches when he said that in these circumstances the Government had decided not to proceed with proposals for legislation involving financial penalties for those involved in inter-union and unconstitutional disputes.

Pressed by Mr. Heath to say what would happen when unofficial strikers ignored their union leaders' advice and went on striking, Mr. Wilson said the T.U.C. would place an obligation on the unions concerned to get the men back to work, and it would then be the duty of the union to do this, including, where appropriate, use of the union's rule book. There was now an obligation to use the rules, including fines, suspension, and expulsion. He added that he accepted the sincerity and determination of the T.U.C. General Council.

The Prime Minister's statement was repeated by Lord Shackleton in the House of Lords the same day. Lord Carrington, the Conservative leader, commented that no one would be surprised that the Government had not stood firm; their surrender had been predictable. Lord Byers (*L.*) welcomed the dropping of the idea of coercion and penalties, and urged the need for better communications between workers and union officials. Lord Alport (*C.*) asked whether the Government had reserved the possibility of introducing legislative sanctions

later if necessary; but Lord Shackleton said a great responsibility rested on the unions and they should hope to see no legislation.

**CENSURE MOTION.**—The Government's decision not to introduce a Bill to deal with industrial relations was further debated at length on an Opposition censure motion on July 4, moved by Mr. Carr. He said the Opposition hoped that more active involvement of the T.U.C. in solving industrial relations problems might do good, but they did not believe the T.U.C. alone could match the scale and urgency of the needs. The Opposition censured the Government for running away from doing what they had declared was necessary in the national interest. The commitment of the T.U.C., however valuable, was not the equivalent of the legislative measures which the Government had promised. The only sanction to which the T.U.C. Council had committed itself against a member union that failed to act as directed was to report it to the T.U.C., and how could the T.U.C. sit in judgment, especially on their biggest members, without breaking themselves to pieces. Another weakness in the formula was the position of unions not affiliated to the T.U.C. The problems of human relations in industry could only be solved by responsible voluntary action, but it must be within a framework of law, as was the case in other countries, where it was required that collective agreements must be legally binding.

Mr. Wilson moved an amendment to the Opposition's motion, which expressed approval of the Government's action and welcomed the T.U.C. General Council's undertaking. He stressed the importance of the undertaking, and the fact that the T.U.C. had equipped itself with powers to take firm action. These steps had persuaded the Government not to include penal sanctions in the legislation that would be introduced during the lifetime of the present Parliament. But no one pretended that the T.U.C. could end or avoid all unconstitutional stoppages, most of which lasted less than two or three days and had little effect on exports and employment. He said the Conservative proposals would give employers the right to sue employees and unions refusing to end an unofficial strike, but he thought no employer would do so; they knew reprisals would not work.

In the subsequent debate Mr. Mawby (*C.*) said there were no sanctions to deal with unions that would have nothing to do with the T.U.C. arrangements. Mr. Houghton (*Lab.*) said it was unwise to under-rate the T.U.C., and wrong to claim that courts, committal orders and bailiffs could do better. Dr. Winstanley (*L.*) said his party could not support either motion or amendment. The sooner people stopped pretending they had policies to stop strikes, the better. He sided with those who wanted constructive steps to improve industrial relations and get rid of the causes of strikes. The Government amendment was carried 301-242, and the amended motion by 297-242.

During the period from the opening of the session to July 25, when Parliament rose for the summer recess, 89 Acts and other Measures received the Royal Assent.

## PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT 1968-69

The list commences with notes on thirteen Public Acts of Parliament which received the Royal Assent before September 1968, twelve of which were mentioned briefly in the last summary. Those Public Acts which follow received the Royal Assent after August 1968. The date stated after each Act is the date on which it came into operation.

**ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ACT 1968** (February 15, 1968) makes provision with respect to the maximum numbers of Lords of Appeal in Ordinary and certain other judges.

**PRICES AND INCOMES ACT 1968** (July 10, 1968) extends and supplements the Acts of 1966 and 1967, for example by extending the maximum period for which standstills in prices and charges or terms and conditions of employment may be enforced under the powers of those Acts. It also limits rent increases and mitigates certain past rent increases for dwelling-houses, and enables rents of local authority housing to be changed without notice to quit being given. The Act also provides for connected purposes.

**APPROPRIATION ACT 1968** (July 26, 1968) applies a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1969 and appropriates the supplies granted in this session of Parliament.

**HEALTH SERVICES AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1968** (various dates) amends and supplements existing legislation so as to promote miscellaneous improvements in the health and welfare services and the public health services, e.g. by enabling local authorities to accommodate the elderly and handicapped in registered homes run for profit and by redefining notifiable disease as including cholera, plague, relapsing fever, smallpox and typhus (and gives local authorities powers to extend this category).

**SEWERAGE (SCOTLAND) ACT 1968** (day to be appointed) makes new provision as respects sewerage in Scotland and for connected purposes.

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS ACT 1968** (July 26, 1968) makes new provisions as to privileges, immunities and facilities to be accorded in respect of certain international organisations and of persons connected with such organisations and other persons; and for purposes connected therewith (the Act replaces the International Organisations (Immunities and Privileges) Act 1950 and the European Coal and Steel Community Act 1950).

**SOCIAL WORK (SCOTLAND) ACT 1968** (day to be appointed) makes further provision for promoting social welfare in Scotland and consolidates with amendments certain enactments relating to the care and protection of children and for various connected purposes (thus implementing the policies outlined in the White Paper "Social Work and the Community" (Cmd. 3065) and the Report on Children and Young Persons, Scotland. (Cmd. 2306)).

**HEARING AID COUNCIL ACT 1968** (day to be appointed) provides for the establishment of a Hearing Aid Council and makes various provisions relating to the trade of supplying hearing aids.

**CARAVAN SITES ACT 1968** (August 26, 1968) restricts the eviction from caravan sites of occupiers of caravans and makes other provision for the benefit of such occupiers, secures the establishment of such sites by local authorities for the use of gipsies and other persons of nomadic habit and controls in certain areas the unauthorised occupation of land by such persons and provides for connected purposes.

**ADOPTION ACT 1968** (various dates) implements the Hague Convention on the adoption of children by extending the powers of the Courts in the United Kingdom with respect to the adoption of children and enables effect to be given in the United Kingdom to adoptions effected in other countries

and to determinations of authorities in other countries with respect to adoptions; and for connected purposes (see Legal Notes).

**THEATRES ACT 1968** (various dates), abolishes the censorship of the theatre and amends the law in respect of theatres and theatrical performances.

**FRIENDLY AND INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES ACT 1968** (July 26, 1968) makes further provision with respect to the accounts of friendly societies and industrial and provident societies and the auditing of those accounts, and with respect to the rules and valuations of friendly societies.

**OVERSEAS AID ACT 1968** (July 26, 1968) extends the powers of the Minister of Overseas Development and makes various amendments to the Act of 1966.

**CIVIL AVIATION ACT 1968** (October 25, 1968) amends the law relating to aerodromes, aircraft and civil aviation.

**CLEAN AIR ACT 1968** (day or days to be appointed) extends and revises the Act of 1956 by making further provision for abating the pollution of the air e.g. by prohibiting the emission of dark smoke from industrial and trade premises.

**DOMESTIC AND APPELLATE PROCEEDINGS (RESTRICTION OF PUBLICITY) ACT 1968** (October 25, 1968) makes further provision for enabling courts to sit in private and for preventing or restricting publicity for certain proceedings.

**CIVIL EVIDENCE ACT 1968** (various dates) amends the law of evidence in relation to civil proceedings, and in respect of the privilege against self-incrimination makes corresponding amendments in relation to statutory powers of inspection or investigation.

**GAMING ACT 1968** (various dates) makes further provision with respect to gaming and for purposes connected therewith.

**RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT 1968** (November 25, 1968) amends Part I of the Act of 1956 and makes further provision as to agreements conflicting with Free Trade agreements.

**MEDICINES ACT 1968** (most sections on October 25, 1968, the remainder on a day or days to be appointed) makes new provision with respect to medicinal products and related matters, and for purposes connected therewith.

**DESIGN COPYRIGHT ACT 1968** (October 25, 1968) amends the law relating to the copyright of the design of certain manufactured articles, and for connected purposes.

**JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ACT 1968** (day or days to be appointed) makes further provision for confining the office of justice of the peace to persons selected for it, and terminating the appointment of stipendiary magistrates under Local Acts, and makes various other provisions for connected purposes e.g. reducing (by stages) the retiring age of justices from seventy-five to seventy years of age.

**LAW REFORM (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) (SCOTLAND) ACT 1968** (ss. 10-15 on a day or days to be appointed, the rest on November 25, 1968) amends the law of Scotland relating to succession to the property of deceased persons in cases of illegitimacy (see Legal Notes) and extends the provisions of the Succession (Scotland) Act 1964 to tenancies of crofts (see Legal Notes) and alters and amends Scottish law on many other matters.

**RACE RELATIONS ACT 1968** (November 25, 1968) makes fresh provision with respect to discrimination on racial grounds and with respect to relations between people of different social origins.

**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1968** (day or days to be appointed) amends the law relating to town and country planning, the compulsory acquisition of land and disposal of land by public authorities and makes various other provisions for connected purposes.

**TRANSPORT ACT 1968** (various dates) makes further provision with respect to transport and related matters, e.g. by establishing the Freight Corporation which will deal with the integration of freight transport services and designates Passenger Transport Areas each with its own Authority and Executive with powers, *inter alia*, to reorganize passenger transport.

**CUSTOMS (IMPORT DEPOSITS) ACT 1968** (November 27, 1968) imposes an additional customs duty (to be known as "import deposit") on imported goods, the duty being repayable after 180 days.

**MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL PROVISIONS ACT 1968** (December 18, 1968) provides for increasing the capital of the Civil Contingencies Fund; for making payments to the Governments of Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man in respect of revenue from the continental shelf; and enables the Industrial Re-organisation Corporation to borrow in currencies other than sterling.

**EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE ACT 1968** (December 18, 1968) continues in force certain laws which would otherwise expire.

**SEA FISHERIES ACT 1968** (various dates) makes further provision with respect to the subsidies payable to, and the levies which may be imposed on, the white fish and herring industries; makes further provision for the regulation of sea fishing, makes provision with respect to fishing boats and gear lost or abandoned at sea; and for connected purposes.

**ELECTRICITY (SCOTLAND) ACT 1969** (January 30, 1969) raises the statutory limits on the amounts which the Scottish Electricity Boards may borrow and amends the law on the authentication of the seals of those Boards.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS (SOCIAL NEED) ACT 1969** (January 30, 1969) authorizes the payment to local authorities in Great Britain of grants towards expenditure incurred by reason of special social needs in urban areas.

**CONSOLIDATED FUND ACT 1969** (February 12, 1969) applies a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1969.

**NATIONAL INSURANCE & C. ACT 1969** (March 6 1969) postpones the coming into force of the provision made by the National Insurance Act 1966, s. 3 (1) entitling suspended workers to unemployment benefit and makes further provisions as to periods of limitation governing the payment of benefit under the enactments relating to social security.

**NEW TOWNS ACT 1969** (March 6, 1969) raises the limit on advances imposed by s. 43 of the 1965 Act, as amended by subsequent enactments.

**SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY ACT 1969** (March 6, 1969) amends s. 7 of the 1967 Act by increasing the amount up to which the Minister of Technology may assume liability by giving guarantees under the section.

**PENSIONS (INCREASE) ACT 1969** (March 6, 1969) provides for increases or supplements to certain public service pensions, payable from April 1, 1969.

**REDUNDANCY REBATES ACT 1969** (March 6, 1969) reduces the rebates payable under s. 30 of the Redundancy Payments Act 1965.

**CONSOLIDATED FUND (NO. 2) ACT 1969** (March 27, 1969) applies certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending March 31, 1968, 1969 and 1970.

**MINES AND QUARRIES (TIPS) ACT 1969** (day or days to be appointed) makes further provision in relation to tips associated with mines and quarries; to prevent disused tips constituting a danger to members of the public; and for purposes connected therewith.

**NATIONAL THEATRE ACT 1969** (March 27, 1969) raises the limit imposed by s. 1 of the 1949 Act on the contributions which may be made under that section.

**GENOCIDE ACT 1969** (March 27, 1969) gives effect to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

**LICENSING (SCOTLAND) ACT 1969** (March 27, 1969) amends the 1959 Act so as to make provision for the establishment of licensing courts for new small burghs formed under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1947, s. 133, and for purposes connected therewith.

**HORSE RACE BETTING LEVY ACT 1969** (March 27, 1969) makes further provision as to contributions to be made under Part I of the Betting Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963 by bookmakers and the Totalisator Board to the Horserace Betting Levy Board; and amends s. 24 of the said 1963 Act as to the appointment and removal of members of the Horserace Betting Levy Board.

**REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT 1969** (day or days to be appointed) amends the law about the qualification of electors at elections to the Parliament of the United Kingdom or at local government elections in Great Britain and the qualifications for election to and membership of local authorities in England and Wales, and provides for various other connected matters. *Inter alia* the Act reduces the voting age from 21 years to 18 years at the date of the poll.

**CUSTOMS DUTIES (DUMPING AND SUBSIDIES) ACT 1969** (beginning of May 1969) consolidates the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Acts, 1957 and 1968 and related enactments.

**BETTING GAMING AND LOTTERIES (AMENDMENT) ACT 1969** (May 16, 1969) amends the provisions of the Betting Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963 in relation to the maximum percentage which may be deducted by the operator from amounts staked on the totalisator.

**NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS ACT 1969** (May 16, 1969) makes certain amendments necessary to bring the 1965 Act into conformity with international agreements.

**DECIMAL CURRENCY ACT 1969** (part on May 16, 1969, part on February 15, 1971)—makes further provision in connection with the introduction of a decimal currency and imposes restrictions on the melting or breaking of metal coins.

**FOREIGN COMPENSATION ACT 1969** (May 16, 1969) makes provision for certain property (including the proceeds thereof and any income or property therefrom) of persons formerly resident or carrying on business in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania or a part of Czechoslovakia, Finland, Poland or Rumania which has been ceded to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and amends the Foreign Compensation Act 1950.

**IMMIGRATION APPEALS ACT 1969** (day or days to be appointed) confers on persons within sections 1 and 6 of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1962 (*i.e.* Commonwealth citizens entering or being deported from the United Kingdom) a right of appeal against the exercise of powers of admission into and removal from the United Kingdom by the Secretary of State and officers acting under his instructions. Corresponding rights may be conferred by Order in Council on aliens. The Act also makes provision for many connected matters.

**REDUNDANT CHURCHES AND OTHER RELIGIOUS**

**BUILDINGS ACT 1969** (May 16, 1969) authorizes the making of grants to the Redundant Churches Fund and makes various other provisions for connected purposes.

**ARMY RESERVE ACT 1969** (May 16, 1969) extends the period during which certain national servicemen or national service volunteers are liable to serve in the Army Reserve.

**TATTOOING OF MINORS ACT 1969** (June 16, 1969) prohibits the tattooing of persons under the age of 18 years.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (RECURRING NUISANCES) ACT 1969** (July 25, 1969) enables local authorities to deal more effectively with recurring nuisances.

**AGRICULTURE (SPRING TRAPS) (SCOTLAND) ACT 1969** (June 25, 1969) makes provision with respect to the termination of the power to authorize the use of spring traps other than approved traps in Scotland.

**VEHICLE AND DRIVING LICENCES ACT 1969** (day or days to be appointed) provides further, in relation to mechanically propelled vehicles, for the licensing, registration and marking of vehicles, the payment of excise duty, the licensing of drivers, offences and the provisions of copies of test certificates; and for purposes connected therewith.

**PONIES ACT 1969** (January 1, 1970) improves the conditions under which ponies are to be exported; prohibits or restricts the export of certain ponies; and provides for connected purposes. (A pony is a horse of not more than 14½ hands in height except a foal travelling with its dam if the dam is over 14½ hands).

**TANZANIA ACT 1969** (June 25, 1969) provides for the modification of the law in consequence of the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (SCOTLAND) ACT 1969** (day or days to be appointed) amends the law of Scotland relating to town and country planning.

**FINANCE ACT 1969** (July 25, 1969) grants certain duties, alters other duties and amends the law relating to the National Debt and the Public Revenue; and makes further provision in connection with Finance, for example by reducing the age of majority for tax purposes to 18 years of age; and introduces a sliding scale for calculating the amount of Estate Duty (*see* Legal Notes).

**EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY (DEFECTIVE EQUIPMENT) ACT 1969** (October 25, 1969) makes further provision as to the liability of an employer for injury to his employee which is attributable to any defect in equipment provided by the employer for the purposes of the employer's business.

**FAMILY LAW REFORM ACT 1969** (day or days to be appointed) reduces the age of majority from 21 years to 18 years; amends the law relating to the property rights of illegitimate children and of other persons whose relationship is traced through an illegitimate link; makes provision for the use of blood tests to determine the paternity of any person in civil proceedings; makes provision as to the evidence required to rebut ■ presumption of legitimacy or illegitimacy; makes further provision, in connection with the birth of an illegitimate child, for entering the name of the father; and for connected purposes.

**APPROPRIATION ACT 1969; HOUSING ACT 1969; HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT 1969; TRANSPORT (LONDON) ACT 1969; OVERSEAS RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT 1969; SHARING OF CHURCH BUILDINGS ACT 1969; AGE OF MAJORITY (SCOTLAND) ACT 1969; MEDICAL ACT 1969; NATIONAL MOD (SCOTLAND) ACT 1969; ARCHITECTS REGISTRATION (AMENDMENT) ACT 1969; AIR CORPORATIONS ACT 1969; NATIONAL INSURANCE (No. 2) ACT 1969; IRON AND STEEL ACT 1969; NURSES ACT 1969; POST OFFICE ACT 1969; EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) ACT 1969; TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK ACT 1969; DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM ACT 1969.**

## PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATIONS

### THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

Place du Petit-Saconnex, Geneva 19, Switzerland.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union has been in existence since 1889; originally started to popularize the idea of International Arbitration, it achieved its object very substantially in helping to create the Permanent Court of Arbitration by the First Hague Conference and to bring about the convocation of the Second Conference of The Hague. In 1945, the Union resumed work on all questions connected with peace and reconstruction, which have been studied under various aspects. Some of them are as follows:—

The development of international law; economic development; national sovereignty; principles of international morality; social problems; immigration and emigration; intellectual relations.

In addition to member groups in national Parliaments, the Union works largely through standing study committees, which meet each Spring, and annual plenary conferences, which meet in the late summer.

#### BRITISH GROUP.

*Hon. Presidents*, The Lord Chancellor; Mr. Speaker. *President*, Rt. Hon. J. H. Wilson, O.B.E., M.P.

*Vice-Presidents*, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.; The

Rt. Hon. Sir Alec Douglas-Home, K.T. M.P.;

The Rt. Hon. E. R. G. Heath, M.B.E. M.P.;

The Rt. Hon. J. S. B. Lloyd, C.H., C.B.E., T.D.,

Q.C., M.P.;

The Lord Butler of Saffron Walden,

P.C., C.H.;

The Rt. Hon. R. M. M. Stewart,

M.P.;

The Rt. Hon. G. A. Brown, M.P.

*Chairman*, A. Roberts, M.P.

*Secretary*, Brigadier M. J. A. Paterson, D.S.O.

### COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION (1911)

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association exists to promote understanding and co-operation among those persons engaged in and those formerly associated with Parliaments and Legislatures in the countries of the Commonwealth by the exchange of information and visits, and by conferences of Members of such Parliaments and Legislatures; similarly to promote understanding and co-operation with legislators of countries outside the Commonwealth having close historical and parliamentary associations with it.

The Association now consists of 24 main branches in Parliaments of the self-governing countries of the Commonwealth and 5 auxiliary branches. There are also branches in State, Provincial and Territorial Legislatures, as well ■ in the Parliaments of Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the States of Jersey. In addition, there are 12 affiliated branches in Legislatures of those Commonwealth countries which are not completely self-governing, and 9 subsidiary branches in colonial territories making a total of 87 branches. Commonwealth Parliamentary conferences and general meetings are held every year in different countries of the Commonwealth.

*Chairman of the General Council*, Hon. A. G. Montano (Trinidad and Tobago).

*Secretary-General*, R. V. Vanderfelt, O.B.E., Houses of Parliament, S.W.1.

*Secretary, United Kingdom Branch*, P. G. Molloy, M.C., Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, S.W.1.

# Government and Public Offices

The Civil Service in the United Kingdom is divided into classes, each with a series of grades. The *Administrative Class*, which consists largely of university graduates, advises Ministers on policy, deals with any difficulties arising from current policy and forecasts the probable effects of new measures and regulations. The *Executive Class* is responsible for the day to day conduct of Government business within the framework of established policy. The *Clerical Class* undertakes all the clerical work of departmental business, e.g. the preparation of accounts and keeping of records and the handling of particular claims in accordance with known rules. The *Professional, Scientific and Technical Classes* include doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc. *Departmental Classes*, confined to one or two departments, include the Tax Inspectorate, Factory Inspectorate and Customs Waterguard.

NOTE.—The salaries shown are in most cases those actually received. In certain instances, however, the National Scale without corresponding London weighting is given.

## MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

Whitehall Place, S.W.1. †

[01-839-7711]

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was established in April 1955 and assumed responsibilities previously discharged by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Food.

The Ministry has a general responsibility for food supplies, both home produced and imported, and for food manufacture, distribution and storage.

The Ministry provides financial assistance and free technical advice to the agricultural (including horticultural) and fishing industries in England and Wales. Financial assistance under the Agriculture Acts of 1947 to 1967 includes deficiency payments in respect of most of the main agricultural products to ensure a fair return to the producer, and a number of production grants and subsidies to promote improved farming efficiency. Free advice is available on farm management, and the technical aspects of agricultural production, including farm buildings and fixed equipment, land drainage, and crop and animal husbandry.

The Ministry is also responsible for schemes designed to improve the quality of livestock and of other agricultural products through the dissemination of the results of research carried out by the Agricultural Research Council and other institutions and through the control and eradication of animal and plant disease and of pests. It is also concerned with the safety, health, welfare and wages of agricultural workers.

The Ministry is also concerned with agricultural co-operation, the welfare of livestock, food prices and the development of the fishing industry in England and Wales, including the processing and distributive trades, whaling and research.

The Ministry has primary responsibility for administering part of the food and drugs legislation, in particular the composition, labelling and advertising of food; for slaughterhouses and meat inspection, and for the quality and cleanliness of milk; the Ministry maintains relations with Commonwealth and other countries and participates in the work of a number of international bodies, concerned with agriculture, fisheries and food.

The Ministry is also responsible for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, THE RT. HON. CLEDWYN HUGHES, M.P. . . . . . £8,500

Private Sec., D. F. Williamson

Assistant Private Secs., A. R. Cruickshank; Miss J. E. Wheeler.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, W. H. Edwards, M.P.

Parliamentary Clerk, M. F. Grant . . . . . £2,220 to £2,720

Parliamentary Secretaries, The Rt. Hon. J. H. Hoy, M.P.; J. Mackie, M.P. . . . . . £3,750

Permanent Secretary, Sir Basil Engholm, K.C.B. . . . . . £9,800

† Unless otherwise stated, Divisions of the Ministry are at this address.

Private Secretary, M. T. Haddon  
Deputy Secretaries, D. J. Mitchell, C.B., C.V.O. (Group A); W. C. Tamme, C.B. (Group B)  
R. G. R. Wall, C.B. (Group C) . . . . . £7,100  
Chief Agricultural Adviser, W. Emrys Jones . . . £5,725  
Liaison Officers, F. K. Abbey; Sir Richard Boughey, Bt.; J. Brocklebank, C.B.E.; W. E. Cave; The Lord de Ramsey, T.D.; Prof. A. N. Duckham, C.B.E.; E. M. Howard, C.B.E.; J. Gwyn Jones; Lt.-Col. G. W. F. Luttrell, M.C.; D. C. B. Riviere; Col. N. V. Stopford Sackville, C.B.E., T.D.; H. G. Spencer, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Verdin, O.B.E., T.D.; Lt.-Col. Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bt., C.B.E. . . . . . Unpaid

## ESTABLISHMENTS DEPARTMENT

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1.

[01-834-8511]

Under Secretary (Director of Establishments), C. H. A. Duke . . . . . £6,000

### Management Services Division I

Assistant Secretary, W. G. Boss, O.B.E. . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

Chief Executive Officers, R. Dickeson; L. H. Glassberg; G. E. Howell; D. W. Peddie . . . . . £3,003 to £3,570

Senior Executive Officers, M. H. Butcher; J. N. Diserens; R. C. Francis; Mrs K. M. Harry; Miss A. D. Haynes; R. E. Hughes; L. Lewis; D. F. Reed; W. E. Rivers; D. S. Stephenson . . . . . £2,331 to £2,856

### Personnel Division I

Principal Executive Officer, I. P. M. MacDonald . . . . . £4,400 to £4,950

Principal, W. R. Small . . . . . £2,599 to £3,596

Chief Executive Officers, E. A. Airriess; K. P. Stones . . . . . £3,003 to £3,570

Senior Executive Officers, F. C. Coleman; H. L. G. Copeman; G. A. Millington; G. Reay (Chief Investigation Officer), D. A. Stevens; J. Weston . . . . . £2,331 to £2,856

### Personnel Division II

Assistant Secretary, G. L. Wilde . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

Principal, A. F. Longworth . . . . . £2,599 to £3,596

Chief Executive Officers, A. W. Bunn; J. H. Maslen . . . . . £3,003 to £3,570

Senior Executive Officers, C. W. Chapman; T. Hetherington; V. A. Hopkins; J. Mason . . . . . £2,331 to £2,856

### Office Services Division

Principal Executive Officer, B. Dennis (Office Controller) . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

Chief Executive Officers, H. M. Allix; G. B. Hopley, G. Wilson . . . . . £3,003 to £3,570

Senior Executive Officers, S. A. Botelle; E. G. Chibnall; J. A. Davies; Miss D. C. Dixson (Chief Welfare Officer); A. F. Mitson; S. O. B. Powell (Chief Registrar); J. Weston . . . . . £2,331 to £2,856

### Management Services Division II

Assistant Secretary, G. E. Myers . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

Principal, Miss M. Hooley . . . . . £2,599 to £3,596

Chief Executive Officer, W. A. Files . . . . . £3,003 to £3,570

Senior Executive Officer, P. F. Williams, M.B.E. . . . . £2,331 to £2,856

## Administrative Departments

### GROUP A

Under Secretary, J. H. Perrin . . . . . £6,000

**GENERAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY DIVISION II**

Assistant Secretary, A. K. H. Atkinson  
*£4,045 to £5,200*  
 Principal, W. E. Mason ..... *£2,599 to £3,596*  
 Senior Executive Officer, M. J. Griffiths  
*£2,331 to £2,856*

Under-Secretary, H. C. Sparks ..... *£6,000*  
**INFORMATION DIVISION**  
 Chief Information Officer, J. W. Miller, M.B.E.

*£4,045 to £5,200*  
 Chief Executive Officers, T. J. B. Dawes (Chief Press Officer); J. A. Walker ..... *£3,003 to £3,570*  
 Senior Executive Officers, R. G. K. Burgess; E. J. Mayhew; G. E. Winter ..... *£2,331 to £2,856*  
 Librarian (Grade 1), F. C. Hirst ..... *£2,860 to £3,400*  
 Director of Economics and Statistics, L. Napolitan  
*£6,000*  
 Deputy Director, K. Dexter ..... *£5,550*

**ECONOMICS DIVISIONS I AND II**

Senior Principal Agricultural Economists, C. W. Capstick; G. Sharp ..... *£4,045 to £5,200*  
 Principal Agricultural Economists, A. M. Cowland; J. A. Evans; Miss S. M. Lloyd; P. A. Power  
*£2,599 to £3,596*  
 Senior Executive Officers, D. W. McCall; P. M. Reason, M.B.E.; A. Rigby; B. Vernon  
*£2,331 to £2,856*

Under Secretary, M. D. M. Franklin ..... *£6,000*

**STATISTICS DIVISIONS I AND II**

Senior Principal Agricultural Economist, E. L. Snowden ..... *£4,045 to £5,200*  
 Principal Agricultural Economist, G. H. Wollen  
*£2,599 to £3,596*

Chief Statistician, A. H. J. Baines ..... *£4,045 to £5,200*  
 Statisticians, S. Clayton; D. D. Fitness; J. E. Outlaw; W. N. T. Roberts ..... *£2,599 to £3,596*  
 Chief Executive Officers, K. W. Batrick; P. G. Horscroft; K. T. Wasley ..... *£3,003 to £3,570*  
 Senior Executive Officers, L. J. Angel; N. E. Brooker; R. G. Bruce; R. G. Carter; Miss H. J. Morey  
*£2,331 to £2,856*

**HOME-GROWN CEREALS, EGGS AND POULTRY DIVISION**

Assistant Secretary, J. A. Barrah ..... *£4,045 to £5,200*  
 Principals, J. A. Anderson; Mrs. H. I. Pinkerton  
*£2,599 to £3,596*  
 Chief Executive Officer, J. A. Bamford  
*£2,860 to £3,400*

Senior Executive Officers, W. E. H. Charnley; M. Ring ..... *£2,331 to £2,856*

**INTERNATIONAL CEREALS DIVISION**

Assistant Secretary, R. J. E. Taylor  
*£4,045 to £5,200*  
 Principal, G. P. Jue ..... *£2,599 to £3,596*  
 Chief Executive Officer, D. Hall ..... *£3,003 to £3,570*  
 Senior Executive Officers, A. V. Bryant, M.B.E.; Miss S. E. Kitchen ..... *£2,331 to £2,856*

Under Secretary, A. Propper, C.M.G., M.B.E. *£6,000*  
**GENERAL FOOD POLICY DIVISIONS I AND II**

Assistant Secretaries, Mrs. J. M. Archer; N. E. D. Burton ..... *£4,045 to £5,200*  
 Principals, W. T. Barker; Miss B. M. Shedden; E. S. Virgo ..... *£2,599 to £3,596*  
 Chief Executive Officers, Mrs. P. E. Holloway; G. Seymour ..... *£3,003 to £3,570*  
 Senior Executive Officers, G. F. Buxton; A. N. Downing; P. B. C. Stray; C. W. Tranter; C. J. Young ..... *£2,331 to £2,856*

**FOOD STANDARDS, SCIENCE AND SAFETY DIVISION**

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1  
*[01-834-8511]*  
 Assistant Secretary, R. F. Giles ..... *£4,045 to £5,200*  
 Principal, J. A. Brown ..... *£2,599 to £3,596*  
 Chief Executive Officers, J. H. S. Baker; L. G. Hanson ..... *£3,003 to £3,570*

Senior Executive Officers, N. K. S. Baker; H. M. Goodall ..... *£2,331 to £2,856*  
 Senior Principal Scientific Officer, W. T. L. Neal  
*£4,400 to £4,620*  
 Senior Grade, Works Group, J. A. Carr  
*£2,771 to £3,260*

Principal Scientific Officers, T. J. Coomes; R. E. J. Goodman; J. P. Greaves; J. F. Hearne; Miss D. F. Hollingsworth, O.B.E.; D. J. McWeeny; R. B. Wilson ..... *£2,599 to £3,596*

**Safety Inspectorate:**  
 Chief Inspector, J. C. Weekes ..... *£3,550 to £4,200*  
 Deputy Chief Inspectors, T. J. Rowe; J. R. Whitaker ..... *£3,003 to £3,580*

Under Secretary, J. R. Moss ..... *£6,000*

**GENERAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY DIVISION I**

Assistant Secretary, M. M. A. Gray ..... *£4,045 to £5,200*  
 Principals, B. H. B. Dickinson; P. N. M. Moore, D.S.O., M.C. .... *£2,599 to £3,596*  
 Senior Executive Officer, M. J. Griffiths  
*£2,331 to £2,856*

**CROP IMPROVEMENT DIVISION**

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1  
*[01-834-8511]*

Principal Executive Officer, G. H. B. King  
*£4,620 to £5,200*  
 Principal, D. M. L. MacGregor ..... *£2,599 to £3,596*  
 Chief Executive Officers, R. G. Butterworth; H. S. Newman; D. Salton ..... *£3,003 to £3,570*  
 Senior Executive Officers, G. S. Johnson; F. E. Kenny; G. L. Little ..... *£2,331 to £2,856*  
 Chief Technical Officer, G. L. Gray  
*£3,128 to £3,465*

Under Secretary, H. Gardner ..... *£6,000*

**HORTICULTURE DIVISIONS I AND II**

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, M. S.W.1  
*[01-834-8511]*  
 Assistant Secretaries: R. V. Allen; O. A. Robertson  
*£4,045 to £5,200*  
 Principals, B. L. Faux; K. W. Wilkes  
*£2,599 to £3,596*

Chief Executive Officers, F. S. Anderson; H. Pease; Miss G. D. McElnea ..... *£3,003 to £3,570*  
 Senior Executive Officers, D. Armstrong; J. N. Jackson; A. R. Pierce; I. V. Wells  
*£2,331 to £2,856*  
 Chief Horticultural Marketing Inspector, F. J. Goldsmith ..... *£3,550 to £4,200*  
 Deputy Chief Horticultural Marketing Inspectors, A. F. Gardner; W. E. H. Spencer ..... *£3,003 to £3,570*

**PLANT HEALTH AND SEEDS INSPECTORATE**

Chief Inspector, J. P. Cleary ..... *£3,550 to £4,000*  
 Deputy Chief Inspector, D. Page ..... *£3,003 to £3,570*  
 Regional Plant Health and Seeds Inspectors, P. R. Boughey; C. Crompton; J. A. Hewitt; A. R. Martin; F. W. Munnings; T. Parish; R. Varley  
*£2,331 to £2,856*

**CO-OPERATION AND LABOUR DIVISION**

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1  
*[01-834-8511]*  
 Assistant Secretary, E. H. Doling ..... *£4,045 to £5,200*  
 Principal, S. H. Moore ..... *£2,599 to £3,596*  
 Chief Executive Officers, J. A. Covell; L. W. Hogg  
*£3,003 to £3,570*  
 Senior Executive Officers, K. R. Aunger; H. Smeeth; A. D. Thomas ..... *£2,331 to £2,856*

**GROUP B**

**ADVISORY SERVICE AND LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT DIVISION**

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1  
*[01-834-8511]*  
 Assistant Secretary, W. F. Darke ..... *£4,045 to £5,200*

*Principals*, Mrs J. J. Tait; P. J. L. Walder  
 £2,599 to £3,596  
*Chief Executive Officers*, V. G. Codd; L. C. Gaskell  
 £3,003 to £3,570  
*Senior Executive Officer*, R. D. Rider  
 £2,331 to £2,856

### NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICE

*Director*, W. R. Smith ..... £6,000  
*Deputy Director*, A. J. Davies ..... £5,410  
*Senior Advisers*, P. J. Macfarlan; N. H. Pizer, C.B.E.;  
 F. W. Shepperd ..... £5,200  
*Chief Farm Management Adviser*, B. Peart  
 £4,120 to £4,600  
*Director of Experiments*, R. Gardner  
 £4,120 to £4,600  
*Chief Dairy Husbandry Adviser*, J. Gibbons  
 £4,120 to £4,600  
*Chief Livestock Husbandry Adviser*, W. Longrigg  
 £4,120 to £4,600  
*Deputy Chief Livestock Husbandry Adviser*, G. A.  
 Mansfield ..... (+allice) £2,913 to £3,683  
*Chief Poultry Husbandry Adviser*, R. Coles  
 £4,120 to £4,600  
*Chief Mechanisation Adviser*, C. Culpin, O.B.E.  
 £4,120 to £4,600  
*Regional Directors*, S. Culpin; R. B. Ferro; E.  
 Griffiths; S. L. Huthnance; N. F. McCann;  
 W. S. Rayfield; J. R. Stubbs; M. Whalley  
 Taylor, M.B.E. .... £4,600 to £4,830  
*Deputy Regional Directors*, M. Barker; P. M. Bolam;  
 E. R. Bullen; J. Butt-Evans; E. S. Carter; H. E.  
 Crossall; H. Edmunds; W. M. R. Evans; H. C.  
 Gough; P. M. T. Jones; L. W. Osborne  
 (+allice) £3,683 to £3,867

*County Agricultural Advisers, Grade I*, D. C. Barber;  
 R. E. Blake; W. J. Brimacombe; N. E. Chittenden;  
 G. J. Clarke; V. Cory; D. S. Downey; G. A.  
 Dows; J. R. Duncan; R. A. Engledow; E. J.  
 Evans; J. V. Evans; A. H. Fitton; A. T. Haesler;  
 P. Holmes; R. Hope; J. S. Hopkins; G. H.  
 Hughes; I. W. Jones; J. R. Judson; J. B. Kerr;  
 I. E. Ketteringham; J. R. Keyworth; A. L.  
 Lewis; L. J. McHardy; A. W. Mardon; P. W.  
 Milligan; P. A. Naylor; K. M. Pearman; J.  
 Penderbury; G. Precious; A. W. Prowell; A. J.  
 B. Ratcliffe; E. Shaw; H. E. Shaw; K. W.  
 Silverthorne, M.B.E.; J. A. M. Sutherland; W.  
 E. H. Telford; W. Bowen-Thomas; F. J.  
 Thomas; P. J. O. Trist, O.B.E.; S. E. Turner;  
 T. E. Wathan; L. M. Waud; J. Wilkie; H.  
 M. Williams; J. A. Wyatt ..... £3,683 to £3,867

#### Grade I Advisers:

*Special Duties*, D. M. Bryant; I. Kinlock; K.  
 Macleod; J. A. Rudderham; Miss B. Thorn-  
 borrow (+allice) ..... £3,683 to £3,867  
*Bacteriologists*, J. W. Egdell; J. Harrison; J. J. Panes  
 £3,683 to £3,867

*Crop Husbandry*, D. W. Beesley; W. Q. Connold;  
 S. A. Evans; R. G. Hughes; H. Jackson; J. J.  
 North; J. B. Page; E. I. Prytherch

£3,683 to £3,867  
*Dairy Husbandry*, W. H. Alexander, M.B.E.;  
 J. Beever; Miss J. Bidc; H. J. Brooks; W. E.  
 Buck; J. Hutchison; Miss M. Jones; T. I. Jones;  
 Miss K. D. Maddever, O.B.E.; A. H. Moseley;  
 G. J. Peters; Miss D. M. Phillips, O.B.E.  
 £3,683 to £3,867

*Entomologists*, E. B. Brown; B. A. Cooper; J. H.  
 Fidler; R. Gair; B. D. Moreton; S. W. H. Rolfe;  
 L. E. W. Stone; J. D. Thomas; J. H. White  
 £3,683 to £3,867

*Farm Management*, R. S. Boyer; R. W. Helme;  
 W. H. Helme; K. B. Mossell; T. W. Nicol;  
 G. D. Salmon; T. W. D. Theophilus; H. A.  
 Thomas; W. C. Weston ..... £3,683 to £3,867

*Grassland Husbandry*, S. Campbell; J. Davies; T. H.  
 Davies; R. M. Deakins; G. P. Hughes; J. Jones;  
 J. F. Ormrod; C. D. Price £3,683 to £3,867  
*Horticulture*, C. I. Chapman; J. B. Duggan; W. S.  
 English; J. W. Ewan; D. J. Fuller; E. C. Herwin;  
 Miss H. M. Hughes; W. G. Hume; E. R.

Keighley; H. G. Kingham; T. Laffin; P. D. Lees;  
 D. Mellard; P. S. Milne; A. Moore; T. W.  
 Pringle; F. A. Roach; R. C. Round; C. D.  
 Walker; E. G. Williams; G. C. Williams

£3,683 to £3,867  
*Livestock Husbandry*, G. H. Beard; J. E. Campion;  
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 mack; K. S. George; K. G. Gosdick; D. F. Lee;  
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[01-839-7711]

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[0483-68121]

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(Northampton); J. Farrell, T.D. (Lincoln); H. W.  
Foot (Chelmsford); E. H. High (Nottingham); F. I.  
Hobson (March); R. J. Howard, D.S.O. (Truro);  
A. R. Hughes (Huntingdon); T. Johnston (Gull-  
dford); J. Kerr (Durham); E. A. Leslie (Crewe);  
D. F. Mogg (Oxford); A. Pickering (Preston);  
A. C. Robson (Northallerton); C. D. Spencer  
(Exeter); C. S. Taylor (Taunton); N. F. V.  
Williams (Winchester); T. B. Wood (Worcester)  
£3,003 to £3,570

#### WALES

##### Welsh Department

Plas Crug, Aberystwyth

[Aberystwyth: 3262]

Under Secretary (Welsh Secretary), H. E. Evans  
£6,000

Principal Executive Officer, R. F. Kyle  
£4,620 to £5,200

Chief Executive Officers, D. B. L. Davies; J. Medway;  
C. L. Withinhaw. . . . £3,003 to £5,700

Senior Executive Officers, R. Davies; W. F. R.  
Pearson, M.B.E.; E. G. Richards; J. V. F. Scannell  
£2,331 to £2,856

#### DIVISIONAL OFFICES

Divisional Executive Officers (Chief Executive  
Officers), A. W. Bridges (Llandrindod Wells);  
W. E. Evans (Caermarvon); F. Haddon (Ruthin);  
C. L. Jones (Cardiff); L. G. Keeley (Carmarthen)  
£3,003 to £3,570

#### ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW

Open daily, 10 a.m. to Sunset or 8 p.m. Houses:  
1 p.m. to dusk or 4.50 p.m. (weekdays), 11 p.m. to  
dusk or 5.50 p.m. (Sundays). Museums: 10 a.m. to  
dusk or 4.50 p.m. (weekdays); 10 a.m. to dusk or  
5.50 p.m. (Sundays). Admission 3d. Closed on  
Christmas Day. Dogs not admitted. In 1968  
there were 1,057,967 visitors to Kew Gardens.

Director of Royal Botanic Gardens, (vacant) . . £6,000  
Deputy Director, J. P. M. Brenan £4,600 to £5,410

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, R. W. G. Dennis;  
C. R. Metcalfe, O.B.E. (Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory);  
E. W. B. H. Milne-Redhead, I.S.O., T.D.  
£4,400 to £4,620

Principal Scientific Officers, W. D. Clayton; L. I.  
Forman; P. S. Green; F. N. Hepper; Miss F. M.  
Jarrett; C. Jeffrey; K. Jones; E. Launert; R. D.  
Meikle; D. A. Reid; P. A. Thompson  
£2,599 to £3,596

Supervisor of Studies, L. A. Pemberton  
£2,220 to £2,720

Librarian, Grade II, R. G. C. Desmond  
£2,220 to £2,720

Curator, R. L. Shaw. . . . £2,791 to £3,570

Secretary (Chief Executive Officer), R. W. King, D.F.C.  
£3,003 to £3,570

#### CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

##### (ENGLAND AND WALES)

J. W. Allen (Westmorland); T. R. C. Blofeld,  
C.B.E. (Norfolk); A. S. Christensen, M.B.E. (Sussex  
(East)); Sir John Colfox, Bt. (Dorset); J. H. Cooke,  
O.B.E. (Staffs.); P. K. Crow (Salop); T. D. Dampney,  
T.D. (Hants.); G. T. Davies (Beds.); G. T. Davies  
(Caermarvon); W. Jones Davies (Radnor); Maj.  
J. E. M. Dugdale (Montgomery); J. R. Dunstan,  
O.B.E. (Cornwall); J. Gwyn Evans, O.B.E. (Cardigan);  
F. Farrant, C.B.E. (Berks.); H. R. Finn, C.B.E. (Kent);  
J. R. C. Gilling (Somerset); T. Greenfields, O.B.E.

(Durham); Maj. B. A. F. Hervey-Bathurst (Hereford); Col. R. F. Hesketh, T.D. (Lancs.); Maj. G. B. Heywood, M.B.E. (Glos.); W. L. Hicks (Isles of Scilly); Lt.-Col. J. H. V. Higgon, O.B.E. (Pembroke); J. B. Holliday, O.B.E. (Cumberland); J. N. Holmes (Suffolk); L. G. F. Horrell, O.B.E. (Devon); J. Hughes (Worcs.); C. Jones (Anglesey); E. O. Jones, O.B.E. (Brecon); J. G. Jones (Merioneth); J. T. Richardson Jones, O.B.E. (Denbigh); The Lord Kenyon (Flint); P. Langmead (Sussex (West)); G. E. Limb (North); A. I. May (Yorks. (East Riding)); E. H. Morris (Cambs. and Isle of Ely); J. R. D. Morten (Derbyshire); Col. The Hon. R. G. H. Phillimore, O.B.E. (Oxon.); Capt. D. O. Powell, M.B.E. (Hunts. and Peterborough); P. R. Proctor (Lincs. (Kesteven)); W. G. Raines (Yorks. (North Riding)); G. B. Read, O.B.E. (Lincs. (Lindsey)); I. W. Renner (Rutland); G. Richards, O.B.E. (Glamorgan); W. J. S. Richards (Carmarthen); J. C. Riddell (Northumberland); P. D. Sapsed (Herts.); A. J. Saul (Lincs. (Holland)); J. W. Shirley, O.B.E. (Bucks.); R. S. Smith (Northants.); H. G. Spencer, O.B.E. (Monmouth); H. W. Standing, O.B.E. (Warwicks.); W. F. Stanley (Leics.); R. A. Stark, O.B.E. (Isle of Wight); J. M. Stratton (Wilts.); J. E. Tabor, O.B.E. (Essex); R. E. Thornton (Surrey); Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Verdin, O.B.E., T.D. (Cheshire); A. Watson (Yorks. (W. Riding)).

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

160 Great Portland Street, W.1

The Agricultural Research Council was incorporated by Royal Charter on July 23, 1931, in accordance with the provisions of the *Agricultural Research Act, 1956*, the Council is charged with the organization and development of agricultural and food research and may, in particular, establish or develop institutions or departments of institutions and make grants for investigation and research relating to the advance of agriculture. The Council is financed from the Parliamentary vote of the Department of Education and Science.

*Council*, The Hon. J. J. Astor, M.B.E. (*Chairman*); The Hon. J. Addington; Prof. F. W. R. Brambell, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Prof. P. W. Brian, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Major J. E. M. Dugdale, T.D.; A. C. Frazer, C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., Ph.D.; Prof. H. Harris, D.Phil., F.R.S.; Prof. O. V. S. Heath, D.Sc., F.R.S.; W. E. Jones; Prof. B. Katz, M.D., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; J. S. Martin; Prof. C. L. Oakley, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; J. Reid, C.B.; Sir John Ritchie, C.B., F.R.S.E.; J. I. Smith; Prof. A. R. Ubbelohde, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; R. H. Watherston, C.B.E.

*Secretary*, Sir Gordon Cox, K.B.E., T.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
*Deputy Secretary*, W. G. Alexander, C.B.E., F.R.S.E.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, W. E. Berry, C.B.E., Ph.D.; D. J. Parkinson, O.B.E.; F. J. S. Culley.

*Scientific Advisers to the Secretary*, K. N. Burns; D. L. Gunn, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.; D. Rudd Jones, Ph.D.; R. Scarisbrick, Ph.D.; K. L. Robinson, D.Sc.; G. C. Stevenson; C. C. Webster, C.M.G., Ph.D.

*Principal*, L. S. Porter, O.B.E.  
*Senior Chief Executive Officer*, J. H. Shimwell.  
*Chief Executive Officers*, F. V. Bird, O.B.E.; K. H. J. Clarke; M. R. Beauchamp; P. Ramsden.

*Senior Executive Officers*, E. S. Coltman; F. F. Gilliland; C. Mason.

For the Research Institutes under the control of the Council, see *Index*.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Bucks.

This Commonwealth organization, governed by Executive Council composed of nominees of the various Commonwealth Governments, including one for the dependent territories, was set up in 1929 to administer bureaux organized to act as clearing houses of information on research in eight specialized fields of agricultural science, and financed from

a common fund provided by the Governments of the Commonwealth and the Republic of Ireland. The Governments of the Commonwealth and Empire instructed it in 1933 to supervise the administration and finances of the Commonwealth (formerly Imperial) Institute of Entomology, the Commonwealth (formerly Imperial) Mycological Institute and the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control (formerly the Imperial Parasite Service), and in 1937 to organize bureaux for Forestry and Dairy Science. A Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Economics has since been established and an International Food Information Service inaugurated. The Annual Reports of the Council are submitted to each of the Governments through their several members on the Council. The bureaux are attached to appropriate research institutions, but are distinct from them.  
*Chairman*, M. K. A. Agyeman.  
*Vice-Chairman*, E. Seignoret.  
*Secretary*, Sir Thomas Scrivenor, C.M.G.

### Institutes

*Commonwealth Institute of Entomology*, Natural History Museum, S.W.7. *Director*, R. G. Fennah, Sc.D.

*Commonwealth Mycological Institute*, Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey. *Director*, A. Johnston.

*Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control*, Gordon Street, Curepe, Trinidad. *Director*, F. J. Simmonds, Ph.D., D.Sc.

### Bureaux

*Agricultural Economics*, 31a St. Giles, Oxford.—*Director*, J. Owen Jones.

*Animal Breeding and Genetics*, Animal Breeding Research Organization, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh 9, Scotland.—*Director*, J. P. Maule.

*Animal Health*, Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey.—*Director*, M. R. Dhanda.

*Animal Nutrition*, Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, Scotland.—*Director*, Miss D. L. Duncan, Ph.D.

*Dairy Science and Technology*, National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, nr. Reading.—*Director*, E. J. Mann.

*Forestry*, Commonwealth Forestry Institute, South Parks Road, Oxford.—*Director*, C. Swaby, C.M.G.

*Helminthology*, The White House, 103 St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Herts.—*Director*, Miss S. M. Willmott, Ph.D.

*Horticulture and Plantation Crops*, East Malling Research Station, East Malling, nr. Maidstone, Kent.—*Director*, G. E. Tidbury.

*Pastures and Field Crops*, Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks. *Director*, C. L. Skidmore.

*Plant Breeding and Genetics*, School of Agriculture, Downing Street, Cambridge.—*Director*, R. H. Richens, Ph.D.

*Soils*, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—*Director*, W. D. Brind.

## AIR REGISTRATION BOARD

Brabazon House, Redhill, Surrey

[Redhill: 65966]

Set up on Feb. 26, 1937, under the *Companies Act*, the Board is an autonomous non-profit making limited company. Delegated to the Board are certain powers relating to the design, construction and maintenance of civil aircraft; investigation by surveyors of aircraft and associated equipment for the purpose of recommending to the Minister concerning issues and renewals of certificates of airworthiness. The Board also conducts technical examinations for licences of aircraft maintenance engineers, flight engineers and commercial pilots.  
*Chairman*, The Lord Kings Norton, Ph.D.

*Chief Executive*, W. Tye, C.B.E.

## AIR TRANSPORT LICENSING BOARD

Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, S.W.1.

[01-222-7231]

Established by the *Civil Aviation (Licensing) Act, 1960*, to license air services (with certain exceptions). The Board considers representations in relation to air transport services by U.K. registered aircraft, or to facilities, tariffs or charges in connection therewith, reporting their conclusions and recommendations to the Board of Trade.

*Chairman*, Sir Daniel Jack, C.B.E. . . . . £5,750  
*Deputy Chairman*, J. H. Lawrie. . . . . £4,000  
*Members*, Sir Roy Allen, C.B.E.; E. Baldry, O.B.E.;  
 J. M. Drummond; Sir John Evans, K.B.E., C.B.;  
 C. J. Highton; Sir Friston How, C.B.; J. J. Taylor,  
 O.B.E. . . . . each 18 gns. per session  
*Secretary*, C. R. F. Lark. . . . . £3,850 to £4,950

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS  
COLLEGE

Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4

[City: 2762]

The College of Arms is open daily from 10-4 (Saturdays, 10-1) when an Officer of Arms is in attendance to deal with enquiries by the public, though such enquiries may also be directed to any of the Officers of Arms, either personally or by letter.

There are 13 officers of the College, 3 Kings of Arms, 6 Heralds and 4 Pursuivants, who specialise in genealogical and heraldic work for their respective clients. The College possesses the finest records on these subjects in the world. It is the official repository of the Arms and pedigrees of English, Northern Irish, and Commonwealth families and their descendants, and its records include official copies of the records of Ulster King of Arms, the originals of which remain in Dublin.

Arms have been and still are granted by Letters Patent from the Kings of Arms under Authority delegated to them by the Sovereign, such authority having been expressly conferred on them since at least the fifteenth century. A right to Arms can only be established by the registration in the official records of the College of Arms of a pedigree showing direct male line descent from an ancestor already appearing therein as being entitled to Arms, or by making application to the College of Arms for a Grant of Arms.

*Earl Marshal*, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Royal Victorian Chain.

## Kings of Arms

*Garter*, Sir Anthony Richard Wagner, K.C.V.O. D.Litt., F.S.A.

*Clarenceux*, John Riddell Bromhead Walker, M.V.O., M.C.

*Norroy and Ulster*, Richard Preston Graham-Vivian, M.V.O., M.C.

## Heralds

*Chester*, Walter John George Verco, M.V.O. (*Earl Marshal's Secretary*).

*Windsor (and Registrar)*, Alexander Colin Cole, F.S.A.

*Richmond*, John Philip Brooke Brooke-Little, F.S.A.

*Somerset*, Lt.-Col. Rodney Onslow Denny, O.B.E.

F.S.A.  
*York*, Conrad Marshall John Fisher Swan, Ph.D.

*Lancaster* (vacant).

## Pursuivants

*Rouge Croix* (vacant).

*Rouge Dragon* (vacant).

*Bluemantle* (vacant).

*Portcullis* (vacant).

## COURT OF THE LORD LYON

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh

[031-556-7255]

The Scottish Court of Chivalry, including the genealogical jurisdiction of the *Ri-Sennachie* of Scotland's Celtic Kings, adjudicates rights to

arms and administration of *The Scottish Public Register of All Arms and Bearings* (under 1672 cap. 47) and *Public Register of All Genealogies*. The Lord Lyon presides and judicially establishes rights to existing arms or succession to Chiefship, or for cadets with scientific "differences" showing position in clan or family. Pedigrees are also established by decrees of Lyon Court, and by Letters Patent. As *Royal Commissioner in Armory*, he grants Patents of Arms (which constitute the grantee and heirs noble in the Noblesse of Scotland) to "virtuous and well-deserving" Scotsmen, and petitioners (personal or corporate) in Her Majesty's overseas realms of Scottish connection, and issues birth-briefs. In Scots Law, Arms are protected by Statute; their usurpation is punishable, and the Registration Fees of Honour on patents (£84) and matriculations (£22) are payable to H.M. Exchequer.

*Lord Lyon King of Arms*, Sir James Monteith Grant, K.C.V.O., W.S.

## Heralds

*Rothsay*, Lt.-Col. H. A. B. Lawson, M.V.O., F.S.A. Scot.

*Marchmont*, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, G.C.V.O., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., Advocate.

*Albany*, Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that ilk, Bt., Ph.D., Advocate.

## Pursuivants

*Kintyre*, Charles Eliot launicy of Tullichettle, O.C. Carrick, Malcolm Rognvald Innes of Edingight, W.S., F.S.A., Scot.

*Unicorn*, John Inglis Drever Pottinger.

*Falkland (Pursuivant Extraordinary)*, Major David Maitland Maitland-Titterton, T.D.

*Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records*, Malcolm Rognvald Innes of Edingight, W.S., F.S.A. Scot.

*Procurator-Fiscal*, Ivor Reginald Guild, W.S.

*Herald Painter*, Mrs. Katherine Chart.

*Macer*, Thomas C. Gray.

## ART GALLERIES, ETC.

## ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION

■ Carlton Gardens, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 3935]

Appointed in May, 1924. "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance ■ may be referred to them from time to time by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Department; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies, where it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous." In August, 1933, a Royal Warrant extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission—"so that it shall also be open to the said Commission, if they so desire, to call the attention of any of our Departments of State, or of the appropriate public or quasi-public bodies, to any project or development which in the opinion of the said Commission may appear to affect amenities of a national or public character"; in May, 1946, ■ Royal Warrant further extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission as follows:—

We Do give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever: We Do authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places ■ you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid:

**Chairman**, Sir Colin Anderson, K.B.E.  
**Commissioners**, The Marquess of Anglesey, F.S.A.;  
 Sir John Betleman, C.B.E.; Sir Hugh Casson, A.R.A.,  
 F.R.I.B.A.; Howard Colvin, C.B.E.; Ralph Freeman,  
 C.V.O., C.B.E.; Sir Gilbert Ingelfield, C.B.E., T.D.;  
 The Lord Llewelyn-Davies, F.R.I.B.A.; Raymond  
 Erith, R.A. F.R.I.B.A.; The Lord Esher, R.I.B.A.; Sir  
 Frederick Gibberd, C.B.E., A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Sir  
 Leslie Martin, C.B.E.; Henry Moore, O.M., C.H.;  
 Prof. Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.S.A.;  
 John Piper; Peter Shephard, F.R.I.B.A.; Sir Basil  
 Spence, O.M., O.B.E., T.D., R.A., F.R.I.B.A.  
**Secretary**, Prof. F. Fielden, F.R.I.B.A.

### ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND

22 Melville Street,  
 Edinburgh 3

[Edinburgh 225-5334]

**Commissioners**, The Lord Johnston, T.D. (*Chairman*);  
 J. A. Coia, C.B.E., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Sir Charles  
 Connell; W. A. Fairhurst, C.B.E.; N. Johnston,  
 R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; C. L. Mathew, F.R.I.B.A.; Prof.  
 Sir Robert Matthew, C.B.E., A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.;  
 R. Philipson, R.S.A.; A. Reich, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.;  
 Mrs. Murray Usher; H. A. Wheeler, A.R.S.A.

### NATIONAL GALLERY

Trafalgar Square, W.C.2  
 [Whitehall: 7618-9]

*Hours of opening*.—Weekdays 10 to 6 (June-Sept.  
 Tuesdays and Thursdays 10 to 9), Sundays and  
 Boxing Day 2 to 6. Admission free. Closed on  
 Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parlia-  
 mentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase  
 and exhibition of the Angerstein collection of  
 pictures, the present building being opened in 1838  
 and enlarged in 1876, 1887, 1911, 1928, 1930, 1937  
 and 1961. Expenses for 1968-69 were estimated at  
 £442,000.

#### TRUSTEES

Sir John Witt (*Chairman*); Henry Moore, O.M.,  
 C.B.; W. J. Keswick; Denis Mahon, C.B.E.; Prof.  
 W. V. Mayneord, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Andrew Forge;  
 John Piper; The Lord Robbins, C.B.; Sir Edward  
 Playfair, K.C.B.; Dame Veronica Wedgwood,  
 D.B.E.; Miss Mary Woodall, C.B.E., D.Litt, F.S.A.

#### OFFICERS

*Director*, Martin Davies, C.B.E. . . . . £5,625  
*Keeper*, M. V. Levey, M.V.O. . . . . £3,975 to £4,525  
*Deputy Keeper*, C. H. M. Gould £3,351 to £3,975  
*Assistant Keepers I*, G. Martin; A. Brahm

*Scientific Adviser to the Trustees*, R. H. G. Thomson  
 £2,146 to £3,490  
 £3,359 to £3,975

*Chief Restorer*, A. W. Lucas, O.B.E. . . . . £3,975  
*Administration*, G. Fox. . . . . £3,128 to £3,695

*Finance and Establishments*, R. H. Mitchem  
 £2,456 to £2,981

### NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2  
 [01-930-8511]

Open Monday to Friday 10 to 5. Saturday 10  
 to 6. Sunday 2 to 6.

The first grant was made in 1856 to form a  
 gallery of the portraits of the most eminent persons  
 in British history, the collections being successively  
 housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in  
 South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The  
 present building was opened in 1896, £80,000  
 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H.  
 Alexander; an extension erected at the expense of  
 Lord Duveen was opened in 1933. The amount  
 for salaries and expenses, including a grant of  
 £123,000 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at  
 £111,000 for 1969-70.

**Chairman**, The Lord Kenyon.

**Trustees**, The Lord President of the Council; The  
 President of the Royal Academy of Arts; Field-  
 Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, K.G., G.C.B.,

G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.; R. W. Ketton-Cremer,  
 F.B.A., F.S.A.; Lawrence Gowing, C.B.E.; The Earl  
 of Euston, F.S.A.; J. H. Plumb, Ph.D., Litt.D.,  
 F.B.A., F.S.A.; A. D. Powell, C.B.E.; The Very Rev.  
 S. J. A. Evans, F.S.A.; Sir Gyles Isham, Bt., F.S.A.;  
 The Viscount de l'Isle, P.C., K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G.,  
 G.C.V.O.; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A.,  
 F.S.A.; Dame Helen Gardner, D.B.E., F.B.A.; C. S.  
 Cockerell, C.B.E.; The Countess of Longford.  
*Director, Keeper and Secretary*, R. C. Strong, Ph.D.,  
 F.S.A. . . . . £4,830  
*Assistant Keepers (I)*, J. F. Kerslake, F.S.A.; R. L.  
 Ormond. . . . . £2,000 to £3,330

### TATE GALLERY

Millbank, S.W.1

[01-828-4444]

*Hours of opening*.—Weekdays 10 to 6. Sundays  
 and Boxing Day 2 to 6. Admission free, except to  
 temporary exhibitions. Closed on Good Friday,  
 Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The Tate Gallery comprises two national art  
 collections: (a) British painting, from the 16th  
 century to the present day, including works by  
 Turner, Blake, Constable and the Pre-Raphaelites;  
 (b) Modern Foreign Painting, from the Impres-  
 sionists, and Modern Sculpture, British and  
 foreign. There is an almost continuous pro-  
 gramme of temporary exhibitions within the field  
 of the collection. The Gallery was opened in  
 1897, the cost of erection (£80,000) being de-  
 frayed by Sir Henry Tate, who also contrib-  
 uted the nucleus of the present collection. The  
 Turner Wing, built at the expense of Sir  
 Joseph Duveen and his son, Lord Duveen, was  
 opened in 1920. Lord Duveen also defrayed the  
 cost of galleries to contain the collection of modern  
 foreign painting, completed in 1926, and a new  
 sculpture hall, completed in 1937. Expenses for  
 1968-69 were estimated at £322,000.

*Director*, N. R. Reid. . . . . £5,080

*Keeper of the British Collection*, M. R. F. Butlin  
 £3,850 to £4,400

*Keeper of the Modern Collection*, R. E. Alley  
 £3,850 to £4,400

*Keeper of Conservation*, S. Slabczynski. . . . . £3,850

*Deputy Keeper*, Mrs. J. Jeffreys. . . . . £3,234 to £3,850

*Assistant Keepers (Class I)*, M. G. Compton; R.  
 E. Morphet; L. A. Parris. . . . . £2,021 to £3,365

*Establishment Officer*, M. B. G. Botley  
 £2,331 to £2,856

### WALLACE COLLECTION

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.1

[01-935-0687]

Admission free. Open on weekdays 10 a.m. to  
 5 p.m.; Sundays a.p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Good  
 Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the  
 nation by the widow of Sir Richard Wallace, Bt.,  
 K.C.B., M.P., on her death in 1897, and Hertford  
 House was subsequently acquired by the Govern-  
 ment. The collection includes pictures, drawings  
 and miniatures, French furniture, sculpture, bronzes,  
 porcelain, armour and miscellaneous *objets d'art*.  
 The total net expenses were estimated at £83,000 in  
 1968-69.

*Director*, F. J. B. Watson, C.V.O., F.S.A. . . . . £4,400

*Assistant Directors*, R. A. Cecil; A. V. B. Norman,  
 F.S.A.(Scot.). . . . . £2,011 to £3,205

### NATIONAL GALLERIES OF SCOTLAND

Mound, Edinburgh

[031-225-6824]

*Comprising*—

*National Gallery of Scotland*, Mound, Edinburgh, 1.  
*Scottish National Portrait Gallery*, Queen Street,  
 Edinburgh 2.

*Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art*, Inverleith

House, Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, 4.

*Director of the National Galleries of Scotland*, David K.  
 Baxandall, C.B.E. . . . . £4,950

Chief Restorer, H. R. H. Woolford	£3,16 <sup>n</sup> to £3,706
Keeper of Paintings, C. E. Thompson	£3,234 to £3,850
Keeper of Prints and Drawings, K. K. Andrews	£3,234 to £3,850
Keeper, Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Robert E. Hutchison. (+ allee. £250)	£2,021 to £3,365
Assistant Keeper, Scottish National Portrait Gallery, D. Thomson	£2,021 to £3,365
Keeper, Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art, W. D. Hall. (+ allee. £250)	£2,021 to £3,365
Secretary Accountant and Establishment Officer, I. F. Hunter	£2,331 to £2,856

(For other British Art Galleries, see Index.)

### UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY

ix Charles II Street, S.W.1  
[10-930-6262]

Established by the Atomic Energy Authority Act, 1954, the Authority took over, on August 1, 1954, the control of atomic energy research and development. The Minister of Technology is responsible to Parliament for general atomic energy policy and for money provided for the Authority.

The Authority is organized in groups, as shown below:—

(a) *the Research Group.* The Research Establishment at Harwell, Berks., conducts fundamental research into nuclear physics and atomic energy and provides information to the other establishments. It includes the Education and Training Centre. Thermonuclear research is now concentrated at Culham. New uses of radioisotopes are investigated at Wantage.

(b) *the Weapons Group.* Research work on atomic weapons is carried on at the Research Establishment, Aldermaston, Berks.

(c) *the Reactor Group.* Responsible for the design, construction and development of nuclear power reactors, and controls the Dounreay Experimental Reactor Establishment in Caithness and the Atomic Energy Establishment at Winfrith, Dorset. It also acts as engineering consultant for the Electricity Boards, overseas organizations and the British Consortia formed for the building of nuclear power stations. Headquarters are at Risley, Lancs.

(d) *the Production Group.* Responsible for the operation of the nuclear reactors at Calder Hall and Chapelcross and for management of the uranium and plutonium production factories at Springfields in Lancashire, Windscale in Cumberland, and Capenhurst in Cheshire.

Chairman, Sir John Hill, Ph.D. . . . . £11,000  
Deputy Chairman, Sir Charles Cunningham, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O. . . . . £10,000  
Members (Full-time), Dr. H. Kronberger, C.B.E. F.R.S. (Reactors); Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Barnett, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (Weapons)

each £7,000 to £9,500  
(Part-time) Sir Frank Kearton, O.B.E., F.R.S.; S. J. Pears; The Lord Carron. each £1,000;  
J. C. Duckworth; E. S. Booth, F.R.S. (unpaid).

Secretary, D. E. H. Peirson, C.B.E.

### BRITISH AIRPORTS AUTHORITY

2 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Set up under the Airports Authority Act, 1965, to manage the three London airports—Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted—and Prestwick Airport, from April 1, 1966.

Chairman, P. G. Masfield. . . . . (part-time) £6,000

### BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, W.1

[01-580-4468]

The BBC was incorporated under Royal Charter successor to the British Broadcasting Company, Ltd., whose licence expired Dec. 31, 1926. Its present Charter came into force July 30,

1964, and expires July 31, 1976. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and other Governors are appointed by the Crown. The BBC is financed by revenue from receiving licences for the Home services and by a Grant in Aid from Parliament for the External services. The total number of licences in force in March 1969 was 17,973,699, of which 15,359,306 were for combined radio and television licences and 99,419 for combined radio and colour television services.

Chairman, The Lord Hill of Luton, P.C.

Vice-Chairman, The Lord Fulton. . . . . £2,000

Governors, Lady Baird, C.B.E. (Scotland), £2,000;

Prof. G. Williams, D.Litt. (Wales), £2,000; The

Lord Dunleath, T.D. (N. Ireland); Sir Ralph

Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Robert Bellinger,

G.B.E.; P. N. Wilson, O.B.E., D.S.C.; T. Jackson;

Dame Mary Georgina Green, D.B.E.; The Lord

Constantine, M.B.E.; Sir Hugh Greene, K.C.M.G.,

O.B.E. . . . . (each) £1,000

Director-General, C. J. Curran.

Managing Directors, H. Wheldon, O.B.E., M.C.

(Television); I. Trethowan (Radio); O. J. Whitley

(External Broadcasting). Directors, J. H. Arkell,

C.B.E. (Administration); J. Redmond (Engineering);

Hon. K. H. L. Lamb (Public Affairs); D. F.

Attenborough (Programmes, Television); J. G. L.

Francis, C.B.E. (Finance).

Deputy Director of Engineering, D. B. Weigall, C.B.E.

Assistant Director of Radio, R. D'A. Marriott, C.B.E.,

D.F.C.

General Manager, Publications, M. W. Webb.

Legal Adviser, E. C. Robbins, C.B.E.

Controller, Information Services, G. T. M. de M.

Morgan, M.C.

Head of Publicity, G. Campcy, O.B.E.

Head of Secretariat, R. D. Pendlebury.

### Controllers of Regional Offices

Scotland, A. Milne, Broadcasting House, Queen

Margaret Drive, Glasgow, W.2.

Northern Ireland, B. W. Maguire, Broadcasting

House, 25-27 Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

Wales, J. H. Rowley, C.B.E., Broadcasting House,

Llandaff, Cardiff.

Midlands, P. M. Beech, Broadcasting House, 52

Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

North, G. D. Miller Broadcasting House, Picca-

dilly, Manchester 1.

South and West, A. D. Hawkins, O.B.E., Broadcasting

House, 21-33 Whiteladies Road, Clifton,

Bristol 8.

### BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Bealine House, Ruislip, Middlesex

[01-845-1234]

Chairman, Sir Anthony Milward, C.B.E. . . . £13,000

Deputy Chairman, K. A. Keith. (part-time) £2,000

Chief Executive, H. E. Marking, C.B.E., M.C.

Operations Director, J. W. G. James, O.B.E.

Traffic and Sales Director, P. C. F. Lawton, D.F.C.

Chief Engineer, K. G. Wilkinson.

Financial Director, C. A. Herring.

Personnel Director, J. L. Grumbridge, O.B.E.

Supplies and Services Director, R. A. Spencer.

Director of Medical Services, Dr. J. G. Taylor.

Chief Public Relations Officer, W. Simpson, O.B.E.,

D.F.C.

Secretary and Solicitor, M. J. Lester.

### BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Speedbird House, Heathrow Airport,

Hounslow, Middlesex

[01-759-3511]

Established in 1939, British Overseas Airways

Corporation acquired, on April 1, 1940, the air

transport undertakings of Imperial Airways and

British Airways, which had been at the disposal of

the Secretary of State for Air since the outbreak

of war.

B.O.A.C. is the larger of the two Government

Corporations which are charged with the task of

developing and operating British scheduled air transport services under the provisions of the Air Corporations Act, 1967. It operates round-the-world services and services to Africa, the Middle and Far East, Australia and New Zealand, and North and South America.

The members of the Corporation are appointed by the President of the Board of Trade.

*Chairman, C. E. M. Hardie, C.B.E. (part-time)* £5,500  
*Deputy Chairman and Managing Director, K. Granville, C.B.E.* £11,000

### BRITISH RAILWAYS BOARD

222 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.

[01-262-3232]

*Chairman, Sir Henry Johnson, C.B.E.* £15,000  
*Deputy Chairman, W. G. Thorpe* £12,000  
*Vice-Chairman, J. M. W. Bosworth* £13,000  
*Full-time Members, A. V. Barker, O.B.E.; Dr. S. Jones; D. McKenna, C.B.E.; L. F. Neal; J. Ratter, C.B.E.; G. Wilson* each £7,000 to £9,500  
*Part-time Members, Sir Frederick Hayday, C.B.E.; The Lord Taylor of Gryfe; H. A. Walker* (£1,000 each)  
*Chief Secretary, J. R. Hammond, M.B.E.*

### BRITISH STEEL CORPORATION

33 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.

[01-235-1212]

The British Steel Corporation was established under the Iron and Steel Act 1967 which vested in the Corporation the shares of the fourteen major steel companies. The Corporation's main duty is to promote the efficient and economical supply of iron and steel products. The works of the formerly independent companies are managed by four operational groups based on geographical location and products manufactured.

*Chairman, The Lord Melchett* £22,500  
*Deputy Chairmen, Dr. H. M. Finnieston, F.R.S.; Sir Michael Milne-Watson, C.B.E.; A. J. Peech (also Group Managing Director) (in the range £20,000 to £24,000).*

*Members (full-time), S. A. R. Gray; The Lord Layton; P. A. Matthews; W. Molyneux; R. Smith (in the range £15,000 to £19,000)*  
*Members (also Group Managing Directors), W. F. Cartwright; T. R. Craig, C.B.E.; N. C. Macdiarmid.*

*Members (part-time), S. Harris; Sir Cyril Musgrave, K.C.B.; P. Parker, M.V.O.; A. Silberston. From £1,000 to £4,000 where drawn.*

*Chief Legal Adviser, M. Littman, Q.C.*  
*Secretary, R. W. Roseveare.*

### BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKS BOARD

Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, N.W.1

[01-486-6621]

Constituted under the Transport Act, 1962. The Board owns and operates 19 active ports. Operations in 1968 showed a net profit of £1,484,998. Cargo handled totalled 51,263,000 tons (including 8,297,000 tons of coal).

*Chairman, R. L. J. Wills, C.B.E., M.C. (part-time)* £4,500  
*Members, S. Johnson (Managing Director) £9,350; D. A. Stringer (Deputy Managing Director); C. R. Cory; C. W. Fisher, T.D.; R. F. Pugh (£1,500); The Hon. J. F. A. Baring; G. H. Lowthian, C.B.E.; D. F. Martin-Jenkins, T.D. (part-time) (each £1,000)*

*Secretary, K. E. Bantock.*

### BRITISH TRAVEL ASSOCIATION

Queen's House, 64 St. James's Street, S.W.1

[01-629-9191]

The functions of the Association can be summarized as follows: (a) to increase the number of visitors from overseas and (b) to ensure that overseas visitors and home holiday makers are well received and accommodated and have the best

facilities that can be provided. The Association is a Company limited by guarantee and registered under the Companies Act and draws its membership from all sections of the tourist and holiday industry. The Association is supported by H.M. Government and receives a Grant-in-Aid from the Board of Trade. The Board consists of a Chairman who is appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, and 19 members, 8 of whom are nominated by the President of the Board of Trade; 7 are elected by the members of the Association and the remainder nominated by the Scottish Tourist Board (2), the Wales Tourist Board (1) and the Northern Ireland Tourist Board (1). Four additional members representing the various interests concerned with travel and holidays in the United Kingdom may be appointed.

*Chairman, The Lord Geddes, C.B.E.*  
*General Manager, L. J. Lickorish.*

### BRITISH WATERWAYS BOARD

Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, N.W.1

[01-262-6711]

*Chairman, Sir Frank Price (part-time)* £4,000  
*Vice-Chairman, Sir John Hawton, K.C.B. (part-time)* £1,500  
*Members, H. M. F. Carrington, T.D.; B. C. Gillinson; I. Harrington; Hon. Alexander Hood; Sir Alex Samuels, C.B.E.; Lt.-Col. R. Seifert (all part-time)* £1,000  
*General Manager, D. J. Kinnersley* £6,000

### CABINET OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 5422]

*Secretary of the Cabinet, Sir Burke Trend, G.C.B., C.V.O.* £10,400  
*Chief Scientific Adviser and Head of the Scientific Civil Service, Sir Solly Zuckerman, O.M., K.C.B., F.R.S.* £9,800  
*Deputy Chief Scientific Adviser, A. H. Cottrell, F.R.S.* £8,650  
*Deputy Secretaries, Miss J. I. Nunn, C.B.E.; Sir Robin Hooper, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.F.C., R. R. D. McIntosh, C.B.* £7,100  
*Chief Information Adviser, T. D. Lloyd-Hughes* £7,100

*Under Secretaries, J. O. H. Burrough, C.B.E.; J. Crocker; P. J. Hudson; J. A. Thomson; P. E. Thornton* £6,000  
*Assistant Secretaries, J. C. W. Bushell; Miss S. W. Fogarty; J. R. D. Gildea; D. Heaton (Establishment Officer); G. F. Kear; E. E. Thomas, O.B.E., D.S.C.* £4,045 to £5,200  
*Chief Scientific Officers, F. H. Allen, C.B.; R. Press, C.B.E.* £6,000  
*Senior Principal Scientific Officers, Dr. H. H. Atkinson; G. Hornby; B. Smith* £4,045 to £4,620  
*Central Statistical Office:*  
*Director and Head of the Government Statistical Service, C. A. Moser, C.B.E.* £7,200  
*Deputy Director, R. E. Beales, C.B.E.* £5,881  
*Assistant Directors, L. S. Berman; H. E. Bishop, D.F.C.; T. S. Pilling* £5,500  
*Chief Statisticians, R. L. Brown; R. W. Green; D. Harris; S. F. James; Miss R. J. Maurice; W. D. Stedman Jones; J. W. S. Walton* £4,045 to £5,000

*Senior Principal Scientific Officer, J. B. Harding* £4,045 to £4,620

#### Historical Section:

*Chief Historians, Prof. Sir James Butler, M.V.O., O.B.E. (Military); Sir Keith Hancock (Civil).*  
*Assistant Secretary, C. J. Child (Departmental Records Adviser)* £4,045 to £5,200  
*Chief Clerk, H. L. Theobald (Departmental Records Officer)* £3,003 to £3,570  
*Office of the Secretary of State for Social Services:*  
*Assistant Under Secretary of State, P. R. Odgers, M.B.E.* £6,000  
*Assistant Secretaries, E. W. Bryant; P. R. Oglesby* £4,045 to £5,200

## CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITED

Head Office—Mercury House, Theobald's Road,  
W.C.1

[or-242-4433]

Chairman, Col. D. McMillan, C.B., O.B.E.

(part-time) £4,950

Managing Director, E. G. L. Howitt, O.B.E. . . . £6,725

Directors, W. H. Davies; R. A. Rice; A. A. Willett

(£6,150); R. J. Halsey, C.M.G. (part-time)

(£2,250); H. E. Matthews, O.B.E. (part-time)

(£1,700); C. J. Gill (unpaid).

Secretary, R. F. Forrest.

## CHARITY COMMISSION

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

[or-930-7621]

Official Custodian's Division, Wellington

House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1

[or-799-6693]

Central Register of Charities

St. Alban's House, Haymarket, S.W.1

[or-930-5801]

The Charity Commission was constituted under Act of Parliament in 1853 and reconstituted under the Charities Act, 1900, with the general function of promoting the effective use of charitable monies and a duty to keep a register of charities. The powers of the Commissioners over endowments held for educational purposes are exercised by the Department of Education and Science. The Official Custodian for Charities holds investments for charities and remits the income, free of income tax, to trustees.

Chief Commissioner, T. C. Green . . . . . £5,625

Commissioners, S. P. Grounds, C.B.E.; W. E. A.

Lewis, O.B.E. (also Secretary) (£5,365); C. W. E.

Shelley . . . . . £4,125 to £5,075

Deputy Commissioners, E. L. Hayes; F. H. Pratt; J. P.

L. Redfern; W. J. Wolfe, O.B.E.

£4,125 to £5,075

Asst. Commissioners, W. C. Over; D. B. Hodgkin-

son; T. Keith; C. A. Weston, D.F.C., G.M.; M. B.

Tripp; B. W. Paluch; Miss A. M. E. Jacobsen;

M. A. Rao; D. P. F. Giles; C. A. H. Parsons

£3,010 to £3,975

Principals, R. Maynard; N. Storr, O.B.E.

£2,600 to £3,550

Official Custodian for Charities, H. E. N. Cullingford

£3,675 to £4,125

Deputy Official Custodian, L. A. Jimenez

£2,985 to £3,525

Establishment Officer, H. M. Taylor

£2,985 to £3,525

Deputy Establishment Officer, Mrs. P. R. Evans

£2,345 to £2,845

Chief Executive Officers, R. Booth; R. S. Morgan

£2,985 to £3,525

Senior Executive Officers, Miss C. M. Clark; D. W.

Peel; Miss J. Stanton; C. E. Plant; G. Duffet;

S. H. Way . . . . . £2,345 to £2,845

## CHURCH COMMISSIONERS

1 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1

[or-930-5444]

The Church Commissioners were established on April 1, 1948, by the amalgamation of Queen Anne's Bounty (established 1704) and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (established 1836). The Commissioners have three main tasks:—

(1) the management of their capital assets so that they may earn income;

(2) the proper distribution of that income; and

(3) the discharge of a large number of administrative duties conferred on them by Acts of Parliament and Measures of the Church Assembly.

The Commissioners' income for the year ended March 31, 1969, was derived from the following sources:—

Stock exchange investments . . . . .	£12,416,590
Land and property . . . . .	6,392,206
Mortgages and loans . . . . .	2,994,934
Money received for particular beneficiaries . . . . .	1,476,229
	<hr/>
	£23,279,959

This income was used as follows:—

Clergy stipends and pensions . . . . .	£16,703,802
Clergy houses (maintenance, outgoings, provision and improvement) . . . . .	2,625,421
Other church property . . . . .	553,177
Other grant schemes . . . . .	132,687
Added to capital to improve future income . . . . .	1,244,640
Administration . . . . .	1,093,062
General reserve (to be used for major schemes) . . . . .	927,170
	<hr/>
	£23,279,959

## Constitution

The 2 Archbishops, the 41 diocesan Bishops, 5 deans, 10 other clerics and 10 laymen appointed by the Church Assembly; 4 laymen nominated by the Queen; 4 persons nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; the First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Secretary of State for the Home Dept.; The Speaker of the House of Commons; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; The Attorney-General; The Solicitor-General; The Lord Mayor and two Aldermen of the City of London; The Lord Mayor of York and one representative from each of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Church Estates Commissioners:—

First, Sir Ronald Harris, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Second, E. L. Mallalieu, Q.C., M.P.

Third, Sir Hubert Ashton, K.B.E., M.C.

Secretary, K. S. Ryle, C.B.E., M.C.

Assets Secretary, D. A. Collenette, C.B.E.

Under Secretary General, L. A. Speller, C.B.E.

Financial Secretary, R. C. Edwards.

Assistant Secretaries, L. N. King (Houses); A. I.

McDonald (Investments); R. K. Pears, D.F.C.

(Estates); H. M. G. Pryor (Accountant); C. C. W.

Rodd (Establishment); L. D. Walker (Pastoral).

Redundant Churches Officer, D. G. Ward.

Deputy Accountant and Trust Officer, E. W. Lyons.

See Houses Officer, E. Denselow.

Development Officer, J. D. M. Barnes.

Principals, K. A. L. Argent; J. M. Davies; D. J. Day;

W. T. Leech; P. Locke; J. E. Shelley; S. E. Smith.

Senior Executive Officers, J. R. Beard; Miss E. M.

Bollen; E. J. Gilbert; D. N. Goodwin; H. H. T.

Munden; L. E. Nelson; F. A. Norman; G. H.

Penn; W. J. Pennell; P. T. Rafferty; N. H.

Rawlings; T. M. Robinson; R. McN. Rox-

burgh; E. W. Turner.

## Legal Department

Official Solicitor, O. H. Woodforde, M.B.E.

Deputy Solicitor, R. H. Rogers.

Assistant Solicitor, J. W. Cook.

Senior Legal Assistants, A. J. L. Campbell; R. A. G.

Lees; P. Leslie; S. J. Palmer.

## Architectural Department

Official Architect, R. G. Wood.

Deputy Architect, B. H. Dowland.

Senior Assistant Architect, H. A. Scarth.

## Surveyor's Department

Official Surveyor, H. M. Rigby, M.B.E., T.D.

Deputy Surveyor, J. M. N. Barnes.

## Agents

Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Messrs. Smiths Gore, Dean's Court, Minster Precincts, Peterborough; Messrs. Chesterton & Sons, 116 Kensington High Street, W.8.

CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Whitehall, S.W.1 (01-839-7733)
The Civil Service Department was set up on November 1, 1968 and took over from the Treasury responsibilities for the management of the Civil Service. The department is headed by the Prime Minister, who is Minister for the Civil Service, and under him the Lord Privy Seal controls the day to day management of the Department. The Civil Service Department's primary functions are the pay and management of the Civil Service and the co-ordination of government policy on pay and pensions throughout the public sector. In particular the Department has central responsibility for personnel management, including training and career management; manpower requirements and the development and dissemination of administrative and managerial techniques. The Civil Service Commission (which was first constituted by Order in Council in 1855) now forms part of the Department but retains its independence and impartiality in the selection of recruits for posts in the Civil Service.

- The Prime Minister.
The Lord Privy Seal.
Head of the Home Civil Service and Permanent Secretary to the Civil Service Department, Sir William Armstrong, G.C.B., M.V.O. .... £10,400
Second Permanent Secretary, P. Rogers, C.B., C.M.G. £9,800
Deputy Secretaries, J. J. B. Hunt, C.B. (also First Civil Service Commissioner); N. G. Morrison, C.B.; S. P. Osmond, C.B.; J. J. S. Shaw. .... £7,100
Ceremonial Officer, P. S. Milner-Barry, C.B., O.B.E. £5,325
Chief Information Officer, J. T. Hughes, O.B.E. £4,170 to £5,325

- Recruitment and Planning
Assistant Secretary, A. W. Wyatt £4,170 to £5,325

- Management Services
Under Secretary, A. A. Creamer, D.F.C. .... £6,125
Assistant Secretaries, J. N. Archer; W. R. Atkinson; R. Ingram; A. W. Kay; P. T. F. Kelly; R. R. Pittam. .... £4,170 to £5,325
Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, E. K. G. James £4,955 to £5,455

- Consultant Accountant, A. M. Parsons. .... £5,500
Manpower and Structure Review
Under Secretary, E. H. Simpson. .... £6,125
Assistant Secretaries, J. A. Annand; R. H. Bird; J. M. Skae; B. M. Thimont. . £4,045 to £5,200

- Pay
Assistant Secretaries, A. M. Bailey; F. G. Burrett; Miss J. A. M. Oliver. .... £4,170 to £5,325
Pensions, Conditions, Welfare, etc.
Under Secretary, M. E. Johnston. .... £6,125
Assistant Secretary, J. E. Herbecq £4,045 to £5,200
Principal Executive Officer, S. D. Light £4,745 to £5,325

- Director of Catering, F. G. Murray, C.B.E., £5,325
Management Personnel
Under Secretary, D. R. J. Stephen. .... £6,125
Assistant Secretaries, C. F. R. Barclay; J. F. Gwynn; C. F. Watkinson £4,170 to £5,325
Principal Executive Officer, D. J. Chapman £4,745 to £5,325

- Chief Statistician, A. R. Smith. . £4,170 to £5,325
Training
Principal of the Civil Service College, Prof. E. Grebenik. .... £7,100
Under Secretary, J. H. Taylor. .... £6,125
Assistant Secretaries, J. B. Bourn; D. J. Derx; C. M. Regan; T. R. Rumens £4,170 to £5,325

- Superintending Grade Engineer, A. Benjamin £4,170 to £4,745
Senior Economic Adviser, C. D. Harbury £4,125 to £5,250
Bursar, Air Vice-Marshal R. D. Elliott, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C. .... £2,599 to £3,590

- Machinery of Government and Development
Under Secretary, I. P. Bancroft. £6,125 to £6,250
Assistant Secretaries, K. E. Couzens; N. S. Forward; R. W. L. Wilding. . £4,170 to £5,325
Medical Advisory Service
Medical Adviser, D. Thompson, C.B., M.D., £6,475
Deputy Medical Adviser, M. C. W. Long, C.B.E., T.D. (also Chief Medical Adviser to the Post Office)..... £5,675
Principal Medical Officer, V. C. Medvei, C.B.E., M.D. .... £5,675
Senior Medical Officers, P. R. Gilbert; J. W. Parks, M.B.E., M.D.; G. Lorrinan, M.B.E., M.D.; D. P. H. Schafer; W. F. Townsend-Coles, M.D. £5,325

- Establishments and Organisation Branch
Under Secretary, A. J. Collier (Establishment Officer)..... £6,125
Principal Executive Officer, J. Blake (Deputy Establishment Officer)..... £4,745 to £5,325

- Information Division
Head of Division S. T. Cursley. £4,170 to £5,325
Chief Press Officer, N. S. Gaffin £3,128 to £3,695

- Civil Service Commission
23 Savile Row, W.1
First Commissioner, J. J. B. Hunt, C.B. .... £7,100
Second Commissioner, S. W. C. Philips, C.B., £6,125
Commissioner and Secretary, J. C. Seddon, C.B.E. £4,170 to £5,325
Commissioner and Director of Recruitment, K. M. Reader. .... £5,365
Commissioner, Scientific and Engineering Adviser, Sir Charles Cawley, C.B.E. (part time)..... £3,000
Deputy Commissioners, J. W. A. Chorley, O.B.E.; H. C. Pritchard. .... £4,955 to £5,455
Commissioner and Chairman of Civil Service Selection Board, K. A. G. Murray. .... £5,365

- Parliamentary Counsel
36 Whitehall, S.W.1. [01-839 7733]
First Counsel, J. S. Fiennes, C.B. .... £9,800
Second Counsel, C. H. Chorley, C.B. .... £8,150
Counsel, Mrs. E. A. Eadie, C.B.E.; J. C. P. Elliston, C.B., T.D.; F. B. Humphrey; S. M. Krusin, C.B.; H. P. Rowe; T. R. F. Skemp; A. N. Stainton, C.B. .... £5,805 to £6,300
Deputy Counsel, G. L. J. Engle; B. A. Russell Davis; C. H. de Waal. .... £6,125
Senior Assistant Counsel, P. Graham; G. J. Carter £4,325 to £5,325

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

33 Hill Street, W.1 [01-629-8484]

The Corporation was formerly known as the Colonial Development Corporation. The change of name was effected by the Commonwealth Development Act, 1963, which also restored the Corporation's full powers of operation in all those countries which had achieved independence within the Commonwealth since 1948.

Under the original Overseas Resources Development Act of 1948 the Corporation was charged with securing development in dependent Commonwealth territories at that date with a view to increasing their general productive capacity and trade. It is authorised to borrow up to £160,000,000.

- Chairman (part-time), The Lord Howick of Glendale, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. .... £6,500
Deputy Chairman (part-time), J. F. Prideaux, O.B.E. £1,875

- Members (part-time), C. J. M. Bennett; Sir Humphrey Browne, C.B.E.; The Lord Campbell of Eskan; J. K. Dick; A. Gaitskell, C.M.G.; G. F. Smith; Prof. P. P. Streeten; Miss J. Symonds each £1,000

General Manager, Sir William Rendell.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE See FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

## COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

Marlborough House,  
Pall Mall, S.W.1  
[01-839-3411]

Secretary-General, A. C. Smith.

Deputy Secretaries-General, A. L. Adu; T. E. Gooneratne.

Assistant Secretary-General (Education), H. W. Springer.

## COUNTRYSIDE COMMISSION

1 Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1  
[01-935-5533]

The Countryside Commission was set up under the Countryside Act, 1968. It has absorbed the National Parks Commission, taking over the duties of that body under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949, and having in addition a wider range of advisory and executive functions relating to the whole of the countryside and coast. Members of the Commission are appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and the Secretary of State for Wales acting jointly. The Commission reports annually to the Ministers and the report is laid before Parliament.

The Countryside Commission is entrusted with the task of designating National Parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty in England and Wales. The former must be extensive tracts of country affording facilities for open-air recreation. The Parks are administered by Local Planning Authorities, subject to general supervision by the Parks Commission. Ten National Parks, covering in all some 5,258 square miles and, 25 areas of outstanding natural beauty have been established. For main article, see Index.

The Commission is also required to report to the Minister of Housing and Local Government or the Secretary of State for Wales on long-distance footpaths or bridleways, along which there will be continuous right of way for walkers and riders, e.g., the Pennine Way and the Cleveland Way; to make representations to Ministers or Local Planning Authorities on any proposed development likely to be prejudicial to the natural beauty of any area in England and Wales; and to provide information services for the public.

Under the new Act the Commission keeps under review all matters relating to the provision and improvement of facilities for the enjoyment of the countryside, the conservation and enhancement of its natural beauty and amenity and the need to secure public access for open-air recreation.

Chairman (vacant) .....	£2,500
Deputy Chairman, J. M. McC. Fisher .....	£1,500
Members, A. Buxton, M.C.; Mrs. M. Davies; G. Howard; W. E. E. Jones; Sir William Lindsay, C.B.E.; J. L. Longland; Prof. O. R. McGregor; P. F. Shepherd, F.R.I.B.A. ....	unpaid
Secretary, M. F. B. Bell .....	£3,850 to £4,950
Principal Planning Officer, R. J. S. Hookway .....	£2,850 to £4,400
Principal, J. R. B. Ferguson .....	£2,475 to £3,425
Chief Executive Officers, T. Farmer, M.B.E.; Mrs. M. B. Jones .....	£2,860 to £3,400
Senior Planning Officers, P. N. Allen; J. M. David- son; A. A. C. Phillips .....	£2,771 to £3,660
Field Officer, L. J. Watson .....	£2,220 to £2,720
Senior Executive Officers, E. J. S. Burbidge; T. G. Miller .....	£2,220 to £2,720
Senior Information Officer, R. S. Bush .....	£2,220 to £2,720

COUNTRYSIDE COMMISSION FOR SCOT-  
LAND

Branklyn House, 116 Dundee Road, Perth  
[0738-24388]

Established under the Countryside (Scotland) Act, 1967, with functions for the provision, development and improvement of facilities for the enjoyment of the Scottish countryside, and for the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty and amenity thereof.

Chairman, J. McWilliam.

Members, The Viscount of Arbutnot, D.S.C.; Mrs. M. Barclay; I. Borthwick; A. B. Campbell; A. C. Cromar; Mrs. E. Davidson; S. E. A. Landale; D. N. Lowe, O.B.E.; Sir James Mackay, K.B.E., C.B.; Dr. H. S. Mackintosh, C.B.E.; W. H. Murray, O.B.E.; B. K. Parnell; A. C. Trotter, C.B.E.

Director, J. Foster.

Secretary, M. Holton.

Asst. Directors, T. Huxley (Resource Management); D. Aldridge (Information and Conservation Education)

## COVENT GARDEN MARKET AUTHORITY

Bedford Chambers, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

[01-240-2311]

The Covent Garden Market Authority is constituted under the Covent Garden Market Acts, 1961 to 1969, the members being appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Authority owns 6½ acres of land at Covent Garden comprising five central market buildings used for wholesale trading in horticultural produce; and other property including five blocks of offices. It is charged with the duty of building a new market on a site of about 60 acres at Nine Elms in the Boroughs of Wandsworth and Lambeth, and of securing the expeditious and economic development or disposal of its Covent Garden lands. The Authority is empowered to borrow capital up to £45,000,000.

Chairman, Sir Henry Hardman, K.C.B.

Members, W. M. Balch; R. G. E. Jarvis; J. W. Rodden, C.B.E.; Sir Harold Samuel; Sir Alex Samuels, C.B.E. (Nominated by the Minister of Transport); W. J. Tudor.

General Manager, C. M. G. Allen.

Assistant General Manager, L. T. G. Sully, C.B.E.

Secretary, C. H. Bates.

CROWN AGENTS FOR OVERSEA  
GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

4 Millbank, S.W.7

[01-222-7730]

The Crown Agents are the officially appointed business and financial agents of a large number of Governments and public authorities. These include independent Governments such as Bahrain, Brunei, Ceylon, Cyprus, Gambia, Guyana, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Tanzania, Trinidad, Uganda, Western Samoa and Zambia and all the territories overseas under British administration or trusteeship. Other authorities for whom they act include the United Nations, many railway, transport, broadcasting, telecommunications and electrical undertakings, port commissions, universities, currency boards and local government authorities, in addition to many development and research bodies. The office is not a Department of the United Kingdom Government, and no vote for it comes before the United Kingdom Parliament. It is self-supporting, its funds being derived from fees charged to its principals from whom instructions are received direct. The Crown Agents do not act for private individuals or commercial concerns.

The work of the Crown Agents' office includes the purchase, inspection, shipment and insurance of engineering plant and equipment and of stores of all kinds; the design of engineering structures; the issue and management of loans and the investment of funds; the payment of salaries to officers on leave; the engagement of staff for certain oversea Government appointments; the booking of passages for Government officers and their families; and many other functions.

Chairman, C. J. Hayes, C.M.G.

Crown Agent, E. A. Morris, C.M.G., O.B.E.

## CROWN ESTATE COMMISSIONERS

Whitehall, S.W.1

[01-839-2211]

Mount Lane, Bracknell, Berks.

[0844 20321]

THE CROWN ESTATE (formerly The Crown Lands).—The Land Revenues of the Crown in England and Wales have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III surrendered them and received a fixed annual payment or *Civil List*. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000 and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1969, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £5,992,843. The Expenditure was £1,980,052. The sum of £4,050,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1968-69 as *Surplus Revenue*, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

The Land Revenues in Ireland have been carried to the Consolidated Fund since 1820; from April 1, 1923, ■ regards Southern Ireland, they have been collected and administered by the Irish Free State (Republic of Ireland).

The Land Revenues in Scotland were transferred to the Commissioners in 1833.

First Commissioner and Chairman (part-time), The Earl of Perth, P.C.

Second Commissioner (and Secretary) W. A. Wood

£6,300

Commissioners (part-time), A. W. H. Allen; D. H. Cameron of Lochiel, T.D.; Sir Oliver Chesterton, M.C.; G. K. Dennis; E. G. Parsons, C.B.E.; The Lord Walston.

Deputy Commissioner, P. S. Bolshaw

£3,850 to £4,950

Assistant Commissioner and Clerk to the Board, J. Griffiths.....

£3,003 to £3,570

Crown Estate Surveyor, E. J. Shaw

£3,850 to £4,400

Deputy Crown Estate Surveyor, N. H. Ash

(+ allee. £283) £2,093 to £2,774

Chief Officer and Establishment Officer, E. F. Richards

£3,003 to £3,570

Accountant and Receiver-General, G. R. Clark

£2,331 to £2,856

Senior Executive Officers, S. A. Allwood; A. Barker;

D. W. Broughton; A. R. Brown; J. S. Hogg;

C. R. Smith; D. T. Hunt (Edinburgh)

£2,331 to £2,856

Legal Adviser and Solicitor, J. G. Allan.....

£5,500

Senior Legal Assistants, A. W. Robinson; M. A. Jaffe.....

£2,885 to £3,850

Solicitor, Scotland, N. C. Grant.

Director of Forestry, R. Lindsay, M.V.O., B.E.M.

Windsor Estate

Surveyor and Deputy Ranger, Maj. A. W. Haig,

M.V.O.

Director of Gardens, Sir Eric Savill, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.,

M.C.

## BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

King's Beam House, Mark Lane, E.C.3

[01-626-1515]

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" in the Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3, replacing that built by Charles II and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on April 1, 1909.

## The Board

Chairman, Sir Louis Petch, R.C.B.....

£8,600

Private Sec., L. J. Harris

Deputy Chairman, A. W. Taylor, C.B.....

£6,300

Director of Establishment and Organization and Commissioner, G. Imms, C.B.....

£5,250

Commissioners, C. H. Blake, C.B.; Mrs. D. C. L. Johnstone, C.B.E.; K. B. Pepper, C.B.; R. W. Radford, M.B.E. (Joint Secretaries).....

£5,250

## Secretaries' Office

Assistant Secretaries, A. R. Ashford, C.M.G.; C. Bamfield; A. H. Barrett; C. T. Cross; G. C. English, C.B.E.; A. McK. Fraser, T.D.; E. N. Griffiths; L. D. Hawken; H. F. Hewett; J. K. Hulme, O.B.E.; B. H. Knox; J. C. Leeming; G. G. Leighton-Boyce; J. Mair; J. Midgley; T. H. Pratt; E. B. Thomson, O.B.E.; C. H. Veale; L. J. White.....

£4,045 to £5,200

Principals, A. Aldous; R. Bamfield; J. Barber;

O. A. Brown, M.M., B.E.M.; P. Calvert; N. E. Campion; H. J. Chumas; J. Clary; G. B. Diamond;

J. D. Farmer; E. L. Fletcher; J. C. Fletcher, I.S.O.; F. J. French, O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.;

S. A. Green; L. S. Gross, O.B.E.; F. T. Hallett;

B. Halliwell; L. J. Harris; R. J. Hayman; S. H. P. Holt;

M. G. Jeremiah; R. J. Petch; A. C. Ralph, I.S.O.;

M. H. Smith; Mrs. V. P. M. Strachan;

D. Turnell.....

£2,599 to £3,596

Principal Executive Officer, D. J. Harbaur

£4,400 to £4,950

Controller of Valuation Branch, G. Wilson

£4,400 to £4,950

Deputy Controller of Valuation Branch, F. J. Kumpf,

I.S.O.....

£3,550 to £4,000

Chief Executive Officers, J. G. Acton; Miss E. Armstrong;

L. A. Barber, I.S.O.; W. A. Bassett;

S. Bellew; Mrs. D. Biggam; S. A. Cheetham;

R. Coleman; A. O. Davies; D. K. Dawson;

I. E. de Groot; B. T. Dobson; G. Duncan; Miss

O. L. Fuller; C. H. Gill; W. J. Glover; H. F.

Johnson; S. F. Jordan; H. A. King; L. L. Kirby;

H. S. R. Lindsay; Miss G. E. Moger, M.B.E.;

C. W. Mothersill, I.S.O.; W. Newman; B.

Nicholls; H. A. O'Neill; C. A. Pilgrim; R. J.

Powell; A. Radcliffe; S. Roberts; R. D. Shearer;

G. M. A. Smith; W. A. J. Taft; G. W. Thorne;

G. Tiplin; E. G. Webster; G. S. Welch; H. J.

White; R. H. Yates.....

£3,003 to £3,570

Senior Executive Officers, J. L. Abbott; C. A. Bake;

Miss E. M. Baker; R. V. Baker; F. E. Bartlett;

H. T. Bigg; R. A. Bridge; J. A. Bull; D. J.

Clarke; A. W. Cooper; W. L. Crabb; Miss M. I.

Crane; R. A. B. Crowe; J. T. Davidson; L. J.

Dewing; J. K. Dornom; T. A. Essam; W. J.

Evans; Mrs. M. E. Fletcher; K. A. Forster; F. D.

Garnett; J. C. Gilson; R. D. Goddard; H. W.

Goodfellow; W. H. Goodman; A. R. Gregson;

R. W. Grimer; A. H. Hart; S. Harwood; Miss

B. T. Huggett; Miss M. Jackson; Miss S. A.

Jacobs; R. L. Jeffrey; H. G. Jones; V. D. King;

R. L. Lattimore; L. T. Longdon; T. A. Lonsdale;

D. G. Lovibond; R. T. McGrath; Miss W. M.

Maguire; D. E. Maidwell; F. G. Marshall; R. H.

Mauzy, D.F.C.; D. R. Metcalf; S. G. Mier; Miss

V. B. Minns; G. Murdock; P. Nash; A. G. North-

tham, M.B.E.; P. H. G. Passfield; G. Payne;

K. W. V. Payne; K. C. Piper; R. M. Pratt; D. C.

Priddon; W. R. H. Prior; E. F. Reader; R. J.

Rickard; W. R. Robinson; L. J. Rose, M.B.E.;

B. D. Sheehan; Miss B. E. Smith; A. Strachan;

H. J. Stull; F. Tierney; D. Vandenberg; A. C.

Vince; W. T. C. Wakefield; Miss D. J. Welton;

W. A. White; R. Williamson; E. J. Wiseman

£2,331 to £2,856

Superintendent of Registry, Mrs. J. N. Hopper

£2,331 to £2,856

Principal Information Officer, M. Nockles, O.B.E.

£3,003 to £3,570

## Intelligence Branch and Library

Assistant Secretaries, H. F. Christopherson; C.

Freedman.....

£3,850 to £4,950

Principals, D. L. Bryars; J. W. Whitaker

£2,475 to £3,425

Intelligence Officer and Librarian, E. A. Carson

£2,331 to £2,856

**Solicitor's Office**

*Solicitor*, D. J. Willson, C.B.E., T.D. .... £6,30  
*Principal Assistant Solicitor*, G. Krikorian ... £5,500  
*Assistant Solicitors*, W. C. Fearnough, T.D.; G. F. Gloak; R. K. F. Hutchings; F. J. de T. Mandley; E. G. Mosely; J. L. Stewart; P. J. Sutton

£4,000 to £4,950  
*Senior Legal Assistants*, J. L. Bowen, O.B.E., M.C.; R. G. R. Cross; V. E. Eaton; P. J. C. Ellis; J. A. D. Heal; W. S. Hill; V. E. Jenvey; T. F. Keating; R. G. C. King; J. N. B. Lainé; W. H. Mainprice; W. Rawlinson; C. A. Ryves; M. S. Steel, D.F.C.; Miss E. S. Thomas; F. Townley; F. N. Walker... £2,885 to £3,850

**Chief Inspector's Office**

*Chief Inspector*, E. P. Brown ..... £5,250  
*Dep. Ch. Insp.*, W. F. Joyce; K. E. Lefever... £4,950  
*Principal Inspectors*, R. H. Abbott; L. J. Boulter, O.B.E.; A. M. Brebner; F. R. Frost; J. K. Kidson; W. D. Milne; A. W. Rolfe; R. E. Skilbeck; S. Sparke, O.B.E. .... £4,400 to £4,950

*Senior Inspectors*, J. R. Allsopp; R. W. H. Baxter; A. R. Beach; H. D. Beale; N. Brazil; A. J. Brown; W. J. Campbell, M.B.E.; H. C. Chapman; W. R. Chave; S. Cooper; W. D. Doyle; E. F. Ellick; J. H. Evans; D. Ewings; L. A. Hardham, T.D.; N. H. Harrild; R. Hopwood; J. G. Howells; J. T. Hughes; D. A. Jordan; H. C. Kenway, T.D.; C. S. Killingley; G. G. Lawrance; W. W. Loudon; D. C. McNeil; R. P. Outhwaite; H. Peart; B. S. R. Penney; J. D. Price; H. C. Reid; G. E. A. Rice; J. E. Ruberry; W. Slatter; D. B. Stanley; H. F. Stevens; W. Taylor; H. Tennant; F. Turner; G. H. Tyson; W. E. Tyzzer; C. W. Watson; H. J. Webb; C. J. Wilcox; C. B. E. Williams; E. F. H. Willis; G. W. Winsor

£3,634 to £4,180  
*Inspectors*, E. H. Atkins; A. S. Ball; J. A. H. Bracken; R. T. Broyd; F. Coggon; G. W. Cox; K. H. W. Dorken; D. S. Frampton; H. J. Gallagher; R. J. Heath; E. Kilduff; W. C. T. Lampard; H. J. Lewis; J. R. McCormack; W. R. Maddaford; W. A. R. Phillips; D. G. Pitt; J. B. Randerson; L. C. G. Rice; A. A. Robinson; H. B. Rosser; D. F. Southorn; H. D. R. Todd; J. E. Turnbull; F. Veasey; R. C. R. Vincent; R. Williams

£3,003 to £3,570  
**Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office**  
*Accountant and Comptroller-General*, L. E. Dove, C.B.E. .... £5,080  
*Deputy Accountant-General*, R. H. Watson, C.B.E.

£4,400 to £4,950  
*Assistant Accountants-General*, W. M. Cowper; K. J. Macrae, I.S.O. .... £3,550 to £4,000  
*Chief Accountants*, C. Birkin; R. F. Boyce; D. W. P. Crooks; R. Dutton; R. S. Graddon; L. Gregory; E. B. W. Johnston ..... £3,003 to £3,570  
*Accountants*, H. J. Baker; Miss D. L. Banwell; S. Best; F. E. Butler; D. L. Carpenter; W. E. Chibbett; R. E. Collett; Miss M. W. Dobson; T. E. Ellerington; G. S. Harris; J. T. Hine; A. C. Holdstock; S. G. Housden; D. M. McKee; A. C. Mundy; Mrs. M. Rixon; A. J. Ryall; J. W. Shirley; R. F. Snowdon; G. Tarrant

£2,381 to £2,856  
**Statistical Office**  
*Controller*, H. D. Davis, D.S.O., O.B.E., V.R.D.

£3,550 to £4,000  
*Deputy Controllers*, J. M. Boreham; F. G. Evans

£3,003 to £3,570  
*Senior Executive Officers*, E. J. Catmull; A. L. Crees; J. C. Lewis, D.S.C.; S. N. Owen; D. F. Raper; J. H. Siver; E. J. Thompson; J. P. Wall

£2,331 to £2,856  
**Office of Inspector-General of Waterguard**  
*Insp.-Gen. of Waterguard*, C. M. Porter .... £4,950  
*Dep. Insp.-Gen.*, R. Beswick, I.S.O.; A. E. Fry

£4,180  
*Inspectors*, L. Battersby; A. E. Burnham; J. M. Cutler; J. G. Davies; E. H. Elliott; T. Hill; E. J. Hulbert; P. H. J. Ryan; W. J. Tasker; J. N. White ..... £3,003 to £3,570

*Asst. Inspectors*, R. J. W. Clarke; A. K. Cockerill; P. E. J. Dungey; T. T. Hill; W. D. Keen, B.E.M.; J. N. D. Langford; J. L. L. McCaskill; L. T. Parris; E. K. Pyle; V. G. Roberts; S. Thornton

£2,385 to £2,898  
**Stores Branch**  
*Superintendent*, W. G. Davis.... £2,331 to £2,856

**Collectors of Customs and Excise and Waterguard Superintendents**

*England and Wales*  
*Birmingham*: Higher Collector, K. C. Newnham (c); Senior Assistant Collector, F. Pilkington (e); Assistants, A. A. Bonyngre; R. A. Overin (f).  
*Brighton*: E. P. Furby (e); Assistant, A. Jones (f).  
*Bristol*: Higher Collector, W. Wells (c); Senior Assistant, W. A. R. Armstrong (e); Assistant Collector, L. Shew (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., R. Muirhead (g).  
*Chester*: J. D. Reed (e); Assistant Collector, G. M. Austin (f).  
*Douglas*: (Collector-Surveyor): A. Holden (h).  
*Dover*: Higher Collector, T. D. Crellin (c); Senior Assistant, W. Threlfall (e); Assistant, J. Henderson (f); Higher Waterguard Supt., H. L. Ford (d); Deputy Waterguard Supt., F. Hanson (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., V. Smith (g).  
*Harwich*: Higher Collector, W. A. Stubbles (c); Senior Assistant, F. W. Perry (e); Assistant, A. V. Alcock (f); Waterguard Supt., R. Colling (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., J. K. Kennedy (g).  
*Hull*: Higher Collector, S. F. Howard (c); Senior Assistant, G. D. Laws, M.B.E., D.S.C. (e); Assistant Collector, E. A. Wright (f); Waterguard Supt., S. Webster (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., J. Peach (e).  
*Leeds*: Higher Collector S. L. Smith (c); Senior Assistant, J. Lavery (e); Assistants, C. Bulst; J. E. Tate (f).  
*Liverpool*: G. N. Madgen (b); Deputy Collector, P. C. Kerridge, M.C. (c); Senior Assistant Collectors R. Davies; W. F. Egerton; G. A. Hughes (e); Assistant Collectors, E. Cross; G. H. Dalton; W. S. Williams (f); Higher Waterguard Supt., R. Linford (d); Deputy Waterguard Supt., F. Coaker (f); Asst. Waterguard Supts., H. P. Langley; W. E. Smith; R. F. Stephenson (g).  
*London Airports*: Higher Collector, S. G. Allchin (c); Senior Assistant Collectors, J. D. Adams; J. F. Blunt (e); Assistant Controller, R. E. Giles (f); Higher Waterguard Supt., G. E. B. Morrison (d); Asst. Waterguard Supts., F. E. Booker; R. S. McGill (g).  
*London Port*: A. S. Knight (a); Deputy Collector, W. McKeown, O.B.E. (c); Senior Assistant Collectors, S. R. J. Abraham; D. C. Armstrong; R. Chapman; G. A. Wagstaffe (e); Assistant Collectors, V. M. Brown; F. W. Jones; M. H. Macfarlane; J. D. Spence (f).  
*London Central*: Higher Collector, E. D. Roberts (c); Senior Assistant Collector, J. Hall (e); Assistant Collectors, M. K. Barford; D. C. Restorick (f).  
*London North*: Higher Collector, B. F. Sander (c); Senior Assistant Collector, C. Rice (e); Assistant Collectors, G. J. Gale; D. R. R. Robinson (f).  
*London South*: Higher Collector, K. P. Wharton (c); Senior Assistant Collector, N. E. Ellis (e); Assistant Collectors, G. C. Curtis; C. E. Wilson (f).  
*London West*: Higher Collector, W. C. V. Tait (c); Senior Assistant Collector, A. N. Lowe (e); Assistant Collectors, J. E. Buckland; T. R. Moore, M.M. (f).  
*Manchester*: Higher Collector, R. F. A. Webber (c); Senior Assistant Collectors, J. M. Carter; J. C. Clemett (e); Assistant Collectors, E. Kellett; F. Lintott (f); Waterguard Supt., W. C. Henderson (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., J. W. Heath (g).  
*Newcastle*: Higher Collector, P. J. Muir (c); Senior Assistant, R. V. J. Neeves (e); Assistant Collector,

W. Surtees (f); Waterguard Supt., J. I. S. Downie (f); Asst. Waterguard Supts., R. L. Delahaye (North Shields); D. V. Grindrod (Middlesbrough) (g).

Northampton: Higher Collector, W. S. Stead (c); Senior Assistant Collector, G. W. F. Short (e); Assistant Collector, K. Taylor (f).

Nottingham: Higher Collector, J. P. Smith (c); Senior Assistant Collector, F. Clegg (e); Assistant Collector, S. J. House (f).

Plymouth: S. C. Lawrence (e); Assistant, G. W. Cox (f); Waterguard Supt., B. Mitchell (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., L. M. Bulford (g).

Preston: Higher Collector, E. R. J. Scarrett (c); Senior Assistant Collector, J. Hoile (e); Assistant Collector, D. Tidy (f).

Reading: Higher Collector, H. F. J. Clapson (c); Senior Assistant Collector, T. C. Gosling (e); Assistant Collector, R. N. Reeve (f).

Southampton: Higher Collector, H. L. Burden (c); Senior Assistant Collector, J. S. H. Plummer (e); Assistant Collector, W. H. Leach (f); Higher Waterguard Supt., G. T. Clarke, O.B.E. (d); Deputy Waterguard Supt., G. R. Elliott (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., D. Barnard (g).

South Wales and the Borders: Higher Collector, R. B. Spence (c); Senior Assistant Collector, P. P. McNamara (e); Assistant Collector, F. Humphreys (f); Waterguard Superintendent, J. Grice (Cardiff) (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., R. Mould (Cardiff) (g).

#### Scotland

Aberdeen: Higher Collector, J. R. Campbell (c); Senior Assistant Collector, K. W. Thayer (e); Assistant, N. Dixon (f); Waterguard Supt., W. G. Shannon (f).

Edinburgh: Higher Collector, A. A. Brack (c); Senior Assistant Collectors, D. C. Rose; H. T. Walker (e); Assistant Collectors, H. M. Roe; H. D. Thorne, M.B.E., T.D. (f); Waterguard Supt., (Leith), M. M. MacLaren (f).

Glasgow: Higher Collector, B. M. Field (c); Senior Assistant Collectors, L. Beaty; T. J. Gilchrist (e); Assistant Collectors, R. A. Ewin; J. K. Lawson (f); Waterguard Supt., D. I. Moodie (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., G. E. M. White (g).

Greenock: Higher Collector, W. N. Heasley (c); Senior Assistant Collector, W. Welch (e); Assistant Collector, R. L. Mitchell (f).

#### Northern Ireland

Belfast: Higher Collector, T. R. Barber (c); Senior Assistant Collector, H. J. Dunhill (e); Assistant Collector, R. F. Mountjoy (f); Waterguard Supt., J. Howard (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., D. Stephenson (g).

#### London Waterguard

Superintendent of Waterguard, J. W. Edmondson

Deputy Waterguard Supts., E. G. Richards (f); J. R. Cooper (Gravesend) (f).

Asst. Waterguard Supts., J. W. H. Berry; W. E. Hopkins (g); G. H. Gilbert, D.F.C. (Gravesend).

#### Salaries:

(a) £5,000; (b) £4,835; (c) £4,400 to £4,950  
(d) £4,000; (e) £3,634 to £4,180; (f) £3,003 to £3,570; (g) £2,385 to £2,898; (h) £2,381 to £2,856.

#### DECIMAL CURRENCY BOARD

Standard House, 27 Northumberland Avenue,

W.C.2

[01-839-6071]

Chairman, The Lord Fiske, C.B.E. (part-time) £3,500

Deputy Chairman, The Lord Erroll of Hale,

P.C., T.D., (part-time) £2,000

Members, The Earl of Halsbury, F.R.S.; J. B. Bothwell, O.B.E.; H. G. Conway, C.B.E.; P. H. Dixon;

Mrs. E. M. Dodds; B. W. Goodman; E. J. N.

Warburton, C.B.E.; J. H. Wiggins

(part-time) each £750

Secretary, N. E. A. Moore..... £3,750 to £4,950

Deputy Secretary and Head of Research and Intelligence

Group, S. E. Wigmore..... £3,003 to £3,570

Assistant Secretary and Head of General Group, J. W.

Kennedy..... £3,003 to £3,570

#### Research and Intelligence Group

Senior Executive Officers, W. R. Anderson; A. T.

Wisbey..... £2,331 to £2,856

#### Engineering Support Group

Superintending Engineer, A. R. Butler

Senior Engineer, L. B. Burns.... £3,850 to £4,400

£3,080 to £3,625

#### Publicity Group

Chief Information Officer, A. Richardson, O.B.E.

£3,750 to £4,950

Principal Information Officer, L. Scantlebury

£3,003 to £3,570

Senior Information Officers, D. A. S. Anderson;

P. J. I. Crookes..... £2,331 to £2,856

#### MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

See Armed Forces Section.

#### DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

[01-222-1177]

Chairman, The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E.

Other Commissioners, C. I. C. Bosanquet; Mrs. G

Evans; J. P. R. Glyn; J. L. Longland; W. Scholes;

W. B. Swan, C.B.E., T.D.; R. C. Tress, C.B.E.

Secretary, B. E. Lincoln..... £3,850 to £4,950

#### THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL

10 Buckingham Gate, S. W.1

[Telephone: 01-834-7346]

The Duchy of Cornwall was instituted by Edward III. in 1337 for the support of his eldest son, Edward, the Black Prince, and since that date the eldest son of the Sovereign has succeeded to the Dukedom by inheritance.

#### The Council

H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T.; The Earl Waldegrave, T.D. (Lord Warden of the Stannaries); The Lord Ashburton, K.G., K.C.V.O. (Receiver General); The Lord Clinton; Brig. The Lord Tryon, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.; The Lord Franks, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. C.B.E., F.B.A.; Sir Joseph Molony, Q.C. (Attorney-General of the Duchy); F. J. Williams; Sir Patrick Kingsley, K.C.V.O. (Secretary).

#### Other Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall

Auditor, W. E. Parker, C.B.E.

Solicitor, B. B. D. Stopford.

Asst. Secretary, M. R. E. Ruffer, T.D.

Deputy Receiver, G. A. Briggs.

Sheriff (1969-70), B. E. Penrose.

#### THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER

Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 8277]

The estates and jurisdiction known as the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster have been attached to the Crown since 1399, when John of Gaunt's son came to the throne as Henry IV. As the Lancaster inheritance it goes back to 1265. Edward III. erected Lancashire into a County Palatine in 1351.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, THE RT. HON.

FREDERICK LEE, M.P. .... £9,750

Parliamentary Private Secretary, W. W. Small, M.P.

Private Secretary, C. L. L. Braun.

Attorney-General and Attorney and Serjeant within

the County Palatine of Lancaster, Sir Milner

Holland, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., Q.C.

Receiver-General, Brig. The Lord Tryon, G.C.V.O.,

K.C.B., D.S.O.

Vice-Chancellor, T. A. C. Burgess.

Clerk of Council and Keeper of Records, Sir Robert Somerville, K.C.V.O.  
 Solicitor, C. R. Crockett.  
 Chief Clerk, E. R. Wheeler, C.V.O., M.B.E.  
 Registrar, Lancashire Chancery Court, R. A. Forrester, C.V.O.

**COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM**

Registrar's Chambers, Saddler Street, Durham  
 It is uncertain when the existing "Palatine" privileges were first exercised, but these rights were recognized by Parliament in 1289 during the Episcopate of Bishop Bek and as having then existed "time out of mind" and long prior to the Norman Conquest. William I., in reorganizing his Kingdom was, so far as Durham was concerned, content to confirm the Laws of St. Cuthbert which previously Guthred, King of Northumbria and Alfred the Great appear in turn to have confirmed. Palatine Counties were formed for the protection and defence of the Border, in this case against the Scots, and the Lands of the See were far more extensive than the present County of Durham as is shown by the Jurisdiction of the present Palatine Court extending over Norham and Islandshire (roughly the northern quarter of Northumberland) and Bedlingtonshire. Palatine rights were exercised by succeeding Prince Bishops till resumed by the Crown in 1836; but this Court of co-ordinate Jurisdiction with the Chancery Division of the High Court still exists and continues in large measure to exercise its ancient powers on behalf of the Crown.  
 Chancellor, H. E. Francis, Q.C.  
 Attorney-General, R. Lyons, Q.C.  
 Solicitor-General (vacant).  
 Registrar of Chancery Court, H. Curry, D.R.C.

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS**

Storey's Gate, S.W.1  
 [01-839-7848]

Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, THE RT. HON. PETER DAVID SHORE, M.P. .... £8,500  
 Private Secretary, J. B. Pearce..... £2,599 to £3,596  
 Assistant Private Secretaries, C. D. Stevens; Miss M. J. Elliott-Binns; Miss L. M. Adamson.  
 Minister of State, THOMAS WILLIAM URWIN, M.P. £5,625  
 Parliamentary Secretary, A. J. Williams, M.P. ... £3,750  
 Permanent Secretary, Sir William Niell, K.C.B. £9,800  
 Director-General, W. A. B. Hopkin, C.B.E. ... £8,150  
 Deputy Secretaries, R. N. Heaton, C.B.E. (Regional Group); D. O. Henley (Industrial Group) £7,100  
 Industrial Advisers, A. C. Buck; P. N. Davies; F. C. de Panta; D. J. Liston; N. L. Rigby.

**Economic Group**

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Mrs. E. H. Boothroyd..... £6,000  
 Assistant Director, H. J. D. Cole..... £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, A. J. Lippitt; W. A. Morris, C.M.G..... £4,045 to £5,200  
 Chief Statisticians, O. Nankivell; J. D. Wells £4,045 to £5,200  
 Senior Economic Advisers, P. Evans; D. F. Hagger; W. K. Phillips; G. P. Smith... £4,045 to £5,200

**Industrial Group**

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, F. Jones, C.B.E. D. J. Kirkness..... £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, G. F. B. Corti; Mrs. P. B. M. James; Miss A. E. Mueller; M. F. H. Stuart; G. W. Wilson..... £4,045 to £5,200

**Regional Group**

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, D. Caplan; H. L. Jenkyns; J. W. Vernon, C.M.G..... £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, Mrs. J. Bridgeman; M. B. Casey; S. T. Charles; P. L. Daniel; G. P. Jefferies; Mrs. D. M. O'Brien..... £4,045 to £5,200

Chairmen, Regional Economic Planning Boards Northern (Newcastle upon Tyne), J. G. Robertson, C.M.G.  
 Yorkshire (Leeds), W. G. Onslow.  
 East Midlands (Nottingham), J. W. Farnsworth.  
 East Anglia, D. J. King.  
 South-East, H. L. Jenkyns.  
 South West (Bristol), A. W. J. Scoble.  
 West Midlands (Birmingham), A. Emanuel, C.M.G.  
 North West (Manchester), W. R. Corrie.

**Establishments and Finance**

Assistant Secretary, E. Pendlebury £4,045 to £5,200  
 Information  
 Chief Information Officer, K. D. McDowall £4,045 to £4,950

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE**

Curzon Street, W.1  
 [01-493-7070]

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The Education Act of 1944 established the Ministry of Education. In April 1964 the office of the Minister of Science was combined with the Ministry to form the Department of Education and Science. The cost of administration for the financial year 1969-70 was estimated at £8,720,000.

Secretary of State for Education and Science, THE RT. HON. EDWARD WATSON SHORT, M.P. .... £8,500  
 Private Sec., D. W. Tanner.  
 Asst. Private Sec., W. Gamble.  
 Parliamentary Private Secretaries, G. J. Oakes, M.P.; W. Price, M.P. .... unpaid  
 Ministers of State, Rt. HON. ALICE MARTHA BACON, C.B.E. M.P.; MRS. SHIRLEY WILLIAMS, M.P.; RT. HON. JENNIE LEE, M.P. .... £5,625  
 Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, D. H. Howell, M.P. .... £3,750  
 Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Herbert Andrew, K.C.M.G., C.B. .... £9,800  
 Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, T. R. Weaver, C.B.; J. F. Embling, C.B.; J. A. Hudson... £7,100  
 Chief Medical Officer (at Ministry of Health), Sir George Godber, K.C.B., D.M.  
 Chief Dental Officer, Surgeon Rear-Adm. W. Holgate, C.B., O.B.E., Q.H.D.S.  
 Principal Medical Officer, Miss E. E. Simpson, M.D. £5,250  
 Legal Adviser, G. E. Dudman ..... £6,300  
 Senior Chief Inspector, W. R. Elliott, C.B. .... £6,300  
 Chief Architect, W. D. Lacey..... £5,000  
 Secretary for Welsh Education, E. Davies, Ph.D. £6,000

Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Finance and Accountant General, J. D. Brierley ..... £6,000  
 Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, G. B. Blaker, C.M.G.; H. T. Bourdillon, C.M.G.; J. P. Carswell; H. A. Harding; Miss W. P. Harte; H. T. Hookway; D. E. Lloyd Jones, M.C.; P. Sloman; R. Toomey..... £6,000

**Schools Branch**

Assistant Secretaries, G. F. Cockerill; H. O. Dovey; D. E. Morgan; J. A. Richards £4,045 to £5,200  
 Principals, D. L. Corder; W. F. Dawson, M.B.E.; Miss M. S. Hardwick; R. E. Judd; G. Porter; Miss M. E. Small, O.B.E.; N. W. Stuart; J. H. Thompson..... £2,599 to £3,596  
 Chief Executive Officers, L. G. Cook; L. G. Gibbs, E.R.D.; H. G. Jenkins; R. Klein; Miss M. Nicholls £3,003 to £3,570  
 Senior Executive Officers, W. M. Caldwell; G. Etheridge; Miss V. G. Ford... £2,331 to £2,856

**Schools Council**  
160 Gt Portland Street, W.x  
[01-580-0352]

*Joint Secretaries*, G. K. Caston (£3,500 to £4,500);  
R. Sibson.....£3,909 to £4,325  
*Principals*, J. A. G. Banks; F. E. Fordham; P. H.  
Halsey.....£2,599 to £3,596  
*Chief Executive Officers*, W. G. Easeman, T.D.; Miss  
A. P. D. George.....£3,003 to £3,570  
*Senior Executive Officer*, A. H. Prosser  
£2,331 to £2,856

**Further Education Branch I**  
Elizabeth House, York Road, S.E.x  
[01-928-9222]

*Assistant Secretaries*, M. L. Herzig; H. Jordan; Mrs.  
M. B. Sloman; G. L. Thornton, C.B.E.  
£4,045 to £5,200  
*Principals*, J. C. R. Hudson; M. L. James;  
H. G. M. Peters; M. J. F. Rabarts  
£2,599 to £3,596  
*Chief Executive Officers*, P. H. Bidgood; D. L.  
Brazier, D.S.M.; E. B. Granshaw; D. F. H. Taylor  
£3,003 to £3,570  
*Senior Executive Officers*, K. E. G. Barber; G. H.  
Osborne; D. V. Stafford.....£2,331 to £2,856

**Further Education Branch II**  
Elizabeth House, York Road, S.E.x  
[01-928-9222]

*Assistant Secretaries*, A. S. Gann; F. A. Harper; D. L.  
Skidmore.....£4,045 to £5,200  
*Principal*, Miss K. H. Quick.....£2,599 to £3,596  
*Chief Executive Officers*, E. R. Gibbs; P. R. Green;  
G. C. Kitts; K. S. Roelich.....£3,003 to £3,570  
*Senior Executive Officers*, D. W. Constable; Mrs.  
I. F. T. Martin, M.B.E.; Miss M. Stanislas; A. R.  
Unwin.....£2,331 to £2,856

**Arts Information and External Relations Branch**

*Assistant Secretaries*, Miss S. M. E. Goodfellow;  
A. R. M. Maxwell-Hyslop; M. A. Walker  
£3,500 to £4,500  
*Principals*, K. H. Jeffery; L. J. Melhuish; I. R. M.  
Thom.....£2,599 to £3,596  
*Senior Executive Officers*, Miss M. D. Bishop; W. J.  
Huntingford.....£2,331 to £2,856

**Information and Library**  
Information Department

*Chief Information Officers*, N. F. Cowen (£3,500 to  
£4,500); E. C. Roberson.....£3,064 to £3,500  
*Principal Information Officers*, J. G. Millwood; G. E.  
Moggridge.....£3,003 to £3,570  
*Senior Information Officers*, M. H. L. Clemans;  
H. L. Cook; Mrs. S. M. Ellingford; B. H. Hill;  
L. J. Nichols; Mrs. P. A. O'Brien  
£2,331 to £2,856  
*Senior Executive Officer*, Mrs. I. M. Dovey  
£2,331 to £2,856

**Library**

*Librarian*, Miss D. M. Jepson.....£2,331 to £2,856

**Teachers Branch I (Supply)**

*Assistant Secretaries*, D. O'Donovan; V. H. Stevens  
£4,045 to £5,200  
*Principal*, M. B. Baker.....£2,475 to £3,425  
*Senior Executive Officer*, Miss D. E. Lorenz  
£2,331 to £2,856

**Teachers Branch II (Training)**

Elizabeth House, York Road, S.E.x  
[01-928-9222]  
*Assistant Secretaries*, Mrs. D. M. White; C. Wigfull  
£4,045 to £5,200  
*Principals*, R. E. Duff; E. Ll. Evans  
£2,599 to £3,596  
*Chief Executive Officers*, M. Cohen; G. Dickson  
£3,003 to £3,570  
*Senior Executive Officers*, W. J. Archibald; P. J.

Lane; A. Marshall; Miss M. E. E. Mills; N. E.  
Worcester.....£2,331 to £2,856  
*Senior Catering Adviser*, Miss F. M. Cowell  
£2,993 to £3,434

**Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications Branch**

Honeygot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex  
[01-952-2366]  
*Principal Executive Officer* S. J. Barker, D.S.C. £4,000  
*Chief Executive Officers*, M. A. Barry, E.R.D.; G. L.  
Macey.....£3,003 to £3,570  
*Senior Executive Officers*, J. Blatcher; G. Mansell;  
D. G. Smith.....£2,331 to £2,856

**Pensions Branch**

Honeygot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex  
[01-952-2366]  
*Principal Executive Officer*, S. B. Hallett.....£4,000  
*Chief Executive Officers*, K. H. R. Maynard, O.B.E.;  
R. K. Usher.....£3,003 to £3,570  
*Senior Executive Officers*, G. Bleasdale; J. E. Clegg;  
K. T. V. Humberstone; T. A. Morris; Miss V. D.  
Steer.....£2,331 to £2,856

**Special Services Branch**

Elizabeth House, York Road, S.E.x  
[01-928-9222]  
*Assistant Secretaries*, G. I. Crawford; A. S. Gann  
£4,045 to £5,200  
*Principals*, Miss J. A. Gilbey; Mrs. P. Masters; P.  
W. Mayer.....£2,599 to £3,596  
*Chief Executive Officers*, P. R. Green; J. R. Middleton  
£3,003 to £3,570  
*Senior Executive Officers*, R. Carpenter, D.S.C.;  
R. F. Smith.....£2,331 to £2,856  
*Senior Medical Officer*, T. K. Whitmore.....£4,500  
*Senior Dental Officer*, A. G. Smith.....£4,205  
*Medical Officers*, Mrs. E. Britain; Mrs. J. D. Daw-  
kins; Miss J. R. Fine; J. N. Horn, M.D.; Miss M.  
Scott-Stevenson; Miss E. Wales  
£2,837 to £3,895  
*Dental Officers*, W. G. Everett; J. G. Potter  
£2,799 to £3,720  
*Cost Accountant*, A. T. Forbes.....£3,003 to £3,570  
*Senior Catering Adviser*, Miss M. J. Warrington  
£2,993 to £3,434  
*Catering Advisers*, Mrs. M. Graham; Miss H. J. E.  
Robertson.....£2,171 to £2,567

**Establishments and Organization Branch**

*Assistant Secretaries*, Miss J. M. Grinham; C. J.  
Spence.....£4,045 to £5,200  
*Senior Chief Executive Officers*, K. R. Rowberry;  
P. Winter, I.S.O.....£3,150 to £3,500  
*Chief Executive Officers*, W. B. Ashplant; D. M.  
Basey; D. F. Roblunson; V. A. C. Willis  
£3,003 to £3,570  
*Senior Executive Officers*, R. Bromley; E. I. Brown;  
R. Burgess; V. C. Clark; G. L. Emmett; E. H.  
Hood; D. McLaughlin; W. H. Miller; R. W. J.  
Mitchell; Miss J. Reynolds; D. A. Thomas;  
A. C. J. Wiltshire.....£2,331 to £2,856

**Finance Branch**

*Assistant Secretary (Deputy Accountant General)*,  
J. R. Jameson.....£4,045 to £5,200  
*Director of Cost Investigation Unit*, T. A. J. Warlow  
£3,500 to £4,265  
*Assistant Director*, T. H. Hopkins.....£3,081 to £3,650  
*Principal*, N. Summers.....£2,599 to £3,596  
*Senior Chief Executive Officer*, J. H. Comper  
£3,156 to £3,500  
*Chief Executive Officer*, A. W. Thompson  
£3,003 to £3,570  
*Senior Executive Officers*, E. E. Croker; Miss K. T.  
Hosegood, M.B.E.....£2,331 to £2,856

**Universities Branch**

*Assistant Secretaries*, N. T. Hardyman; Miss J. M.  
Scrimshaw; S. P. Whitley.....£4,045 to £5,200  
*Principals*, E. E. Jenkins; K. W. Morris  
£2,599 to £3,596  
*Senior Executive Officers*, G. J. Aylett; Miss B. D.  
Naylor.....£2,331 to £2,856

## Awards

Elizabeth House, York Road, S.E.1  
[01-928-9222]

Senior Executive Officers, B. Lowe; G. M. Weaver  
£2,331 to £2,856

## Computer Board

Elizabeth House, York Road, S.E.1  
[01-928-9222]

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, L. F. Rutterford  
(Secretary)..... £3,500 to £4,000

## Planning Branch

Assistant Secretary, M. W. Hodges

Principals, J. W. Nisbet; N. Summers  
£4,045 to £5,200

Senior Executive Officers, E. W. Grogan; T. A. Morris..... £2,599 to £3,596

## Planning/A.D.P. Division

Senior Chief Executive Officer, W. H. G. Harvey

Chief Executive Officers, J. G. Bagley; R. Griffiths  
£3,156 to £3,500

Senior Executive Officers, A. Chaffler; K. Coombs;  
R. S. Evans; L. C. Smith; E. A. L. Spackman;  
L. R. F. Wiggins..... £3,003 to £3,570

## Planning Statistics Division

Director of Statistics, P. Redfern..... £5,250

Chief Statistician, Miss J. R. Weatherburn  
£3,500 to £4,500

Statisticians, P. H. Armitage; C. J. Belliss; H. Col-  
lings; A. A. Croxford; D. B. Halpern; Miss M.  
Robson; M. V. Wilde..... £2,599 to £3,596

Senior Executive Officers, F. C. Street; G. R. E.  
Stewart..... £2,331 to £2,856

## Architects and Building Branch

Assistant Secretary, P. S. Litton... £4,045 to £5,200

Principals, R. C. W. Cox; R. Deller; B. C. Peatey  
£2,599 to £3,598

Directing Architects, J. D. Kay; J. L. H. Kitchen  
£4,500

Principal Architects, B. H. Cox; K. E. Foster; D. L.  
Medd, O.B.E.; J. B. Smith; R. L. Thompson  
£3,500 to £4,000

Principal Quantity Surveyor, R. C. King  
£3,500 to £4,000

Senior Architects, R. Clynes; J. S. B. Coatman;  
Miss M. B. Crawley, O.B.E.; Miss C. G. Edwards;  
R. L. Fitzwilliam; W. A. Fletcher; D. H.  
Griffin; M. S. Hacker; S. C. Halbritter; L. J. P.  
Halstead; L. S. Holland; G. E. Hughes; F. Jack-  
son; D. S. Pearce; J. W. Prosser; O. M. Stepan;  
D. F. Wicks..... £3,080 to £3,625

Senior Quantity Surveyors, P. F. Bottle; D. W.  
Carden; B. A. Staples; B. G. Whitehouse  
£3,080 to £3,625

Mechanical and Electrical Engineer (Senior Grade),  
L. E. J. Piper..... £3,080 to £3,625

Mechanical Engineer (Senior Grade), G. R. Hammond  
£3,080 to £3,625

Architects, R. W. U. Alcock; G. W. Ballard; A. J.  
Branton; J. R. C. Brooke; A. M. Cutler; A. G.  
Davidson; B. J. Dobbie; Miss O. Emmerson-  
Price; I. A. Fraser; G. M. T. Hawkins; H. F.  
Kendall; P. Marriott; A. V. Z. Naziri; D. S.  
Nightingale; G. J. Parkes; D. H. W. Poole;  
M. V. Sinclair..... £2,225 to £2,925

Quantity Surveyors, G. C. Battersby; D. R. H.  
Drew; W. H. Smith; E. P. Williams  
£2,225 to £2,925

Chief Executive Officer, S. M. Smith,  
£3,003 to £3,570

Senior Executive Officer, N. J. Bennett  
£2,331 to £2,856

## Legal Branch

Assistant Legal Advisers, H. B. C. Horrell; G. R.  
Hughes..... £3,650 to £4,500

Senior Legal Assistants, E. K. Kitchin; G. J. Morgan;  
A. B. Rabagliati; Mrs. E. M. E. Sims  
£2,625 to £3,500

## Science Branch

Assistant Secretaries, A. E. Hickinbotham; W. K.  
Reid (Sec., Council for Scientific Policy)

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, £4,045 to £5,200  
E. C. Appleyard;

Dr. A. V. Cohen..... £3,500 to £4,000

Principal Scientific Officers, J. D. Bletchley; D. G.  
Libby; E. W. Momber..... £2,599 to £3,596

Principals, J. I. Jones; Mrs. M. K. Tait; N. D. Wolf  
£2,599 to £3,596

Senior Executive Officers, Miss E. Maher; J. H.  
Player..... £2,331 to £2,856

## Libraries and Information Systems Branch

Elizabeth House, York Road, S.E.1

[01-928-9222]

Assistant Secretary, E. H. St.G. Moss  
£4,045 to £5,200

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, J. C. Gray  
£4,175 to £4,625

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, R. E. Fairbairn;  
P. D. Greenall; A. G. Price... £3,500 to £4,000

Principal Scientific Officers, A. P. J. Edwards; F. C.  
Heward; D. H. May; B. J. Perry; B. A. Somer-  
field..... £2,599 to £3,596

Library Advisers, A. C. Jones; P. H. Sewell  
£3,003 to £3,570

## National Lending Library for Science and

## Technology

Walton, Boston Spa, Yorks

[0937-84-2031]

Director, D. J. Urquhart, Ph.D.... £4,175 to £4,625

## H.M. Inspectorate (England)

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H. W. French; M. J. G. Hearley; Miss M. J.  
Marshall; R. A. Richardson..... £5,080

Divisional Inspectors, R. H. Adams, T.D.; J. A.  
Barclay; P. M. Burns; W. J. Earl; W. J. Evans;  
H. L. Fenn; A. G. J. Luffman, O.B.E.; C. J. Read;  
F. C. Ruffett; E. J. Sidebottom..... £4,770

Staff Inspectors, A. D. Atkinson; Miss E. E. Biggs;  
M. F. Bird; N. Booth; Miss B. S. Briggs;  
Miss K. M. P. Burton; F. Caunce; C. W. E.  
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J. L. Gayler; R. P. Greenwood; S. E. Gunn, T.D.;  
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P. H. Hoy; T. C. Keay; A. G. King; J. A. Lefroy,  
M.B.E.; W. G. Lewis; R. C. Lyness; Miss E.  
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M. E. Sprinks; Miss A. E. Stephen; T. L. Stewart;  
L. A. Stockdale; R. J. W. Stubbings; N. Thomas;  
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£4,770

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H. M. Barratt; D. A. Barton Wood; Miss N. B.  
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J. Bell; L. F. Bennett; Miss A. F. H. Berwick;  
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R. W. Blake; H. H. Blisset; G. E. Bone; Mrs.  
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R. S. Breckon; J. K. Brierley; W. H. Briggs;  
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Brook; Miss S. J. Brown; D. G. Buckland; K. R.  
Bull; T. A. Burdett; P. J. Burn; Miss A. Burns;  
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#### Education Office for Wales

31 Cathedral Road, Cardiff

[0222-42661]

Assistant Secretary, D. A. Routh

Principal, Miss O. R. Arnold... £3,500 to £4,500

Chief Executive Officer, Miss V. D. M. Chapman (a) £2,599 to £3,596

Senior Executive Officer, H. G. Rutherford £3,003 to £3,570

Senior Architect, S. C. Halbritter £2,331 to £2,856

(a) In London. £3,030 to £3,625

#### H.M. Inspectorate (Wales)

Chief Inspector, W. L. Lloyd, C.B. .... £5,080

Staff Inspectors, E. O. Davies; T. I. Davies; G. Grattan; I. E. Hughes; G. A. V. Morgan; M. D. Owen; W. J. Thomas; P. C. Webb.... £4,770

H.M. Inspector, Miss M. Anthony; G. Bowen; E. Ll. Davies; Miss E. M. Davies, O.B.E.; Miss G. J. Davies; Miss E. C. Edwards; T. R. Edwards; Miss E. O. Evans; G. Evans; K. M. Evans; N. B. Evans; R. W. Evans; Miss W. M. Hopkins-Jones; Miss J. E. Hughes; E. H. Hutton; D. B. Jones; G. L. Jones; Miss G. Jones; L. Jones; R. E. Jones; R. H. Jones; B. W. Kay; I. R. Lloyd; Mrs. M. K. McCausland; P. E. Owen; C. Reid; D. E. A. Roberts; D. A. Thomas; Glyndwy Thomas; G. Thomas; P. Thomas; R. Thomas; T. H. Thomas; W. E. Thomas; G. Warren; Miss E. N. Williams; M. J. F. Wynne

£2,630 to £4,010

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#### THE ELECTRICITY COUNCIL

30 Millbank, S.W.1

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Deputy-Chairmen, N. F. Marsh, C.B.E.; Sir Alan Wilson, F.R.S. (part-time)..... £12,000

Members, P. A. Lingara; R. D. V. Roberts (each) £7,000 to £9,500

The Lord Duns of Cleland (part-time)

Members from the Central Electricity Generating Board, F. E. Bonner; Sir Stanley Brown, C.B.E.; O. Francis, C.B.

Secretary, J. A. Wedgwood.

### CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD

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[01-248-1202]

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Deputy Chairman, O. Francis, C.B. ....	£13,000
Members, J. L. Ashworth; L. Rotherham, F.R.S.; E. S. Booth; F. E. Bonner, each	£8,000 to £15,000 (part-time)
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Secretary, E. J. Turner.	

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(The Chairmen of Area Boards receive a salary of £7,000 to £9,500).

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South Eastern, Queen's Gardens, Hove, 3, Sussex. Chairman, E. Sinnott. Sec. G. Wray, O.B.E.
Southern, Southern Electricity House, Littlewick Green, Maidenhead, Berks. Chairman, R. R. B. Brown, C.B.E. Sec., F. W. Kempton.
South Western, Electricity House, Colston Avenue, Bristol 1. Chairman, A. N. Irens, C.B.E. Sec., D. S. Bentham.
Eastern, Wherstead, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk. Chairman, H. D. B. Wood, O.B.E. Sec., M. R. Hyde.
East Midlands, Mapperley Hall, Lucknow Avenue, Nottingham. Chairman, A. H. Kenyon, Sec., J. A. MacKerrell.
Midlands, Mucklow Hill, Halesowen, nr. Birmingham. Chairman, E. Bates. Sec., C. Wickstead.
South Wales, St. Mellons, Cardiff. Chairman, W. E. Richardson. Sec., R. G. Williams.
Merseyside and North Wales, Love Lane, Pall Mall, Liverpool 3. Chairman, D. G. Dodds. Sec., M. M. Parker.
Yorkshire, Scarcroft, Leeds. Chairman, A. Bond. Sec. E. K. Richmond, T.D.
North Eastern, Carlisle House, Newcastle upon Tyne 1. Chairman, A. H. Norris. Sec., J. E. Hayes.
North Western, Cheetwood Road, Manchester 8. Chairman, R. F. Richardson, M.B.E. Sec., G. H. Richardson.

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Secretary and Solicitor, H. W. Simpson.	

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Secretary, D. L. McDonald.	

### DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

8 St. James's Square, S.W.1.

[01-930-6200]

The Department of Employment and Productivity was created in April 1968. It provides a free service, through a national network of employment exchanges, for employers seeking labour and for

workers who are unemployed or wish to change their jobs. The exchanges also act as agencies for other Government Departments in such matters as the payment of unemployment benefit and the issue of passports.

The Department is responsible for the administration of the *Redundancy Payments Act, 1965*, the *Industrial Training Act, 1964* and the *Selective Employment Payments Act, 1966*. In Government Training Centres, courses are provided to help persons in need of training and retraining, and to reduce shortages of skilled labour. Through its 22 Industrial Rehabilitation Units, the department helps disabled and handicapped men and women to regain working fitness. It is also responsible for the central, and some local, administration of the Youth Employment Service; the promotion of safety, health and welfare amongst workpeople in offices, shops, some railway premises, and in factories, etc.; the enforcement of statutory minimum wages, holidays and hours of work laid down by Wages Councils; and the collection and publication of statistics about manpower, wages, hours of work, and the index of retail prices.

The department, through its advisory and conciliation services, assists in the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes and the promotion of good management/employee practices and increased security at work. Its activities overseas include the maintenance of labour attachés in certain foreign countries and liaison with the International Labour Organisation.

First Secretary of State and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, THE RT. HON. BARBARA ANNE CASTLE, M.P. .... £8,500  
Private Secretary, D. B. Smith.  
Assistant Private Secretaries, P. J. H. Edwards; P. Syson.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. D. Fraser, M.P.  
Parliamentary Secretaries, E. Fernyough, M.P.; H. Walker, M.P. .... £3,750  
Permanent Under Secretary of State, Sir Denis Barnes, K.C.B. .... £9,800  
Deputy Under Secretaries of State, A. A. Jarratt, C.B.; C. F. Heron, C.B., O.B.E.; K. Barnes. .... £7,100  
Solicitor, F. D. Lawton. .... £7,100  
Director, Manpower and Productivity Service, G. H. B. Cattell.

#### Industrial Relations Division I

Assistant Secretary of State, J. L. Burgh. .... £7,100  
Assistant Secretaries, A. W. Brown; L. G. Morgan  
£4,045 to £5,200

#### Industrial Relations Division II

Assistant Under Secretary of State, E. A. Ferguson  
£7,100  
Assistant Secretaries, M. A. Simons; A. S. Kerr (Chief Conciliation Officer) ..... £4,045 to £5,200

#### Incomes Division: Private Sector

Under Secretary, N. Singleton. .... £7,100  
Assistant Under Secretary of State, I. F. Hudson

£7,100  
Assistant Secretaries, L. G. Gosse; J. L. B. Garcia; S. R. Lloyd Davies. .... £4,045 to £5,200  
Chief Wages Inspector, I. Prost. ... £3,728 to £4,200

#### Office of Wages Councils

Secretary of Wages Councils, Miss Y. M. Simmons  
£3,003 to £3,576

#### Incomes Division: Public Sector

Assistant Under Secretary of State, J. M. Woolf  
£7,100  
Assistant Secretaries, D. G. Cox; K. C. Lawrance  
£4,045 to £5,200

#### Manpower and Productivity Services Division

Assistant Under Secretary of State, E. A. Ferguson  
£7,100  
Assistant Secretaries, G. A. Brand; W. H. Marsh, O.B.E. .... £4,045 to £5,200  
Grade I Officer, Miss M. Towy Evans, O.B.E.  
£3,728 to £4,200

## Prices and General Policy Division

Assistant Under Secretary of State, J. H. Locke £7,100  
 Assistant Secretaries, C. A. Larsen; D. J. Sullivan  
 £4,045 to £5,200

## Overseas Division

Assistant Under Secretary of State, A. M. Morgan,  
 C.M.G. £7,100  
 Assistant Secretaries, J. R. Davies; Miss B. Green  
 £4,045 to £5,200

## Research and Planning Division

Assistant Under Secretary of State, J. H. Galbraith £7,100  
 Assistant Secretary, W. R. B. Robinson £4,045 to £5,200

## Employment Policy and General Division

Assistant Under Secretary of State, F. Pickford £7,100  
 Assistant Secretaries, A. M. Hobsbaum; D. Pointon  
 £4,045 to £5,000

## Employment Services Division

Assistant Under Secretary of State, C. J. Maston, C.B.,  
 C.B.E. £7,100  
 Assistant Secretaries, E. Betterton; Mrs. D. M. M.  
 Kent; D. Richardson £4,045 to £5,200  
 H.M. Inspector of Schools (on loan), H. E. S. Marks  
 £2,762 to £4,210

## Establishments Division

Director of Establishments, R. F. Keith £7,100  
 Assistant Secretaries, A. H. Dangerfield, O.B.E.;  
 W. R. Joslin, O.B.E.; D. G. Storer  
 £4,045 to £5,200  
 Controller of Services, P. C. D. Archer, O.B.E.  
 £4,620 to £5,200  
 Chief Inspector, R. C. Stephenson £3,728 to £4,200  
 Chief Information Officer, C. W. Birdsall, O.B.E.  
 £4,045 to £5,200  
 Chief Press Officer, J. McIntosh £3,003 to £3,570

## Finance Division

Accountant-General, A. F. A. Sutherland £7,100  
 Director of Accounts and Audit, A. A. D'Encer  
 £4,620 to £5,200  
 Assistant Accountants-General, C. Broadbent; A. R.  
 Cooke; S. H. H. Hinton; G. F. Lloyd; W. E.  
 Rowland £3,728 to £4,200  
 Regional Finance Officers, J. Bayliss (Wales and South  
 Western); A. R. Jenkins (Midlands); F. J. C. B.  
 Macmillan (London and South Eastern); J. C.  
 Potts, O.B.E. (North Western); L. Reason (Eastern  
 and Southern); J. S. Rew (Scotland); W. H. Simons  
 (Yorkshire and Humberside and Northern)  
 £3,003 to £3,570

## Safety, Health and Welfare Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, C. H. Sisson £7,100  
 Assistant Secretaries, Miss M. F. Gracey; A. F. Hatfull;  
 R. M. Walker £4,045 to £5,200

## H.M. Factory Inspectorate

Chief Inspector of Factories, W. J. C. Plumbe £5,500  
 Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories, C. F. Carr; B. H.  
 Harvey; F. J. Kirk; C. Mainwaring; W. S.  
 Moore £4,995  
 Assistant Under Secretary of State, C. H. Sisson  
 £6,000  
 Senior Medical Inspector, T. A. Lloyd Davies, O.H.P.  
 £5,080  
 Deputy Senior Medical Inspectors, A. H. Baynes;  
 W. D. Buchanan; A. T. Doig (Glasgow) £4,950  
 Medical Inspectors, M. S. Catton (London and Home  
 Counties (West)); H. J. Davies (Cardiff); L. E.  
 Euinton (Nottingham); M. D. Kipling (Birming-  
 ham); R. Morley (Newcastle); R. Owen (Head-  
 quarters); G. L. Ritchie, O.B.E. (Wolverhampton);  
 M. H. P. Sayers (Headquarters); G. F. Smith  
 (Bristol); J. B. L. Tomblason (Manchester); A.  
 Watt (Liverpool); G. J. S. West (Leeds and  
 Sheffield); R. Whitelaw (Glasgow)  
 £3,118 to £4,280

Senior Electrical Inspector, G. L. Leighton  
 £3,850 to £4,400  
 Senior Chemical Inspector, K. L. Goodall  
 £3,850 to £4,400  
 Senior Engineering Inspector, E. W. Hodgson  
 £3,850 to £4,400  
 Senior Civil Engineering Inspector, E. Baker  
 £3,500 to £4,000  
 Superintending Inspectors, J. R. Bloor (London and  
 Home Counties (West)); T. K. Cross (London and  
 Home Counties (South)); J. A. Davis (Yorks. and  
 Humberside (Leeds)); A. Gow (Scotland); R.  
 Hillier (South Western); J. L. Hobson (North  
 Western (Manchester)); D. T. Jenkins (Wales);  
 V. B. Jones (North Western (Liverpool)); C. R.  
 Noble (Sheffield); Miss L. A. Pittom (Midlands  
 (Nottingham)); G. G. S. Richardson (Sheffield);  
 A. D. Sill (London and Home Counties (North));  
 W. G. Symons (Midlands (Birmingham)); R. H.  
 Thompson (Northern) £3,427 to £4,110  
 Industrial Health and Safety Centre, 97 Horseferry  
 Road, Westminster, S.W.1.—A permanent  
 exhibition of methods, arrangements and appliances  
 for promoting the safety, health and welfare of  
 industrial workers.

Director, R. G. Seconde (+ allee.) £2,256 to £3,400  
 Government Wool Disinfecting Station  
 Manager, J. S. Dickie £2,230 to £2,618

## Selective Employment Payments Division

Assistant Under Secretary of State, A. E. A. Suther-  
 land £7,100

## Solicitor's Division

Solicitor, F. D. Lawton £7,100  
 Principal Assistant Solicitor, T. N. Lockyer, C.B.E.  
 £5,250  
 Assistant Solicitors, D. E. Belham; J. B. H. Billam,  
 D.F.C.; D. Bowden-Dan £4,200 to £5,200  
 Senior Legal Assistants, C. R. D. Barker; D. M. D. D.  
 Grazebrook; Miss M. Howells; G. E. McClelland;  
 H. T. Morgan, C.B.E., T.D. £3,029 to £4,045

## Statistics Division

Director of Statistical Research, R. F. Fowler, C.B.E.  
 £5,250  
 Director of Statistics, A. R. Thatcher £5,250  
 Deputy Director, R. Turner £4,045 to £5,200  
 Chief Statistician, R. Ash £4,045 to £5,200  
 Grade 1, Miss M. A. Barkess £3,728 to £4,200

## Training Department

Assistant Under Secretary of State, D. R. F. Turner  
 £7,100  
 Assistant Secretaries, B. P. Buckley; K. R. Cooper;  
 J. C. Healey £4,045 to £5,200  
 Chief Inspector of Training, D. W. J. Orchard  
 £4,620 to £5,200  
 Chief Adviser on Industrial Training, E. R. L. Lewis,  
 O.B.E. £4,250

## Regional Organization

## Northern Region

Controller, E. Robbie £4,045 to £5,200  
 Deputy Controller, A. Grant £3,728 to £4,200  
 Yorkshire and Humberside Region  
 Controller, A. A. G. McNaughton  
 £4,046 to £5,200

Deputy Controller, A. J. Dechant £3,728 to £4,200

## Eastern and Southern Region

Controller, J. H. Devey, O.B.E. £4,045 to £5,200  
 Deputy Controller, L. G. Morgan, O.B.E.  
 £4,045 to £5,200

## London and South Eastern Region

Controller, K. D. Jones, O.B.E. £3,500 to £4,500  
 Deputy Controller, J. A. Potter £3,728 to £4,200

## South Western Region

Controller, W. D. Scott £4,045 to £5,200  
 Deputy Controller, D. A. Holland  
 £3,728 to £4,200

## Wales

Controller, G. W. Guise £4,045 to £5,200  
 Deputy Controller, L. R. Frost £3,728 to £4,200

**Midlands Region**

Controller, A. E. L. Winter..... £4,045 to £5,200  
 Deputy Controller, A. Y. W. Cowie  
 £3,728 to £4,200

**North Western Region**

Controller, G. F. Blumer..... £4,045 to £5,200  
 Deputy Controller, E. H. McGale. £3,728 to £4,200

**Scotland**

Controller, W. A. Treganowan, C.B.E.  
 £4,045 to £5,200  
 Deputy Controller, E. H. McGale, O.B.E.  
 £3,728 to £4,200

**INDEPENDENT OFFICES**

**The Industrial Court**

1 Abbey Garden, Great College Street,  
 Westminster, S.W.1  
 [01-930-4571]

The Industrial Court is a standing arbitration tribunal set up by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, for the settlement of trade disputes.

President, Sir Roy Wilson, Q.C..... £7,200  
 Independent Members, A. Ll. Armitage; Sir Daniel Jack, C.B.E.; D. Karmel, C.B.E., Q.C.; Miss B. L. Napier.

Representative Members, H. Briggs, C.B.E.; S. M. Caffyn, C.B.E.; Sir Andrew Crichton; The Lord Douglass of Cleveland; Sir Sidney Ford, M.B.E.; C. Henniker-Heaton, C.B.E.; A. J. Hubbard; Sir Norman Longley, C.B.E.; A. H. Mathias, C.B.E.; H. Norton, O.B.E.; J. M. Prain, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; J. Rhodes; S. A. Robinson; Sir Jack Scamp; A. G. Tomkins, C.B.E.; F. J. Tuckwell, C.B.E.; The Lord Wright of Ashton-under-Lyne, C.B.E.  
 Secretary, J. A. East..... £2,256 to £2,796

**The Industrial Tribunals**

Established under the Industrial Training Act 1964.

Central Office (England and Wales),  
 93 Ebury Bridge Road, S.W.1

President, Sir Diarmaid Conroy, C.M.G., O.B.E., T.D.  
 Q.C.

Secretary, K. C. Ashfold..... £2,369 to £2,936

Central Office (Scotland)

St Andrew House, West Nile Street, Glasgow, C.1

President, R. Reid, Q.C.

Secretary, J. Hunter..... £2,369 to £2,936

**Office of the Umpire**

6 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1  
 [01-730-9261]

Independent statutory authority—appointed by the Crown to decide appeals under Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act and National Service Acts.

Umpire, D. W. E. Neilgan, O.B.E..... fees  
 Deputy Umpire, S. J. W. Price..... fees

**EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT**

Audit House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4

[01-353-8901]

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, an office created by the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 (1866) to replace, with extended powers, the separate offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts. This officer is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is irremovable except upon an address from the two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer, he authorizes all issues from the Consolidated and National Loans Funds after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the accounts of the Consolidated and National Loans Funds and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor

General of Public Accounts, he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of funds provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir Bruce Fraser, K.C.B..... £9,800  
 Secretary, A. R. Slyth, C.B., O.B.E..... £6,125  
 Deputy Secretary, H. A. Long..... £5,675  
 Director of Establishments and Accounts, W. H. Nichols..... £4,745 to £5,325  
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**EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE**

**DEPARTMENT**

Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury Square,  
 E.C.4

[01-606-6699]

REGIONAL OFFICES: City, East—Marlon House, Mark Lane, E.C.3 [01-488-3491]. West London—Waverley House, 7 Noel Street, W.1 [01-437-2291]. South London—42 Weston Street, S.E.1 [01-407-5011]. North London—114 North Street, Red Lion Square, W.C.1 [01-405-8991]. South Western—Washington House, Great George Street, Bristol 1 [0272-22102]. Midland—Chamber of Commerce House, Harborne Road, Birmingham 15 [021-454-4375]. East Midland—Equitable House, Old Market Square, Nottingham [0602-46585]. North-Western—Cheshire House, 18 Booth Street, Manchester 2 [061-236-8861]. North-Eastern—West Riding House, Cheapside, Bradford 1 [0274-25147]. Northern—2 Osborne Road, Newcastle 2 [0532-814214]. Scotland—7 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2 [041-221-3056]. Northern Ireland—7 Donegal Square West, Belfast [0232-29428].

BRANCH OFFICES: Reading—18 The Forbury [0734-580577]. Bedford—49 Goldington Road [0234-58798]. Sheffield—8 Furnival Gate [0742-29151]. Liverpool—1 Old Hall Street, 3 [051-236-5726]. Leeds—Headrow House, 42 The Headrow, 1 [0532-30082]. Edinburgh—108 George Street, 2 [031-225-3004]. Cardiff—St. David's House, Wood Street [0222-26657]. Crawley—36 Spencers Road, West Green [0293-23444].

The Export Guarantees Act, 1968, empowers the Board of Trade to give guarantees to United Kingdom exporters for the purpose of encouraging export trade. This power is administered by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. Commercial guarantees, under Section 1 of the Act, are given after consultation with an Advisory Council set up for the purpose.

**Export Guarantees Advisory Council**

Chairman, F. Seebom.  
 Deputy Chairman, E. J. N. Warburton, C.B.E.  
 Other Members, Sir Walter Barrie; C. J. J. Clay; R. Fell, C.B.E.; S. F. Greene, C.B.E.; A. E. F. Lovick; Sir Hector McNeil, C.B.E.; E. Turner, C.B.E.

**Officers**

Secretary, Sir Anthony Percival, C.B..... £7,100

Under Secretaries, R. A. Dickinson, C.M.G.; S. D. Wilks..... £6,000  
 Establishment and Finance Officer, R. A. Freeman £4,045 to £5,200  
 Assistant Secretaries, K. W. Cotterill; P. H. Garrity, D.F.C.; C. P. Rawlings; J. M. Reynolds; E. T. Walton; D. A. Ward..... £4,045 to £5,200  
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 Senior Chief Executive Officers, T. F. B. Crossfield; L. Elmes; M. W. Gentle; K. C. Harrison; W. H. Johnson, D.F.C., D.F.M.; E. G. Lowton; W. J. Sharland; V. E. Young..... £3,281 to £3,625  
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 Principal Information Officer, P. A. D. Jones, O.B.E. £3,825

Senior Executive Officers, Miss A. F. Bannatyne; H. R. Barber; Miss D. Bell; J. Bolsover; A. J. Bray; G. E. J. Breach; G. Bromley; J. Caldwell; Miss B. K. Cleaver; Miss L. A. Connor; D. R. Coombe; A. J. Croft; A. R. Currie; B. J. Davidson; T. W. Denyer; Miss M. E. Duck; P. C. B. Duncan; A. J. Dunstan; V. C. Earl; T. W. Ebers; J. C. Edmondson; J. E. Elliott; G. W. Ethall; P. A. F. Field; F. H. Fishpool; R. D. Foister; A. P. Fowell; J. F. Gaynor; C. W. Gentry; F. W. R. Gore; R. E. Gove; L. M. Haines; L. Halligan; H. Harris; Miss O. K. R. Hender; Miss E. M. I. Heslop; J. H. Hibbert; Miss V. Horigan; Miss B. M. Howard; Miss S. J. Hunt; K. F. Jackson; I. Jennings; R. E. Johnson; H. K. Jones; Miss J. U. Kilsby; F. H. Light; K. G. Lockwood; R. C. Milsted; V. T. Nash; B. Oates; R. A. Phelps; W. J. C. Pinnell; P. G. Ploves; A. C. Polti; Miss M. V. Rainford; R. F. Reville; Miss J. A. Roffey; C. F. Russell; E. G. Sandys; J. K. Sedman; D. W. Shannon; P. W. Shaw; B. M. Sidwell; Miss B. G. Simmonds; R. W. Smeatham; W. E. Smith; A. J. Somerville; F. W. Vernau; J. F. Vose; H. Watson; D. E. Wiltshire; T. D. Wright; J. R. G. Wythers, B.E.M..... £2,456 to £2,981

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L. H. Clarke; J. Dorrian, D.F.M.; D. G. Hake; G. J. A. Link (£2,456 to £2,981); B. T. Clark; A. C. Elston; W. Ford; R. H. K. Hughes; J. N. Smales..... £2,331 to £2,856  
 Head of New York Office, J. H. Hall £3,128 to £3,695

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On the recommendations of the Committee on Representational Services Overseas appointed by the Prime Minister under the Chairmanship of Lord Plowden in 1962, H.M. Diplomatic Service was created on Jan. 1, 1965, by the amalgamation of the Foreign Service, the Commonwealth Service, and the Trade Commission Service, and is now responsible for the manning of the overseas posts of these three former services. On Aug. 1, 1966, the Colonial Office was merged into the Commonwealth Relations Office to form the Commonwealth Office. The Foreign Office and Commonwealth Office combined on Oct. 1, 1968,

Downing Street, S.W.1

[01-930-8440, 01-930-2323]

Secretary of State THE RT. HON. MICHAEL STEWART C.H., M.P..... £8,500

Private Secretary, J. A. N. Graham

£3,975 to £5,075  
 Assistant Private Secretaries, N. J. Barrington; Miss V. Hartley, M.B.E.; I. McCluney; Miss P. M. C. Chandler..... £2,724 to £3,721  
 Parliamentary Private Secretary, E. A. Davies, Ph.D., M.P.  
 Ministers of State, THE RT. HON. FREDERICK MULLEY, M.P.; THE LORD CHALFONT, P.C., O.B.E., M.C.; THE LORD CARADON, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E. (Permanent Representative at the United Nations); THE RT. HON. GORONWY OWEN ROBERTS, M.P.; THE LORD SHEPHERD, P.C. £5,625  
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 Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Denis Greenhill, K.C.M.G., O.B.E..... £10,400  
 Private Secretary, R. H. Baker  
 Deputy Under-Secretaries, Sir Thomas Brimelow, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; P. T. Hayman, C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.; Sir John Johnston, K.C.M.G.; Sir Leslie Monson, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Edward Peck, K.C.M.G.; Sir John Rennie, K.C.M.G.; Sir Arthur Snelling, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (Deputy to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State); Sir Stanley Tomlinson, K.C.M.G.; P. A. Wilkinson, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E. (Chief of Administration)... £7,100  
 Assistant Under-Secretaries, G. G. Arthur, C.M.G.; D. V. Bendall, C.M.G., M.B.E.; J. R. A. Bottomley, C.M.G.; R. A. Burroughs, C.M.G.; W. I. Combs, C.M.G.; S. J. G. Fingland, C.M.G.; F. G. K. Gallagher, C.M.G.; Hon. H. A. A. Hankey, C.M.G., C.V.O.; D. G. Holland (Chief Economic Adviser); J. E. Killick, C.M.G.; E. N. Larmour, C.M.G. (Deputy Chief of Administration); J. C. Morgan, C.M.G.; J. H. Peck, C.M.G.; H. S. H. Stanley, C.M.G. (Chief Inspector); D. C. Tibbit, C.M.G.; K. M. Wilford, C.M.G..... £6,125  
 Inspectors, B. A. Flack; A. T. Lamb, M.B.E., D.F.C.; P. Murray, C.M.G.; J. W. Nicholas; R. S. Swann, M.B.E.; J. R. Williams..... £4,170 to £5,325  
 Commercial Inspectors, C. Heathcote-Smith; D. N. Royce..... £4,170 to £5,325  
 Home Inspector, K. R. Oakeshott, C.M.G. £4,170 to £5,325  
 Legal Advisers, W. V. J. Evans, C.M.G., M.B.E.; Sir James McPetrie, K.C.M.G., O.B.E..... £7,100  
 Deputy Legal Advisers, H. L. M. Oxley, C.M.G., O.B.E.; J. L. Simpson, C.M.G., T.D..... £6,125  
 Legal Counsellors, F. Burrows; J. R. Freeland; D. G. Gordon-Smith; A. R. Rushford, C.M.G.; I. M. Sinclair; H. Steel, O.B.E..... £4,375 to £5,325  
 Historical Adviser, R. d'O. Butler, C.M.G..... £3,045  
 Senior Economic Advisers, J. G. Scott; J. K. Wright (Head of Economics Dept.)... £4,170 to £5,325  
 Overseas Labour Adviser, G. Foggon, C.M.G., O.B.E. £5,855  
 Overseas Police Adviser, M. J. Macoun, C.M.G., O.B.E. £4,170 to £5,325  
 Director of Communications, R. W. Snelling, £6,000  
 Deputy Director of Communications, D. Bayley £5,600  
 Chief Establishment Officer, E. B. Dawson-Moray, C.M.G..... £5,165  
 Signals Department (Government Communications Headquarters)  
 Priors Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire [0242-21491]  
 Director, Sir Leonard Hooper, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. £7,100  
 Principal Establishment Officer, J. A. F. Somerville, C.B.E..... £6,000

#### Heads of Departments

(£4,170 to £5,325; Assistant Heads of Dept., £2,724 to £3,721; except where stated)  
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 Assistants, A. A. Acland; J. M. Edes.  
 American Dept., C. D. Wiggan, C.M.G., D.F.C., A.F.C.  
 Assistants, P. G. de Courcy-Ireland; C. W. Wallace.

- Arms Control and Disarmament Research Unit.** Director, M. F. Cullis, C.V.O. Asst., Maj.-Gen. R. E. Lloyd, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Aviation, Marine and Telecommunications Dept.,** Miss G. G. Brown; Assistants, M. E. Heath; B. O. White.
- Caribbean Dept.,** T. R. M. Sewell; Assistants, D. G. Allen; A. C. Watson.
- Central and Southern African Dept.,** W. Wilson; Asst., J. A. Pugh, O.B.E.
- Claims Department,** R. G. H. Watts, C.B.E.; Asst., Sir Alexander Morley, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Commodities Dept.,** G. S. Whitehead, C.M.G., C.V.O.; Asst., M. P. Preston.
- Commonwealth Co-ordination Dept.,** B. G. Smallman; Asst., H. R. M. Beattie.
- Communications Dept.,** W. S. Bates; Deputy Head of Dept., A. Routledge; Assistants, M. B. Eaden; B. C. Harries. . . . . £3,128 to £3,695
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- Cultural Relations Dept.,** C. C. B. Stewart, C.M.G.; Assistants, D. F. Duncan; C. Spearman £3,128 to £3,695
- Defence Policy Dept.,** R. A. Sykes, C.M.G., M.C.; Asst., The Hon. R. E. L. Johnstone, M.V.O.
- Defence Training and Supply Dept.,** T. L. Crothwait, C.M.G., M.B.E.; Asst., J. R. W. Parker.
- Disarmament Dept.,** R. C. Hope-Jones, C.M.G.; Asst. D. L. Benest.
- East African Dept.,** E. G. Le Tocq; Asst. E. H. M. Counsell, C.B.E.
- Eastern European and Soviet Dept.,** C. S. R. Giffard; Assistants, S. J. G. Cambridge; J. W. Hutson.
- East-West Contacts Dept.,** R. Brash; Asst., D. W. Partridge. . . . . £2,456 to £2,981
- Economists' Dept., Senior Economic Advisers,** J. K. Wright (Head of Dept.); J. G. Scott £4,170 to £5,325
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- Export Promotion Dept.,** K. D. Jamieson, C.M.G.; Asst., I. L. Morgan.
- Far Eastern Dept.,** J. Murray, C.M.G.; Asst. C. Wilson.
- Finance Dept.,** A. H. Hughes, O.B.E.; Assistants D. W. T. Smithies; Miss B. M. Gill, M.B.E.; E. G. White. . . . . £3,128 to £3,695
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- Guidance Dept.,** D. N. Brinson.
- Hong Kong Dept.,** W. S. Carter, C.V.O.
- India Office Library and Records, Librarian and Keeper,** S. C. Sutton, C.B.E.; Deputy Librarian and Deputy Keeper, Miss J. C. Lancaster, F.S.A. £3,359 to £3,975
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- Personnel Services Dept.,** J. H. G. Leahy; Asst. A. J. V. George.
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- Rhodesia Political Dept.,** R. S. Faber; Asst., J. F. Barrow.
- Science and Technology Dept.,** C. J. Audland; Assistants, J. C. Thomas; M. J. Newington.
- Security Dept.,** P. C. H. Holmer; Assistants, K. C. Thorm; J. C. Strong.
- South Asian Dept.,** T. D. O'Leary.
- South-East Asian Dept.,** D. McD. Gordon; Assistants, R. A. Fyjis-Walker; K. H. Jones.
- Southern European Dept.,** R. H. G. Edmunds, C.M.G., M.B.E.; Assistants, J. M. O. Snodgrass; S. J. Barrett.
- South-West Pacific Dept.,** D. P. Aiers; Asst., W. A. Ward.
- Trade Policy Dept.,** R. G. Britten; Asst., J. N. McKelvie.
- Training Dept.,** T. Peters, C.M.G. Asst., Mrs. M. E. Barraclough, O.B.E.
- United Nations (Economic and Social) Dept.,** H. W. King, C.B.E.; Asst., W. J. A. Wilberforce.
- United Nations (Political) Dept.,** J. H. Lambert; Assistants, Miss A. M. Warburton, C.V.O.; A. Papadopoulos, M.B.E. . . . . £3,128 to £3,695
- West African Dept.,** Hon. John Wilson; Assistants, W. J. Watts; B. L. Barder.
- Western European Dept.,** H. T. Morgan, C.M.G.; Asst., C. O. Lush.
- Western Organizations Dept.,** J. P. Waterfield; Asst., R. E. C. F. Parsons.
- West Indian Dept.,** A. J. Fairclough; Asst., A. Mc. M. Webster.
- Passport Office**  
Clive House, Petty France, S.W.1  
[01-222-8010]
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- Deputy Chief Passport Officer,** R. P. B. Cave, O.B.E. £3,728 to £4,200
- Liverpool Branch Office**  
India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2  
[051-236-9411]
- Officer in Charge,** Miss V. M. Brady £3,003 to £3,570
- Glasgow Branch Office**  
Empire House, 131 West Nile Street, Glasgow, C.1  
[041-332-0271]
- Officer in Charge,** Miss S. C. Small £2,331 to £2,856
- Newport Branch Office**  
Olympia House, Dock Street, Newport, Mon.  
[0633-52431]
- Officer in Charge,** D. Carlyle. . . . £2,331 to £2,856
- Peterborough Branch Office**  
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[0733-68951]
- Officer in Charge,** R. W. Dennis. £2,331 to £2,856
- Belfast Agency**  
30 Victoria Street, Belfast 1  
[0BE-2-32371]
- Officer in Charge,** Mrs. M. T. Haughey.  
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Superintendent of the Queen's Messenger Service, Capt. J. G. Canning.

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**India Office Library and Records**

Orbit House, 197 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1  
 The Record Office has the custody of the archives of the East India Company (1600-1858), the Board of Control (1784-1858), the India Office (1858-1947) and the Burma Office (1937-1947).  
 Keeper, S. C. Sutton, C.B.E.

**FORESTRY COMMISSION**

25 Savile Row, W.1  
 [01-734-0221]  
 The Forestry Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation, the production and supply of timber and the maintenance of reserves of growing trees in Great Britain. Including the former Crown Woods, transferred to it in 1924, the Commission has acquired about 2,900,000 acres of land (70 per cent. being plantable), of which 1,700,000 acres are under plantations. Under various grant schemes, financial assistance is given to private owners and local authorities in respect of approved works of afforestation.  
 Chairman, L. A. W. Jenkins (part-time). . . . £5,000  
 Director-General and Deputy Chairman, J. A. Dickson. . . . . £6,300  
 Head of Forest Management, A. Watt, C.B.E. £5,500  
 Head of Administration and Finance, P. F. R. Beards £5,500  
 Head of Harvesting and Marketing, Dr. F. C. Hummel £5,500  
 Senior Officer, Scotland (25 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh), G. Forrest. . . . . £4,950  
 Senior Officer, Wales (Churchill House, Cardiff), J. W. L. Zehetmayer. . . . . £4,950

**NATIONAL FREIGHT CORPORATION**

Argosy House, 215 Great Portland Street, W.1  
 [01-636-8688]  
 The National Freight Corporation is a statutory corporation set up under the Transport Act, 1968, to provide integrated road and rail freight services in Great Britain and in so doing to make the maximum economic use of rail, with due regard to the needs of the person for whom the goods are being carried, and the requirements of the goods themselves. On January 1, 1969, it inherited the securities, rights and liabilities of the Road Haulage and Shipping Subsidiaries of the Transport Holding Company. It also acquired from the British Railways Board, National Carriers Ltd. and a 51 per cent. interest in Freightliners Ltd. (formerly the "Sundries" and "Freightliner" Divisions respectively of the Railways Board).

Chairman, Sir Reginald Wilson. . . . . £16,000  
 Members, Rt. Hon. F. Cousins; Sir Andrew Critchton; F. Lane, B.E.M.; F. S. Law; R. L. E. Lawrence, O.B.E., E.R.D.; Sir Robert Maclean; D. E. A. Pettit. . . . . each (part-time) £1,000  
 Comptroller, H. E. Osborn, C.B.E.  
 Secretary, L. Mapleston  
 Chief Executive, G. W. Quick Smith, C.B.E.

**FREIGHT INTEGRATION COUNCIL**

St. Christopher House, Southwark Street, S.E.1  
 [01-928-7999]  
 Appointed on February 10, 1969, to review and report to the Minister of Transport on the application in practice of the Government policy for freight integration in the public transport sector.  
 Chairman, A. G. B. Burney. . . . . £3,000  
 Members, S. F. Greene, C.B.E.; A. H. Kitson; Sir Henry Johnson, C.B.E.; Col. F. T. Davies; J. A. McMullen; Sir Reginald Wilson.

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17 North Audley Street, W.1  
 [01-629-7001]  
 A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of the Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Acts, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Trustee Saving Banks and Post Office Savings Bank Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act and the Superannuation and other Trust Funds (Validation) Act. Under the Industrial Assurance Acts and the Insurance Companies Acts, the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner.  
 Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner, S. D. Musson, C.B., M.B.E. . . . . £6,300  
 Private Sec., Miss M. E. Blake.  
 Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance Commissioner, K. Brading, M.B.E. . . . . £5,265  
 Asst. Registrar, A. Vollmar. . . . £4,125 to £5,075  
 Executive Registrar, A. A. C. Soper, I.S.O. (also Establishment Officer). . . . . £3,675 to £4,125  
 Senior Legal Assistants, J. E. Gower, M.C.; B. J. O'Toole; M. J. Pearce. . . . . £3,010 to £3,975  
 Registration Branch (Head), A. J. Gilliver, £2,985 to £3,525; (Assist. Head), I. D. Christie £2,345 to £2,845  
 Returns and Statistics Branch (Head), J. A. Waiter, £2,985 to £3,525; (Assist. Head), E. S. Burgess £2,345 to £2,845  
 Establishment and Records Branch (Head), J. W. D. Goss. . . . . £2,345 to £2,845  
 Investigations Branch (Head), H. F. Denyer £2,345 to £2,845  
 Disputes Branch (Head), E. C. Jones £2,345 to £2,845

**Registry of Friendly Societies, Scotland**

19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 3  
 [031-556-4371]  
 Assistant Registrar, J. Craig, W.S.

**GAMING BOARD FOR GREAT BRITAIN**

Berkshire House, 168-173 High Holborn, W.C.1  
 [01-240-0821]  
 Established on October 25, 1968, to maintain a broad oversight of developments in gaming in

Great Britain, to vet gaming licenses, management and staff, and to advise the Home Secretary on making regulations which may be needed for the further control of gaming.

Chairman, Sir Stanley Raymond..... £7,000  
Members, Sir Ranulph Bacon; M. Cohen; Hon. R. Stanley; K. A. Usherwood, C.B.E.  
Secretary, A. B. Saunders.

### THE GAS COUNCIL

59 Bryanston Street, W.1

[01-723-7030]

Chairman, Sir Henry Jones, K.B.E.,  
(plus allowances £1,000) £15,000  
Deputy Chairman, A. F. Hetherington, D.S.C.  
(plus allowances £500) £12,000  
Full-time Members, J. A. Buckley; Dr. R. S. Edwards, C.B.E.; C. E. Mills; D. E. Rooke; and the Chairmen of the 12 Area Gas Boards.  
Secretary, T. E. D. Mason.

### Chairmen of Area Gas Boards

(The Chairmen of Area Boards receive a salary of £8,800 to £9,900 (plus allowances £500)).

Scottish, Granton House, 340 West Granton Road, Edinburgh 5.

Chairman, R. W. Parker, C.B.E. Sec., A. T. Herd, O.B.E.

Northern, G.P.O. Box 12G.B., Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1.

Chairman, L. J. Clark, B.E.M. Sec. A. G. Doxford.

North Western, Welman House, Altrincham, Cheshire.

Chairman, W. Hodgkinson, O.B.E. Sec., J. Wadsworth.

North Eastern, New York Road, Leeds 2.

Chairman, S. G. Deavin, O.B.E. Sec., J. C. Gardner.

East Midlands, De Montfort Street, Leicester.

Chairman, K. L. Pearce. Sec., W. Burnstone.

West Midlands, Wharf Lane, Solihull, Warwickshire.

Chairman, D. Beavis. Sec., J. Swan.

Wales, Snelling House, Bute Terrace, Cardiff.

Chairman, T. Mervyn Jones, C.B.E. Sec., C. B. Mawer.

Eastern, Sun Building, Clarendon Road, Watford.

Chairman, R. H. Sandford Smith. Sec., R. R. Hardwicke.

North Thames, 30 Kensington Church Street, W.8.

Chairman, R. S. Johnston, C.B.E. Sec., J. S. Barnes.

South Eastern, Katherine Street, Croydon, Surrey.

Chairman, R. N. B. D. Bruce, O.B.E. Sec., G. L. May.

Southern, 164 Above Bar, Southampton, Hants.

Chairman, Wilfrid Bailey. Sec., L. Bean, C.M.G., M.B.E.

South Western, 9a Quiet Street, Bath.

Chairman, E. H. Harman, O.B.E. Sec., R. G. Laycock.

### GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

(England and Wales)

Somersset House, W.C.2

[01-836-2407]

Hours of public access, Mon.-Fri., 9.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. Saturday, 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

Registrar General, M. Reed, C.B. .... £6,275

Assistant Secretaries, T. E. H. Hodgson, C.B.; F. A. Rooke-Matthews (Establishment Officer)

Chief Statisticians, A. M. Adelman (£5,200

£5,550; Miss J. H. Thompson (Population);

C. A. F. Russell (Census)..... £4,045 to £5,200

Senior Statistician (Medical), G. B. Hill..... £4,950

Statisticians (Medical), P. M. Lambert; Mrs. J. A. C. Weatherall; W. A. Wilson..... £3,274 to £4,495

Statisticians (Population), O. Adegboyega; S. Day; G. A. Myers; D. Newman; D. L. Pearce; D. Ramprakash..... £2,599 to £3,596

Principals, L. M. Feery; Miss A. B. Graham; T. M. Jenkins; W. A. Walters..... £2,599 to £3,596  
Chief Executive Officers, G. F. P. Boston; A. A. Cushion; V. M. Harris; I. Hutchinson; C. F. James; J. R. Jeffery; D. J. Smale; R. P. Thorby  
£3,003 to £3,570

### Scotland

See under SCOTTISH OFFICE

### THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY

Caxton House East, Tothill Street, S.W.1

[01-222-4234]

Government Actuary, Sir Herbert Tetley, K.B.E. C.B. £8,150

Deputy Government Actuary, P. R. Cox.... £6,125

Principal Actuaries, C. E. Clarke, C.B.E.; L. V. Martin; F. Gordon Smith, C.B.E.; C. M. Stewart

£4,170 to £5,325

Actuaries, J. L. Field; R. C. Gilder; E. A. Johnston; Miss I. A. Laurence; D. H. Loades; W. M. Low; G. G. Newton; D. F. Renn; J. R. Watts

£3,128 to £3,973

### THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

See under MINISTRY OF TECHNOLOGY.

### GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND

2 Carlton Gardens, S.W.1

[01-899-6272]

Instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.

Minister in Charge, RT. HON. JOHN ERNEST SILKIN, M.P.

Secretary, W. J. M. Paterson, C.M.G.

### GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY

#### DEPARTMENT

Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1

[01-583-8931]

The Government Social Survey, a department administratively responsible to Treasury Ministers, conducts research into the circumstances, behaviour and attitudes of individuals. It operates by direct contact with samples of the general population or of particular groups. Such work is undertaken, on request, as a direct service to other Government Departments concerned with social and economic problems; and the Department's experience of the large scale use of interviewers and the evaluation and testing of statistical data collected in this way, enables it to advise on techniques and in general to be a focal point in the Government service for matters of survey research.

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Director, L. Moss..... £4,275 to £5,375

Deputy Director, C. G. Thomas. £3,975 to £5,075

Assistant Directors, P. G. Gray; W. F. J. Kemsley; H. D. Willcock, O.B.E. .... £3,675 to £4,125

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Chief Executive Officer, S. Witzendorf (Finance and Establishment Officer)..... £3,128 to £3,695

Senior Information Officers, R. Barnes; M. J. Bradley; J. M. Bynner; S. R. Parker; Mrs. I. Rauta; R. K. Thomas; Miss J. E. Todd.... £2,456 to £2,981

Senior Executive Officer, E. A. Hunter

£2,456 to £2,987

### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY

#### SECURITY

Alexander Fleming House, Elephant and Castle,

S.E.1.

[01-407-5522]

The Department of Health and Social Security was created on November 1, 1968, from the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Social Security. The new Department performs the functions of the two former Ministries.

The Department is responsible for the administration of the National Health Service in England and for the welfare services run by local authorities

in England for the elderly, infirm, handicapped and other persons in need. It has functions relating to food hygiene and welfare foods. The Department is also concerned with the medical and surgical treatment of war pensioners in England, the Channel Isles, Isle of Man or living in the Irish Republic, and is responsible for the ambulance and first aid services in emergency, under the Civil Defence Act, 1948. The Department represents the United Kingdom on the World Health Organisation of the United Nations. Responsibility for the administration of the Health Services in Wales was transferred to the Welsh Office on April 1, 1969. The Department is responsible for the social security services in England, Scotland and Wales. These services comprise schemes for war pensions, national insurance, family allowances and supplementary benefits. Within the Department, the Supplementary Benefits Commission is responsible, subject to regulations made by the Secretary of State for Social Services, for guiding the scheme of supplementary benefits.

Secretary of State for Social Services, The RT. HON. RICHARD HOWARD STAFFORD CROSSMAN, O.B.E., M.P. . . . . . £8,500

Private Secretary, J. P. Cashman.

Assistant Private Secretaries, R. G. B. Cox; M. E. G. Fogden.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, T. Dalyell, M.P.

Minister of State (Health), THE BARONESS SEROTA £5,625

Minister of State (Social Security), DAVID HEDLEY ENNALS, M.P. . . . . . £5,625

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, J. W. Snow, M.P. (Health); N. Pentland, M.P. (Social Security) £3,750

Chairman, Supplementary Benefits Commission, The Lord Collison . . . . . £5,000

Deputy Chairman, Prof. R. M. Titmuss, C.B.E.

Members, Mrs. C. M. Carmichael; K. J. Griffin; S. C. Hamburger, C.B.E.; Prof. D. C. Marsh; Mrs. B. N. Rodgers; M. R. F. Simson, O.B.E.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Clifford Jarrett, K.B.E., C.B. . . . . . £9,800

Private Secretary, J. H. James.

Second Permanent Under-Secretary of State, A. S. Marre, C.B. . . . . . £9,800

Private Secretary, I. Jewesbury.

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, A. R. W. Bavin, C.B.; M. M. V. Custance, C.B.; F. W. Mottershead, C.B.; Miss M. Riddelsell, C.B.E. . . . . £7,100

Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Godber, K.C.B., D.M., F.R.C.P. . . . . . £7,700

(also Chief Medical Officer to Department of Education and Science and Home Office)

Solicitor, W. H. M. Clifford, C.B.E. . . . . . £6,300

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Adviser on Economic Matters, J. L. Nicholson. £5,500

Director of Information, A. F. G. Brown £4,350 to £5,450

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Principal Information Officers, Miss B. J. Crawford; R. W. Francis; R. C. Moody, M.B.E. £3,003 to £3,570

Senior Information Officers, F. E. Dodman; J. E. Perry; G. Peters, M.B.E.; G. Sedgwick £2,331 to £2,856

Librarian, Miss B. W. C. Samman

Chief Statisticians, D. Evans; K. M. Francis, O.B.E. £3,003 to £3,570

Statisticians, E. R. Bransby (Social Economist); Mrs. K. Daniels; A. D. Denton; Miss C. Palmer £3,500 to £4,500

Principal Executive Officers, J. B. Cornish; N. Hollens; G. E. John; R. A. Owen; Mrs. J. G. Pillar; C. G. Taylor; C. K. Whitaker £2,599 to £3,596

Senior Chief Executive Officers, D. R. Armitage; B. H. Betts; J. Hegarty; F. R. Howes; D. L. Ibbott; R. P. Pole; K. A. Sidford; B. R. Towler; P. J. Ward; G. W. H. Woodman £4,400 to £4,950

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Sullivan; A. H. Taylor; T. Teasdale; T. R. Thain; J. O. Thorn; G. R. Totman; B. G. Tozer; R. C. Trant; G. R. West; R. H. Westlake; V. H. White; J. E. Worth, D.F.C.; B. Wilcox; J. A. Willers; D. Williamson; M. Wilson; R. Wright

£3,003 to £3,570

*Director of Scientific and Technical Services*, G. E. Gale, Ph.D. . . . . £4,950  
*Deputy Director of Scientific and Technical Services*, P. M. Harms . . . . . £3,850 to £4,400  
*Senior Grade Technical Officers*, A. Bishop; R. W. Dean; J. Flint; J. Walker; R. Walker; C. A. Watt . . . . . £3,080 to £3,625

### Medical Staff

*Chief Medical Officer*, Sir George Godber, K.C.B. . . . . £7,700

*Deputy Chief Medical Officers*, R. H. L. Cohen, C.B.; R. H. M. Shaw, C.B.; H. Yellowlees . . . . . £5,860

*Senior Principal Medical Officers*, A. A. Baker; D. A. Cahal . . . . . £5,500

*Principal Medical Officers*, W. T. C. Berry; D. H. D. Burbridge, O.B.E.; C. N. Dennis; B. Didsbury; A. J. Eley; T. J. B. Geffen; R. Goulding; A. B. Harrington; J. A. Holgate; W. Lees; D. S. McKenzie; D. Mansel-Jones; E. M. Ring; A. T. Roden; J. M. Ross, C.B.E.; P. Seelig; M. Vitali; R. Wilkins; J. M. G. Wilson; G. Wynne-Griffiths . . . . . £5,080

*Senior Medical Officers*, R. D. Andrews; H. M. Archibald; J. R. H. Berrle; J. F. E. Bloss; J. L. Broadbent; J. Brothwood; J. F. Dunne; W. N. Dunnett; P. S. Elias; N. J. B. Evans; F. A. Fairweather; G. R. Ford; D. K. Gray; A. A. Gregory-Dean; J. H. T. Harrington; E. L. Harris; J. M. Holford; W. M. Hollyhock; J. L. Hunt; W. H. W. Inman; J. D. Laycock; E. A. Lennon; A. McGregor; R. S. Male; A. E. Martin; E. C. Murphy, T.D.; F. Riley; S. Ruttle; C. Seely; E. C. Shore; G. R. Sichel; A. B. Stewart; N. R. W. Taylor; T. D. L. Thomas; J. G. Thomson; D. S. Toole; J. N. Twohig . . . . . £4,950

*Medical Officers*, G. L. Alcock; J. R. Ascott; A. H. W. Babington; J. H. Bainbridge; R. M. Bakaya; J. Barnes; R. H. Barrett; M. M. Bates; R. B. Bell; I. F. A. Blakeney; A. D. Bostock; A. H. Bottomley; J. C. Brass; Col. H. C. Brown; J. Caplan; E. T. Coneybear; S. J. Darke; R. D. L. Davies; H. J. B. Day; T. S. Derola; D. Dooley; Miss V. G. Edwards; I. Fletcher; R. A. Gawn; A. M. B. Golding; N. M. Gurnani; C. E. Halliday; J. Harding-Cox; E. E. Harris; M. J. Hodgson; R. Hudson-Evans; J. T. Jones; J. L. Kilgour; Miss M. A. C. Kuck; N. Leitch; E. D. T. Lewis; K. W. Lovel; Brig. G. M. Marsden, C.B.E.; C. C. D. Martin; G. K. Matthew; P. A. Maughan; A. N. T. Meneces, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; C. Muir; E. L. C. Murphy; D. C. Ower; G. R. Parry; G. S. Parwani; P. C. E. Puddifoot; R. H. Purnell; J. C. A. Reason; A. B. Rawson; M. J. Rayner; R. G. Redhead; R. R. H. Robertson; A. W. W. Robinson; V. Roman; R. G. Rowe; G. C. Siegruhn; A. Sippert; M. V. Smith; E. A. Smyth; Prof. A. Sorsby; N. P. St. C. Stracey; T. K. Sweeney; R. M. Tate; D. J. W. Taylor . . . . . £3,118 to £4,280

### Regional General Medical Staff

*Senior Principal Medical Officer in Charge of Regional Medical Services*, T. E. A. Carr . . . . . £5,560

*Principal Medical Officer*, J. E. Struthers . . . . . £5,080

*Senior Medical Officers*, R. W. Bone; C. M. Boucher; G. Cornah; A. W. Lilley; J. Mackellar; E. D. Robb; H. A. Tuck; G. W. Whittall . . . . . £4,950

*Medical Officers*, W. D. Anderson; L. R. N. Atkinson; J. C. H. Bird; J. C. B. Bone; G. Bridge; E. H. Burgess; A. W. Callaghan; S. Campbell; J. M. Canning; H. B. Cowan; I. D. Cullen; A. R. Dawson; F. F. Edmonds; J. Edwards; T. S. Elmer; G. I. G. Findlay; J. W. Fleming; A. C. Frazer; R. P. Graham; P. W. Grant; K. T. Grey; P. B. Hanbury; R. C. Hill; A. H. Hollings; R. F. B. Howarth; M. Hutchin-

son; A. G. Jackson; I. F. B. Johnston; J. A. Judson; G. D. Laing; B. V. Lee; H. J. Lee; A. F. Macbean; J. R. McBoyle; A. Mackinnon; A. I. Macleod; E. G. L. Mark; E. N. Marks; J. S. Moffat; C. R. Morgan; Sir J. H. Mott, Bt.; M. A. Nicholson; D. B. Robb; A. W. M. Rooke; L. C. Rutter; C. M. Scott; W. H. Valentine; B. C. Welshman; W. Wintersgill

£3,118 to £4,280

### Dental Staff

*Chief Dental Officer, Surgeon Rear-Adm. (D.)* W. Holgate, C.B., O.B.E., R.N.(ret.) . . . . . £5,500

*Deputy Chief Dental Officer*, M. A. Freeman, M.C. . . . . £5,000

*Senior Dental Officers*, R. A. Campbell; H. A. Dixey; I. C. S. Fraser; H. M. Hughes; R. Middleton; G. B. Roberts; J. Rogers; J. H. Whittle . . . . . £4,705

*Dental Officers*, G. Bate; D. R. Burnapp; F. R. Chamberlain; C. E. Coltman; E. S. Cross; P. A. Crow; R. F. Ferguson; A. Ferrari; F. D. R. Geldard; A. R. Gillies; N. Hardy; A. W. Holman; V. Howarth; E. E. Jackson; I. H. Jones; V. D. Lees; A. McPherson; A. Maben; W. N. M. Niven; Miss J. D. Oswald; A. Rennie; A. Ross; P. D. M. Rowland; W. L. Tatlock; A. J. Vaughton; R. B. Whalley; J. D. White; D. R. Whittington; G. V. L. Williams, T.D.; J. C. Williams; J. B. Woodward . . . . . £3,054 to £4,080

### Pharmaceutical Staff

*Chief Pharmacist*, T. D. Whittet, Ph.D. . . . . £4,950

*Deputy Chief Pharmacist*, E. Fawcitt . . . . . £3,080 to £3,625

*Senior Grade Pharmacists*, S. F. Hall; H. Glynn . . . . . £3,080 to £3,625

*Main Grade Pharmacist*, Miss C. E. Mozley-Stark, M.B.E.; W. J. W. Price; Mrs. D. M. Clark . . . . . £2,225 to £2,925

### Nursing and Welfare Staff, etc.

*Ambulance Adviser*, T. G. Mullen . . . . . £2,860 to £3,400

*Chief Nursing Officer*, Dame Kathleen Raven, D.B.E. . . . . £4,869

*Deputy Chief Nursing Officers*, A. M. Lamb; Miss D. M. White, O.B.E. . . . . £3,575 to £4,062

*Chief Welfare Officer*, Miss A. M. Sheridan . . . . . £4,375

*Food Hygiene Advisory Officer*, M. T. Parry, O.B.E. . . . . £2,913 to £3,683

*Public Health Advisory Officer*, H. A. Perry . . . . . £2,913 to £3,383

### Architects

*Chief Architect*, W. E. Tatton Brown, C.B. . . . . £5,550

*Assistant Chief Architects*, W. J. H. Dungey; R. H. Goodman; R. F. Radford . . . . . £4,950

*Principal Architects*, M. L. Belchamber; M. J. Bench; L. J. Connor; J. R. B. Green; J. Ward . . . . . £3,850 to £4,450

*Architects (Senior Grade)*, A. C. Bedford; D. J. Burnett; J. C. Calderhead; C. Davies; W. W. Garwood; L. E. Horlock; M. A. Meager; W. L. Nicholson; A. J. Noakes; A. Roberts; Miss E. B. J. Thomas; J. D. Twells; P. L. Ward . . . . . £3,080 to £3,625

*Architects (Main Grade)*, J. N. Baker; W. P. Blaszczyk; F. D. Craddock; R. W. Craft; R. W. A. Dixon; M. R. Fiuch; R. D. Gajjar; E. A. Haley; R. C. Hosford; A. P. Howard; J. R. H. Hudson; W. B. R. Jamieson; G. H. G. Lokko; E. F. Logan; G. G. Mayers; G. F. Miles; R. O. Moss; P. M. O'Leary; B. D. A. O. Taylor; B. K. Walters . . . . . £2,225 to £2,925

### Quantity Surveyors

*Chief Quantity Surveyor*, L. McL. Watson, C.B.E. . . . . £5,080

*Superintending Quantity Surveyors*, R. T. V. Amery; W. V. Buckle; A. P. R. Pell-Hiley . . . . . £3,850 to £4,400

**Quantity Surveyors (Senior Grade)**, N. G. M. Barton; B. R. Broadway; S. G. Cooke; P. Coy; K. W. Hudson; H. R. Reed; D. A. Turner  
 £3,080 to £3,625

**Quantity Surveyors (Main Grade)**, D. A. R. Babbs; A. Chakraverty; R. W. Davis; G. E. M. Firth; G. R. Franklin; R. J. Higham; M. L. Hunt; W. A. Hurrell; D. W. Luscombe; D. D. McCoid; E. G. Ricketts; R. Rix; I. F. Turner; B. R. G. Wilde.....£1,894 to £2,510

**Engineering Staff**

**Chief Engineer**, J. Bolton.....£5,500

**Assistant Chief Engineers**, C. Copple; M. Drury; R. Manser.....£4,950

**Superintending Engineers**, S. Fidler; M. L. F. Franck; G. S. Gillard; J. H. H. Marshall; C. A. Powell  
 £3,850 to £4,400

**Engineering Inspector**, J. S. Alton.....£2,840 to £3,925

**Engineers, Senior Grade** J. Bedford; P. Y. M. Duncan; V. Elton; V. D. Franco; E. R. Haynes; B. E. Jannaway; B. Joseph; J. Knipe; D. L. Mumford; K. I. Murray; T. A. Nicholls; D. I. Sinclair; V. E. Skegg; A. J. S. Slaughter; H. Weatherly; R. S. Worsley...£3,080 to £3,625

**Laundry Engineers**, L. F. Broad; W. G. Fuel  
 £2,180 to £3,144

**Engineers, Main Grade**, J. M. Adams; W. H. Austin; A. G. Bruce-Kerr; C. H. Dowler; D. M. Griffiths; J. A. T. Harrison; L. W. Huckle; J. A. C. Kernot; F. Langham; B. F. Marsden; B. C. Oliver; B. R. Redd; A. Smith; J. R. Smith; S. A. Springall; R. F. Stephens; W. P. L. Symonds; R. J. Tuthill; D. R. Vaughan; J. S. Williams.....£2,225 to £2,925

**Electrical Safety Engineer**, A. K. Dobbie  
 £2,440 to £3,260

**South Western**, 27 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol 8. **Chairman**, W. J. English, M.B.E. **Secretary**, A. G. Hodder.

**Wales**, Temple of Peace and Health, Cathays Park, Cardiff. **Chairman**, G. Prys-Davies. **Secretary**, A. E. Newell, O.B.E.

**Birmingham**, Arthur Thomson House, 140-150 Hagley Road, Birmingham 16. **Chairman**, J. T. Lewis, O.B.E. **Secretary**, F. S. Adams, O.B.E.

**Manchester**, Gateway House, Piccadilly South, Manchester 1. **Chairman**, T. Hourigan. **Secretary**, F. Pethybridge.

**Liverpool**, Wilberforce House, The Strand, Liverpool 2. **Chairman**, D. A. Solomon, M.B.E. **Secretary**, J. D. Shepherd.

**Wessex**, Highcroft, Romsey Road, Winchester, Hants. **Chairman**, P. G. Templeman, C.B.E. **Secretary**, J. T. Shaw.

(SCOTLAND)

See under Scottish Office

**SOCIAL SECURITY**

**WAR PENSIONS, NATIONAL INSURANCE AND FAMILY ALLOWANCES**

**War Pensions**

**Assistant Under-Secretary of State**, R. Windsor  
 £6,000

**Assistant Secretaries**, F. K. Forrester, M.B.E.; H. S. McPherson.....£4,045 to £5,200

**Principals**, J. B. Brown; Mrs. S. P. Maunsell; W. Scott-Moncrieff.....£2,599 to £3,546

**Chief Executive Officers**, M. Alderton; G. E. Cox  
 £3,003 to £3,570

**Insurance Division A**

(Industrial Injuries, Family Allowances, Guardian's Allowances, Adjudication Arrangements and Overseas Matters)

**Assistant Under-Secretary of State**, S. S. Menneer  
 £6,000

**Assistant Secretaries**, I. G. Gilbert; J. C. Hobbs; A. Patterson, C.M.G.; J. W. Stacpoule  
 £3,850 to £4,950

**Principals**, D. J. Carter, I.S.O.; D. G. John; M. D. Longford; A. C. Palmer.....£2,599 to £3,596

**Senior Chief Executive Officer**, Miss D. A. Wade  
 £3,550 to £4,000

**Chief Executive Officers**, A. J. Bidgood; A. E. Bishop; A. J. Collins; C. Emerson; E. F. Hannam; P. H. Waldron; C. D. Wild.....£3,003 to £3,570

**Insurance Division B**

(National Insurance Scheme Benefits)

**Assistant Under-Secretary of State**, A. G. Beard  
 £6,000

**Assistant Secretaries**, H. Archer, D.F.C.; R. Dronfield; Miss N. Hellon, C.B.E.....£4,045 to £5,200

**Principals**, D. N. Donaldson; E. B. McGinnis; P. J. Sheppard; M. C. L. Simms  
 £2,599 to £3,596

**Chief Executive Officers**, A. C. Clarke; G. P. Gent; D. Hemsley; F. C. House; K. J. Peck  
 £3,003 to £3,570

**Insurance Division C**

(Insurability, Contributions, etc.)

**Assistant Under-Secretary of State**, K. R. Malcolm, C.B.E.....£6,000

**Assistant Secretaries**, J. Cartwell, C.B.E.; Mrs. M. E. Parsons; E. T. Randall.....£4,045 to £5,200

**Principals**, J. E. Ashford; D. G. Kelly; J. D. Leach  
 £2,599 to £3,596

**Chief Executive Officers**, A. J. Ashman; R. W. C. Cocksedge; R. C. Harris; J. D. H. Long; F. Sutton  
 £3,003 to £3,570

**Insurance Department D**

(Planning of new earnings-related scheme)

**Assistant Under-Secretary of State**, L. Errington, C.B.  
 £6,000

**Assistant Secretaries**, G. D. Caldwell; S. B. Kibbey; E. L. Trew.....£4,045 to £5,200

**Principals**, B. J. Ellis; T. A. Howell; M. J. A. Partridge; B. W. Taylor.....£2,599 to £3,596

**NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE**

**Regional Hospital Boards**

England and Wales are divided into 15 hospital regions, each with its own Regional Hospital Board which administers the hospital and specialist services in the area. The Regional Hospital Boards do not, however, administer Teaching Hospitals, which have their own Boards of Governors.

The Chairmen and members of Regional Hospital Boards and Boards of Governors are appointed by the Secretary of State in accordance with the third schedule to the National Health Service Act, 1946.

**Areas**

**Newcastle**, Benfield Road, Walker Gate, Newcastle upon Tyne 6. **Chairman**, A. W. Kay, O.B.E. **Secretary**, R. Dobbin, O.B.E.

**Leeds**, Park Parade, Harrogate, Yorks. **Chairman**, L. E. Laycock, C.B.E. **Secretary**, W. Bowring.

**Sheffield**, Fulwood House, Old Fulwood Road, Sheffield, Fulwood House, Old Fulwood Road Sheffield, 10. **Chairman**, S. P. King, O.B.E. **Secretary**, W. N. Naylor.

**East Anglian (Cambridge)**, Union Lane, Chesterton, Cambridge. **Chairman**, Sir Stephen Lycett Green, Bt., C.B.E. **Secretary**, K. V. F. Morton, C.I.E.

**North West Metropolitan**, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2. **Chairman**, M. Hackett, O.B.E. **Secretary**, G. H. Weston.

**North East Metropolitan**, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2. **Chairman**, Sir Graham Rowlandson, M.B.E. **Secretary**, C. Phipps.

**South East Metropolitan**, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2. **Chairman**, A. W. Briggs. **Secretary**, H. N. Lamb.

**South West Metropolitan**, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2. **Chairman**, Sir Desmond Bonham-Carter, T.D. **Secretary**, E. G. Braithwaite.

**Oxford**, Old Road, Headington, Oxford. **Chairman**, Dame Isabel Graham-Bryce, D.B.E. **Secretary**, G. Watts, O.B.E.

Chief Executive Officers, A. L. Parrott; G. D. Stredder.....£3,003 to £3,570

#### Insurance Division K

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, J. A. Atkinson, D.F.C.....£5,500  
 Assistant Secretaries, M. P. Fennell; H. B. Lewin, M.B.E.....£3,850 to £4,950  
 Principals, Mrs. A. E. Bowtell; R. G. Wendt £2,599 to £3,596  
 Chief Executive Officers, P. E. H. Ewer; Miss M. E. Grainger.....£3,003 to £3,570

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Assistant Under-Secretary of State, H. A. Turner £6,000  
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 Principals, B. Bridges; T. S. Heppell; K. C. Humphrey; A. C. Palmer; G. C. F. Sladden; R. Toulmin.....£2,599 to £3,596  
 Chief Executive Officer, S. Muldoon £3,003 to £3,570

#### Supplementary Benefits Division II

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 Assistant Secretaries, F. B. Hindmarsh; Miss G. M. Jones.....£4,045 to £5,200  
 Principals, D. V. Chislett; N. E. Clarke £2,599 to £3,596  
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#### Research and Statistics Division

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 Assistant Secretary, G. G. Beltram £4,045 to £5,200  
 Chief Statistician, F. E. Whitehead £3,850 to £4,950  
 Statistician, J. R. Howe.....£2,599 to £3,596  
 Senior Research Officers, G. P. Hawes; Mrs. M. Owen.....£2,599 to £3,596  
 Senior Chief Executive Officer, V. M. Thompson £3,550 to £4,000  
 Chief Executive Officers, E. J. Brady; E. G. Burdall; S. A. Evans; R. F. Hunt.....£3,003 to £3,570

#### Information Division

Chief Information Officer, I. M. Gillis £3,550 to £4,000  
 Principal Information Officers, J. B. Hewitt-Davies; J. Pilkington.....£3,003 to £3,570

#### Economic Adviser's Office

Principal, R. E. Tringham.....£2,599 to £3,596  
 Economic Adviser, Miss D. C. Paige £2,599 to £3,596

#### Establishments and Organization Division

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 Assistant Secretaries, R. B. Hodgetts; R. S. Matthews; T. C. Stephens; K. R. Stowe £4,045 to £5,200  
 Principal, Miss J. A. Bates.....£2,599 to £3,596  
 Senior Chief Executive Officers, J. Begbie, i.s.o.; W. T. Hartland; N. S. Kiernan; T. C. Naylor (Controller of Office Services); J. H. C. Nightingale (Chief Instructions Officer); D. Pilkington £3,550 to £4,000  
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#### A.D.P. and Health Service O & M Division

Senior Chief Executive Officer, D. W. Polley £3,550 to £4,000  
 Chief Executive Officers, K. C. Cudby; D. J. Francis; J. M. Fraser.....£3,003 to £3,570

#### Finance Division (Social Security)

Assistant Under Secretary of State for Finance and Accountant General, D. Overend, C.B.....£6,000

Assistant Secretary for Finance, E. W. Whittemore, M.M.....£4,045 to £5,200  
 Directors of Accounts, F. D. S. Waterton; W. L. Williams.....£4,400 to £4,950  
 Principal, D. C. Ward.....£2,599 to £3,596  
 Assistant Accountants General, L. J. Hayward; G. W. Horn; C. Pagdin; D. W. Scarth, O.B.E. £3,550 to £4,000

Chief Executive Officers, J. E. Arthur; R. G. Cope; G. Cox; S. H. Duckering; F. J. Goodridge; F. E. Harrison; F. E. Lording; N. S. Sunderland; S. E. Wilkins.....£3,003 to £3,570  
 Regional Finance Officers, O. H. Holme (Northern); G. D. W. Middleton (Yorks. and Humberside); R. Cox (East Midlands and East Anglia); A. J. D. Pimm (London, North); E. H. Middleton (London, South); J. M. Watts (London, West); W. P. Sheppard (South Western); W. A. Gregory (Wales); J. Burns (West Midlands); T. A. Holt (North Western—Manchester); S. C. Pearce (North Western—Merseyside); A. J. M. Petrie (Scotland).....£3,003 to £3,570

#### Solicitors Office

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 Principal Assistant Solicitor, G. H. Brinkworth, C.B.E. £5,500  
 Assistant Solicitors, Miss C. K. Bridgewater, O.B.E.; T. C. A. Butcher, O.B.E.; J. A. A. Compton; A. C. Emanuel; H. W. Hornsby; J. M. Keidan; F. D. Kennedy; H. Knorpel; M. O'Connor; M. W. M. Osmond; T. A. Parsons; R. F. N. Thoys; R. N. Williams.....£4,000 to £4,950  
 Senior Legal Assistants, D. W. Allen; J. St. L. Brockman; R. J. Butcher; Mrs. M. Charles; R. Clarke-Hallfax; D. R. H. F. Davis; A. S. Dinns; J. Duckworth; Mrs. A. B. Farthing; Miss E. H. Forbes; R. R. Goodall; H. R. Green, C.B.E.; I. C. M. Hamilton; W. H. C. Hodges; E. W. Howard; S. E. Ingram; C. M. Jenkins; H. M. Jones; J. A. McArdle; D. J. T. McCarthy; D. R. Mendham; H. Nuttall; V. T. Rees; E. O. F. Stocker; A. E. Taylor; S. Taylor; H. F. M. Thomas; Mrs. G. M. V. Williams £2,885 to £3,850

#### Medical Division (Social Security)

Chief Medical Adviser, J. Watkins-Pitchford, C.B. £5,985  
 Deputy Chief Medical Adviser, J. W. James.....£5,625  
 Principal Medical Officers, A. Caplan; J. A. G. Carmichael; J. R. Connelly; R. T. Fletcher, M.B.E. £5,080  
 Senior Medical Officers (H.Q. Regions and Blackpool Central Office), J. E. M. Barnes; S. Conlan; G. T. Cribb; J. M. Cribb; H. A. D. Doyle; J. B. Evans; W. G. Greene; E. Haigh; C. C. Harvey; M. R. Hayes; G. N. Hunt; R. St. J. R. Johnson; B. Lee; R. M. McGowan; G. O. Mayne; R. Medicott; G. A. Miller; M. S. Patrick; T. B. Purdy; W. Sagar; Miss A. C. N. Swanston; H. B. C. Wallace, O.B.E.; F. W. Whiteman, C.B.E.; D. R. P. Wilkie; R. G. B. Williamson; E. G. Wright, O.B.E.....£4,950  
 Senior Medical Officers (Pneumoconiosis), J. E. M. Hutchinson; W. W. Jones; W. B. Lister; J. P. Lyons.....£4,500  
 Medical Officers (H.Q. Regions and Blackpool Central Office), G. O. Airey; M. C. Anderson; T. J. Anthony; J. A. Barclay; H. G. G. Bernstein, M.B.E.; R. J. P. Blyth; A. D. Bourne; E. Bradbury; E. L. Brittain, T.D.; W. S. Brown, T.D.; G. S. Caithness; H. P. Clark; N. G. Clements; J. W. Croall; S. P. B. Cullen; T. J. Dalley; F. J. Darby; B. Devlin, O.B.E.; Miss B. T. M. Douglas; E. J. Dowling; W. H. Dyson; M. D. Edwards; R. S. Ellis-Brown; H. W. Farrell, O.B.E.; R. S. Flynn; D. S. Gideon; R. J. C. Hamilton, T.D.; P. S. Hawkins; W. R. Henwood; J. G. S. Holman, M.C.; E. G. Houghton; R. A. Ingles; T. G. S. James; K. C. D. Jones; S. S. S. Keys; F. F. Kinnaid; A. M. Langwill; D. R. S. Leslie; D. T. Lewis; G. O. Lewis; E. Livingstone; G. Longworth-Kraft; J. B. McCallum; J. McIntosh;

Mrs. A. D. Maclaine; W. R. Maxwell; F. W. Meichen; E. W. Melvin; G. M. M. Menzies, C.B.E.; R. D. Menzies; T. R. W. Miller, T.D.; J. E. L. Morris; J. H. Morrison; W. I. Murdoch; E. A. L. Murphy, T.D.; M. Newman; W. A. Nicol; R. C. O'Grady; J. H. F. Pankhurst; R. S. Parkin; J. N. M. Parry; Mrs. S. H. Patterson; G. L. Pett; J. Prentice; O. A. Prosser; V. B. Reckitt; D. F. Rice; Miss A. F. Roberts; J. B. Ryder; J. Scott; I. B. Sim; R. D. Simpson; W. Smith; W. R. C. Spicer; G. E. Stoker, M.C., T.D.; J. H. Taylor; D. R. Thomas; J. N. Threlfall; J. R. Tiller; J. Weir; R. R. Wilson; H. W. Woolner; B. Yuill. . . . . £3,118 to £4,290

**Medical Officers (Pneumoconiosis), G. Ashe; J. Black; W. R. Brown; A. C. Byles; D. M. Calvert; M. K. Coles; D. L. Cran; A. N. Dempsey; D. M. Dunbar; M. G. Ellis; G. R. Hales; D. J. Jones; D. C. Lindars; J. C. McVittie, O.B.E.; J. B. Menzies; C. Michie; W. R. Parkes; R. S. H. Pasqual; R. Paul; T. J. G. Phillips; A. H. Pritchard; T. J. Reid; G. B. Rooke; G. J. Ryder; R. L. Sadler, E.R.D.; W. L. Sanders; V. E. Sherrburn; R. W. Thomas; J. I. Walker; F. G. Ward; G. C. Whyte; A. R. Williams**

£3,118 to £4,290

**Blackpool Central Office***(War Pensions Awards and Appeals, War Pensions Issue Office)*

**Controller, V. W. B. Slater . . . . . £4,400 to £4,950**  
**Deputy Controller, J. M. Tones . . . . . £3,550 to £4,000**  
**Chief Executive Officers, C. Byrne; T. J. Crosbie; D. Jenner, O.B.E.; A. Richardson; O. Summers; G. D. Thraves . . . . . £3,003 to £3,570**

**Newcastle upon Tyne Central Office***(Records Branch, Family Allowances, etc.)*

**Controller, J. H. McCarthy, C.B. . . . . £5,500**  
**Deputy Controller, R. J. Eayrs . . . . . £4,700 to £5,250**  
**Heads of Division, J. A. Corry; P. J. Haddy . . . . . £4,400 to £4,950**

**Heads of Branch, J. S. Campbell-Dick; J. Drummond, O.B.E.; Miss H. Marshall; J. M. Nicholson; J. C. C. Smith; E. Turner . . . . . £3,550 to £4,000**  
**Chief Executive Officers, G. F. S. Bennett; F. W. Briggs; S. Crass; J. Crawford, I.S.O.; G. Cryer; W. Hampson; K. W. Herdman; I. I. Howitt; R. G. Jack; K. Jackson; A. J. Joint; J. Mulrennan; J. E. Plane, V.R.D.; D. Rafton; H. Reeks; Miss O. D. Spraggon; S. E. Stapley; H. F. Thomas; J. Wailes; R. G. Ward; W. H. Wiseman**

£3,003 to £3,570

**Scotland****39 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3**

**Controller, W. B. Cowie . . . . . £3,850 to £4,950**  
**Deputy do., W. R. D. Greenan, I.S.O. (£3,930 to £4,635); J. C. Moy . . . . . £3,500 to £4,000**  
**Assistant do., A. Bisset; L. Boyd; T. D. Brown; G. F. Cobban; J. R. Henry; J. S. Mill; Miss C. F. Murray; J. K. Nichol, I.S.O.; E. D. Potter**

£3,003 to £3,570

**Wales****Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff**

**Controller, D. E. Thomas . . . . . £3,850 to £4,950**  
**Deputy do., J. F. C. Parsons . . . . . £3,550 to £4,000**  
**Assistant do., V. W. P. Bellamy; G. T. Huws, I.S.O.; C. J. Jeffreys; T. J. Salmon; A. P. Williams**

£3,003 to £3,570

**Regional Organization (England)***Northern—Newcastle*

**Regional Controller, H. Wilson . . . . . £4,400 to £4,950**  
**Deputy do., R. Fish (£3,640 to £4,405); S. Watson, D.F.C. . . . . £3,550 to £4,000**  
**Assistant do., J. C. Lancaster, I.S.O.; J. M. Makin; D. W. Vass; G. Ward; G. Webster**

£2,800 to £3,400

*Yorkshire and Humberside—Leeds*

**Regional Controller, G. T. Davidson**  
**Deputy do., W. S. Duthie (£3,640 to £4,405); G. Collins . . . . . £3,550 to £4,000**

**Assistant do., M. Duncan; G. P. Hart; G. R. Kemp, I.S.O.; L. MacDonald; B. V. Magee; G. M. Roberts**

£3,003 to £3,570

*East Midlands and East Anglia—Nottingham*

**Regional Controller, L. M. Maclean**  
**Deputy do., F. R. Kisby, I.S.O. (£3,640 to £4,405); R. A. E. Tow . . . . . £3,550 to £4,000**  
**Assistant do., W. H. Arthur; J. Coates; J. E. Glynn; A. L. Heath; R. Orchard . . . . . £3,003 to £3,570**

*London North*

**Regional Controller, S. H. Bate . . . . . £4,400 to £4,950**  
**Deputy do., W. D. Shipton . . . . . £3,550 to £4,000**  
**Assistant do., L. C. Baker; M. Fagan; R. Graham; L. E. Morgans; F. E. Nex; L. H. Picken**

£3,003 to £3,570

*London South*

**Regional Controller, J. K. Studley**  
**Deputy do., J. L. Oxlade . . . . . £3,550 to £4,000**  
**Assistant do., V. G. Hilbourne; G. S. Johnstone; K. D. Lucocq; J. McGowan; H. F. Marshall; I. C. Redcliff . . . . . £3,003 to £3,570**

*London West*

**Regional Controller, F. W. Goodchild, O.B.E.**  
**Deputy do., L. C. H. Stadames . . . . . £3,550 to £4,000**  
**Assistant do., E. A. Connell; W. J. Cotton; T. S. Ferguson; A. E. Goddard; T. F. Leigh, M.B.E.; P. J. O'Gallagher, M.B.E. . . . . £3,003 to £3,570**

*South Western—Bristol*

**Regional Controller, J. C. Lewis . . . . . £4,400 to £4,950**  
**Deputy do., J. Johnston, O.B.E. . . . . £3,550 to £4,000**  
**Assistant do., R. E. Ball; E. H. Cordwell; I. R. J. Inglefield; R. K. Meatyard . . . . . £3,003 to £3,570**

*West Midlands—Birmingham*

**Regional Controller, W. R. Denaro . . . . . £4,400 to £4,950**  
**Deputy do., C. Randalls . . . . . £3,550 to £4,000**  
**Assistant do., E. W. Hewitt; G. F. Maltby, M.C.; S. F. J. Pilgrim, O.B.E.; H. S. Stringer; E. F. Thomas . . . . . £3,003 to £3,570**

*North Western—Manchester*

**Regional Controller, G. H. A. Othen**  
**Deputy do., R. Matler, I.S.O. . . . . £4,400 to £4,950**  
**Assistant do., R. W. Bampton; J. F. Crampton; F. G. Dyson; J. A. Rowe; J. H. Ward**

£3,003 to £3,570

*North-Western—Merseyside*

**Regional Controller, F. Hill, O.B.E.**  
**Deputy do., B. R. Brewer . . . . . £4,000 to £4,950**  
**Assistant do., T. K. Alcock, V.R.D.; R. D. Archer; J. W. Ball; J. B. Jeffrey; W. Riste, I.S.O.**

£3,003 to £3,570

**Canada**

**Ministry Representative, T. P. Boyd**

£3,003 to £3,520

**NATIONAL INSURANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2  
 [01-930-9066]

The National Insurance Advisory Committee was appointed on Oct. 28, 1947, under the National Insurance Act, 1946 to give advice and assistance to the Minister in connection with the discharge of his functions under the Act, and to perform any other duties allotted to it under the Act. These other duties include the consideration of preliminary drafts of regulations to be made under the National Insurance Acts, and of representations received thereon. When the regulations are laid before Parliament, the Committee's Report on the preliminary draft is laid with them, together with a statement by the Minister showing what amendments to the preliminary draft have been made, what effect has been given to the Committee's recommendations, and, if effect has not

been given to any recommendation, the reasons for not adopting it. The Minister may also refer to the Committee for consideration and advice any questions relating to the operation of the Acts (including questions as to the advisability of amending the Acts).

*Chairman*, The Lord Evans of Hungershall.

*Members*, The Lord Collison, C.B.E.; J. A. Faris; Mrs. I. M. Howell, C.B.E.; L. E. Kenyon, C.B.E.; Miss A. M. Patrick; D. H. Roper, O.B.E.; Prof. R. M. Titmuss, C.B.E.; N. C. Turner.

*Secretary*, C. Emerson.

### INDUSTRIAL INJURIES ADVISORY COUNCIL

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2

[01-930-9066]

The Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, established under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, considers and advises the Minister of Social Security on the Regulations proposed under the Act, and on other questions which the Minister refers to it.

*Chairman*, Sir Harry Crane, O.B.E.

*Members*, R. W. Butler; S. Chapman, C.B.E.; Sir Kenneth Cowan; C. R. Dale; Dr. J. S. Grant; H. J. Gray, C.M.G.; Prof. R. E. Lane, C.B.E.; T. A. E. Layborn, C.B.E.; Prof. C. R. Lowe; G. H. Lowthian, C.B.E.; J. Ll. McQuitty, Q.C.; A. Martin; J. G. C. Milligan; I. G. Reid; S. A. Robinson; Dr. Alice M. Stewart; M. Vines.

*Secretary*, A. C. Palmer.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE AND INDUSTRIAL INJURIES JOINT AUTHORITIES

10 Adam Street, W. C.2

[01-930-9066]

*Members*, The Secretary of State for Social Services; the Minister of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland.

*Deputies for the Secretary of State for Social Services*, Sir Clifford Jarrett, K.B.E., C.B.; S. S. Menner, C.B.; for the Minister of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland, R. F. Green, C.B.; H. A. Lowry.

*Joint Financial Advisers*, Sir Herbert Tetley, K.B.E., C.B.; D. Overend, C.B.; J. E. Aiken.

*Secretary*, D. J. Carter, L.S.O.

### PNEUMOCOONIOSIS, BYSSINOSIS AND MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES BENEFIT SCHEME (1966) AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (SUPPLEMENTATION) SCHEME (1966)

Norcross, Blackpool, Lancs.

[Blackpool: 52311]

*Chairman*, D. M. Campbell, Q.C.

*Deputy Chairman*, E. B. McLellan, Q.C.

*Members*, E. F. Hannam; A. Hesler; C. F. H. Hirst; J. C. Hobbs; J. W. Jones; R. Pilkington, O.B.E.

*Secretary*, J. A. Dickin.

### OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSURANCE OFFICER FOR NATIONAL INSURANCE

Penderel House, 287 High Holborn, W.C.1

[01-242-9020]

*Chief Insurance Officer*, Mrs. E. M. Kemp-Jones, C.B.E. £5,205

*Deputy Chief Insurance Officer*, L. G. Ruffell £3,103 to £3,670

*Chief Executive Officers*, F. S. Eden; H. P. Gerrie; B. G. Holding.....£3,003 to £3,570

### OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF NON-PARTICIPATING EMPLOYMENTS

Penderel House, 287 High Holborn, W.C.1

[01-242-9020]

*Registrar*, I. G. Gilbert.....£3,850 to £4,950

*Deputy Registrar*, F. C. King....£2,331 to £2,856

### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND

See Scottish Office

### HERRING INDUSTRY BOARD

1 Glenfinlas Street, Edinburgh

[031-225-4241]

*Chairman*, G. W. Middleton, C.B.E.

*(part-time)* £3,000  
*Members*, W. J. L. Dean, O.B.E. *(part-time)* £2,500 in respect of this and other appointments in White Fish Authority; The Lord Lloyd, M.B.E.; E. H. M. Clutterbuck, O.B.E. *(part-time)*.....£1,000  
*Secretary-Manager*, A. Fairley.

### HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCILS

Under the *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act*, 1953, as since amended, these councils advise the Minister of Housing and Local Government and the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales on the exercise of the powers contained in the Act to make grants and loans towards the repair or maintenance of buildings of outstanding historic or architectural interest, their contents and adjoining land, and, where necessary, to acquire such buildings or to assist the National Trusts or local authorities to acquire them. In 1969-70, £550,000 is available for repair and maintenance grants in England. Over the three-year period, April 1, 1967-March 31, 1970, £220,000 is available for allocation as repair and maintenance grants in Scotland, and £115,000 in Wales.

#### England

Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

*Chairman*, The Lord Hailes, P.C., G.B.E., C.H.

*Members*, J. Brandon-Jones; T. E. N. Driberg, M.P.; R. S. Dutton, F.S.A.; The Earl of Euston, F.S.A.; The Lord Faringdon; Sir Francis Hill, C.B.E.; S. J. Garton, O.B.E., F.S.A.; The Lord Holford; C. E. C. Hussey, C.B.E., F.S.A.; Mrs. M. E. Kaines-Thomas, D.Litt., F.S.A.; Sir Charles Mott-Radclyffe, M.P.; Sir Nikolai Pevsner, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.S.A.; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.B.A.; H. W. K. Wontner, M.V.O.

*Secretary*, I. M. Glennie.

#### Wales

Welsh Office, Summit House, Windsor Place, Cardiff

*Chairman*, Maj. H. J. Lloyd-Johnes, T.D., F.S.A.

*Members*, The Marquess of Anglesey, F.S.A.; J. Eynon; S. Colwyn Foulkes, O.B.E.; J. D. Gibson-Watt, M.C., M.P.; J. D. K. Lloyd, O.B.E., F.S.A.; Prof. Glanmor Williams.

*Secretary*, D. J. Tallis.

#### Scotland

11 Hill Street, Edinburgh 2

*Chairman*, The Earl Cawdor, T.D.

*Members*, Miss B. Harvie Anderson, O.B.E., T.D., M.P.; J. D. Dunbar Nasmith; J. F. A. Gibson; W. A. P. Jack, F.R.I.B.A.; M. J. Liddell, M.B.E.; D. C. Scott-Moncrieff, C.V.O., W.S.; J. F. Smith; The Lord Stratheden and Campbell, C.B.E.; Rt. Hon. A. Woodburn, M.P.

*Secretary*, T. Rarity.

### HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

See Record Office

### ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS (ENGLAND)

Fielden House, Great College Street, S.W.1

[01-930-9652]

The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) was appointed in 1908 to survey and publish in inventory form an account of every building, earthwork or stone construction up to the

year 1714. The terminal date was extended after the late war to 1850. The Commission has published up to present date inventories covering seven counties, three cities and Roman York. It is purely recording body and while the Commissioners may recommend that certain structures should be preserved, they have no power to implement their recommendations. The Commission is also responsible for the direction of the National Monuments Record, created in 1964, which includes the National Buildings Record, begun in 1941, of which the Commissioners are the managing trustees.

*Chairman*, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C., F.S.A.  
*Commissioners*, Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.; C. A. Ralegh Radford, D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. J. G. D. Clark, Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. F. Wormald, C.B.E., Litt.D., F.B.A., P.S.A.; H. M. Colvin, C.B.E., F.B.A.; D. B. Harden, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.S.A.; W. A. Pantin, F.B.A., F.S.A.; A. J. Taylor, F.S.A.; Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E.; D.Litt. F.S.A.; Prof. S. S. Frere, F.S.A.; M. W. Barley, F.S.A.; Prof. R. J. C. Atkinson, F.S.A.; A. S. Oswald; Prof. H. C. Darby, O.B.E., Ph.D., F.B.A., and the Lords Lieutenant of the counties at the time of survey.  
*Secretary*, A. R. Dufty, F.S.A. . . . . . £4,705

### ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

Edleston House, Queens Road, Aberystwyth  
 [Aberystwyth: 2256]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire. The Commission now includes the National Monuments Record for Wales and Monmouthshire.

*Chairman*, Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.  
*Commissioners*, Prof. R. J. C. Atkinson, F.S.A.; Prof. I. Ll. Foster, F.S.A.; Prof. E. M. Jope, F.S.A.; J. D. K. Lloyd, O.B.E., F.S.A.; A. J. Taylor, F.S.A.; Prof. Glanmor-Williams; Prof. J. G. Williams; R. B. Wood-Jones, D.Phil., F.S.A.  
*Secretary*, A. H. A. Hogg, F.S.A.

### ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

52-54 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3  
 [031-225-5994]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland from the earliest times to 1707, and to specify those that seem most worthy of preservation. The terms of reference were extended by Royal Warrant dated Jan. 1, 1948, to cover the period since 1707 at the Commissioners' discretion. On April 1, 1966, the Scottish National Building Board was transferred to the Commission. It has been extended in scope, and the name has been changed to the National Monuments Record of Scotland.

*Chairman*, The Earl of Wemyss and March, K.T., LL.D.  
*Commissioners*, Prof. S. A. Piggott, D.Litt., F.R.S.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.; W. Douglas Simpson, C.B.E., D.Litt., LL.D., F.S.A.; Mrs. A. I. Dunlop, O.B.E., Ph.D., D.Litt., LL.D.; A. Graham, F.S.A.; Prof. K. H. Jackson, Litt.D., D. Litt., F.B.A.; Prof. G. Donaldson, Ph.D., D.Litt.; Prof. P. J. Nuttgens, Ph.D.; Prof. A. A. M. Duncan.  
*Secretary*, K. A. Steer, Ph.D., F.S.A. . . . . . £3,500

### ANCIENT MONUMENTS BOARDS

#### England

Sanctuary Buildings, S.W.1

*Chairman*, Sir Edward Muir, K.C.B., F.S.A.  
*Members*, Prof. E. Birley, M.B.E., F.S.A.; R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford, D.Litt., F.S.A.; Prof. J. G. D. Clark, Sc.D., Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; A. R. Dufty, F.S.A.;

B. M. Feilden, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; Sir David Follett, Ph.D.; Prof. S. S. Frere, F.S.A.; Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; D. B. Harden, O.B.E., Ph.D., F.S.A.; J. N. L. Myres, LL.D., D.Litt., D.Lit., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. S. A. Piggott, D.Litt., F.R.S.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.; F.S.A. Scot.; J. W. Pope-Hennessy, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.; C. A. Ralegh Radford, D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.; J. K. S. St. Joseph, O.B.E., Ph.D., F.S.A.; Marshall Sisson, C.B.E., R.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.  
*Secretary*, R. Tatton-Brown, O.B.E.

#### Wales

Government Buildings, St. Agnes Road, Gwabalfa, Cardiff

*Chairman*, J. D. K. Lloyd, O.B.E., F.S.A.  
*Members*, Prof. R. J. C. Atkinson, F.S.A.; Elwyn Davies, Ph.D.; Prof. A. H. Dodd; Prof. Sir Goronwy Edwards, D.Litt., F.S.A., F.B.A.; C. A. Gresham F.S.A.; Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; A. H. A. Hogg, F.S.A.; C. A. Ralegh Radford, F.S.A., F.B.A.; D. M. Rees, F.S.A.; Dr. H. N. Savory, F.S.A.; Mrs. M. E. Murray-Threipland, F.S.A.  
*Secretary*, T. F. Lucas.

#### Scotland

122 George Street, Edinburgh 3

*Chairman*, W. D. Simpson, C.B.E., D.Litt., LL.D., F.S.A., F.S.A. SCOT.  
*Members*, The Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.; A. R. Cross, M.C., T.D., F.S.A. Scot.; Prof. S. G. E. Lytbe; Prof. J. D. Mackie, C.B.E., M.C., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.; B. R. S. Megaw, F.R.S.E., F.S.A., F.S.A. Scot.; Prof. S. A. Piggott, D.Litt., F.B.A., F.R.S.E., F.S.A., F.S.A. Scot.; C. A. Ralegh Radford, F.B.A., F.S.A.; Miss A. S. Robertson, D.Litt., F.S.A., F.S.A. Scot.; Prof. W. J. Smith, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; K. A. Steer, Ph.D., F.S.A., F.S.A. Scot.; R. B. K. Stevenson, F.S.A., F.S.A. Scot.; Prof. E. L. G. Stones, Ph.D., F.S.A.  
*Secretary*, A. M. Thomson.

### HOME OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W.1  
 [01-930-8100]

The Home Office deals with such internal affairs of England and Wales as are not assigned to other Departments. The Home Secretary is the channel of communication between Her Majesty the Queen and Her subjects, and between the U.K. Government and the Governments of Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. The chief matters with which the Home Office is concerned are—maintenance of law and order; efficiency of the police service; control and administration of the prison service; treatment of offenders; efficiency of the probation and after-care services; organization of magistrates' courts; legislation on criminal justice; supervision of the fire service; civil defence; care of children by local authorities and voluntary societies; regulation of the employment of children and young persons; control of Commonwealth citizens and aliens and the naturalization of aliens; community relations; the law relating to parliamentary and local government elections. In addition, many other subjects are dealt with, including explosives, firearms, dangerous drugs, poisons, vivisection, liquor licensing, shops, public safety, entertainments, by-laws on good rule and government and other subjects, cremations and burials, betting and gaming; addresses and petitions to the Queen, ceremonials and formal business connected with honours.

*Secretary of State for Home Affairs*, THE RT. HON. (LEONARD) JAMES CALLAGHAN, M.P. . . . . £8,500  
*Private Secretary*, B. C. Cubbon  
*Assistant Private Secretaries*, G. L. Angel; J. F. Halliday.  
*Parliamentary Private Secretaries*, J. G. Mackenzie, M.P.; R. D. Moyle, M.P.  
*Minister of State*, THE LORD STONHAM, O.B.E.  
 £5,625

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, D. E. Morgan, M.P.; M. Rees, M.P. . . . . £3,750  
 Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Phillip Allen, K.C.B. . . . . £9,800  
 Private Secretary, R. J. Fries.  
 Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, F. L. T. Graham-Harrison, C.B.; W. D. Pile, C.B., M.B.E. (Director-General of the Prison Service); J. H. Waddell, C.B. . . . . £7,100  
 Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Godber, K.C.B., D.M. F.R.C.P.  
 Economic Adviser, G. J. Wasserman, £2,700 to £2,800  
 Honorary Catering Adviser, Sir Norman Joseph, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

#### Children's Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1  
 [01-834-6655]  
 Assistant Under-Secretary of State, D. H. Morrell £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, A. D. Gordon-Brown; Miss G. M. B. Owen; M. G. Russell £4,045 to £5,200  
 Principals, J. A. G. Banks; J. F. D. Buttery; H. C. T. Fawcett; B. A. E. Harrold; Miss P. G. W. Hunt; R. W. Mott; J. B. Sharp. . . . . £2,724 to £3,721  
 Chief Executive Officers, P. Leyshon; D. S. Marks; Miss M. M. Peck; R. McG. Taylor; Miss M. L. O. Williams, M.B.E. . . . . £3,128 to £3,695  
 Senior Executive Officers, Miss A. L. Getty; Miss M. L. Jones; A. C. Spenceley. £2,456 to £2,981

#### Children's Department Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, Miss J. D. Cooper. . . . . £5,075  
 Deputy Chief Inspectors, E. C. Morris; G. Revell £4,525 to £5,275  
 Senior Medical Inspector, G. M. Fleming, M.D. £5,075

Medical Inspectors, Miss M. A. Hay; Mrs. A. D. Lepine; Miss M. E. McLaughlin; Miss P. G. L. W. Mason; M. D. Susman, M.D. £2,611 to £4,405  
 Director of Child Care Studies, Mrs. E. C. N. Winnicott. . . . . £3,634 to £4,515  
 Superintending Inspectors, R. H. Adams; Mrs. L. D. Davidson; B. Evans; A. B. Hadley; R. L. Jones; M. C. Joseph; L. J. Wardle. . . . . £3,634 to £4,515  
 Inspectors, Mrs. J. M. Andrew; Mrs. M. B. Astley; Miss J. W. Barnes; H. F. W. Bassett; W. F. Brien; J. M. Briers; Miss M. M. Brown; Miss G. Browne-Wilkinson; Miss P. Carpenter; Miss O. Chandler; Miss C. Clark; Miss O. D. Clarke; F. G. Cohn; Miss G. Corseillis; Miss Y. Cowell; Mrs. K. E. Cuffe; R. S. Davies; V. Davies; G. S. Dunn; D. F. Earley; Miss J. L. Edwards; Miss M. L. Edwards; J. Elvidge; Miss K. Finnerty; W. H. Fletcher; F. Flower; J. K. Ford; Miss J. P. Francis; Miss M. Freeman; Miss R. M. Gander-ton; Miss L. W. Green; Miss A. Haigh-Loney; A. B. Hannan; T. Harris; N. Higson; W. A. Hollingberry; Miss M. A. L. Howard; Miss C. F. Jayne; L. S. Jenkins; V. E. Jenkins, M.B.E.; D. L. Jones; W. W. Jones; W. H. Kelley; Miss A. C. Kennedy; D. F. A. Kiddle; T. H. Lewis; D. S. Lyle; J. McCarthy; H. S. Mackay; G. P. Newton; M. G. Mosley; Miss M. E. Moyce; G. P. Newton; A. K. Pick; L. Pritchard; L. Pugh; S. Reed; Mrs. P. Roberts; Miss M. C. Rose; V. J. P. Scerri; Miss L. M. E. Smart; G. W. Smith; D. D. Smyth; A. J. L. Southwell; Miss P. P. Thayer; G. L. Thomas; R. J. N. Tod; Miss J. M. Vann; G. Whittaker; J. W. Witherington; Miss K. A. Wood; Miss E. C. Woodall; J. B. Woods; Mrs. J. Young. . . . . £2,537 to £3,628

#### Civil Defence and Common Services Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1  
 [01-834-6655]  
 Assistant Under-Secretary of State, J. B. Howard £6,000  
 Assistant Secretary, R. L. Jones. . . . . £4,045 to £5,200  
 Principal, P. V. Collyer. . . . . £2,721 to £3,724  
 Senior Chief Executive Officer, J. P. Gelly £3,675 to £4,125

Chief Executive Officers, V. G. Barry, D.F.C.; J. E. Clark. . . . . £3,128 to £3,695  
 Senior Executive Officers, C. Barlow; W. F. Dela-mare; J. E. G. King; L. A. Scudder; F. J. Woodland. . . . . £2,456 to £2,981  
 Assistant Chief Training Officer, Lt.-Col. G. W. Laverick. . . . . £2,470 to £2,857  
 Principal Warning Officers, R. O. Lanc, D.F.C.; G. A. Potter. . . . . £2,985 to £3,525  
 Sector Controllers, P. Buswell; W. J. Carney; R. F. Cooke; J. B. Irving; J. G. Quarrell £2,345 to £2,845  
 Civil Defence Training School (The Hawkhill, Easingwold, Yorks.)

#### Directorate of Telecommunications

Ruskin Avenue, Kew, Surrey  
 [01-876-0441]  
 Director of Telecommunications, W. P. Nicol. £5,075  
 Deputy Director, H. Morley. . . . . £3,041 to £3,556  
 Senior Chief Executive Officer, S. G. Baker £3,675 to £4,125  
 Chief Executive Officer, W. Heggie £3,128 to £3,695  
 Senior Executive Officers, F. J. Atkins; D. E. N. Boon; E. Hutchings. . . . . £2,456 to £2,981  
 Chief Wireless Engineers, E. W. Crompton; J. O'Connor. . . . . £3,080 to £3,625  
 Supply and Transport Branch  
 Kingston By-Pass Road, Surbiton, Surrey  
 [01-398-4166]  
 Director, W. H. Stephens. . . . . £3,625 to £4,075  
 Senior Executive Officers, Miss M. D. Cook; C. F. Woodiss. . . . . £2,406 to £2,931  
 Senior Engineer, J. W. Arnot. . . . . £2,846 to £3,335  
 Engineer, G. R. K. Richards. . . . . £2,064 to £2,711

#### Home Office and Metropolitan Police Joint A.D.P. Unit

Tintagel House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1  
 [01-230-1212]  
 Senior Chief Executive Officer, J. P. Miller £3,675 to £4,125  
 Chief Executive Officers, H. Eccles; T. S. Fookes; M. D. Hutton; D. E. Luke; H. L. Stark; R. V. Robinson. . . . . £3,128 to £3,695  
 Senior Executive Officers, G. F. Atherton; A. G. Bailey; J. Bedson; R. G. Loughrey; E. J. M. Brown; C. A. Carter; S. H. Carter; G. M. Cole; J. V. Dance; R. D. S. Deeks; G. E. Hart; G. C. Mated; B. G. Meilton; R. D. Orr-Ewing; P. G. V. Pike; K. G. Pleant; E. E. Quinney; H. Randall; J. K. Richards; K. E. Salmon; Mrs. B. Simmonds; G. E. Stonely; R. G. Urquhart; T. O. Youlten. . . . . £2,456 to £2,981

#### Community Relations Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, T. G. Weller £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, J. T. A. Howard-Drake; D. A. C. Morrison. . . . . £4,045 to £5,075  
 Principals, T. C. Platt; D. L. Bird £2,724 to £3,721

#### Criminal Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, H. B. Wilson £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, M. J. Moriarty; C. H. Prior; R. F. D. Shuffrey; J. H. Walker £3,975 to £5,075  
 Principals, A. E. Corben; A. H. Hewins; J. C. Hindley; R. A. McDowall; Miss K. A. O'Neill; M. L. Priss; G. T. Rudd. . . . . £2,724 to £3,721  
 Chief Executive Officers, N. F. Law; E. A. Slater £3,128 to £3,695  
 Senior Executive Officers, G. T. L. Hubert; B. F. Jones; Miss M. V. Wakefield-Richmond £2,456 to £2,981

#### Establishment and Organization Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State (Principal Estab-lishment and Organization Officer), A. R. Bunker, C.B. . . . . £6,000

Assistant Secretaries, J. H. J. Beck; N. S. Ross; R. W. G. Smith..... £4,045 to £5,200  
Principal, G. W. Penn..... £2,724 to £3,721  
Senior Chief Executive Officers, R. J. P. Hayes; E. A. Sedgley..... £3,675 to £4,125  
Chief Executive Officers, T. F. Bagnall; D. V. Bailey; S. R. Cameron; Miss F. M. Chadwell; R. F. Elliott; R. G. Fouracre; T. J. Kempton; I. D. King; R. E. Oram; J. R. Troop; V. H. Wallis; F. B. Warner; D. J. Wilkes

£3,128 to £3,695  
Senior Executive Officers, C. Archer; I. Blythin; K. J. Bradley; B. G. Chaplin; M. E. Dewberry; J. Hay; J. T. Horrocks; W. C. J. Horwood; W. A. Jones; F. H. Keens; J. D. Lodder; D. Mannings; L. G. Martin; B. Morgan; N. L. Morgan; H. G. Pearson; G. C. Perkins; J. F. Rogers; J. Roy; G. W. Waring; M. Youngs £2,456 to £2,981

#### Public Relations Branch

Chief Information Officer, T. D. McCaffrey £3,975 to £5,075

#### Finance Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

[01-834-6651]

Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, Surrey

[01-399-5101]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State (Principal Finance Officer), G. H. McConnell, C.B. .... £6,000  
Assistant Secretary, D. A. Peach..... £4,045 to £5,200  
Principal, G. H. Baker, D.S.C. .... £2,724 to £3,721  
Senior Chief Executive Officers, L. W. Goringe; L. C. Sones..... £3,625 to £4,075  
Chief Executive Officers, J. F. Boxell; M. A. Christian; L. H. Foss; B. C. Holmes; A. H. Stringer; P. H. L. Trodden..... £3,128 to £3,695  
Senior Executive Officers, J. A. Atfield; A. E. Coles-hill; H. W. Gillies; A. C. Gumbrell; H. A. Pendlebury; K. W. Rowe; R. E. Wiscombe £2,406 to £2,931

#### Fire Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

[01-834-6651]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, I. Roy... £6,000  
Assistant Secretaries, J. McIntyre; G. P. Renton £4,045 to £5,200  
Principals, H. V. H. Marks; P. D. Watson £2,724 to £3,721  
Senior Chief Executive Officer, D. R. Sands £3,675 to £4,125  
Chief Executive Officers, H. E. Lewis; D. G. McMurray; F. W. Stacey; C. F. Whitfield £3,128 to £3,695  
Senior Executive Officers, R. Atwell, M.B.E.; A. J. Bellett; F. Carter; R. Kendall; G. T. Newton; D. Polley; G. A. Rouse; E. C. Walduck £2,456 to £2,981

#### Explosives Branch

Chief Inspector, H. K. Black, Ph.D. .... £4,950  
Second Inspector, R. T. Eaton..... £3,850 to £4,400  
Inspectors, F. W. Ireland; G. J. Jeacocke; C. Johnstone; J. G. N. Poyntz; W. S. N. Tinkler £2,711 to £3,260

#### Fire Service Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, H. M. Smith, C.B.E. .... £5,455  
Inspectors (Grade D), C. Bidgood, O.B.E.; L. O. Clarke, O.B.E.; A. J. Frame, M.B.E.; E. T. Hayward, O.B.E.; D. G. M. Middleton; G. R. H. Payne; P. S. Wilson-Dickson, M.B.E. £4,000 to £4,545

Inspectors (Grade II), P. G. Robinson; D. W. M. Staples, M.B.E. .... £3,260 to £3,635  
Engineering Inspector F. C. A. Shirling £3,041 to £3,556

#### Fire Service Staff College

Wotton House, Abinger Common, Dorking,

Surrey

Commandant, A. E. Bowles, C.B.E. £4,000 to £4,545

#### Fire Service Technical College

Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire

Commandant, H. Judge..... £4,000 to £4,545

Senior Executive Officer, C. J. Titchener £2,331 to £2,856

#### Programmed Learning Unit

Fire Service Technical College, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire

Head of Unit, Lt. Cmdr. S. J. Hawkins..... £3,000  
Programme Manager, D. J. Hollis. £2,331 to £2,856

#### General Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, N. F. Cairncross

£6,000  
Assistant Secretaries, Capt. N. F. Carrington, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.); G. I. de Deney; R. J. P. Hewison; R. M. North, C.B.E. .... £4,045 to £5,200  
Principals, Miss M. A. Clayton; K. Eddy; D. E. R. Faulkner; J. E. Hayzelden; M. E. Head; D. H. J. Hilary; W. J. Stephens..... £2,724 to £3,721  
Chief Executive Officers, Miss M. I. F. Green; I. Stephens..... £3,128 to £3,695  
Senior Executive Officers, W. G. Feakins; Miss M. E. Meades; J. E. Parwell; D. B. Staines; J. D. Webb..... £2,456 to £2,981

#### Carlisle and District State Management Scheme

19 Castle Street, Carlisle

[Carlisle 25213]

General Manager, J. N. Adams.. £4,400 to £4,950

Head Brewer, J. W. Monk..... £3,176 to £3,631

Superintendent of Managed Houses, F. M. Stewart £2,860 to £3,400

Superintendent of Hotels and Restaurants, P. Stephenson..... £2,860 to £3,400

Manager of Wholesale Wine and Spirit Store, L. Bell £2,200 to £2,720

#### Immigration and Nationality Department

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1

[01-242-8811]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, T. FitzGerald

£6,000

Assistant Secretaries, W. J. Bohan; G. Emerson; W. M. Lee; G. J. Otton; J. B. M. Ross

£4,045 to £5,200

Principals, Miss K. N. Coates, O.B.E.; J. C. H. Holden; W. Middlemass; Mrs. E. A. Sanders

£2,724 to £3,721

Chief Executive Officers, S. J. Gregory; R. M. Whitfield; J. V. Wingfield... £3,128 to £3,695

Senior Executive Officers, C. J. Abbott; I. M. Clark; J. A. Green; N. C. L. Hackney; J. H. Howard; J. P. Jarvis; W. F. Libby; J. A. Lomas; Miss M. E. Millson; R. K. Prescott; R. B. Prosser; A. R. Ralf; D. A. R. Wood..... £2,456 to £2,981

#### Immigration Branch

Chief Inspector, F. G. Chinchin, C.B.E.

£4,525 to £5,075

Deputy Chief Inspector, A. J. Clarke

£3,675 to £4,125

Assistant Chief Inspectors, S. A. Bennett; H. J. G. Richards; T. W. E. Roche; J. H. B. Sanders

£3,128 to £3,695

Inspectors, C. J. Allen; A. J. Arthy; I. L. Davies; C. P. Ennis; J. R. Garstang; E. C. Huggett; H. S. Humphrey; R. J. Lemon; L. J. Perry; H. G. Pickering; T. Russell; P. J. Saunders; B. J. Smith; R. E. Smith; R. G. Smith; E. L. Ward

£2,528 to £2,981

#### Legal Adviser's Branch

Legal Adviser, Sir Kenneth Jones, C.B.E. .... £6,300

Principal Assistant Legal Adviser, G. V. Hart. £5,625

Assistant Legal Advisers, P. Harvey; J. D. Semken, M.C.; H. W. Wollaston..... £4,125 to £5,075

Senior Legal Assistants, P. N. S. Farrell; J. Pakenham-Walsh; Miss B. R. Pugh

£3,010 to £3,975

#### Police Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

[01-834-6651]

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, H. W. Stotesbury; R. J. Whittick ..... £6,000

Forensic Science Adviser, E. G. Davies

£4,725 to £5,125

Assistant Secretaries, A. S. Baker, O.B.E., D.F.C.; T. A. Critchley; R. A. James, M.C.; P. L. Taylor; D. J. Trevelyan..... £4,045 to £5,200

Principals, M. J. Addison; S. S. Bampton; B. O. Bubbear; J. M. Clift; J. A. Howard; Miss M. Hornsby; H. S. Seaford; N. E. V. Short, M.B.E., M.C.; E. Todd, C.B.E.; Mrs. P. D. White

£2,724 to £3,721

Chief Executive Officers, W. O. Fortune; K. E. Hughes; S. C. Jackson; F. A. V. Jenkins

£3,128 to £3,695

Senior Executive Officers, M. K. Brenchley; Miss P. I. Stacey; Miss P. M. Strong; J. R. Thomas

£2,456 to £2,981

H.M. Chief Inspector of Constabulary, Col. Sir Eric St. Johnston, C.B.E..... £6,435

Police Research and Development Branch

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

[01-834-6651]

Director, B. N. Bebbington, C.B.E..... £5,815

Deputy Director, A. G. McDonald £3,975 to £4,525

Principal Scientific Officers, J. R. Lowe; G. N. Marriott; P. L. Parsons..... £2,724 to £3,721

Police College

Bramshill House, Nr. Basingstoke, Hampshire

Commandant, C. P. J. Woods..... £5,620

Deputy Commandant, Brig. C. H. A. Olivier, C.B.E.

£3,850

Director of General Studies, P. J. Stead, O.B.E.

(+ allee.) £2,980

Senior Executive Officer, B. D. H. Phillips

£2,331 to £2,856

Prison Department

89 Eccleston Square, S.W.1

[01-828-9848]

\*Director-General of the Prison Service, W. D. Pile, C.B., M.B.E..... £6,300

\*Controller (Administration), P. J. Woodfield, C.B.E.

£6,000

\*Controller (Operations), A. Bainton..... £5,240

\*Controller (Planning and Development), M. S. Gale, M.C..... £5,080

\*Inspector General of the Prison Service, Brig. M. S. K. Maunsell, C.B.E., D.S.O..... £6,000

\*Director of Prison Medical Services, I. G. W. Pickering, V.R.D., M.D..... £5,500

Assistant Secretaries, A. J. E. Brennan; E. R. Cowlyn; W. N. Hyde; K. J. Neale, O.B.E.

£3,975 to £5,075

Assistant Controller (Development), S. G. Clarke

£4,950

Assistant Controller (Personnel), D. G. Waddilove

£4,950

Assistant Directors, F. C. Foster; J. L. Gilder; Lt. Col. J. S. Haywood; D. G. Hewlings; Mrs. J. E. Kelley; G. H. Reeve; E. A. Towndrow..... £4,500

Regional Directors, G. W. Fowler (Midland); A. Gould (North); T. W. H. Hayes (South-West); A. D. W. Sanderson (South-East)

(+ allee. £100) £4,500

Deputy Regional Directors, D. T. Cross; G. Footer; W. B. Gibbs; R. W. Hampton; A. R. Moreton; D. L. Tacey; M. S. Winston; C. G. Woods

£3,200 to £3,645

Chief Education Officer, A. S. Baxendale..... £4,180

Security Adviser, W. H. Virgo..... £3,145 to £3,250

Assistant Security Adviser, P. Penfold

£2,540 to £2,690

Principals, K. H. Dawson; E. W. Durdell; Mrs. H. E. Forbes; A. S. Pratley; A. H. Turney

£2,724 to £3,721

Chief Executive Officers, O. P. Allen; G. F. Gartan; A. K. Guymer; R. G. Jones; L. I. Lerego; F. C. Millward; J. D. F. Turnham; P. R. Wall

£3,128 to £3,625

Senior Executive Officers, W. R. Dalingswater; B. L. H. Ford; P. F. Hewett; T. G. Mead;

P. Neighbour; L. Snowden, M.B.E.; J. P. Theobald; J. H. Treacy; G. P. Willmets

£2,456 to £2,981

Assistant Director of Prison Medical Services, D. O. Topp..... £5,080

Director of Industries and Stores, H. Winson, I.S.O.

£4,475 to £5,025

Deputy Director of Industries and Stores, J. F. Quirk

£3,625 to £4,075

Marketing Manager, J. L. McCowan..... £4,425

Chief Production Engineer, R. D. S. Swann..... £5,025

Head of Work Study, A. D. Jackson

£2,935 to £3,695

Chief Psychologist, A. Straker..... £4,400

Chaplain General, Rev. Canon L. L. Rees..... £2,879

Management Accountant, G. S. West

£3,128 to £3,695

Catering Adviser, F. G. T. Belcham

£2,456 to £3,079

Organiser of Physical Education, A. Healey..... £2,860

\*These offices constitute the Prison Board

Chief Architect's Branch and Directorate of Works

Works

Chief Architect and Director of Works, A. C. Hopkinson..... £5,075

Deputy Chief Architect and Director of Works, A. Ball

£3,870 to £4,405

Superintending Architects, R. H. Clare; N. E. Hill

£3,975 to £4,525

Senior Architects, M. A. Brooks; J. A. Burrell; J. H. Cooper; R. A. Greaves; A. H. Millington

£2,896 to £3,385

Superintending Grade Engineer, G. McLean

£3,975 to £4,525

Senior Engineers, A. F. Lane; J. B. Lievens; S. B. Nash; R. J. Scott..... £2,896 to £3,385

Superintending Grade Quantity Surveyor, R. G. Read, O.B.E..... £3,975 to £4,525

Senior Quantity Surveyors, P. W. H. Davis; R. H. Evernden; P. A. G. Walker..... £2,896 to £3,975

Senior Surveyor, L. O. Lee..... £2,896 to £3,385

Senior Executive Officer, L. W. Moore

£2,456 to £2,981

PRISONS

Governors

Albany, I.O.W., R. A. B. A. Howden..... £4,203

Appleton Thorn, Lancs., A. C. Kearn

£2,512 to £2,890

Ashwell, Rutland, F. Palmer..... £2,512 to £2,890

Ashram Gate, Yorks., Miss M. Morgan

£2,512 to £2,890

Aylesbury, B. Fletcher..... £3,200 to £3,645

Bedford, P. E. Marshall..... £2,512 to £2,890

Bela River, Westmorland, R. W. Downton

£2,512 to £2,890

Birmingham, A. C. Packham..... £4,205

Bhunston, Suffolk, J. M. Crawford

£3,200 to £3,645

Bristol, A. B. Hughes..... £3,200 to £3,645

Brixton, S.W.2, L. R. Ogier..... £4,205

Camp Hill, I.O.W., W. J. Booth..... £3,200 to £3,645

Canterbury (vacant)..... £2,512 to £2,890

Cardiff, T. Ryan..... £3,200 to £3,645

Chelmsford, G. E. Griffiths..... £3,200 to £3,645

Dartmoor, Maj. N. H. Golding..... £4,205

Dorchester (vacant)..... £2,512 to £2,890

Drake Hall, Staffs., J. W. N. Brown

£2,512 to £2,890

Durham, G. G. S. Chambers..... £4,205

Eastchurch, Kent, R. C. Townsend

£3,200 to £3,645

Exeter, P. A. M. Heald..... £3,200 to £3,645

Ford, Sussex, Capt. L. J. D. Dewar..... £3,200 to £3,645

Gartree, Leics., R. F. Owens..... £3,200 to £3,645

Gloucester, S. E. Henderson-Smith

£2,512 to £2,890

Grendon and Spring Hill, Bucks., W. J. Gray (Medical Superintendent)..... £5,080

Holloway, N.7, Mrs. D. M. Wing..... £4,205

Hull, W. Perrie..... £3,200 to £3,645

Kirkham, Lancs., N. Clay..... £3,200 to £3,645

Lancaster (vacant)..... £2,512 to £2,890

Leeds, L. J. Simpson.....	£4,205
Leicester, L. W. F. Steinhausen ..	£2,512 to £2,890
Lewes, F. V. Elvy, O.B.E.....	£3,200 to £3,645
Leyhill, Glos., A. B. Robertson..	£3,200 to £3,645
Lincoln, S. Mitchell.....	£3,200 to £3,645
Liverpool, G. F. Bride.....	£4,205
Maidstone, G. Lister.....	£3,200 to £3,645
Manchester, Capt. W. I. Davies.....	£4,205
Moor Court, Staffs., Miss O. J. Pritchard-Carr	£2,512 to £2,890

Northallerton, J. Swainston.....	£2,512 to £2,890
Norwich, R. K. Leslie.....	£2,512 to £2,890
Nottingham, (vacant).....	£2,512 to £2,890
Oxford, D. O' C. Grubb.....	£2,512 to £2,890
Parkehurst, I.O.W., A. C. Miller, M.B.E., T.D.	£4,205
Pentonville, N.7, Maj. K. F. Watson.....	£4,205
Preston, Maj. G. Nash.....	£3,200 to £3,645
Reading, L. A. Portch.....	£2,512 to £2,890
Shepton Mallet, G. D. Wiggington	£2,512 to £2,890

Shrewsbury, Lt.-Col. R. A. Shebbear	£2,512 to £2,890
Stafford, J. R. Watson.....	£4,205
Styal, Cheshire, Miss I. M. McWilliam	£3,200 to £3,645

Sudbury, Derby, C. N. Miles....	£3,200 to £3,645
Swansea, J. Williams.....	£2,512 to £2,890
Thorp Arch, Yorks., M. Bryan ..	£2,512 to £2,890
The Verne, Dorset, E. A. Esquilant	£3,200 to £3,645
Wakefield, R. Harris, O.B.E.....	£4,205
Wakefield Staff College, R. S. Llewelyn.....	£4,205
Wandsworth, S.W.18, J. I. Beisty ..	£4,205
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*Principal Housing and Planning Inspectors*, R. G. M. Chase; A. R. Chown; S. R. Clarke; T. H. Clayton; W. H. Fennell; J. Gates; C. Hilton; A. J. Hunt; A. G. Kelly; V. H. Loney; D. F. Offord £3,850 to £4,400

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*Deputy Chief Inspector of Audit*, L. Tovell £4,825

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East Midlands Regional Office  
Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham  
[0602-46121]

Northern Regional Office  
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne 1.  
[0632-27575]

North West Regional Office  
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester 1.  
[061-832-9111]

**South West Regional Office**

The Pithay, Bristol 1.

[0272-21071]

**West Midlands Regional Office**

Five Ways House, Islington Row, Edgbaston,

Birmingham 15

[021-643-8191]

**Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office**

City House, Leeds 1.

[0532-38232]

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[01-584-7011]

The Independent Television Authority was created in August, 1954, to provide public television services of information, education and entertainment. The Television Act was renewed in 1964 for a further 12 years. The Chairman and Members of the Authority are appointed by the Postmaster General. The programmes transmitted from the Authority's 45 stations are provided by 15 independent programme contractors whose revenue derives from the sale, subject to controls exercised by the Authority, of advertising time. The contractors pay a rent to the Authority, to meet the ITA's own requirements and a levy based on net advertising revenue to the Exchequer.

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[01-839-7391]

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Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1

[01-928-2345]

The Central Office of Information is a common service department which produces information and publicity material, and supplies publicity services, for other Government departments which require them. In the United Kingdom it conducts Government display press, television and poster advertising (except for the National Savings Committee), produces and distributes booklets, leaflets, films, television material, exhibitions, photographs and other visual material; and distributes departmental press notices. For the overseas departments it supplies British Information posts overseas with press, radio and television material, booklets, magazines, reference services, films, exhibitions, photographs, display and reading room material; manages schemes for promoting the overseas sale of British books, periodicals and newspapers; arranges tours in the United Kingdom for official visitors from overseas; and provides exhibition stands at trade fairs (for the Board of Trade). Administratively, the Central Office of Information is responsible to Treasury ministers, while the ministers whose departments it serves are responsible for the policy expressed in its work.

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morton..... £2,456 to £2,981

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son..... £2,456 to £2,981

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Principal Information Officer, T. Cooban

£3,128 to £3,695

## News Distribution Service

Duty Officers, P. I. Rapaport; Miss C. B. Ward.

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Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Chief Regional Officer, A. A. McLoughlin

£3,550 to £4,400

Senior Information Officer, L. W. Mandy

£2,331 to £2,856

East and West Ridings—City House,

New Station Street, Leeds, 1

Chief Regional Officer, D. de M. Gullfoyle, O.B.E.

£3,550 to £4,000

Senior Information Officer, C. E. Dove

£2,331 to £2,856

North Midland—Cranbrook House,

Cranbrook Street, Nottingham

Chief Regional Officer, J. W. Dunscombe, M.B.E.

£3,003 to £3,570

Senior Information Officer, P. D. Yorke

£2,331 to £2,856

Eastern—Block A, Government Buildings, Brooklands

Avenue, Cambridge

Chief Regional Officer, P. L. K. Schwabé, M.V.O.

£3,003 to £3,570

Senior Information Officer, O. J. B. Prince-White

£2,331 to £2,856

London and South Eastern—

St. Christopher House Annexe,

Summer Street, S.E.1

Chief Regional Officer, E. A. Hunt

£3,128 to £3,695

Senior Information Officer, A. J. Goodson

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Southern—Market Place House, Reading

Chief Regional Officer, P. T. Ede. £3,003 to £3,570

Senior Information Officer, D. C. Boyd

£2,331 to £2,856

South Western—The Pitway, Bristol, 1

Chief Regional Officer, W. J. D. Irving, M.V.O.

£3,003 to £3,570

Senior Information Officer, F. Barrett

£2,331 to £2,856

Midland—Five Ways House,

Islington Row, Birmingham, 15

Chief Regional Officer, R. Dean, O.B.E.

£3,550 to £4,000

Senior Information Officer, A. S. Poole

£2,331 to £2,856

North Western—Sunley Building,  
Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, 11

Chief Regional Officer, H. V. Tillotson

£3,550 to £4,000

Senior Information Officer, H. Cope

£2,331 to £2,856

### BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE

Somerset House, W.C.2

[01-836-2407]

The Board of Inland Revenue was constituted under the Inland Revenue Board Act, 1849, by the consolidation of the Board of Excise and the Board of Stamps and Taxes. In 1909 the administration of excise duties was transferred to the Board of Customs. The Board of Inland Revenue is responsible for the management and collection of income tax, surtax, profits tax, capital gains tax, corporation tax, estate duty, stamp duties and other direct taxes, and for the valuation of freehold and leasehold property for Inland Revenue taxation, for certain purposes on behalf of other Government Departments and public authorities and, in England and Wales, for local authority rating. The Board is also responsible for the management and collection of title redemption annuities, and for administering the Scheme of compensation for War Damage (except to highways) under the War Damage Act, 1943. Salaries and expenses of the Board for 1969-70 were estimated at £100,274,000.

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Chairman, Sir Arnold France, K.C.B. . . . . £9,800

Private Secretary, M. J. G. Elliott.

Deputy Chairmen, N. C. Pricc, C.B.; J. R. McK.

Willis, C.B., C.M.G. . . . . £7,100

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Johnstone; A. Lord; A. J. N. Miller, C.B.; D. A.

Smith; J. Webb . . . . . £6,125

#### Secretaries' Office

Secretary, A. H. Dalton . . . . . £6,125

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Director of Establishments, W. H. B. Johnson.

Assistant Secretaries, J. M. Crawley; J. G. Lewis;

T. J. Painter; F. I. Robertson; G. D. Wroe

£4,170 to £5,325

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J. F. Cunningham; W. J. Maddren; F. W. New-

combe; J. D. Thomas; N. Wainwright (Chief

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Chief Executive Officers, H. R. Brockwell; C. E.

Howick; D. B. Willis . . . . . £3,128 to £3,695

Senior Executive Officers, R. A. Baldwin; C. G.

Baseley; J. D. J. Bonfield; R. A. S. Bridle; G.

Edmiston, M.C.; R. S. Hayward (Welfare Officer);

J. B. E. Leighton; F. W. O. Lloyd; E. F. Smith;

G. T. Street . . . . . £2,331 to £2,981

Accommodation Officer, S. E. S. Whitby

£3,128 to £3,695

Deputy Accommodation Officers, J. B. Clifton;

A. L. Cowden; N. Cumming; S. Richardson

£2,456 to £2,981

Senior Organization and Methods Officers, S. G. Day.

(A.D.P.) (£3,853 to £4,325); H. R. Game

(A.D.P.); R. E. M. Kirkman (A.D.P.); F. W. J.

Boggiss (General) . . . . . £3,128 to £3,695

Organization and Methods Officers, G. Britton; J.

Bugden; A. R. J. Green; G. I. Harding; P.

Harrison; A. Thompson; D. R. Webb-Bourne

£2,456 to £2,981

#### Stamps and Taxes Division

Assistant Secretaries, R. F. Bailey; W. E. Bruce;

M. H. Collins; O. P. Davies; D. G. Daymond;

J. H. Gracey; J. M. Green; F. B. Harrison;

G. B. N. Hartog; B. T. Houghton; R. Kingsbury;

E. A. Knight; Miss A. H. McNeill; J. P. Strud-

wick; J. D. Taylor-Thompson; D. B. Vernon;

Miss G. E. M. Wolters . . . . . £4,170 to £5,325

Principals, A. M. W. Battishill; Miss D. Bickmore;

C. W. Corlett; P. W. Davenport; C. L. Deller;

O. G. E. Dickson; D. G. Draper; R. Ellis;

D. Hopkins; G. M. Kirby; P. Lewis; B. Lyons;

R. I. McConnachie; E. J. Mann; J. S. Phillips;

D. Y. Pitts; E. Rapsey; J. E. Redman; D. J.

Ritchie; J. B. Shepherd; \*R. J. Smith; I. R.

Spence; A. S. J. Taylor; T. C. L. Taylor; B. J.

Thomas . . . . . £2,724 to £3,721

Chief Executive Officers, D. H. Pooley; A. F.

Royle (Press Officer) . . . . . £3,128 to £3,695

Senior Executive Officers, Miss I. M. Hainsworth, W.

G. Johns . . . . . £2,456 to £2,981

Principal Accountants, E. Lawson; A. Wilson

£3,777 to £4,575

Chief Accountants, A. E. Allchurch; J. M. Fulton;

R. Halsall; W. E. Haslam; W. A. Heslop; C. U.

Mack; S. R. F. Porter; G. A. Reed; W. H.

Simon; R. J. Ward; N. J. Wykes; A. B. Yewdall

£3,003 to £3,695

#### Statistics and Intelligence Division

Somerset House, W.C.2

Director, G. Paine . . . . . £6,125

Chief Statistician, M. J. M. Erritt . £4,170 to £5,325

Statisticians, A. Eaves; W. Gonzalez; M. R. Noyce

£2,724 to £3,721

Chief Executive Officers, W. G. Meadows; E. B.

Paterson . . . . . £3,128 to £3,695

#### Assessments Division

Barrington Road, Worthing, Sussex

Controller, H. Leigh . . . . . £3,550 to £4,000

Chief Executive Officers, R. Heeley; Mrs. M. E.

Hughes . . . . . £3,003 to £3,570

#### Office of the Controller of Stamps

Bush House, South-West Wing, Strand, W.C.2

and Barrington Road, Worthing, Sussex

Controller, A. A. E. E. Ettinghausen . . . . . £4,305

Chief Executive Officers, A. Blaney; J. A. Cargill

£3,128 to £3,695

#### Director of Stamping

Avon House, 275 Borough High Street, S.E.1

Director, J. Green, I.S.O. . . . . £3,128 to £3,695

#### Estate Duty Office

Minford House, Rockley Road,

West Kensington, W.14

Controller of Death Duties, E. W. C. Lewis . £5,365

Deputy Controllers of Death Duties, H. W. Hewitt,

I.S.O.; E. J. Salter . . . . . £4,805

Asst. Controllers of Death Duties, E. J. Ashman,

O.B.E.; K. W. Chetwood; R. D. J. Dean;

C. D. Harding; R. K. Johns; I. D. Lorde, I.S.O.;

D. H. McCarty; C. A. Robertson; J. B. Wells

£4,215

Chief Examiners, W. J. G. Allen; J. D. Armour;

W. J. Atkinson; T. E. Austen; E. H. Baker; J. A.

Banks; G. A. Beasley; J. W. Bogle; \*H. Booth,

M.B.E.; W. G. Cannon; C. G. Carter; W. G.

Carter; Miss M. Clark; S. Collingwood;

M. F. B. Couzens, O.B.E.; E. N. Crowder;

W. E. Dallas; G. F. Dawe; J. F. Daykin; P. H.

Fletcher; A. B. Gardner; B. E. Glaze; R. R.

Greenfield; N. B. Gudgin; G. E. Hayman; R.

Horrex; F. G. Hoyle; C. D. Hughes; F. Irwin;

Miss M. M. Jones; J. G. Kingsley; K. S. Lake;

D. J. Lawday; K. J. Lees; D. W. Meacock; A. D.

Mitchner; P. H. Moss; S. Noden; E. W. J.

Panting; R. T. Peak; J. Pearce; N. L. Pearce;

\*E. G. Peel; C. M. Phillips; E. O. Rice; W. K.

Sisman; P. B. Smallwood; F. E. Spurrell; R. A.

Suckling; E. Sykes; H. E. Thomas; G. Thomp-

son; F. H. Thornton; R. F. J. Thornton; P.

Vernon, O.B.E.; Miss M. S. Whitley, O.B.E.

£2,985 to £3,628

Senior Executive Officer, W. Hardman

£2,456 to £2,981

#### \* Temporary

#### Solicitor's Office

Somerset House, W.C.2

Solicitor, Sir Charles Sopwith . . . . . £7,100

Principal Assistant Solicitors, J. F. Josling; E. G. R.

Moses; J. W. Weston.....£6,125  
*Assistant Solicitors*, K. G. Blake, C.B.E.; R. S. Boyd;  
 J. S. Clarke, M.C.; J. C. Doggett; \*J. F. Easton;  
 P. D. Hall; D. M. Hatton; J. B. Hodgson; H. G.  
 Kingston; R. J. Lloyd; A. K. Tavaré

£4,325 to £5,325

*Senior Legal Assistants*, C. J. C. Baron; J. G. H.  
 Bates; D. S. Blair; Mrs. A. Boyd; R. T. Brand;  
 K. O. Butterfield; B. R. D. Clarke; M. C. Furey;  
 R. P. Gibbons; E. O. Jackson; Miss A. Joslin;  
 M. B. Kelly; D. MacDonagh; A. A. MacKeith;  
 R. K. Miller; B. M. F. O'Brien; R. L. M. Par-  
 sey; N. R. Phillips; Mrs. E. K. Picard; P.  
 Towle; B. J. Walker; A. Wheaton; J. T. Wood-  
 house.....£3,154 to £4,170

*Chief Executive Officer*, L. E. Armstrong, I.S.O.

£3,128 to £3,695

*Senior Executive Officer*, L. A. Matthews

£2,456 to £2,981

\* Temporary

### Superannuation Funds Office

42-46 Weston Street, S.E.1

*Controller*, D. S. Kirtley.....£4,745 to £5,325

*Assistant Controllers*, Miss D. M. Bates; R. V.  
 Binding; H. H. Iago; R. C. Tebboth

£3,853 to £4,325

*Chief Executive Officers*, J. D. Benson; Miss M. I.  
 Fetherston; W. T. Lyons.....£3,128 to £3,695

### Surtax Office

Lynwood Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey

*Companies Division*

Apex Tower, Malden Road, New Malden, Surrey

*Office of the Inspector of Foreign Dividends*

New Malden House, Blagdon Road, New Malden,  
 Surrey

*Controller of Surtax and Inspector of Foreign Divi-*  
*dends*, H. H. Leedale.....£5,025

*Deputy Controller of Surtax and Deputy Inspector of*  
*Foreign Dividends*, G. Briddon.....£4,170

*Assistant Controllers of Surtax*, W. H. S. Howell;  
 J. Richardson; W. M. Stewart; R. A. J. Web-  
 ber; J. N. Wright, O.B.E.....£3,625 to £4,075

*Assistant Inspector of Foreign Dividends*, N. W. Sydee

£3,625 to £4,075

*Chief Executive Officers*, P. Beever; J. B. Berry;  
 Miss M. C. Bird, O.B.E.; R. J. Bitton; H. Booth;  
 A. W. Coates; W. H. Day; R. K. Ewan; C. G.  
 Field; J. N. Gosling; B. E. Greville; S. G. Ham-  
 mond; J. G. Hull; W. J. Hunt; L. S. Jowsey;  
 G. S. Lancaster; D. W. Mason; G. E. P. Mat-  
 thews; W. J. Moore; G. H. Pentelow; M. W.  
 Potter; C. W. Price; M. L. Reardon; D. V.  
 Roberts; C. A. Thorpe; A. E. Wade; W. E.  
 Webb; E. V. Wigglesworth; P. L. Wolsey

£3,078 to £3,645

### Tithe Redemption Office

Barrington Road, Worthing, Sussex

*Controller*, G. F. K. Grant, I.S.O. £3,728 to £4,200

*Deputy Controller*, E. L. Cannon

£3,003 to £3,570

*Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office*

Bush House, South-West Wing, Strand, W.C.2

*Accountant and Comptroller-Gen.*, F. H. Brooman

£5,205

*Deputy do.*, J. B. Sweeting.....£4,525 to £5,075

*Assistant Accountants and Comptrollers-General*, S. G.  
 Ash, M.B.E.; J. F. Hill; W. Holmes; G. B.  
 Walker; E. E. Wheeler.....£3,550 to £4,125

*General Accounting and Collection of Taxes Divisions*

*Principal Collectors*, R. G. Balls; F. E. Bance; J. L.  
 Cridge; F. C. Cullington; V. G. Ellen; K. L.  
 Fickling; D. C. Geddes; L. C. Gilbertson; H.  
 G. Grimshaw; E. E. Hill, I.S.O.; W. A. Impey;  
 E. G. Lewin; G. R. Lister; W. J. Millan; A. J.  
 Morrison; R. A. Newbery; W. H. J. Sharp; A.  
 L. Smith.....£3,003 to £3,695

£3,003 to £3,695

### Audit Division

*Chief Executive Officers*, A. E. Bleksley; F. W.  
 Etherington; R. A. Forth....£3,128 to £3,695

£3,128 to £3,695

### Office of the Chief Inspector of Taxes

Somerset House, W.C.2

*Chief Inspector*, Sir Leonard Barford.....£6,300

*Deputy Chief Inspectors*, E. V. Adams; E. Bramley,  
 C.B.E.; E. V. Symons.....£5,365

*Senior Principal Inspectors*, J. B. S. Attwood, O.B.E.;

G. L. Ayres; G. T. Baney, C.B.E.; N. E.

Beck; E. W. Boyles; J. T. Cannon; J. E.

Caro; C. E. Cox; F. S. Dodd; J. E. Firth;

F. B. Gibson; C. H. Godden; V. H. T. Grout;

R. A. Hogg; K. A. Job; A. W. Mason; L. L.

Milner; H. Moorcraft; C. H. Morrell; W.

A. T. Morton; W. A. Perry; R. W. Rae;

R. D. Rawson, M.B.E.; F. Seale; P. R. Sweet-

man; I. R. E. Symons; F. J. Taylor-Gooby;

H. G. Thomas; I. D. Thomson; P. Tillson;

J. H. Williams; P. E. Woodcock.....£5,030

*Principal Inspectors (at Head Office)*, C. W. Adam;

J. N. Allen; F. W. Bailey, O.B.E.; J. F. S. Banks;

B. J. Bentley; R. A. Blythe; R. T. W. Butter;

P. C. H. Crozier; J. M. Cunliffe; W. Dermitt;

E. Dowland; W. T. C. Edwards; A. Gill;

E. T. Griffiths, I.S.O.; W. S. Grimshaw; D. G.

Hackston; A. B. Hadden; N. B. Hall; N. Hannah;

H. C. Hart; F. D. Johns; R. F. Jones; N. Kinder;

N. J. Knights; J. E. Lawrence; J. Livesey; F. T.

J. Magee; P. L. O'Leary; L. F. Robins; D. B.

Rogers; G. D. Rugen; A. B. Scott, V.R.D.;

K. C. Southall; J. A. Stephenson; T. J. Thomson;

L. A. Varty, O.B.E.; J. K. Ward; C. G. Ware;

H. A. White; A. E. Willingale; A. S. Wray

£4,525 to £5,075

*Senior Inspectors (at Head Office)*, J. B. Anderson;

A. Ashton; E. A. Becker; C. W. Blund; D. D.

Bottomley; K. R. Brown; P. Burman; E. J.

Burnett; B. S. Caley; W. A. B. Carter; H. D.

Comben; W. J. Cooke; E. A. Crossland; J.

Curtis; T. M. Ditchfield; B. N. Eady; E. Earn-

shaw; C. D. Edwards; J. W. Elliott; Miss M.

Evans; R. J. Fairlie; T. C. Forsyth; J. P. G.

Fysh; G. F. Hamilton; A. Hewison; K. D. Hill;

T. M. Holmes; J. J. H. Hopkins; G. M. Howell;

E. Howie; S. R. Hunt; D. T. Jones; P. B. G.

Jones; D. M. Loudon; I. A. MacLean; G. B.

McCarney; A. McIsaac; L. Morawetz; L. T. W.

Morley; H. Mundell; M. D. E. Newstead; R. J.

Nicol; F. A. O'Leary; W. A. Page; A. G.

Penney; J. K. Phillips; D. F. Pike; W. S.

Rankin; R. F. Ratcliff; J. E. L. Ratty;

H. T. Reed; J. D. Robertson; J. F. A. Robert-

son; P. G. Rolfe; W. Sanderson; R. W. C.

Shepherd; L. J. Simpson; Miss D. M. Sirett;

P. H. Skelton; R. Smith; D. H. Stanton; P. J.

Stevenson; L. G. Taylor; Miss K. B. Walker;

W. Watson; A. F. Weightman; A. W. Whalley;

W. B. Wilkinson; C. Wilks; S. J. Wood

£3,236 to £4,125

### Valuation Office

Finsbury Square House, Finsbury Square, E.C.2

*Chief Valuer*, Sir Douglas Iggulden, C.B.E., D.S.O.,

T.D.....£6,300

*Deputy Chief Valuers*, H. C. Grenyer; W. A.

Hobbs, C.B.E.....£5,365

*Assistant Chief Valuers*, T. Broad, C.B.E.; R. J.

Cowling; H. S. Ford; D. F. Mills; E. M.

Neville; W. P. Rees, M.C.; C. H. Tinsley

£5,125

*Superintending Valuers (at Head Office)*, E. A. Bul-

lock; J. J. Claringbull; J. B. Hynes; L. Kerridge;

J. H. Martin; K. J. Morgan; D. C. Papworth;

E. Passingham; L. W. Perrins; M. I. Prettitt;

F. P. G. Rudge.....£4,245 to £4,725

*First Class Valuers (at Head Office)*, J. V. C. Anthony;

R. M. Barraball; P. J. Borrett; G. I. Coe; G.

Crawshaw; R. G. Edwards; M. C. Fuller-Hall,  
 O.B.E.; K. G. Goodman; S. G. Hope; W. A.  
 Stewart Jones; J. Newton; J. F. Parker; T. H.  
 Pursey; G. W. Robinson; D. E. J. Rottenbury;  
 R. J. Schumacher; G. M. Scudamore; D. F.  
 Taylor; V. C. Turner; K. C. Walter

£3,585 to 4,076

*Chief Executive Officer*, D. W. G. Bragg

£3,128 to £3,695

Senior Executive Officers, L. N. Fletcher; A. H. Haggart; D. McCluskey. . . . £2,456 to £2,981

### INLAND REVENUE (SCOTLAND)

#### Comptroller of Stamps and Taxes

16 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh ■  
Comptroller, D. Glass. . . . . £2,950 to £5,050  
Deputy Comptroller, L. J. E. Hatchett

Chief Executive Officer, D. M. Watson  
£3,103 to £3,670  
Principal Collector, B. Eddy. . . . . £3,003 to £3,570

#### Estate Duty Office

10 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh ■  
Registrar of Death Duties, R. L. Balfour. . . . £4,680  
Deputy Registrar of Death Duties, I. W. Grant

£4,090  
Chief Examiners, J. B. Donald; G. T. Graham, D.S.C.; J. W. Grant; E. G. Lucas; A. M. McKPake; J. A. Taylor; Miss A. C. Tennant; V. D. E. Webb. . . . . £2,860 to £3,503

#### Solicitor's Office

16 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh ■  
Solicitor, J. K. W. Dunn. . . . . £5,330  
Senior Legal Assistants, G. H. Brown, O.B.E.; A. H. S. Neave; G. K. Petrie-Hay; W. W. C. Pollock. . . . . £3,029 to £4,045

#### Valuation Office, Scotland

43 Rose Street, Edinburgh 2  
Chief Valuer for Scotland, D. S. Glenn, I.S.O. £5,080  
Assistant Chief Valuers, M. L. Barclay; J. Beggs  
£4,120 to £4,600

### SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME TAX

Turnstile House, High Holborn, W.C.1  
[01-836-2407]

The Special Commissioners are an independent body appointed by the Treasury to hear appeals against surtax, and in some cases income tax, assessments.

Presiding Special Commissioner, R. A. Furtado  
£6,300

Special Commissioners (part-time), W. E. Bradley; G. R. East, C.M.G.; B. James; N. F. Rowe; H. G. Rowland; H. G. Watson. . . . . £5,675  
Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, C. H. Windeatt. . . . . £3,128 to £3,695

### LAND COMMISSION

Government Buildings, Kenton Bar,  
Newcastle upon Tyne 5

[Newcastle: 869811]

(Chairman's London Office: Glen House, Stag Place,  
S.W.1. 01-828-1103)

Chairman, Sir Henry Wells, C.B.E.  
(part-time) £7,500

Deputy Chairman, G. R. Chetwynd, C.B.E.  
(part-time) £3,500

Director (and Commissioner), H. W. Cauthery, C.B.  
£6,300

Other Commissioners (part-time), C. D. Calverley, C.B.E.; J. Farquharson; The Lord Mals, O.B.E.; T.D., E.R.D.; M. W. Rosser; Sir Frank Small, C.B.E. (each £1,000); Sir Harold Samuel (unpaid)

Under Secretary, J. Catlow. . . . . £5,500

Deputy Directors, M. W. Bennitt (Lands and Levy Policy); D. C. Jones (Establishments, Finance and Training). . . . . £3,850 to £4,950

Legal Adviser, P. W. E. Currie, M.C. . . . . £5,500

Chief Estate Officer, A. J. Potter. . . . . £5,080

Controllers, L. J. May (Northern Region); J. Kennedy (Yorkshire and Humberside Region); F. K. Boyle (East Midlands Region); E. W. Last (Eastern Region); P. K. Charleton (London and South Eastern Region); C. Beadmore (Southern Region); H. Griffiths (South Western Region); W. T. Elsworth (Office for Wales); F. S. M. Clarke (West Midlands Region); D. C. James (North Western Region); D. G. Blyth (Office for Scotland)

£3,640 to £4,405

### H.M. LAND REGISTRY

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2

[01-405-3488]

The registration of title to land was first introduced in England and Wales by the Land Registry Act, 1862. Many changes have been made to the original system by subsequent legislation and H.M. Land Registry operates today under the Land Registration Acts, 1925 to 1966. The object of registering title to land is for dealings with it to be made more simple and economical. This is achieved by maintaining a register of land owners whose title is guaranteed by the State and by providing simple forms for the transfer, mortgage and other dealings with real property. Under the Land Registration Act 1966, the voluntary first registration of land in non-compulsory areas was severely curtailed in order to facilitate an accelerated programme for the extension of the compulsory system to cover all the built-up areas of the country within a few years. The intention is that registration of title shall ultimately be universal throughout England and Wales. Nevertheless, a great deal of land was formerly registered voluntarily in non-compulsory areas and it is still possible to register building estates, upon certain conditions, throughout the country. A great deal of land in some non-compulsory areas is therefore already registered. H.M. Land Registry is administered under the Lord Chancellor by the Chief Land Registrar and the work is decentralized to a number of regional offices. The Chief Land Registrar is also responsible for the Land Charges Department and the Agricultural Credits Department.

#### Headquarters Office

Chief Land Registrar, T. B. F. Ruoff, C.B.E.  
£6,300  
Deputy Chief Land Registrar, S. L. Whiteley £5,500  
Chief Assistant (Establishment Officer), K. E. Aris £4,400 to £4,950  
Land Registrar, R. B. Roper. . . . £4,000 to £4,950  
Controllers, H. R. Goose (North); B. M. White (South). . . . . £3,550 to £4,000  
Chief Executive Officers, P. Gittings; J. L. Memory; D. C. King; J. C. Poynter; L. A. Jenks; T. Chipperfield; G. H. Fisher; R. B. Parker  
£3,003 to £3,570

#### Establishment and Accounts

Deputy Establishment Officer, G. E. Marriott, O.B.E.  
£3,550 to £4,000  
Finance Officer, J. H. Haynes. . . . £3,003 to £3,570

Land Charges and Agricultural Credits Department  
Kidbrooke, S.E.3

[01-852-9191]

Superintendent, S. A. Durrant, M.B.E.  
£2,331 to £2,856

#### Tunbridge Wells District Land Registry

Curtis House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent  
[Tunbridge Wells 26141]

District Land Registrar, D. P. Chivers  
£4,000 to £4,950  
Land Registrar, P. Kendall. . . . £4,000 to £4,950  
Assistant Land Registrars, E. D. Wetton, C.B.E.; Miss M. Gray; J. S. R. Bevington; J. S. Hunt; D. G. Thomas; F. G. D. Emier  
£2,885 to £3,850

Area Manager, J. C. Eames, M.B.E. £3,003 to £3,570

#### Lytham District Land Registry

Birkenhead House, Lytham St Annes, Lancs.

[Lytham: 7541]

District Land Registrar, C. N. T. Waterer  
£4,000 to £4,950  
Land Registrar, R. E. Shorrocks. £4,000 to £4,950  
Assistant Land Registrars, A. P. Roberts; B. E. Berry; K. L. Charles. . . . . £2,885 to £3,850  
Area Manager, P. J. Dix. . . . . £3,003 to £3,570

#### Nottingham District Land Registry

Chalfont Drive, Nottingham

[Nottingham: 291111]

District Land Registrar, A. G. W. James  
£4,000 to £4,950

Assistant Land Registrars, N. U. A. Hogg; Miss C. M. Bannister; J. A. Hicks; D. L. Groom; F. G. Adamson..... £2,885 to £3,850  
 Area Manager, R. Palmer..... £3,003 to £3,570

*Harrow District Land Registry*

Lyon House, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex  
 [01-427-8811]

District Land Registrar, C. C. Scarth

£4,000 to £4,950  
 Assistant Land Registrars, Miss J. E. Bagshaw; A. D. Dewar; Miss A. M. Phillips; P. A. Meehan  
 £2,885 to £3,850  
 Area Manager, A. G. Caudle.... £3,003 to £3,570

*Gloucester District Land Registry*  
 Twyver House, Bruton Way,  
 Gloucester

[Gloucester: 28666]

District Land Registrar, C. W. K. Donaldson

£4,000 to £4,950  
 Assistant Land Registrars, A. O. Viney; B. D. A. McCauley..... £2,885 to £3,850  
 Area Manager, W. H. Norris.... £3,003 to £3,570

*Stevenage District Land Registry*

Brickdale House, Danestrete, Stevenage, Herts.

[Stevenage: 4488]

District Land Registrar, C. W. Furneaux

£4,000 to £4,950  
 Assistant Land Registrars, M. H. Baines; D. M. T. Mullett..... £2,885 to £3,850  
 Area Manager, A. C. Forrester... £3,003 to £3,570

*Durham District Land Registry*

Ayckley Heads, Durham

[Durham 61361]

District Land Registrar, Miss M. M. F. G. Walker

£4,000 to £4,950  
 Assistant Land Registrars, E. J. Pryer; P. H. Curnow  
 £2,885 to £3,850  
 Area Manager, F. E. J. Allen,.... £3,003 to £3,570

*Croydon District Land Registry*

Sunley House, Bedford Park, Croydon

[01-668-4211]

District Land Registrar, S. Jacey.. £4,000 to £4,950  
 Land Registrar, U. Davidson... £4,000 to £4,950  
 Assistant Land Registrars, G. A. Weddell; R. G. Glenister..... £2,885 to £3,850  
 Area Manager, A. M. Wallace... £3,003 to £3,570

*Plymouth District Land Registry*

Railway Offices, North Road, Plymouth, Devon

[Plymouth 69381]

District Land Registrar, W. D. Hosking

£4,000 to £4,950  
 Area Manager, E. W. Hannam... £3,003 to £3,570

*H.M. Land Registry, Swansea*

37, The Kingsway, Swansea, Glam.

[Swansea 50971]

Area Manager, H. J. Wiles..... £2,331 to £2,856

**LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT**

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

[Holborn: 7641]

The Law Officers of the Crown for England and Wales (the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General) represent the Crown in courts of justice, advise Government departments and represent them in court. The Attorney-General has also certain administrative functions, including supervision of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Attorney-General, THE RT. HON. SIR ELWYN JONES, Q.C., M.P..... £13,000  
 Parliamentary Private Secretary, P. K. Archer,  
 M.P.

Solicitor-General, SIR ARTHUR IRVINE, Q.C., M.P.  
 £9,000

Legal Secretary, T. C. Hetherington, T.D.  
 £3,650 to £4,500

Asst. Legal Sec., H. J. Davies, V.R.D.  
 £3,650 to £4,500

**LIBRARIES**

**BRITISH MUSEUM**

See under MUSEUMS

**NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND**

George IV Bridge, Edinburgh 1

[031-225-4104]

Open free. Reading Room, weekdays, 9.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Saturdays 9.30 to 1. Map Room, weekdays, 9.30 to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 9.30 to 1. Exhibition, weekdays, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 9.30 to 1; Sundays, 2 to 5. During Edinburgh International Festival open till 8.30 p.m. on weekdays. (Sundays, 2 to 5.)

The Library, which had been founded in the Advocates' Library in 1682, became the National Library of Scotland by Act of Parliament in 1925. It continues to share the rights conferred by successive Copyright Acts since 1710. Its collections of printed books and MSS., augmented by purchase and gift, are very large and it has an unrivalled Scottish collection. The present building was opened by H.M. the Queen in 1956.

The Reading Room is for reference and research which cannot conveniently be pursued elsewhere. Admission is by ticket issued to an approved applicant.

Chairman of the Trustees, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarras, K.T., G.B.E.

Librarian and Secretary to the Trustees, Prof. William Beattie, C.B.E..... £4,950

Secretary of the Library, M. A. Pegg, Ph.D.

(+allice. £250) £1,925 to £3,205

Keepers of Printed Books, D. M. Lloyd (£3,350 to £4,400); J. H. Loudon; J. R. Seaton

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Assistant Keepers, First Class, M. A. Begg; R. Donaldson, Ph.D.; Isabel B. Henderson, Ph.D.;

L. J. G. Heywood; Alexia F. Howe; Ann Young

£1,925 to £3,205

Senior Research Assistants, Margaret E. Cramb; Ruth I. Hope; J. B. McKeeman.... £2,220 to £2,720

Keeper of Manuscripts, W. Park, O.B.E.

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£1,925 to £3,205

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T. I. Rae, Ph.D.; S. M. Simpson; Elspeth D. Yeo

£1,925 to £3,205

**THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES**

LLYFRGELL GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU

Aberystwyth

Readers' room open on weekdays, 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Saturdays, 5 p.m.); closed on Sundays. Admission by Reader's Ticket.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Contains nearly 2,000,000 printed books, 30,000 manuscripts, 3,500,000 deeds and documents, and numerous maps, prints and drawings. Specializes in manuscripts and books relating to Wales and the Celtic peoples. Repository for pre-1858 Welsh probate records. Approved by the Master of the Rolls as a repository for manorial records and title documents, and by the Lord Chancellor for certain legal records. Bureau of the Regional Libraries Scheme for Wales and Monmouthshire.

Librarian, D. Jenkins.

**NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY**

Store Street, W.C.1

[01-636-0755]

Incorporated by Royal Charter and maintained by annual grants from the Department of Education and Science Municipal and County Authorities, University and special libraries, adult education bodies, and public Trusts.

The Library is the national centre for the loan of books (other than fiction and students' text-books) and periodicals to readers in all parts of the British Isles, through their public, university, or other library; and also to and from foreign libraries through their national centres. It is able to draw on over 21,000,000 books in nearly all the principal British libraries. Other work undertaken by the Library includes loans to organized classes of adult students; and the recording of duplicates and discarded books and periodicals and their distribution to appropriate libraries at home and abroad; also the establishment of a catalogue of Slavonic books and periodicals in British libraries. The Library's own stock for loan comprises about 500,000 volumes.

*Applications to borrow books must be made through the reader's library and not directly to the National Central Library.*  
*Librarian and Secretary to the Trustees, S. P. L. Filon.*  
*Deputy Librarian, I. P. Gibb.*

### NATIONAL LENDING LIBRARY FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Boston Spa, Yorkshire.

Officially opened on November 5, 1962, the library provides a postal loan service to organizations, including industrial companies, learned societies and educational establishments. Individuals can borrow through the public library system. It has a stock of about 750,000 volumes and over 32,000 current periodicals. Part of the initial stock was drawn from the library of the Science Museum, London. Gross total annual expenditure £919,000.  
*Director, D. J. Urquhart, Ph.D.*

### NATIONAL REFERENCE LIBRARY OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION

See under British Museum

### SCOTTISH CENTRAL LIBRARY

Lawmarket, Edinburgh, 1

Carries out in Scotland functions similar to those of the National Central Library, i.e. acts as a clearing-house for inter-library lending, and maintains a Union Catalogue and other records of books held by Scottish libraries. Its own stock of 40,000 books is freely available to all. Photo-copying facilities  
*Applications to borrow books must be made through the reader's library.*

*Librarian and Secretary to the Trustees, M. G. Pottinger, D.S.C.*  
*Deputy Librarian, Miss C. E. G. Wright.*

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT. See HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### LONDON TRANSPORT BOARD

55 Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1

[01-222-5600]

Constituted under the *Transport Act, 1962*, "to provide or secure the provision of an adequate and properly co-ordinated system of passenger transport for the London Passenger Transport Area and to have due regard to efficiency, economy and safety of operation as respects the services and facilities provided by them".

*Chairman, Sir Maurice Holmes, £13,000*  
*Vice Chairman, A. Bull, C.B.E., £11,000*  
*Members, R. Bennett; H. J. H. C. Hildreth; R. M. Robbins; K. G. Shave (each £7,700 to £10,450)*  
*Secretary, W. E. G. Hewings.*

### LORD ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.

The Law Officers for Scotland are the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor-General for Scotland. The Lord Advocate's Department is responsible for drafting Scottish legislation, for providing legal advice to other departments on Scottish questions

and for assistance to the Law Officers for Scotland in certain of their legal duties.

*Lord Advocate, The Lord Wilson of Langside, P.C., Q.C., £8,000*  
*Solicitor-General for Scotland, E. G. F. Stewart, M.C., Q.C., £5,625*  
*Legal Secretary and First Parliamentary Draftsman, G. I. Mitchell, £6,300*  
*Deputy Legal Secretary and Parliamentary Draftsman, J. M. Moran, £5,500*  
*Asst. Legal Secs. and Parly. Draftsmen, A. C. B. Reid; J. F. Wallace, £4,400 to £5,080*  
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 £2,885 to £3,850

### LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE

House of Lords, S.W.1.

[01-930-6240]

The Lord Great Chamberlain is a Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

*Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquis of Cholmondeley, M.C.*

*Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. Sir Kenneth Mackintosh, K.C.V.O., R.N.*

*Clerks to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Miss G. D. Trentham; Lady Elizabeth Montgomerie.*

### LORD PRIVY SEAL

House of Lords

*Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords, THE*

*LORD SHACKLETON, P.C., O.B.E.*

*Private Secretary, C. R. Walker.*

### MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

20 Park Crescent, W.1

[01-636-5422]

The Council, formerly the Medical Research Committee established in 1913 under the National Health Insurance Act, was incorporated under its present title by Royal Charter on April 1, 1920; a revised charter was issued in 1966. It is responsible to the Secretary of State for Education and Science.

The Council's constitution enables it to pursue an independent policy for the advancement of knowledge in the medical sciences and to initiate and encourage research both in this country and abroad; it is advised by three Research Boards and a number of expert Committees covering particular fields. The Council supports research by employing its own scientific staff in the National Institute for Medical Research and other research establishments (listed below); by financing projects in university and other departments through various schemes of research grants; and by the award of fellowships and scholarships for training in research methods. The Council is supported by a Parliamentary grant-in-aid but is also in a position to receive funds from private sources.

*Members, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., T.D. (Chairman); J. A. B. Gray, Sc.D., Q.H.P. (Secretary); Prof. D. A. Pond, M.D.; Prof. T. Symington, M.D., F.R.S.E., Prof. Sir Brian Windeyer, D.Sc.; Prof. W. S. Peart, M.D.; Prof. R. E. D. Williams, M.D.; Prof. D. A. K. Black, M.D.; Prof. W. T. J. Morgan, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. R. A. Gregory, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. A. W. Kay, M.D.*

*Second Secretary, S. G. Owen.*

*Administrative Secretary, J. G. Duncan.*

#### Medical Division A

*Principal Medical Officer, F. J. C. Herrald, C.B.E.*  
*Senior Medical Officers, M. P. W. Godfrey; R. C. Norton.*

*Medical Officers, Hannah Jacobs; D. M. G. Murphy; Elizabeth Neale.*

#### Medical Division B

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Medical Division C

Principal Medical Officer, Joan Fulkner.  
Senior Medical Officers, S. Ashley-Miller; Sheila Howarth.  
Medical Officers, J. S. Gordon; Katherine Levy.

Administrative Division

Head of Division, C. A. Kirkman.  
Assistant Secretaries, A. E. Turner; R. Wakefield;  
G. M. Levack, O.B.E.  
Administrative Officers, J. E. A. Hay; J. M. Jeffis;  
D. Noble; F. Rushton.

General Department

Head of Department, D. J. Cawthron.

National Institute for Medical Research

Mill Hill, N.W.7  
[Mill Hill: 3666]

Director, Sir Peter Medawar, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Clinical Research Centre

(Administrative Office)

164 Tottenham Court Road, W.1

Director, Prof. G. M. Bull, M.D.

Research Units

Unit on Occupational Aspects of Ageing, University Department of Psychology, 7 Abercromby Square, Liverpool 7. Hon. Director, Prof. L. S. Hearnshaw.

Air Pollution Research Unit, St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, Charterhouse Square, E.C.1. Director, Prof. P. J. Lawther.

Biophysics Unit, 26 Drury Lane W.C.2.  
Director, Prof. Sir John Randall D.Sc., F.R.S.

Blood Group Reference Laboratory (administered for Dept. of Health and Social Security), Gatliff Road, S.W.1. Director, K. L. G. Goldsmith, Ph.D.

Blood Group Unit, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1. Director, R. R. Race, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Blood Pressure Unit, Western Infirmary, Glasgow, W.1. Director, A. F. Lever.

Brain Metabolism Unit, Dept. of Pharmacology, University Medical School, Teviot Place, Edinburgh 8. Director, G. W. Ashcroft.

Cardiovascular Unit, Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Ducane Road, W.12. Director, Prof. J. P. Shillingford, M.D.

Child Nutrition Unit, Mulago Hospital, Kampala, Uganda. Director, R. G. Whitehead, Ph.D.

Department of Clinical Research, University College Hospital Medical School, W.C.1. Director, E. E. Pochin, C.B.E., M.D.

Common Cold Unit (Clinical Research Centre), Harvard Hospital, Salisbury.

M.R.C. Computer Unit (London), 242 Pentonville Road, N.1. Director, C. C. Spicer.

Cyclotron Unit, Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Road, W.12. Director, D. D. Vonberg.

Demyelinating Diseases Unit, Newcastle General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 4. Hon. Director, Prof. E. J. Field, M.D., Ph.D.

Dental Unit, Dental School, Lower Maundlin Street, Bristol 1. Hon. Director, Prof. A. I. Darling, D.D.Sc.

Clinical Endocrinology Unit, 2 Forrest Road, Edinburgh 1. Director, J. A. Loraine, D.Sc.

Unit for the Study of Environmental Factors in Mental and Physical Illness, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, W.C.2. Director, J. W. Douglas.

Epidemiology Unit (Jamaica), University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston, Jamaica, Director, W. E. Miall, M.D.

Epidemiology Unit (South Wales), 4 Richmond Road, Cardiff. Director, A. L. Cochrane, C.B.E.

Medical Research Council Laboratories, Gambia, Fajara, nr. Bathurst, Gambia, W. Africa. Director, I. A. McGregor, C.B.E.

Gastroenterology Unit, Central Middlesex Hospital Park Royal, N.W.10. Director, E. N. Rowlands, M.D.

Clinical Genetics Unit, Institute of Child Health, 30 Guilford Street, W.C.1. Director, C. O. Carter, D.M.

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Human Biochemical Genetics Unit, Galton Laboratory, University College, Wolfson House, N.W.1. Hon. Director, Prof. H. Harris, M.D., F.R.S.

Microbial Genetics Unit, University Dept. of Molecular Biology, West Mains Road, Edinburgh 9. Hon. Director, Prof. W. Hayes, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Population Genetics Unit, Old Road, Headington, Oxford. Director, A. C. Stevenson, M.D.

Experimental Haematology Unit, St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, W.2. Director, Prof. P. L. Mollison, M.D., F.R.S.

Abnormal Haemoglobin Unit, University Dept. of Biochemistry, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge. Hon. Director, Prof. H. Lehmann, M.D., Sc.D.

Immunochimistry Unit, University Department of Biochemistry, South Parks Road, Oxford. Hon. Director, Prof. R. R. Porter, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Cellular Immunology Unit, Sir William Dunn School of Pathology, Oxford. Hon. Director, Prof. J. L. Gowans, D.Phil., F.R.S.

Industrial Injuries and Burns Research Unit, Birmingham Accident Hospital, Bath Row, Birmingham 15. Director, J. P. Bull, M.D.

Laboratory Animals Centre, M.R.C. Laboratories, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton, Surrey. Director, J. Bleby.

Unit for Metabolic Studies in Psychiatry, University Dept. of Psychiatry, Middlewood Hospital, Sheffield. Hon. Director, Prof. F. A. Jenner, Ph.D.

Metabolic Reactions Unit, Imperial College of Science and Technology, S.W.7. Hon. Director, Prof. Sir Ernst Chain, D.Phil., F.R.S.

Microbial Systematics Unit, Adrian Building, University Road, Leicester. Director, P. H. A. Sneath, M.D.

Mineral Metabolism Unit, The General Infirmary, Leeds 1. Director, B. E. C. Nordin, M.D., Ph.D.

Laboratory of Molecular Biology, University Postgraduate Medical School, Hills Road, Cambridge. Chairman of Board, M. F. Perutz, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Molecular Pharmacology Unit, Old Press Site, Mill Lane, Cambridge. Hon. Director, Prof. A. S. V. Burgen, M.D., F.R.S.

Mutagenesis Unit, Institute of Animal Genetics, West Mains Road, Edinburgh 9. Hon. Director, Prof. Charlotte Auerbach, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Unit on Neural Mechanisms of Behaviour, Department of Psychology, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1. Hon. Director, Prof. G. C. Drew.

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Neuropharmacology Unit, Dept. of Experimental Neuropharmacology, The Medical School, Birmingham 15. Hon. Director, Prof. P. B. Bradley, D.Sc.

Neuropsychiatry Unit, M.R.C. Laboratories, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton, Surrey. Director, D. Richter, Ph.D.

Dunn Nutritional Laboratory, Milton Road, Cambridge. Director, E. H. Kodicek, M.D., Ph.D.

Unit for Research on Physical Aids for the Disabled, Princess Margaret Rose Orthopaedic Hospital, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh 10. Hon. Director, D. C. Simpson, M.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

*Environmental Physiology Unit*, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, W.C.1. *Director*, Prof. J. S. Weiner, Ph.D.

*Pneumoconiosis Unit*, Llandough Hospital, Penarth, Glam. *Director*, J. C. Gilson, C.B.E.

*Powered Limbs Unit*, West Hendon Hospital, Goldsmith Avenue, The Hyde, N.W.9. *Director*, A. B. Kinnler Wilson.

*Neurological Prostheses Unit*, Institute of Psychiatry, de Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. *Hon. Director*, Prof. G. S. Brindley, M.D., F.R.S.

*Unit for Epidemiological Studies in Psychiatry*, University Department of Psychiatry, Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Morningside Park, Edinburgh, 10. *Hon. Director*, Prof. G. M. Carstairs, M.D.

*Clinical Psychiatry Unit*, Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester. *Director*, P. Sainsbury, M.D.

*Social Psychiatry Unit*, Institute of Psychiatry, de Crespigny Park, S.E.5. *Director*, J. K. Wing, M.D., Ph.D.

*Applied Psychology Unit*, 15 Chaucer Road, Cambridge. *Director*, D. E. Broadbent, Sc.D., F.R.S.

*Developmental Psychology Unit*, Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C.1. *Director*, N. O'Connor, Ph.D.

*Clinical and Population Cytogenetics Unit*, Western General Hospital, Crewe Road, Edinburgh 4 and Derbyshire House, St. Chad's Street, W.C.1. *Director*, H. J. Evans, Ph.D.

*Environmental Radiation Unit*, University Dept. of Medical Physics, The General Infirmary, Leeds 1. *Hon. Director*, Prof. F. W. Spiers, C.B.E., D.Sc.

*Radiobiology Unit*, Harwell, Berks. *Director*, J. F. Loutit, C.B.E., D.M., F.R.S.

*Radiobiological Protection Service* (jointly with the Dept. of Health and Social Security), Clifton Avenue, Belmont, Sutton, Surrey. *Director*, E. E. Smith (acting).

*Radiological Protection Service Regional Centres:*  
*Birmingham*, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham 15. *Hon. Director*, R. F. Farr.  
*Leeds*, 29 Clarendon Road, Leeds 2. *Hon. Director*, Prof. F. W. Spiers, C.B.E., D.Sc.  
*Manchester*, Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Withington, Manchester 20. *Hon. Director*, W. J. Meredith, O.B.E., D.Sc.  
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*Reproduction and Growth Unit*, Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. *Director*, Prof. A. M. Thomson.

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*Speech and Communication Unit*, University of Edinburgh, 31 Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh 8. *Director*, Prof. R. C. Oldfield.

*Toxicology Unit*, M.R.C. Laboratories, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton. *Director*, J. M. Barnes, C.B.E.

*Trachoma Unit*, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1. and M.R.C. Laboratories, Fajara, Bathurst, Gambia. *Hon. Director*, Prof. L. H. Collier, M.D.

*Tropical Metabolism Research Unit*, University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston, Jamaica. *Director*, Prof. J. C. Waterlow, M.D., Sc.D.

*Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases Unit*, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W.3. *Director*, W. Fox, M.D.

*Unit on Drug Sensitivity in Tuberculosis*, Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Ducane Road, W.12. *Hon. Director*, Prof. D. A. Mitchison.

*Virology Unit*, Institute of Virology, Church Street, Glasgow, W.1. *Hon. Director*, Prof. H. Subak-Sharpe, Ph.D.

*Vision Unit*, School of Biology, University of Surrey, Falmer, Brighton, Surrey. *Director*, H. J. A. Dartnall, D.Sc.

*Biochemical Parasitology Unit*, Moltano Institute of Biology and Parasitology, Downing Street, Cambridge. *Director*, B. A. Newton, Ph.D.

*Leukemia Therapy Unit*, Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Road, W.12. *Hon. Director*, D. A. G. Galton, M.D.

*Statistical Research and Services Unit*, University College Hospital Medical School. *Director*, T. Sutherland, D.Phil.

*Social and Applied Psychology Unit*, Sheffield. *Hon. Director*, Prof. H. Kay, Ph.D.

#### Biological Research Board

*Chairman*, Prof. J. L. Gowans, D.Phil., F.R.S.  
*Executive Secretary*, Miss N. S. Jones.

#### Clinical Research Board

(Appointed in consultation with the Department of Health and Social Security and the Scottish Home and Health Department)

*Chairman*, Prof. Sir Brian Windeyer.  
*Executive Secretary*, Miss M. H. Grieve.

#### Tropical Medicine Research Board

(Appointed in consultation with the Ministry of Overseas Development)

*Chairman*, Prof. G. M. Bull, M.D.  
*Secretary*, B. S. Lush, M.D.

### MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD

Dock Office, Liverpool 3

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board was constituted as a Public Trust under Acts of Parliament in 1857 and 1858, amended by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Revision Order, 1965. The Board consists of not fewer than 16 and not more than 18 Members, six of whom are to be elected by shipowners, six by traders and four appointed by the Minister of Transport, the Board having power to co-opt not more than two persons to serve as Members.

*Elective Members*, J. C. Taylor; V. A. Arnold, M.C.; N. M. Bacon; A. J. Kentish Barnes; W. B. Briscoe; J. C. Brown; G. T. E. Cadbury; P. G. Clarke; C. P. Diver; G. P. Holt, M.B.E.; J. D. Wilson; P. S. Wilson.  
*Nominee Members*, Sir Joseph Cleary; C. Hull; R. W. Johnson, C.B.E.; J. H. Wall.

### METRICATION BOARD

22 Kingsway, W.C.2

[01-242-6828]

Appointed by the President of the Board of Trade in 1969, "to guide, stimulate and co-ordinate the transition from the use of the existing system of weights and measures in the United Kingdom to the metric system in every sector of the economy". The Board has no compulsory powers.

*Chairman*, The Lord Ritchie-Calder, C.B.E.  
*Deputy Chairman*, The Earl of Bessborough.  
*Members*, M. A. Abrams, Ph.D.; G. Bowen, C.B., C.M.G., (Director); H. J. Cruickshank, C.B.E.; A. G. Dawtry, C.B.E., T.D.; E. F. Knight; Prof. M. L. McGlasham; Sir Thomas Padmore, G.C.B.; F. L. Ralphs, Ph.D.; Mrs. A. Stanley.  
*Secretary*, F. H. Whitaker, C.M.G., O.B.E.

### METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD

New River Head, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1

[01-837-3301]

The Board serves an area of about 540 sq. miles. The charges are levied on net annual value at such

rate not exceeding 10 per cent., as the Board may fix, the charge for 1969-70 being 4 per cent. on net annual value. The Capital Debt on March 31, 1969, amounted to £67,991,490. The supply for the year 1968-69 was 142,062,000,000 gallons (representing 634,000,000 tons), a daily average of 389 million gallons.

Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board, Lt.-Col. A. Jardine.  
Clerk of the Board, S. D. Askew, O.B.E.

### MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO,

#### OFFICE OF THE

Whitehall, S.W.1

[01-930-5422]

Minister Without Portfolio, RT. HON. GEORGE MORGAN THOMSON, M.P. .... £8,500  
Under Secretary, J. Crocker. .... £6,000  
Assistant Secretary, S. Scott Whyte  
£4,045 to £5,200

### THE ROYAL MINT

Tower Hill, E.C. 3

[01-488-3424]

Admission is by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint at least 3 months in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission Monday to Friday 9.20 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. (Public holidays excepted.) Additional tours 2.50, 4.45 and 5.0 p.m., Mondays and Thursdays.

Master Worker and Warden, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (ex officio).  
Deputy Master and Comptroller, and ex officio Engraver of H.M. Seals, J. H. James, C.B.E. .... £7,100  
Secretary and Establishment Officer, J. E. Lucas  
£4,045 to £5,200

Professional Adviser to Deputy Master, H. W. Hobbs, C.B.E. .... £5,200  
Senior Chief Executive Officer, A. J. Dowling, D.F.C.  
£3,728 to £4,200

Principal, D. H. S. Biggs. .... £2,599 to £3,596  
Chief Executive Officers, G. F. Howell; N. P. Howard; F. Cornell; B. W. Tucker  
£3,003 to £3,570

Superintendent, Operative Department (vacant)  
£4,045 to £4,620

Senior Grade Engineers, E. M. Phillips; A. R. Fisher. .... £2,771 to £3,260  
Chemist and Assayer, E. G. V. Newman, O.B.E.  
£4,045 to £4,620

Chief Engraver, W. J. Newman, M.V.O.  
£2,699 to £2,991

Llantrisant, S. Wales

[0443-88-2311]

Superintendent, R. A. Yates. .... £4,045 to £4,620  
Senior Grade Engineer, E. J. Howlett  
£2,771 to £3,260

Chief Administrative Officer, R. F. Liggins  
£3,003 to £3,570

### MONOPOLIES COMMISSION

8 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1

[01-636-8801]

The Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission, which was set up under the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act, 1948, was reconstituted on Oct. 31, 1956, as the Monopolies Commission in accordance with provision of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956. It was again reconstituted and enlarged under the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965. The Commission has the duty of investigating and reporting on the existence, in industries referred to it by the Board of Trade, of monopoly, restrictive practices affecting exports and other arrangements not registrable under Part I of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, and, where so required by the Board, to report on the effect of such arrangements on the public interest. Under the 1965 Act this duty is extended to monopoly in the

supply of services and to the merger of two or more enterprises, one at least carried on in the United Kingdom or under the control of a body incorporated in the United Kingdom.

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Deputy Chairman, Sir Alexander Johnston, G.C.B., K.B.E.

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Secretary, E. L. Phillips, C.M.G.

### MUSEUMS

#### STANDING COMMISSION ON MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

■ Carlton Gardens, S.W.1

[01-930-0995]

First appointed Feb. 11, 1931. The functions of the Commission are:—(1) To advise generally on questions relevant to the most effective development of the National Institutions as a whole and on any specific questions which may be referred to them from time to time; (2) to promote co-operation between the National Institutions themselves and between the National and Provincial institutions; (3) to stimulate the generosity and direct the efforts of those who aspire to become public benefactors.

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Secretary, Miss A. L. T. Oppé.

### THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Bloomsbury, W.C.1

[01-636-1555]

Exhibitions.—Manuscripts, Printed Books, Prints and Drawings; Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman, Romano-British, Prehistoric, Medieval European and Oriental Antiquities; Coins and Medals; Ethnography. Main Entrance, Great Russell Street W.C.1; North Entrance, Montague Place, W.C.1. Open weekdays (including Bank Holidays) 10 to 5 and Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free.

Reading-room open daily to readers, from 9 to 5 (Tues.—Thurs., 9 p.m.), and Newspaper Room, (at Colindale), from 10 to 5 throughout the year, except Good Friday, Christmas and Boxing Day and Sundays. Closed for cleaning the week beginning with first Monday in May. Long-period tickets of admission for purposes of research and reference which cannot be carried on elsewhere, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant should state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and should send a recommendation from a person of recognized position.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted funds to purchase the collections of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian manuscripts, and for their proper housing and maintenance. The building (Montague House) was opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and the present day, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the

operation of the Copyright Acts. The administrative expenses were estimated at £2,864,000 in 1969-70, and were met by a vote under "Museums, Galleries and the Arts," Class VIII of the Civil Estimates. The constitution of the British Museum was revised under the terms of the *British Museum Act, 1963*.

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*Appointed by the Trustees of the British Museum:* Sir Eric Ashby, D.Sc., F.R.S.; The Lord Clark, C.H., K.C.B., F.B.A.; Sir William Hayter, K.C.M.G.; Miss Kathleen Kenyon, C.B.E., D.Lit., L.H.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. Stuart Piggott, F.S.A.

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#### National Reference Library of Science and Invention

Holborn Division, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2

[01-405-8721]

Bayswater Division, 10 Porchester Gardens, W.2

[01-727-3022]

This Library is part of the Department of Printed Books of the British Museum, though it operates in two separately based divisions. The Holborn Division incorporates the former Patent Office Library, which was transferred to the British Museum on April 1, 1966. Its stock of nearly half a million volumes of modern scientific and technical literature is primarily related to industrial and technological innovation. Most is on open-access and it includes some 17,000 periodicals and the only comprehensive collection in Britain of patent literature. The Bayswater Division contains over 10,000 current periodicals and is particularly rich in literature related to the life sciences.

Opening Hours; Holborn Division Mon. to Fri., 9.30 a.m.-9 p.m. (Foreign Patents Annexe, 9.30 a.m.-5.30 p.m.), Saturdays, 10 a.m.-1 p.m. (Foreign Patents Annexe closed). Bayswater

Division, Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m.—4 p.m. No admission ticket is required. Closed on Sundays and public holidays.

Keeper, M. W. Hill. . . . . £3,850 to £4,400  
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\* Receives an allowance.

**THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)**

Cromwell Road S.W.7

101-589-7321

Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) 10 to 6, and on Sundays from 2.30 to 6.

The Natural History Museum originates from the natural history departments of the British Museum, Bloomsbury. During the 19th century the natural history collections grew so extensively that it became necessary to find new quarters for them and in 1881 they were moved to South Kensington. The British Museum Act, 1963, made the Natural History Museum completely independent with its own body of Trustees. The five departments are shown below. The Zoological Museum, Tring, bequeathed by the second Lord Rothschild, has formed part of the Museum since 1938. Research workers are admitted to the libraries and study collections by Student's Ticket, applications for which should be made in writing to the Director. Official Guide Lecturers conduct visitors round some of the exhibition galleries at 3 p.m. on week-days free of charge, and their services are available at other times for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director.

The administrative expenses were estimated at £1,104,000 in 1969-70.

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 (Sub-Department of Physical Anthropology)

Principal Scientific Officer, D. R. Brothwell . . . . . £2,724 to £3,721

**Department of Mineralogy**

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 £2,724 to £3,721

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**MUSEUM OF LONDON**

This museum, which will amalgamate the London and Guildhall Museums under a Board of 18 Governors, appointed (6 each) by the Government, the Corporation of London and the Greater London Council, was approved by Act of Parliament in 1965. When amalgamation takes place, the Museum will be controlled by the Board of Governors and financed in equal shares by the three authorities. It will eventually be housed in a new building to be erected in the City at the west end of London Wall. Meanwhile its two constituent parts will continue to be housed in their present buildings.

**THE LONDON MUSEUM**

Kensington Palace, W.8.

101-937 9816

The collections illustrate the history of London from the earliest times to the present and include archaeological remains, topographical pictures and models, costumes, and royal relics. Originally housed at Kensington Palace, the collections were transferred to Lancaster House in 1914, where they remained till 1950, when most of Lancaster House was converted for use solely as a centre for government hospitality and conferences, and the museum was again granted temporary accommodation at Kensington Palace by King George VI. In 1956 the State Apartments at Kensington Palace were reopened to the public under the administrative control of the London Museum. The Apartments contain pictures from the royal collections, royal costumes, and furniture formerly belonging to Queen Mary.

Director, D. B. Harden, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.S.A.  
 Assistant Keepers, 1st Class, B. W. Spencer, F.S.A.; J. T. Hayes, Ph.D.

**THE GUILDHALL MUSEUM**

Gillett House, 55 Basinghall Street, E.C.2

101-606 3030

The collection, contains archaeological remains excavated from within the boundaries of the City of London, and other material illustrating the history of the City. It is specially strong on the Roman and medieval periods, including the splendid marble statuary and other finds from the Temple of Mithras.

Director, N. C. Cook, F.S.A.  
 Assistant Director, R. Merrifield, F.S.A.

## THE SCIENCE MUSEUM

South Kensington, S.W.7

[Kensington: 6371]

Open free on weekdays 10 to 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. For Science Museum Library, see below.

The Science Museum, which is the National Museum of Science and Industry, was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and opened in 1857; to it was added in 1883 the Collections of the Patent Museum. In 1909 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the development of science and engineering and related industries.

The administrative expenses of the Museum and Library were estimated at £641,000 for 1969-70. Director and Secretary, Sir David Follett... £5,625  
Museum Superintendent, J. A. Reeve £2,985 to £3,525

## Department of Physics

Keeper, F. A. B. Ward, C.B.E.... £3,975 to £4,525  
Deputy Keeper, V. K. Chew... £2,300 to £3,580  
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Deputy Keeper, G. W. B. Lacey... £2,300 to £3,580  
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## Library

SCIENCE MUSEUM LIBRARY, South Kensington, S.W.7.—A national library especially devoted to pure and applied science, 410,000 volumes, 19,500 periodicals and transactions of learned societies, about 5,100 current. Bibliographies supplied.—Open on weekdays 10 to 5.30. Closed on Sundays and Bank Holiday weekends. Admission free. Photo-copying service.

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Assistant Keepers (First Class), L. R. Day; Miss H. D. Phippen..... £2,050 to £3,330

## THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

South Kensington, S.W.7

[Kensington: 6371]

Hours 10 to 6 (weekdays and Bank Holidays); Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Admission Free. Art Library (10 to 5.45) and Print Room (10 to 5) open free (closed Sunday). Is a museum of all branches of fine and applied art, under the Department of Education and Science.

The Museum descends direct from the Museum of Manufactures (later called Museum of Ornamental Art) opened in Marlborough House in 1852. The nucleus was a selection of objects bought for £5,000 from the Great Exhibition of 1851 which, with objects illustrating historic styles, was to be devoted to the "application of fine art to the objects of utility" and "the improvement of the public taste in design." The Museum was moved in 1857 to become part of the collective South Kensington Museum. Most of the older buildings date from 1860-82; the new parts from 1899-1909. The South Kensington Museum was re-named the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1899, and only became an exclusively art museum in 1909.

Besides comprising the departments named below, the Museum contains the national collections of post-classical sculpture (excluding modern), of British miniatures and of water-colours, the National Art Library, and of art lantern slides. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (composed of a building formerly at South Kensington) was opened in 1872. The Victoria and Albert Museum also administers the Wellington Museum (Apsley House); Ham House, Richmond and Osterley Park, Middlesex. Administrative expenses of the Museum were estimated at £1,046,000 for 1968-69. Director and Secretary, J. W. Pope-Hennessy, C.B.E. £5,625

## Department of Architecture and Sculpture

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Assistant Keeper I, C. H. F. Avery £1,925 to £3,205

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## Department of Circulation

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Deputy Keeper, C. Hogben... £1,925 to £3,205  
Assistant Keepers I, Mrs. B. J. Morris; Miss E. M. Aslin..... £1,925 to £3,205

## Library

Keeper, J. P. Harthan..... £3,975 to £4,525  
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## Department of Prints and Drawings

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Assistant Keeper I, C. M. Kauffmann £1,925 to £3,205

## Department of Textiles

Keeper, G. F. Wingfield Digby... £3,925 to £4,525  
Deputy Keeper, D. King... £1,925 to £3,205  
Assistant Keeper I, Miss N. K. A. Rothstein £1,925 to £3,205

**Department of Woodwork**

Keeper, P. K. Thornton..... £3,925 to £4,975  
 Assistant Keeper I, D. J. V. FitzGerald  
 £1,925 to £3,205

**Indian Section**

Keeper, J. C. Irwin..... £3,975 to £4,525  
 Assistant Keepers I, J. J. Lowry; R. W. Skelton  
 £1,925 to £3,205

**Conservation Department**

Keeper, N. S. Brommelle..... £3,975 to £4,525

**Secretariat**

Museum Superintendent, P. Winter, I.S.O.  
 £2,985 to £3,525

† Plus Allee. £250.

**BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM**

Cambridge Heath Road, Bethnal Green, E.2

A branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum, opened in 1872 (admission free). 18th-20th century costumes, Spitalfields silks, dolls, toys, doll's houses, model theatres, 19th century Continental decorative arts, British ceramics and domestic silver.

Officer-in-Charge, Miss E. M. Aslin.  
 £1,925 to £3,205

**THE COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE**

Kensington High Street, W.8

[01-937 8252]

The management of the Institute is vested in a Board of Governors of which Lord Garner, G.C.M.G. is the Chairman and Sir Julian Crossley, Vice-Chairman. Membership of the Board consists of the High Commissioners in London of the Commonwealth Governments and of representatives of Colonial, educational, cultural and commercial interests as appointed by the Minister.

Exhibition Galleries open weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission free. Cinema. Closed Good Fridays, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

Director, J. K. Thompson, C.M.G. .... £5,075  
 Deputy Director, Mrs. M. Burke..... £3,908  
 Chief Education Officer, N. G. Barnett

Establishment and Finance Officer, E. E. Crowhurst  
 £2,456 to £2,982

Curator, Exhibition Galleries, J. H. Swan  
 £3,128 to £3,695

Curator, Art Gallery, D. G. Bowen, F.R.S.A.  
 £2,456 to £2,982

Librarian, A. J. Horne..... £2,456 to £2,982  
 Public Relations Officer, J. R. Turner

Education Officer, A. J. Spicer, O.B.E.  
 £2,456 to £2,982

Conference Organizer, J. F. Callander  
 £2,456 to £2,982

**IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM**

Lambeth Road, S.E.1

[01-735 8922]

Open free daily (except Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Boxing Day) 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Reference Dept. open Tuesday-Friday (except on public holidays), 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

The Museum was founded in 1917, and established by Act of Parliament in 1920 to record all aspects of the First World War. In 1939 its terms of reference were enlarged to cover the Second World War, and in 1953 they were again extended to cover all operations involving British or Commonwealth troops since August 1914. The Museum was opened in its present home, formerly Bethlem Hospital, in 1936. Displayed in the public galleries are weapons and equipment of all kinds, including aircraft, armoured fighting vehicles and field guns,

as well as models, decorations, uniforms, posters, photographs and paintings. The Art Collection comprises over 9,000 paintings, drawings and pieces of sculpture, which constitute a unique eyewitness record of wartime scenes and personalities. The Photographic Library holds over 3,000,000 prints, and the Reference Library contains more than 100,000 printed and manuscript works in many languages. The Film Library holds about 30,000,000 feet of film. Administrative expenses of the Museum, 1969-70, £242,500.

Director, A. N. Frankland, D.F.C., D.Phil. .... £4,830  
 Deputy Director and Assistant Director for the Records Division, C. H. Roads, Ph.D. .... £3,359 to £3,975  
 Assistant Director for the Exhibitions Division and Keeper of Art Department, J. C. Darracott

£3,359 to £3,975  
 Keepers, P. J. Simkins (Exhibits); D. G. Lance (Libraries and Archives); C. Dowling, D.Phil. (Education and Publications); G. T. Coultass (Film Programming)..... £2,050 to £3,325  
 Secretary, J. J. Chadwick (acting)..... £2,050 to £3,325  
 Establishment and Finance Officer, J. F. Golding  
 £2,345 to £2,845

**NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM**

Greenwich, S.E.10

[01-858-4422]

Open weekdays 10 till 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Admission free.

Reading Room and Students' Section of the Print Room open on weekdays 10 to 5 (Saturdays, 12.30); tickets of admission on written application to the Director.

The National Maritime Museum was established by Act of Parliament in 1934, for the illustration of the maritime history, archaeology and art of Great Britain. The Museum, which has absorbed the Royal Naval Museum and the Painted Hall Collections, is in two groups of buildings, in Greenwich Park, the Main Buildings, centred round the Queen's House (built by Inigo Jones, 1617-35) and the Old Royal Observatory, including the Wren Flamsteed House, to the south. The collections include paintings; ship-models; ships' lines; prints and drawings; maps, atlases and charts; navigational instruments; relics; books and MSS. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a Grant-in-Aid, was estimated at £275,000 for 1969-70.

Director and Accounting Officer, B. J. Greenhill, C.M.G.  
 £5,025

Keeper, G. P. B. Naish..... £4,475  
 Secretary, D. W. Waters..... £3,309 to £3,925

Deputy Keepers, J. Munday; M. S. Robinson, M.B.E.  
 £3,309 to £3,925

Assistant Keepers (First Class), E. H. H. Archibald; B. T. Carter; H. D. Howse, M.B.E., D.S.C.; Dr. A. P. McGowan; A. W. H. Pearsall; Dr. M. W. B. Sanderson; A. N. Stimson; A. H. Waite..... £2,096 to £3,440

Establishment Officer, L. A. Young.

(For other Museums in England—see Index).

**THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES**

AMGUEDDFA GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU

Cardiff

Open on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (April to Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.). Sundays 2.30 to 5 p.m.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained principally by annual grant from the Government and partly by Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of: (Geology), Collections of geological specimens (rocks, minerals and fossils) from all parts of Wales with comparative material from other regions. Relief maps, models and photographs illustrating the structure and scenery of Wales. (Botany), the Welsh National Herbarium, illustrating especially the flora of Wales and comprising the Griffith, D. A. Jones, Vachell, Salter, Shoolbred, Wheldon

and other herbaria, and display collections illustrating general and forest botany and the ecology of Welsh plants. (Zoology), Collections of skins, British mammals and birds, eggs of British birds, extensive entomological collections, Melvill-Tomlin collection of molluscs, spirit collections, chiefly of Welsh interest. (Archæology), Welsh prehistoric, Roman and medieval antiquities, casts of pre-Norman monuments of Wales, important numismatic collection. (Industry), The history and development of industry in Wales, illustrated by models, dioramas, original objects and machines. (Art), The works of Richard Wilson, Augustus John, O.M., and Sir Frank Brangwyn, are well represented; the Gwendoline and Margaret Davies Bequests of works of the 19th-century French School, the British School and Old Masters, Pyke Thompson collection of water-colour drawings, and a general collection of paintings in oil; sculpture, including many works by Sir W. Goscombe John, R.A., Swansea and Nantgarw porcelain, the De Winton collection of Continental porcelain and the Jackson collection of silver, etc.

*President*, The Earl of Plymouth, F.R.S.A.  
*Vice-President*, A. B. Oldfield-Davies, C.B.E.  
*Director*, G. O. Jones, Ph.D., D.Sc.  
*Secretary*, R. J. H. Lloyd, T.D.

*Keepers (Geology)*, D. A. Bassett, Ph.D.; (*Botany*), S. G. Harrison; (*Zoology*), J. A. Bateman; (*Archæology*), H. N. Savory, D.Phil., F.S.A.; (*Industry*), D. Morgan Rees; (*Art*), R. L. Charles, M.C.

#### Welsh Folk Museum Amgueddfa Werin Cymru St. Fagans

The museum is situated 4 miles west of Cardiff. Open weekdays (except Monday) 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. April to September, and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. October to March (admission 1s.). Open Sundays from 2.30 p.m. The museum was made possible by the gift of St. Fagans Castle and its grounds by the Earl of Plymouth in 1947. The rooms of the Castle contain period furniture; the gardens are maintained. A woollen factory from Brecknockshire, a tannery from Radnorshire, a 16th-century barn from Flintshire, four farmhouses, an 18th century cockpit from Denbigh, a turnpike house, a cottage and an 18th-century chapel have been re-erected and other typical Welsh buildings are being re-erected in an area adjoining the Castle to picture the Welsh way of life and to show the rural crafts of the past. A new museum building is in course of construction.

*Curator*, Dr. Iorwerth C. Peate, F.S.A.  
*Keepers (Material Culture)*, J. G. Jenkins, F.S.A.; (*Oral Tradition and Dialects*), V. H. Phillips.

#### Legionary Museum of Caerleon Caerleon, Mon.

Open on weekdays (April-September) 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.), and at other times on application to the Caretaker.

Contains material found on the site of the Roman fortress of Isca and its suburbs.

#### Turner House Art Gallery Penarth, Nr. Cardiff

Open weekdays, 11 a.m.-12.45 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays, except Bank Holidays.

#### ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM

Chambers Street, Edinburgh, ■  
[031-225-7534]

Open free, Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and Sun. 2 to 5 p.m.

*Director*, W. I. R. Finlay, C.B.E. £4,500  
*Keeper, Department of Art and Archæology*, C. Aldred £3,234 to £3,850  
*Keeper, Department of Technology*, A. G. Thomson, Ph.D. £3,234 to £3,850

*Keeper, Department of Natural History*, A. R. Waterston, O.B.E. £3,234 to £3,850  
*Keeper, Department of Geology*, C. D. Waterston, Ph.D. £3,234 to £3,850  
*Assistant Keepers (First Class)*, A. S. Clarke, R. Oddy; H. G. Macpherson; E. C. Pelham-Clinton; J. D. Storer; H. O. A. F. Fernandez; Miss J. M. Scarce; I. H. J. Lyster £1,925 to £3,205

#### NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND

Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2  
[031-556-5984]

Founded in 1781 by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and transferred to the Nation in 1858. Open free. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 2-5 p.m. Annexe at 18 Shandwick Place (closed on Sundays).

*Keeper*, R. B. K. Stevenson £4,400  
*Assistant Keepers*, S. Maxwell; Miss A. S. Henshall; A. Fenton.  
*Senior Scientific Officer*, Dr. H. McKerrell.

#### NATIONAL BOARD FOR PRICES AND INCOMES

Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, S.W.1.  
[01-834 9444]

*Chairman*, The Rt. Hon. Aubrey Jones.  
*Deputy Chairmen*, The Lord Peddie, M.B.E.; R. Turvey.

*Members*, E. Brough; D. A. C. Dewdney, C.B.E.; Sir Desmond Dreyer, G.C.B., C.B.E. D.S.C.; M. B. Forman, T.D.; W. L. Heywood, C.B.E.; J. E. Mortimer; Prof. W. B. Reddaway, C.B., F.B.A.; H. G. Reid, Ph.D.; Prof. H. A. Turner, Ph.D.; Prof. Joan Woodward; The Lord Wright of Ashton under Lyne, C.B.E.; G. F. Young, C.B.E.

*Secretary*, K. H. Clucas, C.B.  
*Under Secretaries*, J. A. Bergin; J. S. Cassels; E. V. Marchant.

*Assistant Secretaries*, L. H. Brandes; Miss J. M. Brewster; Miss S. M. Cohen; R. J. S. Cory; W. Deakin; H. J. Gummer; Mrs. S. Littler; C. B. Nixon; G. W. Robertson; M. W. Smart.  
*Chief Statistician*, R. F. Burch.  
*Senior Economic Adviser*, R. M. Dodwell.  
*Senior Industrial Relations Adviser*, G. Roberts.  
*Financial Adviser*, V. W. Blackwell.  
*Principal Accountant*, S. M. Williams, O.B.E.

#### NATIONAL BUS COMPANY

25 New Street Square, E.C.4  
[01-583-9177]

The National Bus Company is a statutory body under the provisions of the Transport Act, 1968. It controls more than 50 operating companies covering almost every part of England and Wales outside London and the municipal undertakings. The N.B.C. bus and coach fleets total some 22,000 vehicles and it employs a staff of over 80,000.

*Chairman*, A. N. Todd. (part-time) £5,000  
*Members (part-time)*, W. Alker; A. P. de Boer; Sir William Hart, C.M.G.; J. Lancaster (each £1,000); W. M. Little.  
*Chief Executive*, T. W. H. Gailey £7,000 to £9,000

#### NATIONAL COAL BOARD

Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1  
[01-235-2020]

The National Coal Board was constituted in 1946. It took over the mines on January 1, 1947.

*Chairman*, The Lord Robens of Woldingham, P.C. (plus allowances £1,000) £15,000  
*Deputy Chairman*, D. J. Ezra, M.B.E. (plus allowances £500) £12,000  
*Members*, D. M. Clement; L. Grainger; G. C. Shepherd; W. V. Sheppard, C.B.E.; £7,700 to £10,450

Part-time Members, The Lord Kahn, C.B.E., F.B.A.;  
H. J. Marsh, C.B.E.; J. A. Peel..... £1,000  
Secretary, K. S. Jefferies.

**NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE**  
and Office for Payment of Government  
Life Annuities

Bank Buildings, 19 Old Jewry, E.C.2  
Secretary to the National Debt Commissioners and  
Comptroller-General, I. de L. Radice, C.B.  
Asst. Comptroller, F. D. Ashby... £3,675 to £4,125  
Chief Executive Officer, S. J. Payne

Senior Executive Officers, R. G. Smith; W. G.  
Stevens; G. F. W. Berry..... £2,345 to £2,845  
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens & Co..... £2,000

**NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD**

22-26 Albert Embankment, S.E.1

The National Dock Labour Board administers  
the scheme for giving permanent employment to  
dock workers under the *Dock Workers (Regulation of  
Employment) (Amendment) Scheme, 1967*.  
Chairman, P. G. H. Lewison.  
General Manager and Secretary, M. R. Haddock,  
C.B.E.

**NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
OFFICE**

Millbank Tower, 21-41 Millbank, S.W.1.

[01-834-3811]  
Council

Government Members, The Prime Minister (Chairman); The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; the Minister of Technology; the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity; the President of the Board of Trade. Management Members, J. E. Davies; Sir Frank Kearton, O.B.E., F.R.S.; K. A. Keith; A. G. Norman; E. J. Partridge; Sir Stephen Brown, K.B.E. Trade Union Members, A. W. Allen; L. Cannon; The Lord Cooper of Stockton Heath; The Rt. Hon. Frank Cousins; S. F. Greene; V. Feather, C.B.E.; Nationalized Industries, The Lord Melchett; The Lord Robens of Woldingham, P.C. National Board for Prices and Incomes, The Rt. Hon. A. Jones. Independent Members, Sir Stewart Mitchell; Prof. D. J. Robertson. National Economic Development Office H. F. R. Catherwood (Director-General).

Secretary, J. L. Edwards.  
Industrial Director, T. C. Fraser.  
Industrial Advisers, J. M. Beales; R. E. Close;  
J. R. S. Homan; N. A. Morling; P. B. Hypher.  
Economic Director, T. A. Kennedy.

**NATIONAL GALLERIES**  
See ART GALLERIES

**NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE**

See HEALTH SERVICE  
(under Ministry of Health)

**NATIONAL PORTS COUNCIL**

17 North Audley Street, W.1  
[01-493-7911]

The Council was established by the *Harbours Act 1964* with the principal duties of formulating and keeping under review a national plan for the development of harbours in Great Britain, encouraging the efficient functioning of harbour authorities, and giving advice to the Minister of Transport on matters relating to port improvement, maintenance and management. The Council also has research and training functions and is empowered

to consider and determine appeals against ship, passenger and goods dues imposed by statutory harbour authorities.

Chairman, Sir Arthur Kirby, G.B.E., C.M.G.

Deputy Chairman, J. L. Jones, M.B.E.

Members, J. Morris Gifford (Director-General); F. D. Arney, C.B.E.; F. B. Bolton, M.C.; The Lord Cooper; Sir Clifford Dove, C.B.E., E.R.D.; Sir Alexander Glen, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.; A. G. McCrae; The Viscount Simon, C.M.G.; A. W. Suddaby, C.B.E.; R. L. J. Wills, C.B.E., M.C.  
Joint Secretaries, R. C. Livesey; K. A. Heathcote.

**NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT  
CORPORATION**

Kingsgate House, Victoria Street, S.W.1

[01-828-3400]

The National Research Development Corporation operates under the *Development of Inventions Act, 1967*. Its function is to secure "where the public interest so requires" the development and exploitation of inventions derived from publicly supported research, and from other sources.

Chairman, Sir Frank Schon..... £2,000  
Managing Director, J. C. Duckworth..... £10,000

**THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE**

Alexandra House, Kingsway, W.C.2

[01-836-1599]

President and Chairman, Sir Miles Thomas, D.F.C.  
Vice-Presidents, Sir Harold Parkinson, K.B.E.; Sir Kenneth Stewart, Bt., G.B.E.

Vice-Chairmen, Sir Gwilym Ffrangcon Williams, C.B.E.; The Rt. Hon. G. Woodcock, C.B.E.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Saunders, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., M.M.; Sir Alfred Owen, C.B.E.; J. Anstey, C.B.E., T.D.

Members, R. S. Allen, O.B.E.; J. Archbold, O.B.E. (National Union of Teachers); R. G. Armstrong, M.C., T.D. (Department for National Savings); R. Bennett, O.B.E.; L. G. Bowles (Association of Education Committees); E. A. G. Carôc, C.B.E. (Trustee Savings Banks Association); M. Connacher; A. Currall, C.M.G. (Department for National Savings); H. E. Davies, O.B.E.; W. M. Dick, O.B.E.; (Trustee Savings Banks Association); H. V. Evans, O.B.E.; Mrs. O. L. Farquharson, O.B.E. (National Federation of Women's Institutes); J. Gayler, O.B.E.; C. R. Gray, O.B.E.; C. A. Harrison, C.B.E.; F. H. B. Hobbs, M.B.E.; G. C. Jones, O.B.E. (Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants); P. C. J. T. Kirkman; T. Laird; J. H. Lewis, O.B.E.; Miss M. K. Marshall (Department of Education and Science); B. L. Maulc, O.B.E.; S. Morgan, O.B.E.; C. Mudge; Sir Tom O'Brien (Trades Union Congress); R. J. Painter (Treasury); D. H. Peacock, C.B.E.; J. A. Peel (Trades Union Congress); Mrs. E. Perkins, C.B.E. (National Street, Village and Social Groups Advisory Committee); I. de L. Radice, C.B. (National Debt Office); A. L. Ruscoe, M.B.E. (Post Office); Mrs. J. Sich (Women's Royal Voluntary Service); C. E. Trott, M.B.E. (Joint Stock Banks); E. J. N. Warburton, C.B.E.; H. H. West (Stock Exchange); E. R. White, O.B.E.; H. F. Wood, O.B.E.; J. S. Woodrow, O.B.E.

OFFICERS

Secretary, D. R. Davidson, O.B.E..... £4,950  
Director of Establishment and Finance, J. Hurst, O.B.E.  
£3,550 to £4,000  
Director of Publicity, I. W. King... £3,550 to £4,000  
Chief Commissioner, K. T. Pinch £3,550 to £4,000  
Chief Executive Officer, A. G. Craner, I.S.O.  
£3,003 to £3,570  
Commissioners, S. Burke; K. G. Burton; D. J. Creswell, M.B.E.; J. N. G. Davies; F. Dyer;  
H. G. D. Gabriel, M.B.E.; J. Gilmour; K. J. Griffin; R. J. Heathorn; K. Nicholas; R. Rees,  
M.B.E.; J. C. Timms, O.B.E.... £3,003 to £3,570

### NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE FOR SCOTLAND

68 George Street, Edinburgh 2  
[031-225-5486]

*President*, The Lord Erskine of Rerrick, G.B.E.  
*Chairman*, The Hon. Lord Birsay, C.B.E., T.D.  
*Members*, A. R. Abercromby, O.B.E.; J. Aiton; T. Broad, M.B.E. (*Trustee Savings Banks' Association*); J. Craig (*Asst. Registrar of Friendly Societies*); A. Currall, C.M.G. (*Department for National Savings*); Mrs. E. M. B. Forrest, O.B.E.; H. Humble, M.B.E.; A. L. Imrie, C.B.E.; Sir Ian Johnson-Gilbert, C.B.E.; W. S. Lanham; A. B. Lawson (*Association of Directors of Education in Scotland*); J. McCluskey, M.B.E. (*Scottish T.U.C.*); W. J. Mackay; M. Neil (*Glasgow Chamber of Commerce*); J. B. I. McTavish (*H.M. Treasury*); The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon (*R.C. Church*); J. F. Ormiston (*Episcopal Church in Scotland*); Mrs. R. E. Purvis, O.B.E. (*W.R.V.S.*); Mrs. R. J. L. Raeside (*Scottish Women's Rural Institute*); E. L. Thomas, T.D.; R. Turnbull, M.B.E.; E. T. Vallance, C.B.E., E.R.D. (*Post Office*); The Rev. G. N. Warner (*Church of Scotland*); A. Yeaman, O.B.E.

*Secretary*, A. M. Swanson, O.B.E. £3,550 to £4,000  
*Deputy Secretary*, R. F. Johnson £2,860 to £3,400

### NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Alhambra House, 27/33 Charing Cross Road,  
W.C.2  
[01-930-9232]

The Natural Environment Research Council was established by Royal Charter on June 1, 1965, under the Science and Technology Act, 1965, to encourage, plan and conduct research in those sciences, both physical and biological, which relate to man's natural environment.

The component bodies of the Council are: the Institute of Geological Sciences, the Institute of Hydrology, the National Institute of Oceanography, the Nature Conservancy, the British Antarctic Survey, the Institute of Coastal Oceanography and Tides (formerly the Liverpool Tidal Institute) and the Research Vessel Unit.

It is also responsible for supporting: the Marine Biological Association, the Scottish Marine Biological Association, the Freshwater Biological Association, the Fisheries Helminthology Unit and the Marine Invertebrate Biology Unit. These bodies have their own governing boards or advisory committees.

In addition the Council advises the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland on the research programmes of their fisheries laboratories. It also has responsibility for long-term forestry research in consultation with the Forestry Commission. Much of the Council's activities is related to university research in the environmental sciences, which it supports by post-graduate training awards, research grants and fellowships.

*Chairman*, Prof. V. C. Wynne Edwards, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

*Members*, Sir Frederick Bowden, F.R.S.; Prof. J. N. Black, F.R.S.E.; Prof. A. R. Clapham, F.R.S.; Prof. W. A. Deer, F.R.S.; The Lord Howick of Glendale, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Irving, K.B.E., C.B.; Prof. M. J. Lighthill, F.R.S.; Prof. J. D. Matthews, F.R.S.E.; T. A. L. Paton, C.M.G., F.R.S.; Prof. F. W. Shotton, F.R.S.; Sir Graham Sutton, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir Owen Wansbrough-Jones, K.B.E., C.B.; Sir Maurice Young, C.B.E., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

*Secretary*, R. J. H. Beverton, C.B.E.

Institute of Geological Sciences

Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W.7  
[01-580-9441]

*Museum of Practical Geology*, Exhibition Road  
South Kensington, S.W.7 Admission free on

weekdays, 10 to 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.  
*Director*, K. C. Dunham, D.Sc., F.R.S.  
*Chief Geologist (Deputy Director)*, S. Buchan, Ph.D.

National Institute of Oceanography

Wormley, Godalming, Surrey

[Wormley: 2122]

*Whale Research Unit*, British Museum of Natural

History, Cromwell Road, S.W.7.

*Director*, G. E. R. Deacon, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

The Nature Conservancy

19 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[01-235-3241]

*Director*, M. E. D. Poore, Ph.D.

Institute of Hydrology

Howbery Park, Wallingford, Berks.

[Wallingford: 2265 and 2381]

*Director*, J. S. G. McCulloch, Ph.D.

British Antarctic Survey

30 Gillingham Street, S.W.1

[01-834-3687]

*Director*, Sir Vivian Fuchs, Ph.D.

Institute of Coastal Oceanography and Tides

(formerly the Liverpool Tidal Institute)

The Observatory, Bidston, Birkenhead

[051-652-2396]

*Director*, J. R. Rossiter, D.Sc.

Culture Centre of Algae and Protozoa

Botany School, Downing Street,

Cambridge

[Cambridge 61414]

*Director*, E. A. George.

Research Vessels Unit

No. 1 Dock, Barry, Glamorgan

[Barry 77451]

*Marine Superintendent*, D. J. Spurlock.

*Scientific Superintendent*, J. C. Cleverly.

### OVERSEAS AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Queen Anne's Chambers, 41 Tothill Street,

S.W.1

[01-930-8307]

The Accounts of most of the dependent territories overseas are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs by Audit Officers acting under the supervision of the Director General of the Overseas Audit Service. The cost of this audit is borne by the territories affected.

*Director General of the Overseas Audit Service*, F. E. L.

Carter, C.B.E. . . . . £5,835

*Assistant Director*, G. C. Jarvis, O.B.E. . . . . £3,975

### MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS

#### DEVELOPMENT

Eland House, Stag Place, Victoria, S.W.1

[01-834-2377]

The Ministry of Overseas Development was set up in October, 1964, to deal with the assistance given by the British Government to overseas countries for development purposes. The Department is responsible for direct financial aid in the form of capital; for contributions from Britain to the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in development; and for technical assistance to overseas countries, mainly by way of providing specialist staff abroad and training facilities in the United Kingdom. The Ministry of Overseas Development absorbed the former Department of Technical Co-operation, and the technical organizations allied to it.

*Minister of Overseas Development*, The Rt. Hon.

REGINALD ERNEST PRENTICE, M.P. . . . . £8,500

*Private Secretary*, D. M. Kitching.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, D. I. Marquand, M.P.  
 Parliamentary Secretary, A. E. Oram, M.P. . . . . £3,750  
 Permanent Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Wilson, K.C.B.,  
 C.M.G. . . . . £9,800  
 Private Secretary, Miss M. Norman, M.B.E.  
 Deputy Secretaries, R. B. M. King, C.B., M.C.;  
 W. A. C. Mathieson, C.M.G., M.B.E. . . . . £7,100  
 Under-Secretaries, R. H. Belcher, C.M.G.; N. Leach,  
 C.M.G.; J. Mark, M.B.E.; L. C. J. Martin; M. G.  
 Smith; A. R. Thomas, C.M.G.; D. Williams,  
 C.V.O. . . . . £6,000  
 Controller of Special Projects, A. H. P. Humphrey,  
 C.M.G., O.B.E. . . . . £5,240  
 Director-General of Economic Planning, R. S. Porter,  
 O.B.E. . . . . £5,985  
 Deputy-Director-General of Economic Planning, J. P.  
 Hayes. . . . . £5,250  
 Director, Statistics Division, K. V. Henderson

Director of Geographical Division, Economic Planning,  
 D. J. Owens. . . . . £5,080  
 Director of Population Bureau, Dr. D. Wolfers £4,200

**Advisory and Specialist Staff**

Land Tenure Adviser, S. R. Simpson, C.B.E. . . . . £3,850 to £4,400  
 Agricultural Adviser, A. R. Melville, C.M.G. . . . . £4,600 to £5,000  
 Deputy Agricultural Adviser, D. C. P. Evans . . . . . £3,850 to £4,400  
 Assistant Agricultural Adviser, K. Wilson-Jones . . . . . £2,475 to £3,425  
 Deputy Agricultural Adviser (Research), Dr. R. K.  
 Cunningham. . . . . £3,850 to £4,400  
 Adviser on Animal Health, A. L. C. Thorne, C.B.E. . . . . £4,600 to £5,000

\*Adviser on Co-operatives, B. J. Youngjohns . . . . . £3,850 to £4,400  
 Educational Adviser, Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G. . . . . £4,600 to £5,000  
 Deputy Educational Adviser, J. E. C. Thornton, O.B.E. . . . . £3,850 to £4,400

Woman Educational Adviser, Miss F. H. Gwilliam,  
 C.B.E. . . . . £3,850 to £4,400  
 Adviser on Technical Education, Dr. G. E. Watts,  
 C.B.E. . . . . £3,850 to £4,400  
 Assistant Adviser on Technical Education, J. W.  
 Gailer. . . . . £2,475 to £3,425  
 Assistant Educational Adviser, H. Houghton, C.B.E. . . . . £3,425

Adviser on Engineering Appointments, F. H. Wood-  
 row, C.B.E. . . . . £3,850 to £4,400  
 Fisheries Adviser, D. N. F. Hall. . . . . £3,850 to £4,400  
 Forestry Adviser, J. Wyatt-Smith. . . . . £4,950  
 Overseas Labour Adviser, G. Foggon, C.M.G., O.B.E. . . . . £4,600 to £5,000  
 Deputy Labour Adviser, Miss S. A. Ogilvie, O.B.E. . . . . £3,850 to £4,400

Adviser on Water Development, D. S. Ferguson (part-  
 time) . . . . . £1,260  
 Assistant Adviser on Water Development, P. H. Stern . . . . . £2,475 to £3,425

Medical Adviser, J. M. Liston, C.M.G. . . . . £5,710  
 Deputy Medical Advisers, P. W. Dill-Russell, C.B.E.;  
 W. J. M. Evans, C.B.E. . . . . £4,600 to £5,000  
 Adviser on Marketing Problems, H. C. Biggs . . . . . £3,850 to £4,400

Nursing Adviser, Miss B. G. Schofield, O.B.E. . . . . £4,160  
 \*Adviser on Social Development, A. R. G. Prosser,  
 C.M.G., M.B.E. . . . . £3,850 to £4,400

\*Head of British Development Division, Caribbean  
 (Bridgetown), W. L. Bell, M.B.E. . . . . £3,850 to £4,950

\*Head of Middle East Development Division (Beirut),  
 P. P. Howell, C.M.G., O.B.E. . . . . £3,850 to £4,950  
 Assistant Secretaries, K. G. Ashton; R. L. Baxter;  
 E. C. Burr; M. L. Cahill; F. P. Dunnill; J. H.  
 Francis; S. Fryer; I. H. Harris; N. B. J. Huisman;  
 A. G. Hurrell; I. M. Kisch; W. G. Lamarque,  
 M.B.E.; M. B. McKenzie Johnston; D. L. Pear-  
 son; A. J. Peckham; R. E. Radford; J. C. R. A.  
 Rae; J. E. Rednall; B. E. Rolfe; J. C. Rowley;  
 D. M. Smith; W. J. Smith; W. D. Sweeney,

C.M.G. (Establishment Officer); A. M. Turner;  
 E. M. West. . . . . £4,045 to £5,200  
 Head of Information Department, R. T. G. Miles . . . . . £3,850 to £4,950

Chief Statistician, W. L. Kendall £3,850 to £4,950  
 \*Statisticians, R. M. Allen; H. Fell; Miss M. Robson . . . . . £2,599 to £3,596

\*Senior Economic Advisers, G. A. Bridger; R. H.  
 Cassen; R. J. Killick; G. W. Maynard . . . . . £3,850 to £4,950

Economic Advisers, \*R. M. Ainscow; \*M. S. Brown;  
 J. H. Healey; \*G. A. C. D. Houston; Miss A.  
 Martin; C. H. Smee; H. B. Wenban-Smith; \*J.  
 T. Winpenny. . . . . £2,599 to £3,596

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, D. C. Mandeville,  
 O.B.E. . . . . £3,850 to £4,400

Principals, A. D. Beaty; H. H. Bracken, C.B.E.;  
 F. N. Brockett; S. A. Bunce; J. A. Burgess,  
 O.B.E.; D. E. B. Carr; N. H. L. Chesshyre, C.B.E.;  
 R. M. B. Chevallier; D. H. Christie; K. M.  
 Critchley; R. F. R. Deare; A. J. A. Douglas,  
 C.M.G., O.B.E.; P. C. Duff; M. de N. Ensor, O.B.E.;  
 A. S. Fair; D. S. Foster; J. Gibson; D. E. Glason;  
 Hon. C. A. Hankey, O.B.E.; W. Hobman;  
 C. R. O. Jones; D. M. Kitching; J. C. D.  
 Lawrence, O.B.E. A. N. McCleary; P. S. Mc-  
 Lean, O.B.E. W. D. Manieck; Miss E. O. Mercer,  
 O.B.E., Ph.D.; B. A. Mitchell; H. A. Molesley;  
 S. J. Moore; P. G. Ottewill, G.M.; D. A. Pott,  
 O.B.E.; R. M. Prideaux; A. G. Ridley, M.V.O.;  
 A. K. Robertson; Mrs. M. C. Rosser; A. K.  
 Russell, D.Phil.; D. I. G. Scanlan, M.V.O., O.B.E.;  
 J. M. Scouler; D. F. Smith; D. A. T. Thain,  
 M.B.E.; J. E. Whitelegg; J. M. Wilson; R. W.  
 Wootton; Miss E. M. Young. £2,599 to £3,596

Temporary Principals, F. W. Essex; Sir John Field,  
 K.B.E., C.M.G.; R. C. H. Greig; C. M. H. Harrison;  
 F. D. Hibbert, C.M.G.; Mrs. J. M. A. N. Hotchkiss;  
 H. E. O. Hughes, C.B.E.; P. H. Johnston, C.M.G.;  
 G. C. Lawrence, C.M.G., O.B.E.; C. N. F. Odgers,  
 C.M.G., O.B.E.; M. F. Page, C.B.E.; C. C. Ricketts . . . . . £2,599 to £3,596

Appointments Officers, H. L. Adams, C.M.G., T.D.;  
 A. B. Cozens, O.B.E.; \*C. J. Denton; Sir George  
 Duntze, Bt., C.M.G.; C. W. Footman, C.M.G.;  
 \*W. A. R. Gorman, O.B.E.; F. L. Greenland;  
 \*J. F. Hart, O.B.E.; \*R. J. Harvey; \*G. C. M.  
 Heathcote; H. Holmes; A. J. Kellar, C.M.G.,  
 O.B.E.; \*D. J. Powell; \*A. G. Simpson; \*M. F.  
 G. Wentworth, C.M.G., O.B.E.; W. I. J. Wallace,  
 C.M.G., O.B.E. . . . . £2,599 to £3,250

Senior Chief Executive Officers, S. N. Adams, M.B.E.;  
 F. E. Bland; J. H. D. Gambold; L. V. Martin;  
 G. W. Thom, O.B.E. . . . . £3,550 to £4,000

Chief Executive Officers, F. W. Atwell; B. D.  
 Barber; E. A. Bennett; J. Blades; R. O. Carter;  
 C. J. Chamberlain; D. Cooper; F. W. Foreman;  
 K. G. W. Frost; K. Fry; S. A. Gibbins; J. C.  
 Jeaffreson; B. T. Jordan; G. G. Kesby, O.B.E.;  
 K. D. Law; M. P. Maguire; B. G. Meara;  
 W. D. J. Morgan; D. G. Perrin; E. T. Sinclair;  
 F. E. Sitch; A. H. Tansley; S. Wellington;  
 J. L. West; R. J. Windsor; T. D. Wright,  
 M.V.O. . . . . £3,003 to £3,570

Senior Executive Officers, A. J. T. Allen, M.B.E.; Miss  
 J. W. Balls; E. T. Barnes; Miss M. P. Bell;  
 W. T. Birrell; D. H. Braun; Miss M. Bristow;  
 E. A. Byron; D. G. Camps; B. Cook; L. E.  
 Dawes; C. E. Eyles; Miss M. Fairlie; C. W.  
 Farran; D. W. Goodman, M.B.E.; J. G. Hards;  
 A. H. Harrison; F. J. Holloway; R. O. Kiernan;  
 L. A. Lampard; C. A. Maher; K. H. R. Mundy;  
 Miss E. M. Murphy, M.B.E.; Miss D. Nicholls;  
 S. C. Pennock; R. S. Ridgwell; G. Robertson,  
 M.B.E.; Miss E. F. Saracco; E. Scott; V. R. B.  
 Shalson; G. H. Sinclair; Miss B. E. Skinner;  
 G. F. H. Stapley; W. J. C. Tomlinson; Miss E.  
 M. Ware; D. M. Whitecross; P. M. Wilson;  
 K. A. F. Woolverton. . . . . £2,331 to £2,856

Anti-Locust Research Centre  
 College House, Wright's Lane, W.8  
 [01-937-6084]

Director, P. T. Haskell, Ph.D. . . . . £4,600 to £5,000

Council or Technical Education and  
Training for Overseas Countries  
29 Bressenden Place, S.W.1

[01-828-3665]

Secretary, H. M. Collins, O.B.E. .... £3,850

Directorate of Overseas (Geodetic and  
Topographic) Surveys

Kingston Road, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey

[01-337-8661]

Director, D. E. Warren ..... £4,600 to £5,000

Inter-University Council for Higher  
Education Overseas

90/91 Tottenham Court Road, W.1

[01-580-6572]

Secretary, \*I. C. M. Maxwell ..... £3,850

Overseas Services Resettlement Bureau

Eland House, Stag Place, S.W.1

[01-828-4366]

Director and Head of Bureau, Sir Edwin Arrowsmith,  
K.C.M.G. .... £3,400

Tropical Pesticides Research Headquarters  
and Information Unit

Tropical Products Institute, 56/62 Gray's Inn Road,  
W.C.2

[01-242-5412]

Director, H. S. Hopf, Ph.D. .... £2,599 to £3,596

Tropical Pesticides Research Unit

Porton Down, nr. Salisbury, Wilts.

[Jdmiston: 211]

Director, \*A. B. Hadaway, Ph.D. .... £4,275

Tropical Products Institute

56/62 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1

[01-242-5412]

Director, P. C. Spensley, D.Phil. .... £4,600 to £5,000

\*Temporary.

## OVERSEAS TERRITORIES INCOME TAX OFFICE

26 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1

The Official Representative is appointed by the Ministry of Overseas Development on behalf of some 30 Overseas Governments for whom he acts as agent in the United Kingdom in relation to the income tax liability of certain companies and pensioners resident in the United Kingdom and in dealing with general enquiries regarding overseas tax. He also runs a Training School for overseas tax officials.

Official Representative, J. E. Comben, O.B.E. .... £4,920

## OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONER FOR ADMINISTRATION

Church House, Great Smith Street, S.W.1

[01-799-6551]

The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration was appointed by the *Parliamentary Commissioner Act, 1967*, for the investigation of administrative action taken on behalf of the Crown. He is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is irremovable except upon an Address from the two Houses of Parliament. His function is to investigate complaints referred to him by Members of the House of Commons from members of the public who claim to have sustained injustice in consequence of maladministration in connection with actions taken by or on behalf of Government Departments but not other public bodies. Under the Act, the Commissioner is required to report the results of an investigation to the Member of the House. He is also required to report to Parliament on the performance of his functions and he may make special reports to Parliament upon cases of maladministration where it appears to him that an injustice has not been or will not be remedied.

Parliamentary Commissioner, Sir Edmund Compton,  
K.C.B., K.B.E. .... £9,800

Secretary, E. L. Sykes, C.M.G. .... £5,625

Directors, J. F. T. Cheetham; T. W. Jones, O.B.E.;

Mrs. L. Silverston, O.B.E. .... £4,525 to £5,075

Establishment Officer, D. G. Plaister, M.B.E.

£3,675 to £4,125

Chief Executive Officers, R. F. G. Foster; D. H. Grattidge; Miss J. Horsham; R. W. S. Haines; C. S. Hutton; P. J. C. Keemer; H. L. Woodward ..... £2,985 to £3,525

## PAROLE BOARD

Romney House, Marsham Street, S.W.1

[01-799-3488]

The Board was constituted under section 59 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967 and the Members were appointed on November 7, 1967.

The function of the Board is to advise the Secretary of State for the Home Department with respect to: (1) Release on licence under section 60 (f) or 61 and recall under section 62 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967 of persons whose cases have been referred to the Board by the Secretary of State; (2) The conditions of such licences, and the variation and cancellation of such conditions; and (3) any other matter so referred which is connected with release on licence or recall of persons to whom section 60 or 61 of the Act applies.

Chairman, The Lord Hunt, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Vice-Chairman, Mr. Justice Roskill.

Members, S. Brown, Q.C.; A. A. Dumont; R. D. Fairn; C. R. Hewitt; Mr. Justice James; Mrs. M. C. Jay; G. Jones; Miss M. M. Jordan; R. D. King; D. Leigh, M.D.; M. A. Partridge, D.M.; W. H. Pearce, O.B.E.; Hon. Mrs. L. Price; P. E. Russell; H. C. Scott, Q.C.; S. Thomas; Mr. Justice Waller; R. J. Webb; D. J. West, M.D.

Secretary, L. R. Jacobs ..... £2,345 to £2,845

## PATENT OFFICE

(and Industrial Property and Copyright  
Department, Board of Trade)

25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2

[01-405-8721]

The duties of the Department consist in the administration of the Patent Acts, the Registered Designs Act and the Trade Marks Act and in dealing with questions relating to the Copyright Acts. The Department also provides information retrieval services. In 1968 the Office sealed 43,038 patents and registered 5,567 designs and 10,907 trade marks.

Comptroller-General, G. Grant, C.B. .... £5,990

Assistant Comptrollers, J. Field ..... £5,365

W. Wallace, C.M.G.; E. Armitage ..... £5,205

Superintending Examiners, J. E. Mirams; K. M. Smith;

H. S. Walton; D. G. Gay; J. D. Fergusson; H. W. Brace; N. W. P. Wallace; R. E. Branton; R. Bowen; A. L. Pheasy ..... £5,125

Principal Examiners, P. J. Hutchings; W. E. C. Richards, I.S.O.; R. M. Stables; R. C. Hocking;

C. L. Smith, O.B.E.; M. R. G. de Bray; W. C. G. Harris; J. Rowbotham; W. H. Blair; H. Bedford;

J. R. Osborn; W. E. Tomkin; K. H. Aldcroft; J. W. Johns; R. W. Haward; O. O. Thorp; F. L. Humphrey; J. H. Callow; E. A. McMillan; A. E. Bishop; E. A. Whittell; W. J. Cluff; W. A. Burnett; R. E. Dalley; C. W. Smith; J. A. Watkinson; T. H. Mobbs; E. W. E. Butcher; G. E. Craven; G. A. C. Ashcroft;

E. C. Tee; C. Littler; M. D. Moore; G. C. Strachan; K. F. Sloman; H. F. Viney; James Harrison; A. H. W. Kennard; A. G. Edwards;

D. C. Snow; J. C. Keeping; E. C. Godanew;

J. R. Mends; W. Anderton; D. I. H. Day;

I. J. G. Davis; D. S. G. Collins; D. A. Cowlett;

J. G. Clark; B. P. Scanlan; H. C. Bailey; G. O. Byfleet; A. K. Jones; J. K. Sigournay; L. F. Oliver; A. F. C. Miller ..... £4,325 to £4,725

Assistant Registrar, Trade Marks, R. L. Moorby

£4,405

Senior Chief Executive Officers, J. W. Bennetto;

Miss B. Belson, M.B.E. .... £3,675 to £4,125

Senior Examiner, Information Retrieval Services, A. McDowell ..... £2,584 to £3,975

## Manchester Office

Baskerville House, Browncross Street, Salford

[061-832-9571]

Keeper, W. E. Edwards, M.B.E. . . . £2,220 to £2,720

## PAYMASTER GENERAL

Whitehall, S.W.1

[01-930-5422]

Paymaster General, THE RT. HON. JUDITH CON-

STANCE MARY HART, M.P. . . . . . £8,500

Under-Secretary, A. R. Isserlis . . . . . £6,000

Assistant Secretary, R. Jardine . . . £4,045 to £5,200

Paymaster General's Office

Russell Way, Crawley, Sussex

[0293-27833]

The Paymaster General's Office was formed by the consolidation in 1835 of various separate pay departments then existing, some of which dated back at least to the Restoration of 1660. Its function is that of paying agent for Government Departments, other than the Revenue Departments. Most of its payments are made through banks, to whose accounts the necessary transfers are made at the Bank of England. The payment of many types of public service pensions is an important feature of its work. The expenses of the office were estimated at £1,229,000 for 1969-70.

Assistant Paymaster General, J. H. Vetch, C.B.E.

£3,850 to £4,950

Dep. Asst. Paymaster Gen., F. J. Clay, O.B.E.

£3,550 to £4,000

Chief Executive Officers, N. C. Norfolk, I.S.O.;  
F. T. Simmons; D. M. Wheble

£3,003 to £3,570

Senior Executive Officers, Miss H. M. Bottrill, M.B.E.;

D. J. P. Dutton; Miss E. M. Hart; R. A. Heavens;

Miss K. M. Kennerell; A. J. Kennett; A. Lawrence;

H. C. Leng; B. J. McCarthy; I. J. Pells;

H. T. Reading; G. F. Tidy; E. F. Webster,

M.B.E.; G. T. Wheway . . . . . £2,331 to £2,856

## POLITICAL HONOURS SCRUTINY

## COMMITTEE

Civil Service Department, Whitehall, S.W.1

[01-839-7733]

Chairman, The Lord Crathorne, P.C. T.D.

Members, The Lord Rea, P.C., O.B.E.; The Baroness

Summerskill, P.C., C.H.

Secretary, P. S. Milner-Barry, C.B., O.B.E.

## PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

Head Office, Trinity Square, E.C.3

[01-481-2000]

The Port of London Act, 1968, consolidated and brought up to date the Port of London legislation.

Under the Harbour Revision Order, 1967, the Board was reduced to not fewer than 15 and not more than 26 members as from October 1, 1967. The members are appointed by the Minister of Transport after consultation with interested organizations as follows: National Ports Council (2 members). The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and the London General Shipowners' Society (3). The London Chamber of Commerce and the British Shippers' Council (3). The London Wharfingers' Association (1). The Association of Master Lightermen and Barge Owners in London (1). The Greater London Council (1). The Corporation of the City of London (1). The Corporation of Trinity House (1). Persons representative of organized labour (2). The sixteenth member is the Director-General who is co-opted by the Board.

The working of the Port for the year ended Dec. 31, 1968, showed a deficit of £800,000.

Chairman, The Viscount Simon, C.M.G.

Vice-Chairman, Sir Andrew Crichton.

## Officers

Director-General, G. D. G. Perkins.

Director of Finance, J. Lunch.

Director of Marketing, W. Bowey.

Director of Personnel, P. A. R. Lindsay.

Chief Docks Manager, S. Turner.

Solicitor, I. Hughes.

Director of Planning and Management Services, N. N.

B. Ordman.

Chief Engineer, J. F. Stanbury.

Manager, River Department, Capt. G. R. Rees.

## Docks Managers

Surrey Commercial Docks, Docks Manager, L. G. S.

Aldrick; Dockmaster, Capt. L. P. C. Sheppard.

India and Millwall Docks, Docks Manager, J. Gabony;

Dockmaster, Capt. T. B. Hooper.

Royal Victoria, Albert and King George V Docks,

Docks Manager, J. Morrish; Dockmaster, Capt.

C. D. Turner.

Tilbury Docks, Docks Manager, P. Padgett; Dock-

master, Capt. G. R. A. Murray.

## Australasia and S.E. Asia

P.O. Box R.152, Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

Representative, C. L. Webb.

## THE POST OFFICE

23, Howland Street, W.1

[01-631-2345]

By the Post Office Act, 1969, the Post Office became a public corporation on October 1, 1969 and ceased to be a Government department.

Chairman, The Viscount Hall . . . . . £15,000

Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive, A. W. C.

Ryland, C.B. . . . . £12,000

Deputy Chairman, Whitney Straight, C.B.E., M.C.,

D.F.C. . . . . (part-time) £6,000

## Members:—

Managing Director, Telecommunications, E. Fen-

nessy, C.B.E.

Managing Director, Posts and Giro, G. H. Vieler.

Member for Technology, Prof. J. H. H. Merriman,

C.B., O.B.E.

Member for Industrial Relations, Sir Richard

Hayward, C.B.E.

Member for National Data Processing Service, F. J.

M. Laver . . . . . each £7,700 to £10,450

## MINISTRY OF POWER

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1

[01-222-7000]

The Ministry of Power has a general responsibility for the fuel and power industries and for iron and steel. The Minister appoints the boards in the nationalised coal, electricity, gas and iron and steel industries and their capital investment plans and programmes of research are subject to his approval. The Ministry is responsible for Government relations with the petroleum industry. The Minister has a statutory responsibility for safety and health in mines and quarries, a function which he discharges largely through the Inspectorate of Mines and Quarries. Under the Chief Scientist to the Ministry, the work of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment reflects the Minister's special responsibility in this field. The Minister is also responsible for the licensing and inspection of nuclear installations (other than those of the Atomic Energy Authority or of other Government Departments) in England and Wales with particular reference to safety. Since 1962 the construction and operation of pipe-lines has also been subject to his control. The search for and getting of petroleum and natural gas in the United Kingdom and on those parts of the Continental Shelf in the United Kingdom jurisdiction are subject to the Minister's control by licensing.

Minister of Power, RT. HON. ROY MASON, M.P.

£8,500

Private Sec., R. Williams.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, C. N. Haseldine, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, R. Freeson, M.P. . . . £3,750

Secretary, Sir David Pitblado, K.C.B., C.V.O. . . £9,800

Deputy Secretaries, R. B. Marshall, C.B., M.B.E.; J. L.

Rampton, C.B. . . . . £7,100

Chief Scientist, E. C. Williams, C.B. . . . . £7,100

Chief Scientific Officer, L. H. Leighton . . . . £5,730

Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, E. W. Eden, Ph.D.;  
S. Masterman, O.B.E., M.D.; R. G. S. Skipper  
£4,830 to £5,330  
Under Secretaries, J. A. Beckett, C.B., C.M.G.;  
W. R. G. Bell; M. R. Garner; D. le B. Jones;  
J. G. Liverman, O.B.E.; H. Scholes; Mrs. J. M.  
Spencer, C.B.E.; C. G. Thorley; B. G. Tucker  
£6,000

Director of Statistics, C. I. K. Forster, C.B.E. . . . £6,000  
Assistant Secretaries, A. Blackshaw; A. C. Campbell;  
G. G. Campbell; P. G. M. Clark; R. E. L.  
Cleaver; R. E. Dearing; D. Eagers; J. W. Farrell;  
W. E. Fitzsimmons; A. T. Gregory; J. R. Jen-  
kins; Mrs. E. C. Jones; P. le Cheminant; N. E.  
Martin, D.F.C.; Mrs. D. P. C. Milne; A. R. D.  
Murray; A. B. Powell, C.M.G.; P. S. Ross; A.  
Warrington; J. R. Wilson; E. Wright  
£4,045 to £5,200

Chief Statisticians, G. W. Clarke; I. J. Whitting  
£4,045 to £5,200

Chief Engineering Inspector, A. H. F. Linton . . . £5,200

Chief Information Officer, C. G. Moyle  
£4,045 to £5,200

Pipe-lines Inspector, W. M. C. Jones  
£3,080 to £3,625

Controller of Gas Standards, M. W. Jones, O.B.E.  
£5,200

#### Mines Inspectorate

Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries, H. S.  
Stephenson . . . . . £6,475

Deputy Chief Inspectors of Mines and Quarries, J. W.  
Calder, O.B.E.; G. D. Nussey, T.D. . . . . £5,240

Principal Medical Inspector, J. M. Davidson, M.D.  
(part-time) £3,123

Principal Inspectors for Special Development Duties,  
J. Carver; E. J. Raine . . . . . £5,020

Principal Inspectors of Mechanical Engineering, H.  
Starr; I. A. Howison . . . . . £5,020

Principal Electrical Inspector, B. J. Burkle . . . . £4,800

Divisional Inspectors, H. F. Wilson, C.B.E. (Scotland);  
W. Widdas, C.B.E. (Northern); G. Miller (West-  
ern and South Eastern); G. D. E. Rowland (East  
Midlands); J. A. Peasegood, T.D. (Yorkshire);  
L. D. Rhydderch (South Western) . . . . . £5,020

#### Inspectorate of Nuclear Installations

Chief Inspector of Nuclear Installations, T. Griffiths  
£6,000

Assistant Chief Inspectors, F. R. Charlesworth; R.  
Gausden . . . . . £5,200

#### Safety in Mines Research Establishment

Central Laboratories, Red Hill, Off Broad Lane,  
Sheffield  
and Field Laboratories, Harpur Hill,  
Buxton, Derbyshire

Director, H. T. Ramsay, C.B.E. . . . . £6,000

Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, H. S. Elsner, Ph.D.;  
C. A. A. Wass, Ph.D. . . . . £4,830 to £5,330

#### Scottish Office

71 George Street, Edinburgh ■

Senior Scottish Officer, D. J. Turner, C.B.E.  
£4,045 to £5,200

#### Welsh Office

Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff,  
Senior Officer for Wales, R. G. Stuart  
£4,045 to £5,200

#### PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W.1

Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House  
of Commons), RT. HON. THOMAS FREDERICK  
PEART, M.P. . . . . £8,500

Private Secretaries, E. J. G. Smith; M. W. Town-  
ley.

Assistant Private Secretary, J. W. Hoan.

Clerk of the Council, Sir Godfrey Agnew, K.C.V.O.  
£5,625

Deputy Clerk of the Council, N. E. Leigh, C.V.O.  
£3,200 to £4,205

Senior Clerk, J. K. Dixon, M.B.E.  
£3,546 to £3,103

#### MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND

#### WORKS

Lambeth Bridge House, Albert

Embankment, S.E.1

[01-735-7611]

The Ministry of Public Building and Works has responsibilities which include the design, building and furnishing of Government offices and of our Embassies abroad; the building programmes of the Navy, Army and Air Force, at home and overseas; the construction of equipment for scientific research stations; building for the Post Office; maintaining the Royal Palaces; maintenance and new construction for the Houses of Parliament; managing the Royal Parks; preserving historic buildings and ancient monuments; co-ordinating building research and development throughout the Government services; and encouraging the building and civil engineering industries and the building materials industries to adopt the best modern methods and techniques.

The Ministry is responsible for nearly all the construction work directly carried out by the Government. It encourages efficiency and increased production in building by its development projects and by supplying technical information and making known the results of research.

Minister of Public Building and Works, Rt. Hon.

JOHN ERNEST SILKIN, M.P. . . . . £8,500

Parliamentary Private Secretary, L. M. Huckfield,  
M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, C. W. Loughlin, M.P.  
£3,750

Secretary, Sir Michael Cary, K.B.E. . . . . £9,800

Controller General, R. T. Walters, C.B.E. . . . £8,150

Deputy Secretaries, Sir Mark Tennant, K.C.M.G., C.B.;  
W. P. D. Skillington, C.B.; W. L. Wilson, C.B.,  
O.B.E. . . . . £7,100

#### Controller General's Organisation

Director General of Research and Development, J. T.  
Redpath, C.B., M.B.E. . . . . £7,100

Directors, W. J. Reiners (Research and Information);  
G. H. Wigglesworth (Building Development);  
L. R. Creasy, O.B.E. (Civil Engineering Develop-  
ment); M. Woolfson (Engineering Services Develop-  
ment); D. Bishop (Quantity Surveying Develop-  
ment); C. Y. Carstairs, C.B., C.M.G. (Construction  
Economics) . . . . . £6,000

#### Directorates

Establishments, T. H. Shearer . . . . . £6,000

Defence Services I, E. H. A. Stretton . . . . £6,000

Defence Services II, M. J. Cotton . . . . . £6,000

Ancient Monuments and Special Services, H. H.  
Hobbs, C.B. . . . . £6,000

Social and Research Services, J. C. Knight . . £5,200

Post Office Services, W. T. Jackson, C.B.E. . £6,000

Management Services, K. Newis, C.B., M.V.O.  
£6,000

Special Architectural Services, E. Bedford, C.B.,  
C.V.O. . . . . £6,000

Home Regional Services, A. F. J. Grant . . . £6,000

Estate Management (Home), H. Glover . . . £6,000

Estate Management (Overseas), F. Walley . . £5,550

Finance, Mrs. J. Toohey . . . . . £6,000

Controller of Supplies, H. Leadbeater . . . £6,000

Directing Grade "A", C. E. Bedford; R. Campbell;  
F. E. P. Clear; J. M. Curry, C.B.E.; I. C. Fletcher;  
G. Ford, O.B.E.; A. J. Isaacs; R. C. Miller, C.B.E.;  
C. A. Richards, O.B.E.; B. Roberts; J. O. Stevens;  
R. Struthers . . . . . £5,550

Assistant Secretaries, R. W. Barrow, M.V.O.;  
W. J. S. Batho; J. H. S. Burgess; R. P. Cooke,  
C.B.E., T.D.; H. A. Cridland; A. W. Cunliffe,  
M.B.E.; N. Digney; W. H. Formoy; T. W.  
Hall; P. Jenkins; T. L. Jones; G. S. Knight,  
M.V.O.; K. P. Leary; I. H. Lightman; G. May;  
M. Mendoza; G. M. Patrick, C.M.G., D.S.C.;  
J. W. T. Pritchard; D. W. Royle; S. J. Vin-  
cent . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

Directing Grade "B", W. J. Appleton; C. R. Bos-  
som, O.B.E.; W. S. Bryant, M.B.E.; R. P. Haines,  
O.B.E.; N. E. Higgin; G. R. Inkpen; J. F. James;  
R. Johnson, E.R.D.; J. C. Knight; R. P. Mills;  
L. J. F. Stone; A. M. Trewin, O.B.E.; C.

A. Wales; A. B. Watson; W. J. F. Wellard, O.B.E. . . . . . £5,200  
 Principal Executive Officers, D. W. Cain; G. W. H. Champness, O.B.E.; A. E. Davies; R. H. Salter; R. J. Smith . . . . . £4,620 to £5,200  
 Chief Information Officer, W. S. G. Smele . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200  
 Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, A. J. Taylor (+ allowance £300) . . . . . £4,700  
 Bailiff of the Royal Parks, Major I. K. C. Hobkirk, M.V.O., M.C. . . . . . £4,200

#### Building Research Station

Garston, Watford, Herts.

[477-4040]

Director, J. B. Dick . . . . . £5,710  
 Deputy Director, K. W. Pepper . . . . . £5,240  
 Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, R. W. B. Nurse; T. W. Rice; D. A. Senior, O.B.E.; B. R. Steele; R. H. Wood . . . . . £4,600 to £5,000

#### Scottish Headquarters

Argyle House, 3 Lady Lawson Street, Edinburgh 3

[031-225-1261]

Under-Secretary, P. H. Ogle-Skan, T.D. . . . . £6,000

#### Central Office for Wales

(Cardiff)

Director, "A" G. G. Walters, C.B.E. . . . . £5,550

#### Regional Organization (Home)

Eastern (Cambridge)

Director, G. S. Cooper, O.B.E. . . . . £5,550

Midland (Birmingham)

Director, A. B. Moore . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

North Eastern (Leeds)

Director, J. S. Crichton . . . . . £5,550

North Western (Manchester)

Director, S. Ashburner . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

South Eastern (Hastings)

Director, A. W. T. Ellis . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

Southern (Reading)

Director, L. C. Chapman . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

South Western (Bristol)

Director, F. S. Butler . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

#### Regional Organization (Overseas)

Germany

Director, B. E. Willett, C.B.E. . . . . £5,550

Far East (Singapore)

Director, K. J. Jarvis . . . . . £5,550

Gulf (Bahrein)

Director, J. O. Savage . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

Eastern Mediterranean (Cyprus)

Director, L. G. Hiddleston . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

Central Mediterranean (Malta)

Director, R. G. Wilson, M.B.E. . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

Western Mediterranean (Gibraltar)

Director, L. E. Atkins . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

#### PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

24 Park Crescent, W.1

[01-636-2223]

The Service was originally set up in 1939 as an emergency service to augment the existing public health resources of England and Wales in combating outbreaks of infectious diseases such as might arise from enemy action or abnormal conditions in time of war. In 1945 the Government decided to retain the Service on a permanent footing, and statutory authority for doing so was included in the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Minister of Health being empowered to provide a Bacteriological Service in England and Wales for the control of the spread of infectious diseases. The Service was administered by the Medical Research Council, as agents of the Ministry of Health until August 1, 1961, when, under the provision of the Public Health Laboratory Service Act, 1960, a new Public Health Laboratory Service Board was established as a statutory body capable of acting in its own right as agent for the Ministry.

Members of the Board: E. T. C. Spooner, C.M.G., M.D.

(Chairman); F. A. Adams, C.B.; R. C. Bryant, C.B.; Prof. A. C. Cunliffe, M.D.; J. M. Davies, M.D.; A. J. Essex-Cater; A. A. Driver, M.D.; Prof. R. Knox, M.D.; R. M. Shaw, C.B.; C. C. Stevens; J. F. Warin, M.D.; G. I. Watson, O.B.E., M.D.; Prof. P. Wildy, F.R.S.E.  
 Director, Sir James Howie, M.D.  
 Deputy Director, J. C. Kelsey, M.D.  
 Secretary, J. D. Whittaker, M.B.E.

#### CENTRAL PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY,

LONDON, N.W.9

Director, J. C. Kelsey, M.D.

#### REFERENCE LABORATORIES

(With names of Directors)

Cross-Infection Reference (incorporating Streptococcus and Staphylococcus Reference) M. T. Parker, M.D.  
 Diagnostic Reference Laboratory, C. E. D. Taylor, M.D.  
 Disinfection Reference, J. C. Kelsey, M.D.  
 Dysentery Reference, Mrs. K. P. Carpenter.  
 Enteric Reference, E. S. Anderson, M.D., F.R.S.  
 Leptospirosis Reference (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine), L. H. Turner, M.B.E., M.D.  
 Mycological Reference (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine), I. G. Murray.  
 Mycoplasma Reference, B. E. Andrews.  
 Salmonella Reference, Mrs. J. Taylor.  
 Tuberculosis Reference, The Parade, Cardiff. J. Marks, M.D.  
 Venereal Diseases Reference, London Hospital, E. A. E. Wilkinson, O.B.E. (part-time).  
 Virus Reference, A. D. Macrac, M.D.

#### SPECIAL LABORATORIES

(With name of Director)

Computer Trials, S. P. Lajage.  
 Epidemiology Research Laboratory, T. M. Pollock.  
 Epidemiology Research Unit, Cirencester, R. E. Hope-Simpson, O.B.E. (part-time).  
 Food Hygiene, Miss B. C. Hobbs, Ph.D.  
 National Collection of Type Cultures, S. P. Lajage.  
 Standards Laboratory for Serological Reagents, Mrs. C. M. P. Bradstreet.

#### CONSTITUENT PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

(With names of Directors)

Bath, P. G. Mann, M.D.; Bedford, W. F. Lane; Birmingham, J. G. P. Hutchison, M.D.; Bradford, H. G. M. Smith, Ph.D.; Brighton, J. E. Jameson; Bristol, H. R. Cayton; Cambridge, G. R. E. Naylor, M.D.; Cardiff, Prof. Scott Thomson, M.D.; Carlisle, D. G. Davies, M.D.; Carnarthen, H. D. S. Morgan; Chelmsford, R. Pillsworth, M.D.; Chester, Miss P. M. Poole, M.D.; Conway, A. J. Kingsley Smith; Coventry, J. E. M. Whitehead; Dorchester, G. H. Tee, Ph.D.; Epsom, D. R. Gamble; Exeter, B. Moore, M.D.; Guildford, G. T. Cook, M.D.; Hereford, D. R. Christie; Hull, J. H. McCoy; Ipswich, P. K. Fraser, M.D.; Leeds, G. B. Ludlam, M.D.; Leicester, N. S. Mair; Lincoln, J. M. Croll; Liverpool, G. C. Turner, M.D.; London, Miss J. R. Davies, M.D. (County Hall); D. G. Fleck, M.D. (St. George's Hospital, Tooting Grove); C. E. D. Taylor, M.D. (Central Middlesex Hospital); B. T. Thom (Whipps Cross Hospital); Luton, A. T. Willis, M.D.; Maidstone, A. L. Furniss, M.D.; Manchester, J. O'H. Tobin; Middlesbrough, R. Blowers, M.D.; Newcastle, J. H. Hale, O.B.E., M.D.; Newport (Mon.), R. D. Gray, M.D.; Northallerton, J. G. Wallace; Northampton, L. Hoyle; Norwich, Miss L. M. Dowsett, M.D.; Nottingham, E. R. Mitchell; Oxford, W. H. H. Jebb, M.D.; Peterborough, E. J. G. Glen-cross; Plymouth, P. D. Meers, M.D.; Poole, G. T. G. King; Portsmouth, D. J. H. Payne; Preston, L. Robertson; Reading, J. V. Dadswell; Salisbury, P. J. Wormald, M.D.; Sheffield, E. H. Gillespie; Shrewsbury, A. C. Jones; Southampton, J. M. Graham; Southend, J. A. Rycroft; Stafford, P. Cavanagh, M.D.; Sunderland, P. B. Crone, M.D.; Swansea, K. Kwantes; Taunton, J. V. S. Pether

(acting); Truro, G. I. Barrow, M.D.; Wakefield, L. A. Little; Watford, B. R. Eaton; Winchester, M. H. Hughes, D.M.; Wolverhampton, C. H. L. Howells, M.D. (Hon.); Worcester, R. J. Henderson, M.D.

### PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

See RECORD OFFICES

### PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE

Sardinia Street, Kingsway, W.C.2

[01-405-4300]

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as executor and trustee under a will, or as trustee under a settlement, and in other capacities of a like nature. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1969, was £714,000,000.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. The appointment is effected in the same way as a private trustee, or by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a will, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with others. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as administrator with, or without, the will annexed.

Strict secrecy is observed in all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts in simple form are furnished to the beneficiaries as required. An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time. A pamphlet giving particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost from the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C.2.

Public Trustee, E. W. Eldridge, C.B., O.B.E. £6,160  
Assistant Public Trustee, C. A. J. N. O'Sullivan

£5,625

Chief Administrative Officers, N. D. Ouvry; W. Ross Taylor (Secretary, National Disasters Relief Fund)

£4,125 to £5,075

Acceptance Officer, S. A. Williams

£3,010 to £3,975

Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, B. W. James

£3,010 to £3,975

Trust Officers, J. G. Allen; R. C. Annis; J. A. Boland; V. J. Burt; A. P. Carlton Smith; J. S. Chapman; B. L. M. Davies; H. H. W. Duffy; H. K. Mackinder; J. Radford; J. C. Rowe; D. A. Wakeford; R. O. A. Wertheim; F. Wheatley

£3,010 to £3,975

Senior Legal Assistants, A. J. Dawes; S. J. Dunn; C. E. Lowe

£3,010 to £3,975

Establishment Officer, L. A. Widdon

£2,985 to £3,525

Deputy Establishment Officer, G. Davison

£2,345 to £2,845

Training Officer, E. N. T. Platt

£2,345 to £2,845

Chief Accountant, H. T. Bowden

£3,675 to £4,125

Asst. Chief Accountant, P. Habgood

£2,985 to £3,525

Accountants, F. A. Boocock; J. E. Duffy; A. A. Philpott; Miss J. E. Randles; R. R. Smith

£2,345 to £2,845

Income Tax Officer, M. J. Blyth

£2,345 to £2,845

Chief Investment Managers, F. R. Lee, O.B.E., A. C. B. Urwin

£3,675 to £4,125

Senior Investment Manager, F. A. Becciam

£2,985 to £3,525

Investment Managers, I. L. Brydon; A. L. Childs; R. A. Cunningham; K. Stillard

£2,345 to £2,845

Securities Officer, F. A. W. Fry

£2,345 to £2,845

Chief Property Adviser, S. Vidler, O.B.E.

£2,896 to £3,385

Senior Property Advisers, G. L. Jennings; R. Myers

£2,114 to £2,761

### PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD

19 Old Jewry, E.C.2

[01-606-6234]

The Board is an independent statutory body, consisting of 12 unpaid Commissioners appointed by the Crown to hold office for 4 years; 3 Commissioners retire each year and may be re-appointed.

The functions of the Commissioners, derived chiefly from the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, and the National Loans Act, 1968, are to consider applications for loans by Local Authorities and other prescribed bodies, and, when loans are approved, to collect the repayments.

Funds for loans are authorised from time to time by Parliament and are drawn from the National Loans Fund. Rates of interest on the Board's loans and fees to cover management expenses are fixed by the Treasury.

During the year ended March 31, 1969, gross issues from the National Loans Fund for advance by the Public Works Loan Board amounted to £597,100,000.

Chairman Sir Jeremy Raisman, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. . . . . . unpaid

Deputy Chairman, J. Binns, C.B.E. . . . . . unpaid

Other Commissioners, C. I. J. Clay; E. Geddes;

J. E. A. R. Guinness; F. Hayward; J. W.

Hough, O.B.E.; A. Mackinnon, D.S.O., M.C.,

T.D.; A. W. Medd; W. A. Shail; R. W. Wallis;

The Lord Wardington . . . . . unpaid

Secretary, I. de L. Radice, C.B. (Secretary to National

Debt Commissioners—4.v.)

Asst. Secretary and Establishment Officer, H. W.

Darvill . . . . . £3,550 to £4,000

Senior Executive Officers, E. D. Cronin; P. A. Good-

win . . . . . £2,331 to £2,856

### RACE RELATIONS BOARD

St. Stephen's House, Victoria

Embankment, S.W.1

[01-930-6322]

The Board was constituted for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of section 1 of the Race Relations Act, 1965, and the resolution of difficulties arising out of these provisions.

Chairman, The Hon. Mark Bonham Carter, £7,000

Board Members, L. T. Blakeman, C.B.E.; The Lord

Constantine, M.B.E.; L. Freedman; H. C. Hamp-

ton, O.B.E.; Miss A. Patrick; M. U. Rahman;

T. S. Roberts; W. Simpton; Mota Singh; Mrs.

L. Townsend; Sir Roy Wilson, O.C. . . . . unpaid

Secretary, W. A. Evans . . . . . £2,985 to £3,525

Chief Conciliation Officer, J. G. Lytle

£3,525 to £4,125

Principal Conciliation Officers, T. J. Connelly; C. H.

Fudge; P. W. Philpott . . . . . £3,925 to £3,525

Principal Information Officer, A. M. Kittermaster

£2,985 to £3,525

### RECORD OFFICES, ETC.

#### THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Chancery Lane, W.C.2

[01-405-0741]

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from Courts of Law and Government Departments. Search rooms open daily from 9.30 to 5; Saturdays, 9.30 to 1. The Museum (open Monday to Friday, 1 to 4 p.m., and to organized parties at other times by arrangement) contains

*Domesday Book* (2 vols.), made by order of William

the Conqueror in 1085, and *Domesday Chest*;

the *Gunpowder Plot* papers (1605); bull of Pope

Clement VIII, confirming Henry VIII as *Fidelis*

*Defensor* (1524); the Log Book of H.M.S. *Victory*

at Trafalgar (1805); and many other documents of

national interest.

Keeper of Public Records, H. C. Johnson, C.B.E.

£5,375

Deputy Keeper, J. R. Ede

Records Administration Officer, N. J. Williams

£3,625 to £4,125

Establishment Officer, F. T. Williams, D.F.M.

£2,876 to £3,334

Principal Assistant Keepers, H. N. Blakiston, O.B.E. (Modern Records); Miss D. H. Gifford (Repository and Technical, including Repairs and Photography); R. F. Hunnisset (Publications and Editorial); E. K. Timings (Public Search Rooms); A. W. Mabbs; E. W. Denham (Records Administration)

£3,064 to £3,625

Assistant Keepers, First Class, Miss P. M. Barnes; L. Bell; J. H. Collingridge, C.B.E.; N. E. Evans; A. A. H. Knightbridge; C. A. F. Meekings; R. F. Monger, M.B.E.; P. A. Penfold; M. Roper

£1,869 to £3,039

Inspecting Officers, R. L. Anslow; J. A. Gavin; H. A. Johnston; J. G. Wickham. . . . £2,240 to £2,705

### ADVISORY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC RECORDS

Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.2

Created by the Public Records Act to advise the Lord Chancellor, as minister responsible for public records, on matters concerning public records in general and, in particular, on those aspects of the work of the Public Record Office which affect members of the public who make use of its facilities. Chairman, The Master of the Rolls.

Members, Hon. Mr. Justice Buckley, M.B.E.; Alan Bullock, F.B.A.; Prof. Sir Herbert Butterfield, F.B.A.; The Lord Caccia, G.C.M.G., C.C.V.O.; Prof. A. G. Dickens, F.B.A.; H. J. Habakkuk, F.B.A.; Prof. P. N. S. Mansergh, O.B.E.; Hon. Nicholas Ridley, M.P.; Dame Mary Smieton, D.B.E.; G. D. Squibb, O.C.; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A.; W. T. Williams, O.C., M.P. Secretary, A. A. H. Knightbridge.

### HOUSE OF LORDS RECORD OFFICE

House of Lords, S.W.1

[01-930-6240]

Until 1497 the records of Parliament were normally transmitted at the end of a session to Chancery, and are now therefore preserved in the Public Record Office. Since 1497, however, the records of Parliament have been kept within the Palace of Westminster. They are in the custody of the Clerk of the Parliaments, who in 1046 established a record department to supervise their preservation and their production to students. The Search Room of this office is open to the public throughout the year, Mondays to Fridays inclusive, from 10 to 5. The records preserved number some 2,000,000 documents, and include Acts of Parliament from 1497, Journals of the House of Lords from 1510, Minutes and Committee proceedings from 1610, and Papers laid before Parliament, from 1531. Amongst the records are the Petition of Right, the Death Warrant of Charles I, the Declaration of Breda and the Bill of Rights. The House of Lords Record Office also has charge of the Journals of the House of Commons (from 1547), and other surviving records of the Commons (from 1572), which include plans and annexed documents relating to Private Bill legislation from 1818. The records of both Houses are preserved in the Victoria Tower at the Houses of Parliament. Clerk of the Records, M. F. Bond, O.B.E., F.S.A.

£3,609 to £4,225

Assistant Clerks of the Records, H. S. Cobb, F.S.A.; D. J. Johnson. . . . . £2,050 to £3,330

### ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS

Quality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.2

[01-242-2981]

National Register of Archives, [01-242-3205]

The Historical Manuscripts Commission was first appointed by Royal Warrant in 1869, and was empowered to make enquiry into the place of deposit of collections of manuscripts and papers of historical interest and with the consent of the

owners to publish their contents. The Commission was reconstituted by Royal Warrant in 1959, with wider terms of reference, including the preservation of records and assistance to other bodies working in the same field. The Master of the Rolls, who is the Chairman of the Commission, now exercises through the Commission his responsibility under the Law of Property (Amendment) Act 1924, and the Tithe Act, 1936, for manorial and tithe documents. The Commission has published over 200 volumes of printed reports upon manuscripts of historical import, and under its authority is compiled the *National Register of Archives*, which now contains over 13,500 typed reports upon privately-owned records, with extensive indexes, and may be consulted by historical researchers. At present a grant-in-aid is made through the Commission to the *Records Preservation Section* of the British Records Association. The Commission undertakes to advise owners upon the preservation and use of their manuscripts and records.

Chairman, The Master of the Rolls. Commissioners, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C.; Prof. E. F. Jacob, D.Phil., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. Sir J. G. Edwards, D.Litt., F.B.A.; Prof. G. R. Potter, Ph.D., F.S.A.; Dame Veronica Wedgwood, D.B.E., LL.D.; Sir David L. Evans, O.B.E., D.Litt.; Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bt., LL.D.; The Very Rev. S. J. A. Evans, F.S.A.; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Sir Edgar Stephens, C.B.E., F.S.A.; Sir Robert Somerville, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.; Prof. J. C. Beckett; The Lord Kenyon, F.S.A.; Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Fletcher, LL.D., F.S.A., M.P.; Prof. A. Goodwin; The Hon. Nicholas Ridley, M.P.

Secretary, R. H. Ellis, F.S.A.

Assistant Secretary, H. M. G. Baillie, M.B.E., F.S.A.

Registrar, National Register of Archives, Miss F. Ranger.

### SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE

Register House, Edinburgh

[031-556-6585]

The Scottish Record Office has a continuous history from the 13th century. Its present home, the General Register House, was founded in 1774 and built to designs by Robert Adam, later modified by Robert Reid. Here are preserved, in accordance with the Treaty of Union, the public records of Scotland and many collections of private muniments lodged with the national records. Search Rooms open daily from 9 to 4.45; Saturdays, 9 to 12.30. Museum section open daily, 10 to 4.30 (Saturdays 10-12) in the summer months for exhibitions, and at other times by arrangement. Permanent exhibits include Bull of Pope Honorius III (1218), Declaration of Arbroath (1320), Treaty of Northampton (1328), National Covenant (1638) and Treaty of Union (1707).

Keeper of the Records of Scotland, J. Imrie

Curator of Historical Records (Deputy Keeper), A. Anderson. . . . . £4,620 to £5,200  
£3,396 to £4,045

### DEPARTMENT OF THE REGISTERS OF SCOTLAND

Register House, Edinburgh

[031-556-2561]

The Registers of Scotland consist of:—

- (1) General Register of Sasines; (2) Register of Deeds in the Books of Council and Session; (3) Register of Protests; (4) Register of English and Irish judgments; (5) Register of Service of Heirs; (6) Register of the Great Seal; (7) Register of the Quarter Seal; (8) Register of the Prince's Seal; (9) Register of Crown Grants; (10) Register of Sheriffs' Commissions; (11) Register of the Cacher Seal; (12) Register of Inhibitions and Adjudications; (13) Register of Entails; (14) Register of Hornings.

The largest of these is the General Register of Sasines, which forms the chief security in Scotland

of the rights of land and other heritable (or real) property.

*Keeper of the Registers of Scotland*, G. Black, O.B.E.

	£4,000
<i>Deputy Keeper</i> , W. P. Armit.....	£3,156 to £3,500
<i>Assistant Keepers</i> , G. M. MacGregor; D. R. Peattie; T. R. Wilson.....	£2,751 to £3,209
<i>Accountant</i> , J. Hutchon.....	£2,325 to £2,790
<i>Senior Examiners</i> , W. A. J. Cunningham; A. R. Fullerton; J. Galloway; S. Morwood; J. D. Robertson; J. F. Stewart; J. Thomson; D. Williamson.....	£2,115 to £2,580

### CORPORATION OF LONDON RECORDS OFFICE

Guildhall, E.C.2

[01-606-3030]

Contains the municipal archives of the City of London which are regarded as the most complete collection of ancient municipal records in existence. Includes charters of William the Conqueror, Henry II, and later Kings and Queens to 1957; ancient customs; Liber Horn, Dunthorne, Customarum, Ordinacionum, Memorandum and Albus, Liber de Antiquis Legibus, and collections of Statutes; continuous series of judicial rolls and books from 1252 and Council minutes from 1275; records of the Old Bailey and Guildhall Sessions from 1603, and financial records from the 16th century, together with the records of London Bridge from the 12th century and numerous subsidiary series and miscellanea of historical interest. A Guide was published in 1951. Readers' Room open Monday to Friday, 9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Saturday, by appointment only.

*Keeper of the City Records*, The Town Clerk.

*Deputy Keeper*, P. E. Jones, O.B.E.

*Assistant Keeper*, Miss B. R. Masters.

### OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF RESTRICTIVE TRADING AGREEMENTS

Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2

[01-242-2858]

<i>Registrar</i> , Sir Rupert Sich, C.B.....	£7,100
<i>Principal Assistant Registrar</i> , P. Harris.....	£6,000

### Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956 and 1968

*Registration Division*

*Assistant Registrar*, G. V. Rogers. £4,200 to £5,200

*Senior Legal Assistants*, W. A. N. Alstead; M. N. Ben-Levi, M.C. .... £3,029 to £4,045

*Legal Assistants*, Lt. Col. M. J. D. Drummond;

A. F. Lobo..... £1,794 to £2,809

*Proceedings Division*

*Assistant Registrar*, E. G. Marriott

£4,045 to £5,200

*Principal*, Mrs. R. M. J. Esdale..... £2,599 to £3,596

*Senior Executive Officers*, V. A. Frost; Miss H. M. Sparks.....

£2,331 to £2,856

### Resale Prices Act 1964

*Registration and Proceedings Division*

*Senior Executive Officer*, L. F. Tivey

£2,331 to £2,856

### Services Branch

*Establishment Officer (Senior Executive Officer)*, A. W. Wood.....

£2,331 to £2,856

### Scotland

9 Hope Street, Edinburgh, 3.

[031-225-3185]

*Head of the Scottish Section (Senior Executive Officer)*

A. Purves..... £2,331 to £2,856

### Northern Ireland

21 Linenhall Street, Belfast.

### THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND

Agents' Chambers, 51 Castle Street, Edinburgh 2. Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487: Annual General Convention meets in

Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, The Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, G.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.; *Standing Counsel*, G. C. Emslie, O.C.; *Engineer*, W. P. Haldane, M.B.E.; *Convention Officer*, W. R. H. Thomson, B.E.M. (City Chambers, Edinburgh); *Parly. Agents*, Beveridge & Co.; *Agent, Clerk, and Treasurer*, J. Gibson Kerr, C.B.E., W.S., F.R.S.E., 51 Castle Street, Edinburgh 2.

### ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1951

1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, S.W.7  
[01-589-3665]

Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding up the affairs of the Great Exhibition of 1951. It has for its object the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate, purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.

*President*, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., O.M., G.B.E.

*Chairman, Board of Management*, The Lord Murray of Newhaven, K.C.B.

*Chairman, Science Scholarships Committee*, Prof. the Lord Jackson of Burnley, F.R.S.

*Secretary to Commissioners*, W. D. Sturch.

### CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Cabinet Office, Whitehall, S.W.1

Set up on January 17, 1967, to advise the Government on the most effective national strategy for the use and development of our scientific and technological resources.

*Chairman*, Sir Solly Zuckerman, O.M., K.C.B., F.R.S.

*Members*, Sir Eric Ashby, F.R.S.; The Lord Blackett,

O.M., C.H., P.R.S.; A. H. Cottrell, Ph.D., F.R.S.;

Rt. Hon. F. Cousins; F. S. Dainton, Ph.D., Sc.D.,

F.R.S.; F. E. Jones, M.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir Frank

Kearton, O.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir Harrie Massey, Ph.D.,

F.R.S.; Prof. R. C. O. Matthew; Sir Michael

Perrin, C.B.E.; L. Rotherham, D.Sc.; The Lord

Rothschild, G.M., F.R.S.; R. D. Young.

*Secretaries*, F. H. Allen, C.B.; H. H. Atkinson; D. L.

Johns.

### SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

State House, High Holborn, W.C.1

[01-242-1262]

*Chairman*, Prof. Sir Brian Flowers, F.R.S.

*Members of the Council*, Sir Derman Christopherson,

O.B.E., D.Phil., F.R.S.; E. Eastwood, C.B.E., Ph.D.,

F.R.S.; Prof. H. Ford, F.R.S.; M. R. Gavin, C.B.E.,

D.Sc.; Prof. J. C. Gunn, F.R.S.E.; The Earl of

Halsbury, F.R.S.; Prof. H. Hoyle, F.R.S.; Prof.

Sir Ewart Jones, F.R.S.; Prof. H. L. Kornberg,

F.R.S.; Prof. Sir Bernard Lovell, O.B.E., F.R.S.;

K. Mather, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; J. W. Menter,

Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; Prof. Sir Ronald Nyholm,

F.R.S.; Prof. P. A. Sheppard, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Prof.

D. H. Wilkinson, F.R.S.

*Secretary*, W. L. Francis, C.B.E., Ph.D.

### SCOTTISH OFFICE

Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.1

[01-930-6151]

*Secretary of State for Scotland*, THE RT. HON.

WILLIAM ROSS, M.B.E., M.P..... £8,500

*Private Secretary*, J. A. Scott, M.V.O.

*Assistant Private Secretary*, G. A. D. Philip.

*Parliamentary Private Secretary*, T. Oswald, M.P.

unpaid

*Minister of State*, Dr. J. DICKSON MABON, M.P.

£5,625

*Private Secretary*, J. Hamill.

*Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State*, The

Lord Hughes, C.B.E.; B. Millan, M.P.; N. F.

Buchan, M.P..... £3,750

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Douglas Haddow, K.C.B. . . . . . £9,800  
 Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, J. H. McGuinness, C.B.; J. A. M. Mitchell, C.V.O., M.C. . . . . £5,500

Administrative Departments of the Secretary of State for Scotland

I. Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland,  
 II. Scottish Education Department,  
 III. Scottish Home and Health Department,  
 IV. Scottish Development Department.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES FOR SCOTLAND

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1

[031-556-8404]

Dover House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1

[01-930-6151]

Secretary, H. Whitby, C.B. . . . . £7,100  
 Fisheries Secretary, A. J. Aglen, C.B., F.R.S.E. £6,000  
 Under-Secretaries, W. G. Pottinger, C.V.O.; J. I. Smith . . . . . £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, W. Baird; A. T. Brooke; J. Cormack; J. S. Gibson; Miss I. F. Haddow; T. F. S. Hetherington; J. Lawless; H. G. Robertson; W. Russell; N. J. Steele; R. C. Tucker, C.B.E. . . . . £4,045 to £5,200  
 Principals, R. Barrie; T. M. Brown; J. Glendinning, M.B.E.; B. Gordon; J. R. Gordon; R. M. Jackson; D. A. Leitch; L. D. M. Mackenzie; J. G. C. Richardson; A. G. Ross; Miss J. L. Ross; A. T. Rush; J. Smith; D. C. Todd; A. Woodburn; S. H. Wright . . . . . £2,599 to £3,596  
 Senior Chief Executive Officer, J. S. Robertson

Chief Executive Officers, J. N. Dick; J. W. Dougal; J. A. Downie; D. A. Flett; N. H. Kelly; Miss A. Murdison; G. B. Robinson; T. G. Strong; D. C. Thompson; B. G. S. Ward; R. M. Williamson . . . . . £3,003 to £3,570

Senior Executive Officers, O. Beattie; Miss E. A. Buglass; J. Coltherd; W. G. Dalgleish; Miss M. I. Davis; W. Dinnie; J. A. C. Fairbairn; P. Gowans; T. E. H. Hartland; G. G. Lyall; J. I. McBeath; J. A. M. MacLeod; J. G. Middlemiss; A. J. Monk; D. M. W. Napier; A. Newbigging; Miss E. V. Ramsay; W. A. Strain;

Chief Civil Engineer, A. L. Archibald . . . . £4,620  
 Senior Civil Engineers, T. P. Bulloch; R. P. Fraser; P. Martin; S. D. Phoenix; J. Story

Chief Agricultural Economist, O. J. Beilby . . . £2,916 to £3,431

Chief Fatstock Officer, A. Scott . . . . £4,045 to £5,200  
 Chief Inspector, W. Craib, C.B.E. . . . . £3,003 to £3,570

Deputy Chief Inspectors, S. Isbister; J. P. Struthers (General Duties); G. C. Smith (Livestock)

Senior Inspectors (General Duties), A. H. Boggan; H. M. David, Ph.D.; J. M. Esslemont; A. Edwards; G. S. Lawrie; C. Mackay; D. F. Mackenzie; I. L. MacKenzie; D. Paterson; R. I. Scott, O.B.E.; G. S. Whimster; (Livestock), D. C. Collie; J. Dean; (Horticulture), T. Robertson

Chief Lands Officer, J. S. Weddell . . . . £3,059 to £3,687  
 Divisional Lands Officers, P. C. Jack; J. White, M.B.E.

Senior Lands Officers, I. G. Alexander; J. Bett; D. W. Cunningham; C. G. Davidson; R. J. F. Fairlie; J. Ferguson; T. B. Macdonald; W. Macfarlane; D. Miller . . . . £2,916 to £3,431

Librarian, A. G. Brown . . . . £2,331 to £2,856

Chief Marketing Officer, A. M. N. Steward . . . £3,003 to £3,570

Chief Surveyor, A. Malcolm . . . . £5,200

Deputy Chief Surveyor, J. G. Cullen

Senior Surveyors, J. Alexander; F. G. G. Angus; O. Bone, M.B.E.; A. P. Borrie; P. M. D. Currie; J. H. Donald; C. R. N. Duncan; J. P. Hastie;

F. C. McLachlan . . . . £2,916 to £3,731  
 Technical Development Officer, W. O. Kinghorn . . . . £4,830

Royal Botanic Garden  
 Arboretum Road, Edinburgh 3  
 Regius Keeper, Prof. H. R. Fletcher, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.  
 £4,830 to £5,330

Agricultural Scientific Services  
 East Craigs, Corstorphine, Edinburgh, 12.  
 [031-334-3361]  
 Director, D. W. Williams, Ph.D. . . . . £4,830 to £5,330

Deputy Director, J. R. Thomson

Principal Scientific Officers, R. H. Cammack, Ph.D.; D. C. Graham, Ph.D.; J. L. Hardie, Ph.D.; Miss M. J. M. Noble, I.S.O., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; R. D. Seaton; J. M. Todd . . . . . £2,599 to £3,596

Fisheries Research Services  
 Marine Laboratory, Victoria Road, Torry, Aberdeen.  
 [0224-53281]

Director, C. E. Lucas, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Deputy Director, B. B. Parrish, F.R.S.E. . . . £5,730

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, J. H. Fraser, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; B. B. Rae, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; T. H. Simpson, Ph.D.; J. H. Steele, D.Sc.

Principal Scientific Officers, I. G. Baxter; R. E. Craig; R. Johnston, Ph.D.; R. Jones; A. D. McIntyre; J. Pope; A. Saville; H. J. Thomas; R. S. Wright . . . . . £4,045 to £4,620

Freshwater Fisheries Laboratory,  
 Faskally, Pitlochry, Perthshire  
 [Pitlochry: 329]

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, K. A. Pyefinch, F.R.S.E.; T. A. Stuart, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Principal Scientific Officers, A. V. Holden; W. R. Munro . . . . . £4,045 to £4,620

Sea Fisheries Inspectorate

Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries, C. Sim . . . £4,200  
 Deputy Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries, J. M. Steven . . . £3,003 to £3,570

Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, S. D. Sedgwick

Marine Superintendent, Captain D. T. MacCallum, O.B.E., D.S.C. . . . . £2,809 to £3,596

Engineer Superintendent, S. G. Blyth . . . . £3,586 to £3,881

Crofters Commission  
 9 Ardross Terrace, Inverness  
 [0463-32711]

Chairman, J. S. Grant, C.B.E. . . . . £5,250

Members (part-time), R. H. W. Bruce, C.B.E.; A. Fraser, Ph.D.; A. Gillespie, M.B.E.; N. A. MacAskill; G. McIver, O.B.E.; J. M. Macmillan; J. McNaughton, C.B.E. . . . . £1,200

Secretary and Solicitor, D. J. MacCuish . . . £3,850 to £4,950

Assistant Secretary, D. F. Campbell . . . £3,003 to £3,570

Chief Technical Officer, A. McArthur . . . £4,045 to £4,620

Red Deer Commission  
 Elm Park, Island Bank Road, Inverness  
 [0463-31751]

Chairman, The Viscount of Arbutnott . . . £1,700

Secretary, J. Dooner . . . . £2,331 to £2,856

SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1  
 [031-556-6591]

Dover House, Whitehall,  
 London, S.W.1

[01-930-6151]

The Scottish Education Department is responsible for the administration of the Education (Scotland)

Acts and in general for the development of public education in Scotland.

Secretary, N. W. Graham, C.B. .... £7,100  
 Under Secretaries, R. D. M. Bell, C.B.; J. M. Fearn;  
 I. M. Robertson, M.V.O. .... £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, S. C. Aldridge (Establishment  
 Officer); F. H. Cowley; Miss P. A. Cox; G. M.  
 Fair; W. A. M. Good; I. D. Hamilton; J. Kidd;  
 W. I. McIndoe; T. H. McLean; G. J. Murray;  
 P. C. Rendle; I. M. Wilson. . . . £4,045 to £5,200  
 Principals, B. J. Bennett; A. W. Brodie; N. G.  
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 hill; J. J. Farrell; R. R. Hillhouse, (Accountant);  
 J. F. McClellan; D. G. McCulloch; D. R. Mc-  
 Farlane; G. A. M. McIntosh; H. Robertson,  
 M.B.E.; N. E. Sharp; J. W. Sinclair; W. A. P.  
 Weatherston; A. C. Wilson. £2,599 to £3,596  
 Statistician, W. J. Fearnley. . . . £3,596  
 Chief Executive Officers, D. H. Bayes; T. Drum-  
 mond; A. C. Eason; G. A. T. Hanks; M.B.E.  
 (Liaison Officer); Miss I. W. Inglis (Asst. Estab-  
 lishment Officer); I. Leithad; A. J. C. Mitchell;  
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 R. J. Edie; T. B. Haig; Miss J. M. Lawson;  
 H. D. McGilvray; E. G. McHaffie; J. G. Milne,  
 M.B.E.; Mrs. E. M. A. Montgomery; R. Naylor;  
 R. Scott; Miss A. C. C. Smart; Miss C. M.  
 Steele; Miss E. A. Stocks; R. J. T. S. Walker;  
 J. P. Wallace; L. C. Watterson; N. Wood  
 £2,331 to £2,856

#### H.M. Inspectors of Schools

Senior Chief Inspector, J. Bennett, M.B.E. . . . £6,000  
 Chief Inspectors, J. P. Forsyth; J. Shanks; C. A.  
 Forbes; J. Gilbert, Ph.D.; W. S. Gray; N. Full-  
 wood; J. F. McGarrity. . . . £5,010  
 Inspectors, Miss M. P. Abbott; R. Allan; W. Ander-  
 son; W. F. L. Bigwood; Miss C. L. Boyle;  
 G. J. Brown; J. R. M. M. Brown; T. Brown;  
 W. C. Brown; J. Bryce; J. W. Burdin; J. B.  
 Caird; Miss C. S. Cameron; Miss G. C. Camp-  
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 T. Crippin; J. Cumming; W. Cunningham; A.  
 H. B. Davidson; J. Deans; D. W. Duncan; A.  
 H. Ferguson; J. A. Ferguson; W. K. Ferguson;  
 A. W. Finlayson; A. K. Forbes; Miss M. K. G.  
 Fraser; T. N. Gallacher; A. R. Gallon; A.  
 Garden; W. A. Gatherer, Ph.D.; D. S. Graham;  
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 Kelly; W. F. Kerr, M.B.E.; J. Kiely; I. Lawson;  
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 S. E. McClelland, Ph.D.; J. F. MacDonald;  
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 C. McKellar; J. Mackinnon; H. M. MacLaren;  
 D. R. McNicoll; A. A. McPherson; J. A. Mc-  
 Pherson, O.B.E.; H. L. Martin; D. G. Marwick;  
 W. A. Milne; W. Mitchell; J. G. Morris; G.  
 C. Morrison; R. Morrison; Miss E. R. Mowat;  
 G. S. Mutch; B. Nicholson, Ph.D.; W. Nicol;  
 A. Nisbet; J. Nisbet; L. Pendleton; D. S. Petrie;  
 Mrs. J. G. Pillars; Miss A. H. M. Prain; R. B.  
 Prescott; J. Rankin; J. C. Rankine; J. J. Reid;  
 W. R. Ritchie; J. Robertson, Ph.D.; Miss H.  
 J. S. Sandison; M. G. Scott; G. M. Sinclair,  
 Ph.D.; S. T. S. Skillen; J. A. Sloggie; H. Smith;  
 H. F. Smith; J. Stark, Ph.D.; E. F. Thompkins;  
 Miss E. M. W. Thomson; J. H. Thomson; Miss  
 M. S. Thomson, O.B.E.; S. Thornton, Ph.D.; H.  
 Walker; P. D. B. Walker; G. Wallis; D. M.  
 Whyte; T. F. Williamson. . . . £2,762 to £4,210

#### SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1

[031-556-8501]

Dover House, Whitehall, London,  
S.W. 1

[01-930-6151]

The Scottish Home and Health Department was  
constituted in June 1962 following a redistribution

of the functions of the former Scottish Home  
Department and the former Department of Health  
for Scotland, and is responsible for the central  
administration in Scotland of functions relating to  
law and order and of the National Health Service  
and associated welfare services. It is the Depart-  
ment concerned with the Scottish police and  
probation services, criminal justice, legal aid and  
the services needed by the courts; and it is directly  
responsible for the administration of Scottish  
prisons and Borstal institutions. The Department  
is the central authority in Scotland for the fire  
service and civil defence and for legislation con-  
cerning shops, theatres, cinemas and licensed  
premises.

The Department is responsible for the central  
administration in Scotland of the National Health  
Service comprising the hospital service, the general  
medical, dental and ophthalmic services and the  
local authority health services. The associated  
welfare services include the supervision of local  
arrangements for the care of the aged and handi-  
capped, and medical and surgical treatment of war  
pensioners.

Secretary, R. E. C. Johnson, C.B. .... £6,300  
 Under Secretaries, E. U. E. Elliott-Binns; J. Hogarth  
 £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, G. F. Belfour; D. J. Cowper-  
 thwaite; J. B. Hume; W. Hutchison; †H. F. G.  
 Kelly; Miss M. K. Macdonald; A. H. M.  
 Mitchell; A. T. F. Ogilvie (Finance Officer); A. F.  
 Reid; A. L. Rennie; I. L. Sharp; J. Scrimgeour  
 (Director of Scottish Prison Service); C. D. Smith  
 (Establishment Officer). . . . £4,045 to £5,200  
 Principal Executive Officer, G. Robertson  
 £4,400 to £4,950

Principals, G. P. H. Aitken; Brig. A. I. Buchanan-  
 Dunlop, C.B.E., D.S.O.; D. J. Essery; \*J. E. Fraser;  
 F. A. Hamilton; I. D. Hamilton; J. J. Haughey;  
 J. Inglis; W. P. Lawrie; \*D. G. Mackay; P.  
 Mackay; A. M. Macpherson; F. H. Roberts;  
 J. A. Scott, M.V.O.; A. M. Stephen; P. Stevenson;  
 V. C. Stewart; Miss B. S. Thomson; J. E.  
 Tinkler; J. Utterson; J. Walker; G. R. Wilson  
 £2,475 to £3,425

Chief Executive Officers, G. Aithie; I. M. L. Batts;  
 \*D. H. Bayes; R. M. Bell; R. D. M. Calder;  
 R. J. A. Davison; J. P. Fraser; T. B. Hamilton;  
 †C. T. Hole; J. J. Hunter, D.F.C.; R. J. Inglis;  
 D. S. MacKenzie; A. B. McLanachan, I.S.O.;  
 W. R. Miller; G. Paterson; E. Redmond; A. D.  
 Robertson; I. S. Scott; W. J. A. Scott; J. E.  
 Smith. . . . £2,860 to £3,400

Senior Executive Officers, R. C. Allan; D. C.  
 Anderson; J. Borthwick; Miss M. H. B. Brown;  
 J. S. Burnett; D. Clark; J. S. Dick; C. S. Donald-  
 son; G. B. Downie; C. S. W. Forbes; H. J.  
 Graham; E. E. Hancock; W. W. Howitt;  
 G. Leadbetter; J. Linn; J. S. C. Little; W. H.  
 McCulloch; A. Macdonald; A. Macdonald;  
 R. W. Macintosh; N. S. McIntyre; T. M.  
 MacNair; G. H. Rigg; D. D. Rose; R. M.  
 Russell; G. Scott; W. J. Shiels; R. C. Sinclair;  
 G. G. Stewart; R. S. Stewart; W. H. Stewart;  
 J. Taylor; A. Walker; R. W. Williamson;  
 Miss M. J. Yeats. . . . £2,220 to £2,720

#### Solicitor's Office

(For the Scottish Department and certain U.K. services,  
including H.M. Treasury, in Scotland).

Solicitor, J. S. Dalgetty. . . . £5,860  
 Principal Assistant Solicitor, J. A. Beaton. . . . £5,300  
 Assistant Solicitors, K. J. A. Greig; R. W. Deans;  
 \*A. G. Brand, M.B.E.; R. A. Lawrie; E. S. Robert-  
 son; D. Cunningham; C. J. Workman, T.D.;  
 A. A. McMillan. . . . £4,000 to £4,950  
 Senior Legal Assistants, W. Thomson; A. J. F.  
 Tannock, M.C.; D. H. A. Mitchell; J. E. Taylor;  
 \*J. D. Shepherd; \*H. D. Glover; A. J. Sim;  
 J. B. Allan; A. Kennedy; Miss D. M. Mackay;  
 N. R. Y. Agnew; Miss M. Y. Walker; J. B. S.  
 Lewis; T. G. Watters; J. A. Stewart  
 £2,885 to £3,850

Counsel to the Secretary of State for Scotland, under

Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1936  
(a Parliament Square, Edinburgh). Counsel,  
C. N. Fraser, Q.C.; T. W. Strachan, Advocate.

Scottish Information Office

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, ■  
[031-556-8501]

Director, W. M. Ballantine, C.B.E., M.V.O. £3,850 to £4,950

Principal Information Officers, J. W. P. Dundas, M.V.O.; J. S. Gorie. . . . . £2,800 to £3,400

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C. M. McPhail; J. P. Mills. £2,220 to £2,720

† At Dover House.

\* Seconded to another department.

Medical Staff

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Deputy Chief Medical Officer, J. Smith, O.B.E. £5,500

Principal Medical Officers, H. B. Craigie, C.B.E.; M. A. Heasman; I. M. Macgregor; W. K. Henderson; G. D. Forwell; J. K. Hunter, O.B.E. £5,080

Senior Medical Officers, Elspeth M. Warwick; A. Laurie; A. A. Gordon; R. M. Gordon; I. S. MacDonald; J. B. Barr; G. A. Scott. . . . . £4,950

Medical Officers, Mabel E. Mitchell; B. R. Nisbet; R. A. W. Ratcliff, M.D.; D. W. A. McCreadie; J. A. Ward; J. T. Baldwin, O.B.E.; D. M. Pendreigh; W. T. Thom, O.B.E.; J. D. Donnelly; S. W. MacGregor (part-time); H. Miller; J. M. Johnston, C.B.E., F.R.S.E.; A. Yarrow; L. F. Howitt. . . . . £3,118 to £4,280

Regional Medical Officers, D. E. Walker; Jean W. Symington; R. I. T. Funnachie; J. Watson; J. H. Leckie; J. W. Gibb; F. B. Davidson; J. W. Logan; D. B. N. Morrison; A. F. Nelson; J. H. Grant; K. T. Gruer; R. C. Nimmo-Smith; A. B. Walker (part-time). . . . . £3,118 to £4,280

Chief Dental Officer, J. W. Galloway. . . . . £5,000

Senior Dental Officer, A. Pacitti. . . . . £4,705

Dental Officers, R. A. Morrison; A. B. Potts; A. Boyd; G. G. Chester. . . . . £3,954 to £4,080

Chief Nursing Officer, Elizabeth W. Himsworth £2,764 to £3,141

**Miscellaneous Appointments**

Chairman, After Care Council, The Very Rev. The Lord MacLeod of Fuinary, M.C.D.D.

H.M. Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1, A. Meldrum, C.B.E.

H.M. Inspector of Constabulary, J. J. Dingwall, O.B.E. £5,400

Commandant, Scottish Police College, Col. R. C. Robertson-MacLeod, D.S.O., M.D., T.D. . . . . £4,000

H.M. Inspector of Fire Services, J. D. McNicol, O.B.E. . . . . £3,200 to £3,750

Commandant, Scottish Fire Service Training School, D. A. Palmer, M.B.E. . . . . £2,411

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Chief Pharmacist, R. Higson. . . . . £2,771 to £3,260

Chief Communications Officer, J. E. Young £2,489 to £3,249

**State Managements Districts, Scotland**

30 George Square, Glasgow

[Central: 4191]

General Manager, G. Thwaytes. . . . . £3,156 to £3,500

**Prisons Division**

Broomhouse Drive, Edinburgh 22

[031-443-4040]

Director of Scottish Prison and Borstal Services, J. Scrimgeour. . . . . £3,500 to £4,500

Psychiatrist, W. Boyd, M.D. (part-time).

Inspector of Scottish Prison and Borstal Services, J. Oliver. . . . . £4,500

Educationist, S. C. Mitchell. . . . . £2,630 to £4,010

**Prison Governors**

Aberdeen, W. Williamson. . . . . £2,510 to £2,890

Edinburgh, J. McIntyre. . . . . £3,200 to £3,645

Glasgow (Barlinnie), D. Mackenzie. . . . . £4,205

Greenock, Miss E. L. W. Hobkirk, C.B.E., T.D. £2,510 to £2,890

Perth, G. S. W. Laidlaw. . . . . £3,200 to £3,645

Peterhead, A. Angus. . . . . £3,200 to £3,645

Polmont Borstal Institution, J. H. A. Frisby £3,200 to £3,645

**Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland**

68-70 George Street, Edinburgh, 2

Commissioners, R. H. McDonald, M.C., O.C. (Chairman), £1,000; Mrs. Joan Wolrige-Gordon;

Prof. W. M. Millar, M.D.; Lt.-Col. R. C. M. Monteith, M.C., T.D.; R. W. Paterson; J. F. A. Gibson; E. J. C. Hewitt. . . . . £241 10s.

Medical Commissioners, Anne N. M. Brittain; J. M. Loughran. . . . . £4,950

Medical Officers, J. M. McAlpin; Elizabeth M. Whiteside; R. M. Young. . . . . £3,118 to £4,280

Secretary, J. S. Dick. . . . . £2,220 to £2,720

**Regional Hospital Boards**

Northern, Reay House, Old Edinburgh Road, Inverness. Chairman, Dr. D. J. Macdonald. Secretary, W. A. Stevens.

North-Eastern, 1 Albyn Place, Aberdeen. Chairman, W. M. Farquharson-Lang. Secretary, A. R. Batchelor.

Eastern, Vernonholme, Riverside Drive, Dundee. Chairman, L. F. Robertson, C.B.E. Secretary, J. K. Johnston.

South-Eastern, 11 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh. Chairman, Mrs. R. T. Nealon. Secretary, W. L. Douglas.

Western, 351 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2. Chairman, S. Stevenson. Secretary, R. D. R. Gardner.

**SCOTTISH DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, ■

[031-556-8545]

Dover House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1

[01-930-6151]

Secretary, A. B. Hume, C.B. . . . . £7,100

Under Secretaries, J. B. Beaumont; R. A. Dingwall-Smith; J. Macpherson. . . . . £6,000

Assistant Secretaries, R. F. Butler; A. C. Cowan; R. D. Cramond; F. Dawson; J. B. Fleming; W. K. Fraser; W. W. Gauld; E. L. Gillett; T. R. H. Godden; F. M. M. Gray; G. F. Hendry; T. V. Hughson; J. Kerr; F. Lister; D. G. Mackay; J. M. Ross; J. E. Stark

£4,045 to £5,200

Senior Chief Executive Officer, F. B. Drysdale £3,718 to £4,200

Principals, G. B. Baird; D. A. Bennet; J. A. Cowell; I. R. Duncan, O.B.E.; B. J. Fiddes; Mrs. K. S. Gillender; J. Keeley; H. McNamara; J. B. More; G. S. Murray; M. H. Orde, O.B.E.; I. D. Penman; T. Rarity; Miss S. D. Riddell; R. E. S. Robinson; A. W. Russell; N. J. Shanks; R. E. Smith; A. M. Thomson; J. Utterson

£2,599 to £3,596

Director, Road Safety Advisory Unit, Lt. Col. D. Birrell. . . . . £2,599 to £3,596

Economic Adviser, P. M. Scolia. . . . . £2,599 to £3,596

Statistician, I. Grant, O.B.E. . . . . £2,599 to £3,596

Chief Executive Officers, R. M. Alexander; D. H. Collier; A. J. Crawford; J. Cruickshank; H. C. Fraser; A. Gow; A. Heyworth; K. Mackay; Miss M. A. McPherson; R. Mowat; A. S. Neilson; J. Pettigrew; J. Ramsay; J. Rodger; J. M. Thomson; J. Torrance, I.S.O. . . . . £3,003 to £3,570

Senior Executive Officers, D. Bannatyne; T. Cooper; P. W. Daley; A. B. Fairweather; L. J. Fotheringham; T. G. Gass; Miss A. M. Hamilton; G. Hardie; Miss M. E. Hay; J. M. Howieson; L. Jobson; R. M. Laidlaw; G. K. Lambie; G. P. S. MacArthur; G. P. McConnell; K. B. T. Mackenzie; W. A. McKenzie; W. R. McKie; G. L. McLaughlin; G. Mason; T. J. Muirhead; S. G. Patterson; Miss M. A. Potter; G. T. Reed; W. M. Robertson; D. Stott; B. A. F. Vincent

£2,331 to £2,856

## Professional Staff

Chief Engineer, J. W. Shiell.....	£6,000
Deputy Chief Engineer, S. C. Agnew.....	£5,200
Chief Architect, B. P. Beckett.....	£6,000
Deputy Chief Architect, R. Woodcock.....	£5,200
Superintending Architects, D. I. Black; I. S. Gavin; A. M. Graham; R. S. Morton; J. N. Pollock	£4,045 to £4,620
Chief Planning Officer, W. D. C. Lyddon.....	£6,000
Deputy Chief Planning Officer, A. B. Wylie, M.B.E.	£5,200
Regional Planning Officers, F. J. Connell; A. S. Hood; G. A. Lyall; R. G. H. Turnbull	£4,045 to £4,620
Chief Quantity Surveyor, B. E. Drake.....	£5,200
Chief Road Engineer, G. F. Norris.....	£6,000
Deputy Chief Road Engineer, R. A. H. Allen	£4,495 to £5,200
Superintending Engineers, J. R. A. Griffith; W. Henderson, M.B.E.; K. C. Westhrop	£4,045 to £4,620
Chief Chemical Inspector, Dr. E. A. B. Birse, O.B.E.	£4,620

## GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE (Scotland)

New Register House, Edinburgh 2

[031-556-3952]

Registrar General, A. L. Rennie.	£3,850 to £4,950
Deputy Registrar General, R. MacLeod	£3,550 to £4,000
Chief Executive Officers, I. Boyd; J. A. Hamilton; J. Travers.....	£2,860 to £3,400
Senior Executive Officers, W. Anderson; D. J. Baird; G. F. Baird; A. R. Clark; J. C. Duncan; A. M. Dunlop.....	£2,200 to £2,720

## SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY BOARD

235 Old Marylebone Road, N.W.1

[01-723-4414]

Established by the Shipbuilding Industry Act, 1967, with the principal object of promoting the ability of the shipbuilding industry in the United Kingdom to compete in world markets. The Board is empowered to make grants (with the approval of the Minister of Technology) to assist shipbuilding and main engine manufacturing undertakings to reorganize their resources and to make loans (with the approval of the Minister and the Treasury) to these undertakings for the purposes set out in the Act. The Board is also authorized to make recommendations to the Minister of Technology for the guaranteeing of financial arrangements made by British shipowners in connection with orders placed in British yards for the construction of ships.

Chairman, Sir William Swallow.

Members, A. S. Ashton; J. Gormley; H. W. Morris.

Director, B. Barker, M.B.E.

Secretary, E. D. Ezra.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL  
INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

6 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.2

[01-730-9236]

23 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3

[Edinburgh Caledonian: 2201]

7 Park Place, Cardiff

[0222-32623]

The Commissioner is the final Statutory Authority to decide claims under the Family Allowances Acts, the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts.

Chief Commissioner, Sir Robert Micklethwait, Q.C.  
Commissioners, H. A. Shewan, O.B.E., Q.C.; H. I. Nelson, Q.C.; D. W. E. Nelligan, O.B.E.; D. Reith, Q.C.; H. B. Magnus, Q.C.; J. S. Watson, M.B.E., Q.C.; R. S. Lazarus, Q.C.; E. R. Bowen, Q.C.; R. J. A. Temple, C.B.E., Q.C.

Senior Legal Assistant, Mrs. C. R. Corbett.

Legal Assistants, J. R. C. Walford, M.B.E.; Mrs. M. V. Steel.

Secretary, D. H. Alexander.

## HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1

[01-248-9876]

Sovereign House, St. George's Street, Norwich  
[0603-22211]

Bookshops in London:—

Retail.—49 High Holborn, W.C.1.

Wholesale and post orders.—P.O. Box 569, S.E.1.

H. M. Stationery Office was established in 1786 and is the British Government's central organization for the supply of printing, binding, office supplies, automatic data processing equipment and office machinery of all kinds, and published books and periodicals, for the Public Service at home and abroad; it also undertakes duplicating, distributing and computer bureau services for government departments. The Stationery Office is the publisher for the government, and has bookshops for the sale of government publications in London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham and Belfast; leading booksellers in the larger towns act as agents; and there are wholesale departments in London, Edinburgh and Belfast from which booksellers may obtain supplies. It is also the agent for the sale of publications of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and for certain other international organizations. The Controller of the Stationery Office is under Letters Patent the Queen's Printer of Acts of Parliament and in him is vested the Copyright in all British Government documents.

Government publications are of a wide and varied range and over 6,500 publications are produced each year. They include the *London Gazette*, which has been issued since 1665, and *Hansard*, the verbatim report of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, available on the morning following the debate. The Stationery Office has in stock some 90,000 titles and its subscriptions and standing order lists contain about 200,000 names. The annual sales total about 30,000,000 copies.

The aggregate net estimate for the department for 1969-70 was £38,243,000 (an increase of £1,972,000 on the same estimate for 1968-69).

Generally the department obtains its supplies from commercial sources by competitive tender. For printing and binding, however, the Stationery Office has its own printing works and binderies which produce about one-third of the total requirement, including telephone directories, pension allowance books, national savings certificates and stamps, postal orders, premium bonds, National Insurance stamps, road fund licences, television and wireless licences.

The staff employed on April 1, 1969, was 7,588, including 1,859 in warehouses and 2,791 at printing works; the total space occupied was 2,400,000 square feet, including 1,250,000 sq. ft. for warehouse space and 660,000 sq. ft. for the printing works.  
Controller, C. H. Bayliss.....£7,100

Private Secretary, Miss V. E. Bowlzer.

Deputy Controller, W. Donaldson, C.B.....£5,500

Assistant Controllers, J. P. Turner, O.B.E. (Group 2);

J. J. Cherns (Group 3).....£4,950

Director of Production (Printing Works and Duplicating

Divisions), D. E. Masson, O.B.E.

Adviser on Typography, Ruari McLean. £4,400 to £4,950

## Group 1

Finance Division

Director and Finance Officer, R. H. Chisholm

Deputy Directors, P. N. Reynolds; R. H. Sloane,

M.B.E.....£3,003 to £3,570

Assistant Directors, E. J. Woods; Miss F. V. Page;

A. J. Curtis; R. E. H. Mills.....£2,856

Chief Examiner of Printers' and Binders' Accounts, S. R.

Hays.....£2,331 to £2,856

Establishments and Organization Division

Director and Establishment and Organisation Officer,

C. W. Blundell, O.B.E.....£3,550 to £4,000

Deputy Directors, R. F. Norris; B. C. E. Lee  
 £3,003 to £3,570  
 Assistant Directors, T. S. Harris, M.B.E.; R. A. Dunn;  
 W. S. Porter; F. R. Payne... £2,331 to £2,856  
 Manager, Domestic Systems, P. Jefford  
 £2,331 to £2,856

#### Central Computer Bureau

Director, D. C. Dashfield, O.B.E., M.V.O.  
 £3,550 to £4,000  
 Deputy Director (Systems), V. H. Morley  
 £3,003 to £3,570  
 Deputy Director (Operations), P. W. Buckerfield  
 £3,003 to £3,570  
 Managers, Bureau Systems, Miss E. A. Beech;  
 G. B. Furn; D. A. Prutton... £2,331 to £2,856  
 Managers, Operations, H. Wild; A. M. Mackillop;  
 D. J. Balls... £2,331 to £2,856

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 G. C. Beard... £2,331 to £2,856  
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 Canham; C. J. Errington; E. J. Deller  
 £3,003 to £3,570  
 Works Managers, J. W. Elvin; E. Warburton  
 £2,331 to £2,856  
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 ings, B.E.M.; W. D. McNeill... £2,331 to £2,856  
 Chief Engineers, R. Miller; F. J. Beesley; W. D.  
 Bissett... £2,916 to £3,431

##### Printing and Binding Divisions

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 Deputy Director, A. S. Powis... £3,003 to £3,570  
 Assistant Directors, C. E. Whitehouse; G. M. Hillier;  
 K. J. Baxter; B. Currie... £2,331 to £2,856

##### Technical Development Division

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 Assistant Directors, W. J. Scott; K. A. Allen  
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 Deputy Co-ordinator, A. W. Martyn  
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##### Computer Services Division

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 Deputy Director, A. W. Symons... £3,003 to £3,570  
 Assistant Directors, N. W. J. Seago; F. I. Wilson;  
 J. Holden; D. N. Roberts; W. F. Papworth  
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##### Publications Division

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 Assistant Directors, G. F. C. Clarke; F. E. Ashman;  
 C. G. Lloyd... £2,331 to £2,856

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 Deputy Director (Warehouses), A. E. J. Brunwin  
 £2,331 to £2,856

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Assistant Director (Warehouses), R. A. Youl  
 £2,331 to £2,856  
 £2,331 to £2,856

#### REGIONAL OFFICES AND BOOKSHOPS

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Government Buildings, Bankhead Avenue,  
 Edinburgh 11.  
 Bookshop: 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh 2.  
 Director, J. P. Morgan... £3,003 to £3,570  
 Deputy Director, S. A. Cowie... £2,331 to £2,856

##### Wales

Bookshop: 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff.  
 Officer in Charge, A. Mackenzie.

##### Northern Ireland

12 Linenhall Street, Belfast 2  
 Retail and Trade Bookshop: 7-11 Linenhall Street,  
 Belfast 2.  
 Director, J. I. Jones, O.B.E... £3,003 to £3,570

##### Manchester

Broadway, Chadderton, Lancs.  
 Bookshop: Brazennose House, Brazennose Street,  
 Manchester 2.  
 Director, C. P. Bradshaw... £3,003 to £3,570  
 Deputy Director, R. O. Stonehouse  
 £2,331 to £2,856

##### Bristol

Ashton Vale Road, Bristol 11  
 Bookshop: 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol 1.  
 Superintendent, L. B. Mills... £2,331 to £2,856

##### Birmingham

Bookshop: 258 Broad Street,  
 Birmingham 1.

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 Vice-Chairman, Mr. Justice Scarman, O.B.E.  
 Members, Sir Phillip Allen, K.C.B.; Sir Barnett Cocks,  
 K.C.B., O.B.E.; Sir Denis Dobson, K.C.B., O.B.E.;  
 Sir Harvey Druit, K.C.B.; J. S. Fiennes, C.B.; The  
 Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Fletcher, M.P.; Sir John Gibson,  
 C.B., Q.C.; Sir Douglas Hadow, K.C.B.; The Rt.  
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 Kilbrandon; The Lord MacDermott, P.C.; Sir  
 High Munro-Lucas-Tooth, Bt., M.P.; H. Pitch-  
 forth; H. W. Pritchard, C.B.E.; The Lord Reid,  
 P.C.; P. Rogers, C.B., C.M.G.; Sir David Stephens,  
 K.C.B., C.V.O.; Sir Matthew Stevenson, K.C.B.,  
 C.M.G.; Sir Robert Speed, C.B., Q.C.; T. G. Tal-  
 bot, C.B., Q.C.; Sir Burke Trend, K.C.B., C.V.O.;  
 The Lord Upjohn, P.C., C.B.E.; The Lord  
 Wilberforce, P.C., C.M.G., O.B.E.; The Lord  
 Wilson of Langside, P.C., Q.C.  
 Secretary, R. W. Perceval, T.D.

##### Statutory Publications Office

Queen Anne's Chambers, 41 Tothill Street, S.W.1  
 [Whitehall: 7363]

Editor, A. B. Lyons... £3,175 to £3,900  
 Assistant Editor, S. G. G. Edgar, C.B.E.  
 £2,306 to £3,050

#### SUGAR BOARD

52, Mark Lane, E.C.3  
 [01-480-6221]

The Sugar Board was constituted under the  
 Sugar Act, 1956, on October 15, 1956. The  
 Board buys the sugar which the United Kingdom  
 has contracted to buy under the Commonwealth  
 Sugar Agreement at prices negotiated triennially  
 by the Government and resells the sugar com-  
 mercially at world prices. The Board also pro-  
 vides temporary finance for the British Sugar  
 Corporation and receives from or pays to the  
 Corporation any surplus or deficit arising on the  
 production and refining of home grown beet sugar.

The Board, in turn, balances its accounts, taking one year with another, by receiving a surcharge or making a distribution payment, on all imported and home produced sugar.

*Chairman*, Sir George Dunnett, K.B.E., C.B. £6,250  
*Vice-Chairman*, Sir Leonard Cooke, O.B.E. £2,500  
*Members (part-time)*, P. G. Smith; N. Vinson; Sir John Wall, O.B.E. £750  
*Secretary and Joint General Manager*, A. V. Parsons, M.B.E.

*Director of Marketing*, R. C. W. Gunner, M.B.E.  
*Finance Officer*, G. Keddle, M.B.E.  
*Joint General Manager and Marketing Officer*, R. Holland, B.E.M.

### SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS COMMISSION

See Department of Health and Social Security

### MINISTRY OF TECHNOLOGY

Millbank Tower, Millbank, S.W.1

(01-834-2255)

The original Ministry of Technology was set up in October, 1964. Its present form dates from February, 1967, when it merged with part of the Ministry of Aviation.

It now brings under one management the following main areas of public business: (a) Responsibility for the Government's relationship with the engineering and vehicles industries; (b) Merchant shipbuilding, with the task of carrying out through the Shipbuilding Industry Board the reconstruction of the industry on the lines of the 1966 Geddes Report. (c) Responsibility for the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority. The Minister's responsibility is for the monies provided to the Authority by Parliament, and for major policy decisions. (d) Government Research Establishments. The Ministry controls 16 Research Establishments with a total staff of some 22,000. Including UKAEA Establishments, the total manpower engaged in research and development is about 6,000 qualified engineers and scientists. The Ministry also supports 43 Industrial Research Associations with about 1,800 qualified men. The Minister is responsible for the National Research Development Corporation, which is currently handling over 300 development projects. (e) Responsibility for the Government's relationship with the aircraft and aerospace industries. (f) Government procurement of aircraft, electronics and other equipment for defence purposes. (g) General responsibility for fostering technological advance. This embraces a wide range of tasks undertaken in support of industry, e.g. the operation of productivity and advisory services; the extension of standards both nationally and internationally, and financial support for the British Standards Institution; quality assurance schemes; the metrication programme; the dissemination of technical information; and (with professional institutions) work to strengthen the engineering profession, to improve quantity and quality in the supply of engineers, and to help the development of engineering generally.

The aggregate net estimate for the Ministry in 1969-70 amounts to £409,536,000. The gross estimate amounts to £603,045,000.

*Minister of Technology*, THE RT. HON. ANTHONY NEIL WEDGWOOD BENN, M.P. £8,500  
*Principal Private Secretary*, I. T. Manley

£2,599 to £3,595

*Assistant Private Secretary*, J. L. Whitty.

*Parliamentary Private Secretary*, K. Lomas, M.P.

*Minister of State*, JOSEPH PERCIVAL WILLIAM MALLALIEU, M.P. £5,625

*Joint Parliamentary Secretaries*, J. W. Bray, M.P.;

G. T. Fowler, M.P. £3,750

*Permanent Secretary*, Sir Richard Clarke, K.C.B.,

O.B.E. £9,800

*Secretary (Aviation)*, Sir Ronald Melville, K.C.B.

£9,300

*Deputy Secretaries*, F. J. Doggett, C.B.; W. Geraghty,

C.B.; J. Leckie, C.B. £7,100

*Controllors*, Air Marshal Sir Christopher Hartley, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*Aircraft*); G. G. Macfarlane, C.B., Dr. Ing. (*Research*); I. Maddock, C.B., O.B.E., F.R.S. (*Industrial Technology*); E. C. Cornford, C.B. (*Guided Weapons & Electronics*)

£7,100 to £8,150

*Head of Defence Sales*, H. J. L. Suffield. £8,500

*Scientific Adviser to the Minister*, The Lord Blackett, O.M., C.H., F.R.S.

### Engineering Group

#### Electronics and Computers Division

*Under-Secretary*, A. M. Houghton. £6,000

*Assistant Secretaries*, R. D. Aylward; G. H. Gillings

£4,045 to £5,200

*Deputy Chief Scientific Officers*, Dr. E. G. Jones;

E. S. Mallett. £4,830 to £5,330

#### Systems and Automation Division

*Chief Scientific Officer*, J. W. de L. Nichols. £6,000

*Deputy Chief Scientific Officers*, B. W. Oakley; F.

Rock-Carling. £4,830 to £5,330

#### Machine Tools & Manufacturing Machinery

##### Division

*Under-Secretary*, L. J. T. Clifton. £6,000

*Chief Scientific Officer*, Dr. C. Timms. £5,730

*Directing Engineer*, S. Bentall. £5,200

#### Vehicles and Mechanical Engineering Products

##### Division

*Under-Secretary*, E. W. G. Haynes. £6,000

*Assistant Secretaries*, A. Chinneck; C. A. Gay

£4,045 to £5,200

*Deputy Chief Scientific Officer*, S. A. Hunwicks,

O.B.E. £4,830 to £5,330

#### Electrical, Chemical (Process Plant) and

#### Shipbuilding Industries Division

*Under-Secretary*, S. W. Spain. £6,000

*Assistant Secretary*, V. I. Chapman

£4,045 to £5,200

*Deputy Chief Scientific Officers*, D. Neville-Jones;

J. A. Roberts. £4,830 to £5,330

#### Industrial Policy Division

*Under-Secretary*, (vacant). £6,000

*Assistant Secretaries*, D. C. Clark; C. Herzig;

J. H. Thomas. £4,045 to £5,200

#### International and Technological Manpower Division

*Under-Secretary*, N. V. Meeres, C.B. £6,000

*Assistant Secretaries*, C. L. Silver; A. H. K. Slater

£4,045 to £5,200

#### Economic and Statistical Analysis Division

*Director of Statistics*, A. J. Borham. £6,000

*Senior Economic Advisers*, D. A. W. Broyd; D. R. H.

Sawers. £4,045 to £5,200

*Chief Statistician*, Mrs. J. G. Cox

£4,045 to £5,200

*Assistant Secretary*, K. G. H. Binning

£4,045 to £5,200

#### Standards Division

*Adviser on Engineering Standards and Head of Division*

A. H. A. Wynn. £6,000

*Assistant Secretaries*, G. T. Rogers; Miss D. M.

Wilde. £4,045 to £5,200

*Directing Engineer*, H. E. Barnett. £5,200

*Deputy Chief Scientific Officers*, D. E. Fox; E. E.

Williams, O.B.E. £4,830 to £5,330

#### Productivity Services and Information Division

*Under-Secretary*, C. E. Coffin. £6,000

*Chief Information Officers*, H. S. Winterbourne

(£4,045 to £5,200); D. C. Moon. £4,500

*Deputy Chief Scientific Officers*, Dr. J. G. Dawes;

C. G. Giles, O.B.E. £4,830 to £5,330

#### Research Group

*Deputy Controller of Research*, E. Lee, Ph.D. £6,275

#### Research Planning Division

*Chief Scientific Officer*, W. J. Chantley. £6,000

*Assistant Secretary*, P. F. G. Twinn

£4,045 to £5,200

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, M. O. Robins  
 £4,830 to £5,330  
 Director of Hovercraft, Rear-Admiral F. Dossert,  
 C.B., C.B.E. . . . . £3,190  
 Research Administration Division  
 Under-Secretary, H. L. Lawrence Wilson. . . £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, D. M. Dell; A. R. Ford  
 £4,945 to £5,200  
 Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, Dr. A. B. Hammond;  
 E. B. Wright. . . . . £4,830 to £5,330

Materials Division  
 Chief Scientific Officer, J. Knox. . . . . £6,000  
 Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, Dr. M. G. Church;  
 E. W. Russell. . . . . £4,830 to £5,330

Atomic Energy Division  
 Under-Secretary, M. I. Michaels, C.B. . . . . £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, J. McA. Clark; G. W. Thynne;  
 C. E. H. Tuck. . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

Aviation Group  
 Deputy Controller of Aircraft (Research and Develop-  
 ment) L. F. Nicholson, C.B. . . . . £6,275

Concorde Division  
 Director-General, J. A. Hamilton, M.B.E. . . . £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, P. H. M. Brightling; T. P.  
 Jones. . . . . £4,045 to £5,200  
 Director, R. R. Duddy. . . . . £5,330

Scientific Research (Air), Future  
 Aircraft (Military) and Time and Cost  
 Division  
 Director-General, Dr. J. Seddon. . . . . £6,000  
 Directors, Dr. W. Stewart; T. V. Somerville; D. J.  
 Harper. . . . . £4,830 to £5,330

Civil Aircraft and General Services Research  
 and Development Division  
 Director-General, D. E. Morris. . . . . £6,000  
 Directors, F. G. J. Brown; Dr. D. Cameron;  
 D. A. L. Robson. . . . . £4,830 to £5,330

Engine Research and Development Division  
 Director-General, E. B. Carter. . . . . £6,000  
 Directors, D. G. Ainley; J. R. Forshaw; D. H.  
 Mallinson. . . . . £4,830 to £5,330  
 Deputy Controller of Aircraft (Royal Air Force),  
 R. P. Probert. . . . . £6,475  
 Directors, Air Cdre. J. R. Burgess; Air Cdre. E.  
 Burchmore, O.B.E.; R. P. Dickinson, O.B.E.  
 £5,330

Aircraft Production Division  
 Director-General, L. R. Beesly, C.B. (+ allee. £275)  
 £5,500  
 Directors, G. J. Malin; Air Cdre. J. S. Mason, C.B.E.;  
 E. A. Poulton. . . . . £4,830 to £5,330  
 Deputy Controller of Aircraft (Royal Navy), Rear  
 Admiral P. H. C. Illingworth, C.B.  
 Directors, Air Cdre. H. A. C. Bird-Wilson, C.B.E.,  
 D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.; Air Cdre. D. Bower, O.B.E.,  
 A.F.C.; Captain W. E. Morris, R.N.  
 Deputy Controller of Equipment, Air Vice-Marshal  
 S. H. Bonser, C.B., M.B.E.  
 Directors, W. O. Broughton (£5,330); S. Chard,  
 O.B.E. (£5,020); Air Cdre. A. W. Eyre. . . £5,330  
 Deputy Controller of Guided Weapons, (vacant)  
 Directors, R. Aspinall (£4,830 to £5,330); Air  
 Cdre. C. S. Betts, C.B.E.; Dr. K. D. Errington;  
 Brigadier E. Holland; Capt. K. A. W. Pilgrim,  
 O.B.E., R.N.; Brigadier E. J. Younsou, O.B.E.

Space Division  
 Under-Secretary, R. H. W. Bullock . . . . . £6,000  
 Director, J. G. Lewis. . . . . £5,330  
 Assistant Secretary, R. A. Neate. £4,045 to £5,200  
 Deputy Controller of Electronics, C. P. Fogg. £6,475

Electronics Research and Development  
 Division  
 Director-General, F. H. Scrimshaw. . . . . £6,000  
 Directors, Air Cdre. G. M. McMinn, C.B.E.;  
 Brigadier H. E. Roper; J. H. Briggs; C. J.  
 Carter; J. S. Shayler; E. V. Truefitt, C.B.E.  
 £4,830 to £5,330

### Guided Weapons and Electronics Production Division

Director-General, R. E. Sainsbury, C.B.E. £6,000  
 Directors, P. Corner; R. J. Mew; E. D. Whitehead,  
 M.B.E. . . . . £5,200

Air 'A' Division  
 Under-Secretary, L. Williams. . . . . £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, J. A. Battersby; R. A. Pengelly  
 £4,045 to £5,200

Air 'B' Division  
 Under-Secretary, W. P. Shovelton . . . . . £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, T. M. Crowley; K. J. Pritchard;  
 J. B. Visser. . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

Air 'C' and Secretariat Division  
 Under-Secretary, W. G. Downey, C.B. . . . . £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, L. C. J. Orchard; M. J. Treble  
 £4,045 to £5,200

Exports and International Relations Division  
 Under-Secretary, J. R. Christie. . . . . £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, B. D. Airey; M. M. J. Gam-  
 mon; J. L. Roberts. . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

Electronics and Guided Weapons Division  
 Under-Secretary, T. M. Wilson. . . . . £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, W. W. Abson; N. Craig;  
 J. S. W. Henderson. . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

Quality Assurance Division  
 Director-General, H. E. Drew. . . . . £6,000  
 Directors, H. W. Baker, O.B.E.; J. B. Supper  
 £5,200

Common Services Divisions  
 Contracts Division  
 Under-Secretary, D. A. Lovelock . . . . . £6,000  
 Directors, J. R. Tod; J. D. Fawson; G. G. Gallagher;  
 G. F. McGuiness; S. G. McKay, C.B.E.; W.  
 Penfold . . . . . £5,030 to £5,200  
 Assistant Secretary, E. A. Drake. £4,045 to £5,200

Finance and Accounts Division  
 Under-Secretary, E. S. Jackson, C.B. . . . . £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, G. A. Haig, O.B.E.; W. M.  
 Knighton; Mrs. M. Swaffield. £4,045 to £5,200  
 Director of Accounts, J. R. Mitchell . . . . £4,950

Establishment and Management Services  
 Division  
 Principal Establishment Officer (Under Secretary),  
 G. Wheeler, C.B. . . . . £6,000  
 Under-Secretary, Management Services, K. J. Wil-  
 loughby . . . . . £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, R. C. M. Cooper; D. G. Purnell,  
 M.C.; J. L. Rolleston; E. W. Sarginson  
 £4,045 to £5,200  
 Director of Professional Staff Management, B. W.  
 Hodlin. . . . . £5,330  
 Director of Catering, F. G. Murray, C.B.E.  
 (+ allee. £180) £4,950  
 Head of Organisation and Methods, Training and  
 Education, E. Martindale. . . . . £4,830 to £5,330  
 Departmental Training Officer, Dr. G. P. Thorley-  
 Lawson. . . . . £4,045 to £4,620  
 Head of Office Services, R. J. S. Jackson  
 £3,728 to £4,200

Senior Military Officer, Brigadier E. Holland.  
 Chief Medical Officer, Dr. G. Bennett . . . . £5,550

Research Establishments  
 Aeroplane and Armament Experimental  
 Establishment  
 Boscombe Down, Salisbury, Wiltshire  
 Commandant, Air Cdre. C. D. A. Brown, D.F.C.  
 Chief Superintendent, R. J. Atkinson  
 £4,830 to £5,330

Explosives Research and Development  
 Establishment  
 Waltham Abbey, Essex  
 Director, Dr. L. J. Bellamy. . . . . £5,730

Fire Research Station  
 Boreham Wood, Herts.  
 Director, D. I. Lawson. . . . . £4,830 to £5,330

- Forest Products Research Laboratory*  
Princes Risborough, Aylesbury, Bucks.  
Director, T. A. Oxley.....£4,830 to £5,330
- Hydraulics Research Station*  
Wallingford, Berks.  
Director, R. C. H. Russell.....£5,730
- Laboratory of the Government Chemist*  
Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E.1.  
Government Chemist, D. T. Lewis, C.B., Ph.D., D.Sc.  
£6,000
- National Engineering Laboratory*  
East Kilbride, Glasgow  
Director, F. D. Penny.....£6,000
- National Gas Turbine Establishment*  
Peestock, Farnborough, Hants.  
Director, R. H. Weir, C.B.....£6,275
- National Physical Laboratory*  
Teddington, Middlesex  
Director, J. V. Dunworth, C.B., C.B.E.....£7,100
- Rocket Propulsion Establishment*  
Westcott, Aylesbury, Bucks.  
Director, J. E. P. Dunning.....£5,730
- Royal Aircraft Establishment*  
Farnborough, Hants.  
Director, Sir Morien Morgan, C.B.....£7,100
- Royal Radar Establishment*  
Malvern, Worcs.  
Director, Dr. E. V. D. Glazier.....£6,475
- Signals Research and Development Establishment*  
Christchurch, Hants.  
Director, J. R. Mills.....£5,730
- Torry Research Station*  
135 Abbey Road, Aberdeen  
Director, Dr. G. H. O. Burgess.. £4,830 to £5,330
- Warren Spring Laboratory*  
Stevenage, Herts.  
Director, Dr. A. J. Robinson.....£6,000
- Water Pollution Research Laboratory*  
Stevenage, Herts.  
Director, Dr. A. L. Downing.....£5,730
- Royal Ordnance Factories*  
Burghfield, Nr. Reading, Berks.  
Director, R. W. Grimwad (+ allee. £150)  
£4,950
- Llanishen, Cardiff  
Director, J. C. Lavin (+ allee. £150)  
£3,850 to £4,400

### THAMES CONSERVANCY

Burdett House,  
15 Buckingham Street, W.C.2  
[01-839-2441]

The conservation of the River Thames was originally granted to twelve Conservators in 1857. In 1900 the Port of London Authority took over all rights, powers and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington. The Conservators of the River Thames under the Thames Conservancy Acts and Orders, 1932 to 1966, now have jurisdiction over the River Thames from Cricklade in Wiltshire to a point about 265 yards below Teddington Lock, and are constituted the Drainage Board of the Thames Catchment Area for the purposes of the Land Drainage Acts, 1930 and 1961. The principal duties of the Conservators as a Navigation Authority are the maintenance and improvement of the navigation, and the registration and regulation of craft. The Conservators exercise jurisdiction for the prevention of pollution over the Thames Catchment Area (both surface and underground water), and over the fisheries in the River Thames from Cricklade to Teddington.

The Conservators also exercise the new water resources functions of River Authorities under the

Water Resources Act, 1963, in respect of both surface and underground water in the Thames Catchment Area and underground water in London (the London "Excluded" Area), including the prevention of pollution.

The Conservators' income is obtainable by precept from the Councils of the various counties, county boroughs and London boroughs within the Thames Catchment Area, from the Greater London Council, licence fees and charges for water abstracted. In addition, the Conservators derive income from various navigation tolls, fees, licences and rents.

Chairman, The Lord Nugent of Guildford, P.C.  
Vice-Chairman, Sir Aubrey Ward.

Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer, R. P. Owen.

Chief Engineer, E. J. Brettell.

Treasurer and Accountant, E. J. Gilliland.

### NATIONAL THEATRE BOARD

10a Aquinas Street, S.E.1  
[Waterloo 2033]

Appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to administer the National Theatre.

Chairman, The Viscount Chandos, P.C., D.S.O., M.C.  
Members, Miss H. N. Burman; Prof. A. R. M. Carr;  
L. de Rothschild; A. Francis, O.B.E.; G. Geddes;  
V. Mishcon; J. C. Mortimer, Q.C.; H. H. Sebago-Montefiore; Prof. T. J. B. Spencer.

Director of the National Theatre, Sir Laurence Olivier.  
Secretary, K. Rae.

### BOARD OF TRADE

1 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-222-7877]

The Board of Trade has general responsibility for the United Kingdom's commerce, industry and overseas trade, and particular responsibility in relation to all industries, except those which are the direct concern of other Departments, e.g., food, agriculture and fisheries, building and quarrying, engineering, electronics, fuel and power, and road and rail transport.

The Divisions of the Board form six main groups, the Overseas group, the Home group, the Shipping group, the Civil Aviation group, the Regulatory group, and the Common Service Divisions such as the Accountant's, Statistics, Information, Finance, and Establishment Divisions, and the Solicitor's Department. The Board of Trade is assisted by Commercial Departments of H.M. missions and consulates abroad.

President of the Board of Trade, THE RT. HON.  
CHARLES ANTHONY RAVEN CROSLAND, M.P.

Private Secretaries, R. H. F. Croft; J. L. Cohen

P. J. Evans; Miss S. F. Raynham.

Parliamentary Private Secretaries, D. Jones, M.P.;

D. C. Dewar, M.P.

Ministers of State, THE LORD BROWN, M.B.E.;

EDMUND DELL, M.P.; WILLIAM THOMAS ROD-

GERSY, M.P.....£5,625

Parliamentary Secretary, Mrs. G. P. Dunwoody,

M.P.....£3,750

Permanent Secretary, Sir Antony Part, K.C.B., M.B.E.

£9,800

Second Permanent Secretary, Sir Cyril Brown, K.C.B.,

C.M.G.....£8,100

Second Secretaries, W. Hughes, C.B.; R. Burns, C.B.,

C.M.G.; A. D. Peck, C.B.; S. Golt, C.B.; R. R.

Goddison, C.B.....£7,100

Economic Adviser, J. F. Wright.....£5,615

Economic Adviser (Civil Aviation), Prof. A. C. L.

Day.....£2,250

Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions

Under-Secretaries, C. W. Sanders, C.B.; G. J.

MacMahon, C.B., C.M.G.; P. S. Preston...£6,000

Adviser Commercial Policy, R. Goldsmith...£5,500

Assistant Secretaries, R. B. Tippetts; T. H. Sinclair; A. F. Toms; Miss K. E. Boyes; D. I. Dunnett, C.M.G., O.B.E.; E. W. M. Magor, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Miss M. J. Lackey, O.B.E.; B. E. P. MacTavish; G. A. Barry; G. C. Dick; O. H. Kemmis  
£3,850 to £4,950

#### Export Policy and Promotion Division

Under-Secretary, R. Fell, C.B.E. . . . . £6,000  
Director (B), H. Birtles, C.B.E. . . . . £4,950  
Assistant Secretaries, R. L. Davies; Miss L. L. Lowne  
£3,850 to £4,950

#### Export Services Branch

Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4

[01-248-5757]

Director, G. Booth, C.M.G. . . . . £4,280

#### Trade Fairs Branch

Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4

[01-248-5757]

Director, W. T. Pearce . . . . . £4,280

#### Overseas Project Group

Under-Secretary, K. Taylor . . . . . £6,000  
Assistant Secretary, D. C. Smith . . . . . £3,850 to £4,950

#### Information Division

Chief Information Officer, N. Shepherd  
£3,850 to £4,950

#### Industries Divisions

Under-Secretaries, D. N. Charlish; P. W. Carey

£6,000  
Assistant Secretaries, H. F. Heinemann; C. N. Jupp, C.M.G.; Miss Y. L. Williams; S. Stewart, M.C.; E. Y. Bannard; P. M. J. Gwinnell; P. Wilkinson; F. A. Carter . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

#### Films Branch

Broadway Buildings, 54 Broadway, S.W.1.

[01-222-7877]

Under-Secretary, H. Bailey, C.M.G. . . . . £6,000

Assistant Secretary, E. Wagstaff . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

#### Standard Weights and Measures Department

26 Chapter Street, S.W.1

[01-834-7032]

Controller, S. Abbott . . . . . £2,771 to £3,260

#### Economic (General) Divisions

Under-Secretaries, F. W. Graves-Smith; G. R. Denman, C.M.G. . . . . £6,000  
Assistant Secretaries, C. G. Cruickshank; S. W. T. Mitchelmore; P. A. Robinson; S. Abramson; R. M. Allott; M. S. Morris; E. J. Lindley  
£4,045 to £5,200

#### Economic Services Division

Director, J. B. Heath . . . . . £6,000

Director, Economic Research Unit, J. D. Gribbin

£4,045 to £5,200

Senior Economic Adviser, R. O. Goss

£4,045 to £5,200

#### Distribution of Industry Division

Under-Secretary, C. J. A. Whitehouse, O.B.E. £6,000

Assistant Secretaries, C. J. Homewood; Miss B. M. Eyles; E. J. D. Warne; L. Lightman

£4,045 to £5,200

Principal Research Officer, R. S. Howard

£3,850 to £4,400

#### Regional Organization

Northern (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)

Controller, R. Wood . . . . . £4,280

Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)

Controller, E. Atherton . . . . . £3,850 to £4,950

London and South Eastern

(Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1)

Controller, P. B. Hunt . . . . . £3,850 to £4,950

Eastern

(Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1)

Controller, F. Lacey . . . . . £3,850 to £4,950

South Western (Bristol)

Controller, L. I. Macbeth . . . . . £4,280

#### Office for Wales (Cardiff)

Controller, I. Gray . . . . . £3,850 to £4,950

Midland (Birmingham)

Controller, J. F. J. Jardine . . . . . £3,850 to £4,950

North Western (Manchester)

Controller, N. S. Belam . . . . . £4,280

Office for Scotland (Glasgow)

Principal Controller, P. J. L. Homan

£3,850 to £4,950

Controller, L. R. Hinson . . . . . £4,280

#### Investments Grants Division

Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street,

S.W.1

(01-222-7877)

Under-Secretary, W. K. Ward . . . . . £6,000

Assistant Secretaries, G. C. Lowe; Mrs. E. L. K. Sinclair; A. Eales-Johnson, M.B.E.

£4,045 to £5,200

#### Tariff Division

Brunswick House, 2 Central Buildings,

Matthew Parker Street, S.W.1

[01-222-7877]

Under-Secretary, D. Carter, C.B. . . . . £6,000

Assistant Secretaries, J. Whaley; B. W. Meynell;

D. P. Brearley . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

#### Insurance and Companies Department

and Bankruptcy Department

Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street,

S.W.1

[01-222-7877]

Under-Secretary, C. W. Jardine, C.B. . . . . £6,000

Assistant Secretaries, J. B. Smith; D. Steel

£4,045 to £5,200

Inspector General of Companies, Companies Liquidation

and Bankruptcy, G. F. Morris, C.B.E. . . . . £5,080

Registrar of Companies, R. W. Westley

£3,550 to £4,000

Annual Returns and other documents filed with

the Registrar of Companies are available for

inspection at the Public Search Room, Companies

House, 55-71 City Road, E.C.1. (English and

Welsh Companies); Exchequer Chambers, 102

George Street, Edinburgh 2 (Scottish Companies)

and Ministry of Commerce, Law Courts Building,

May Street, Belfast (N. Ireland Companies).

#### Accountancy Services Division

Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4

[01-248-5757]

Senior Director, H. A. Parfitt, O.B.E. . . . . £5,080

The Adelphi, John Adam Street, W.C.2

[01-836-1207]

Directors, H. J. Holdsworth; N. A. Atley; A. R. Shore, O.B.E. . . . . £4,400 to £4,950

#### Finance Division

Broadway Buildings, 54 Broadway, S.W.1

[01-222-7877]

Principal Finance Officer, H. Bailey, C.M.G. . . . . £6,000

Assistant Secretary, J. H. MacPhail £4,045 to £5,200

Senior Chief Executive Officer, F. T. Jones

£3,550 to £4,000

#### Enemy Property Branch

Bunhill Row, E.C.1

[01-606-4071]

Controller, R. H. M. Clayton . . . . . £2,475 to £3,425

Senior Executive Officer, A. P. Peebles

£2,220 to £2,720

#### Solicitor's Department

Kingsgate House, 62/74 Victoria Street,

S.W.1

[01-222-7877]

Solicitor, Sir Gerard Ryder, C.B. . . . . £6,300

Principal Assistant Solicitors, A. W. G. Kean; J. A. E. Davies . . . . . £5,500

Assistant Solicitors, J. F. Brown, C.B.E.; W. T. Beynon; H. C. Cotman, M.C.; F. A. Bayly;

C. A. Shewell; J. A. Trapnell; M. J. Kerry;

T. D. Salmon; F. J. Stone; D. A. Grant, M.C.

£4,000 to £4,950

## Establishment Divisions

## Division I (Organisation)

Under-Secretary, P. A. R. Brown ..... £6,000  
 Director, F. L. Passmore ..... £5,080  
 Assistant Secretaries, J. Fish; D. J. Gerhard  
 £4,045 to £5,200

## Division II (Personnel)

Principal Establishment Officer, G. Parker, C.B. £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, M. P. Lam; J. Banfield; W. Hancox ..... £4,045 to £5,200  
 Principal Medical Officer, Dr. G. Bennett ..... £5,080

## Statistics Division

Director of Statistics J. Stafford, C.B. .... £6,300  
 Deputy Director of Statistics, A. G. Carruthers £5,500  
 Assistant Director, G. Penrice ..... £5,500  
 Director, Business Statistics Office, M. C. Fessey  
 £5,500  
 Chief Statisticians, H. C. Stanton; T. Paterson;  
 H. E. Browning; B. F. Middleton; A. A. Sorrell;  
 W. A. Wessell; B. A. Wainwright  
 £3,850 to £4,950

## Marine Division

Surrey House, 20 Lavington Street,  
 S.E.1.

[01-928-7999]

Under-Secretary, R. F. Prosser, M.C. .... £5,500  
 Assistant Secretaries, E. R. Hargreaves; D. N. Byrne;  
 W. J. Madigan, O.B.E. .... £4,045 to £5,200

## Shipping Policy Division

Under-Secretary, B. E. Bellamy ..... £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, J. K. T. Frost; K. W. McQueen,  
 O.B.E.; C. M. Drukker ..... £4,045 to £5,200

## Civil Aviation Division II

Shell Mex House, Strand, W.C.2

[01-836-1207]

Under-Secretary, D. F. Hubback ..... £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, R. Colegate; T. Sharp  
 £4,045 to £5,200

## Civil Aviation Division 2

Shell Mex House, Strand, W.C.2

[01-836-1207]

Under-Secretary, R. E. M. Le Goy ..... £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, A. P. Gardner; W. J. Coe; G.  
 Lanchin ..... £4,045 to £5,200  
 Deputy Director (Operational Services Overseas), A. M.  
 Raffael ..... £3,457 to £4,260

## Civil Aviation Division 3

The Adelphi, John Adam Street, W.C.2

[01-836-1207]

Under-Secretary, J. E. Barnes ..... £6,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, W. W. Simpson; A. V. Davies,  
 M.B.E.; J. W. Edworthy; B. W. Maynell  
 £4,045 to £5,200

## Directorate-General of Safety and Operations

Shell Mex House, Strand, W.C.2

[01-836-1207]

Director-General, Group Capt. J. B. Veal, C.B.E.,  
 A.F.C. .... £5,500  
 Directors; G. C. Choufot, M.B.E. (Flight Operations);  
 J. R. Neill (Flight Safety); R. Broadbent, D.F.C.  
 (Training and Licensing); M. H. Vivian (Advanced  
 Aircraft Operations); D. F. Peel (Aerodromes Tech-  
 nical); K. A. Wood (All Weather Ops.); R. W.  
 N. B. Gilling (Assistant Secretary) (Admin. Safety  
 and Ops.) ..... £4,170 to £4,815

## Accidents Investigation Branch

Chief Inspector, Capt. V. A. M. Hunt, C.B.E. £5,080

## Controllerate of National Air Traffic

## Control Services

The Adelphi, John Adam Street, W.C.2

[01-836-1207]

Control Services Controller, G. W. Stallibrass, O.B.E.  
 £5,860  
 Joint Field Commander, W. C. Woodruff ..... £5,500  
 Chief of Telecommunications, T. J. McWiggan  
 £5,080

Chief Air Traffic Control Officer, C. A. M. Kyrke-  
 Smith, O.B.E. .... £4,170 to £4,815  
 Directors, W. Harrison, C.B.E., A.F.C. (Control  
 Operations); A. P. J. Flynn (Control (Plans));  
 S. R. Walton (Administration) . £4,170 to £4,815

## Scientific Adviser's Division (Civil Aviation)

Shell Mex House, Strand, W.C.2

[01-836-1207]

Scientific Adviser, S. F. Follett, C.M.G.

## Board of Trade Advisory Committee

(Local Employment Act, 1960)

2 Bunhill Row, E.C.1

[01-606-4071]

Chairman, Sir William Lawson, C.B.E.  
 Members, S. Douglas; Brig. L. H. McRobert,  
 C.B.E., T.D.; P. Robinson; P. O. Williams, C.B.E.;  
 E. E. Tait.  
 Secretary, A. J. Mills ..... £3,500 to £4,000

## MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

St. Christopher House, S.E.1

[01-928-7999]

Minister, RT. HON. RICHARD WILLIAM MARSH,  
 M.P. .... £8,500

Private Secretary, D. Holmes.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, T. H. Boston, M.P.

Joint Parliamentary Secretaries, N. G. Carmichael,  
 M.P.; R. C. Brown, M.P. .... £3,750

Permanent Secretary, Sir David Serpell, K.C.B., C.M.G.,  
 O.B.E. .... £9,800

Private Secretary, C. J. S. Brearley.

Deputy Secretaries, J. D. Jones, C.B.; C. P. Scott-  
 Malden, C.B. .... £7,100

Director-General, Highways, Sir William Harris,  
 K.B.E., C.B. .... £7,200

Director-General, Economic Planning, C. D. Foster  
 £6,000

Chief Highway Engineer, J. L. Paisley, M.B.E. £5,850

Chief of Highway Administration, L. S. Mills . £5,985

Chief Scientific Adviser, B. T. Price . £5,985

Adviser on Bus Management and Operations, A. F.  
 Neal.

## Ports and Defence

Under-Secretary, R. D. Poland ..... £6,000

## Ports A

Assistant Secretary, K. T. Barnett. £4,045 to £5,200

## Ports B

Assistant Secretary, J. E. Sanderson  
 £4,045 to £5,200

## Defence Planning and Emergencies

Assistant Secretary, C. H. Wykes £4,045 to £5,200

## Railways

Under-Secretary, P. E. Lazarus ..... £6,000

## Railways A

Assistant Secretary, S. M. A. Banister  
 £4,045 to £5,200

## Railways B

Assistant Secretary, D. G. Fagan . £4,045 to £5,200

## Railways C

Assistant Secretary, R. J. E. Dawson  
 £4,045 to £5,200

## Railway Inspectorate

Chief Inspecting Officer, Col. J. R. H. Robertson,  
 O.B.E., R.E. (ret.) ..... £5,205

## Nationalized Transport and Channel Tunnel

Under-Secretary, J. H. P. Draper ..... £6,000

## Nationalized Transport A

Assistant Secretary, A. F. Parr . £4,045 to £5,200

## Nationalized Transport B

Assistant Secretary, A. H. M. Irwin, C.B.E.  
 £4,045 to £5,200

Channel Tunnel (A)	
Assistant Secretary, J. A. L. Barber	£4,045 to £5,200
Channel Tunnel (E)	
Assistant Chief Engineer, Brig. J. Constant	£4,405 to £5,075
Freight Transport	
Under-Secretary, G. R. W. Brigstocke	£6,000
Freight Co-ordination	
Assistant Secretary, I. T. Lawman	£4,045 to £5,200
Road Transport Goods	
Assistant Secretary, J. Lane	£4,045 to £5,200
Centralized Licensing	
Under-Secretary, E. S. Ainley	£6,000
Administration	
Assistant Secretary, S. Emm, C.B.E.	£4,045 to £5,200
London Group	
Under-Secretary, J. Garlick	£6,000
London General	
Assistant Secretary, A. G. Semple	£4,045 to £5,200
South East Planning	
Assistant Secretary, A. J. Rosenfeld	£4,045 to £5,200
Passenger Transport and Urban Planning	
Under-Secretary, T. L. Beagley	£6,000
Transport and Traffic Planning	
Assistant Secretary, J. H. H. Baxter	£4,045 to £5,200
Public Transport A	
Assistant Secretary, C. N. Tebay	£4,045 to £5,200
Public Transport B	
Assistant Secretary, Miss B. J. de Livera, M.B.E.	£4,045 to £5,200
Urban and Regional Professional	
Deputy Chief Engineer, J. S. Berry	£5,205
Urban and Regional Professional A	
Senior Principal Scientific Officer, R. Spence	£3,935 to £4,525
Urban and Regional Professional B	
Assistant Chief Engineer, D. Greenwood	£4,405 to £5,075
Urban and Regional Professional C	
Senior Economic Adviser, P. R. Smethurst	£3,975 to £5,075
Road Safety and Vehicle Safety	
Under-Secretary, J. R. Madge	£6,000
Road Safety General	
Assistant Secretary, Miss E. P. Kruse	£4,045 to £5,200
Road Safety Local	
Assistant Secretary, W. W. Scott	£4,045 to £5,200
Road Safety Traffic	
Assistant Secretary, S. T. Garrish	£4,045 to £5,200
Driving and Motor Licences	
Head of Division, P. A. Waller	£4,525 to £5,075
Vehicle Safety	
Assistant Secretary, W. H. Alexander	£4,045 to £5,200
Mechanical Engineering	
Chief Mechanical Engineer, H. Perring	£5,208
Regional Development and International	
Under-Secretary, B. P. H. Dickinson	£6,000
Regional Development	
Assistant Secretaries, A. R. Hiscock (General); R. H. Lawrence (West); N. E. Godfrey (East)	£4,045 to £5,200
International Transport	
Assistant Secretary, G. G. D. Hill	£4,045 to £5,200

Senior Principal Scientific Officer (Radiological Adviser to Dept.), E. J. Wilson, Ph.D.

£3,975 to £4,525

### Statistics

Director of Statistics, A. H. Watson, C.B.E. . . . . £5,625  
 Chief Statisticians, K. G. Forecast; K. F. Glover  
 £3,975 to £5,075

### Directorate of Economic Planning

Director General, C. D. Foster . . . . . £6,000  
 Chief Economic Adviser, E. H. M. Price.

#### Economic General

Senior Economic Adviser, P. T. McIntosh  
 £3,975 to £5,075

#### Highways-1

Under-Secretary, L. E. Dale . . . . . £6,000

#### General Planning Highways

Assistant Secretary, J. A. Dole . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200  
 Assistant Chief Engineer, A. E. A. Brain  
 £4,405 to £5,075

#### Highway Policy

Assistant Secretary, J. Peeler . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

#### Highways-2

Deputy Chief Engineer, A. D. Holland, T.D. . . . . £5,205

#### Bridges Engineering (Design Standards)

Assistant Chief Engineer, T. L. G. Dence  
 £4,405 to £5,075

#### Bridges Engineering (Technical Approvals)

Assistant Chief Engineer, L. R. Greenaway, O.B.E.  
 £4,405 to £5,075

#### Engineering Intelligence

Assistant Chief Engineer, R. P. Sleep  
 £4,405 to £5,075

#### Highways-3

Deputy Chief Engineer, F. J. S. Best . . . . . £5,205

#### Traffic Engineering

Assistant Chief Engineer, J. T. Duff  
 £4,405 to £5,075

#### Trunk and Classified Roads

Assistant Secretary, P. N. Gerosa . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200  
 Assistant Chief Engineer, J. Tiplady  
 £4,405 to £5,075

#### Highways-4

Under-Secretary, D. C. Haselgrove, C.B. . . . . £6,000

#### Highways General

Assistant Secretary, G. Cockerham  
 £4,045 to £5,200

#### Motorway Service Areas Adviser

T. R. Newman, C.B.E.

#### Highways-5

Under-Secretary, S. L. Lees, M.V.O. . . . . £6,000

#### Contracts

Head of Division, L. E. Henderson  
 £4,525 to £5,075

#### Highways Lands and Legal

Head of Division, J. M. Entwistle . . . . . £4,525 to £5,075

#### Construction Unit

Assistant Chief Engineer, G. D. Spearing  
 £4,405 to £5,075

### COMMON SERVICES

#### Establishment and Organization

Under-Secretary, J. M. Moore, D.S.C. (Principal Establishment and Organization Officer) . . . . . £6,000

#### Establishment Staffing

Assistant Secretary, P. D. Davies . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

#### Establishment Organization

Assistant Secretary, J. A. L. Gunn . . . . . £4,045 to £5,200

#### Office Services

Controller, W. R. Froom, I.S.O. . . . . £3,675 to £4,125

## Establishment General

Assistant Secretary, A. S. Robertson  
£4,045 to £5,200

## Information

Chief Information Officers, J. P. Morris; L. E. E. Jeanes..... £4,045 to £5,200

## Welfare

Chief Welfare Officer, Miss C. H. Henry, M.B.E.  
£2,985 to £3,525

## Finance

Under-Secretary (Finance), G. C. Wardale .. £6,000

## Finance Highways and Accounts

Head of Division, P. H. Eilsley..... £4,525

## Finance Transport and Shipping

Assistant Secretary, P. R. Sheaf... £4,045 to £5,200

## Finance, Nationalized Industries and Investments

Assistant Secretary, W. J. Sharp... £4,045 to £5,200

## Road Research Laboratory

Crowthorne, Berks.

[0344-6-3131]

Director, D. J. Lyons..... £5,785

Deputy Director, Road Research, R. S. Millard,  
C.M.G., Ph.D..... £5,315

Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, G. Charlesworth,  
Ph.D.; A. J. M. Hitchcock, Ph.D.; J. H. Nicholas;  
H. Taylor; M. E. Burt..... £4,675 to £5,075

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, D. Croney;  
R. H. H. Kirkham, Ph.D.; W. A. Lewis; A. J. J.  
Whiffin, O.B.E., Ph.D.; L. H. Watkins; W. I. J.  
Price; G. F. Salt; E. D. Tingle, Ph.D.; F. V.  
Webster, Ph.D.; J. A. Hillier; R. D. Lister;  
F. Garwood, Ph.D.; H. A. J. Prentice; R. L.  
Moore, O.B.E.; M. Grimmer; A. R. Cawthorne  
£3,925 to £4,475

## Scottish Laboratory

Thorntonhall, Glasgow

[0411-644-1171]

## Divisional Road Engineers

Eastern—Bedford: C. H. Oversby-Powell

East Midland—Nottingham; G. Stockley

Northern—Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1; C. W. Gair

North Western—Manchester 1; J. D. Wallace

South Eastern—Guildford: R. R. C. Johnson, M.B.E.

South Midland—Cheltenham: J. A. S. Dakers

South Western—Exeter: W. Downie

West Midland—Birmingham 15: R. J. F. Sansome,  
E.R.D.

Yorkshire and Humberside—Leeds 1: R. B. S. Chettoe  
each £4,280 to £4,950

## Traffic Commissioners and Licensing Authorities

## Traffic Areas and Chairmen

East Midland—Nottingham: C. M. Sheridan, C.M.G.  
£4,950

Eastern—Cambridge: H. E. Robson..... £4,950

Metropolitan—Government Buildings, Bromyard  
Avenue, Acton, W.3: D. I. R. Muir, O.B.E.  
(Traffic Commissioner)..... £5,175

Northern—Newcastle 1: I. A. T. Hanlon.... £5,075

North Western—Manchester 3: C. R. Hodgson,  
O.B.E..... £5,075

Scottish—Edinburgh 3: A. B. Birnie..... £4,950

South Eastern—Eastbourne: Maj.-Gen. A. F. J.  
Elmslie, C.B., C.B.E..... £5,075

South Wales—Cardiff: R. R. Jackson.... £5,075

West Midland—Birmingham 15: J. Else, M.B.E., T.D.  
£5,075

Western—Bristol 1: J. R. C. Samuel-Gibbon  
£4,950

Yorkshire—Leeds 2: (vacant)..... £4,950

## Area Road Safety Units

Midland—(19) Talsman Square, Kenilworth,  
Warwickshire).

Head of Unit, L. C. Ward.

North Eastern (Tyne Bridge Towers, Tyne Bridge,  
Gateshead).

Head of Unit, G. E. Ridley.

North Western (24a Lord Street, Leigh, Lancs.).

Head of Unit, W. Halewood.

Southern (Queens Park House, Queens Terrace,  
Southampton).

Head of Unit, W. P. Tapley, O.B.E., T.D.

West Riding (Empire House, Wakefield Road,  
Dewsbury, Yorks.).

Head of Unit, W. G. Jehan, M.B.E.

each £2,599 to £3,096

## Road Construction Units

Eastern (59/63 Goldington Road, Bedford).

Midland (Brandon House, 52/54 Holly Walk,  
Leamington Spa, Warwickshire).

Director, R. J. Bridle.

North Eastern (Government Buildings, St. Georges  
Road, Harrogate, Yorks.).

Director, D. A. R. Hall.

North Western (Crystal House, Birley Street,  
Preston, Lancs.).

Director, T. D. Wilson.

South Eastern (Federated House, London Road,  
Dorking, Surrey).

Director, M. Milne.

South Western (Victoria House, Fore Street,  
Taunton, Somerset).

Director, P. G. Lyth. Each £5,080

## THE TRANSPORT HOLDING COMPANY

Argosy House, 215 Great Portland Street, W.1

[01-636-8688]

The Transport Holding Company is a statutory company established under the Transport Act, 1962. Until January 1, 1969, it owned and managed all the transport investments of the former British Transport Commission except those transferred to the British Railways Board, London Transport Board, British Transport Docks Board and the British Waterways Board.

As a result of the Transport Act, 1968, its shareholdings in bus companies vested in either the National Bus Company or the Scottish Transport Group, and those in the road haulage and shipping companies vested in the National Freight Corporation. The Transport Holding Company's remaining shareholdings are chiefly in companies engaged in travel and tourism, e.g. Thos. Cook & Son Ltd.

Chairman, Sir Reginald Wilson.

Directors, R. C. Clifford-Turner; Sir Harry Crane,  
O.B.E.; J. A. R. Falconer; B. H. Harbour, C.B.E.

Chief Executive, G. W. Quick Smith, C.B.E.

Comptroller, H. E. Osborn, C.B.E.

Secretary, L. H. Mapeston.

## THE TREASURY

Great George Street, S.W.1

[01-930-1234]

The office of the Lord High Treasurer has been continuously in commission for well over 200 years. The Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury consist of the First Lord of the Treasury (who is also the Prime Minister), the Chancellor of the Exchequer and five Junior Lords. This Board of Commissioners is assisted at present by a Chief Secretary, a Parliamentary Secretary who is the Chief Whip, a Financial Secretary and a Minister of State, who are also members of the Government, and joint Permanent Secretaries. The Prime Minister and First Lord is not concerned in the day-to-day aspects of Treasury business. The Junior Lords are Government Whips in the House of Commons. The management of the Treasury devolves upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, under him, on the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Minister of State. The Chief Secretary, with the assistance of the Minister of State, is responsible for the control of public expenditure. The Financial Secretary is concerned with matters of home and overseas finance and discharges the traditional responsibility of the Treasury for the largely formal procedures of voting of funds by Parliament. All ministers are concerned in tax matters.

*Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury*, THE RT. HON. (JAMES) HAROLD WILSON, O.B.E., M.P.

£14,000

*Principal Private Secretary*, A. N. Halls, M.B.E., T.D.  
*Private Secretaries*, E. Youde, C.M.G., M.B.E. (*Overseas Affairs*); D. H. Andrews (*Home Affairs*); P. L. Gregson (*Parliamentary Affairs*); R. J. Dawe (*Home Affairs*).

*Secretary for Appointments*, J. F. Hewitt, C.B.E.

*Press Secretary*, J. T. W. Haines..... £5,375

*Deputy Press Secretary*, G. Holt..... £4,170 to £5,325

*Press Officer*, Miss J. Price..... £2,456 to £2,981

*Assistant Private Secretaries*, Miss D. R. Edmunds, M.B.E.; Miss J. M. Porter, M.B.E.; J. B. Weymes.

*Parliamentary Private Secretaries*, The Rt. Hon. H. Davies, M.P.; E. Varley, M.P.

*Personal Political Secretary*, Mrs. M. Williams.

#### Lords Commissioners of the Treasury

The Prime Minister (*First Lord*); The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

#### Junior Lords of the Treasury

E. A. Fitch, M.P.; J. Harper, M.P.; W. Harrison, M.P.;

B. K. O'Malley, M.P.; J. McCann, C.B.E., M.P.  
each £3,000

*Chancellor of the Exchequer*, THE RT. HON. ROY HARRIS JENKINS, M.P..... £8,500

*Principal Private Secretary*, D. E. J. Dowler.

*Private Secretaries*, D. J. S. Hancock; J. W. L. Lonie.

*Assistant Private Secretary*, Miss D. E. Chapman.

*Parliamentary Clerk*, B. O. Dyer.

*Special Assistant*, J. H. Harris.

*Parliamentary Private Secretaries*, T. G. Bradley,

M.P.; A. W. Lyon, M.P.

*Chief Secretary to the Treasury*, THE RT. HON. JOHN DIAMOND, M.P..... £8,500

*Private Secretary*, L. J. H. Beighton.

*Assistant Private Secretary*, T. W. Hunter.

*Parliamentary Private Secretary*, R. Buchanan, M.P.

*Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons*, THE RT. HON. ROBERT JOSEPH MELLISH, M.P..... £5,625

*Financial Secretary*, THE RT. HON. NORMAN HAROLD LEVER, M.P..... £5,625

*Minister of State*, DICK TAVERNE, O.C., M.P..... £5,625

*Assistant Whips*, E. Armstrong, M.P.; J. D. Concannon, M.P.; M. S. Miller, M.P.; E. G. Perry, M.P.

*Permanent Secretary*, Sir Douglas Allen, K.C.B.  
£10,400

*Second Secretaries*, Sir Samuel Goldman, C.B.; F. E. Figgures, C.B., C.M.G..... £8,100

*Head of Government Economic Service and Chief Economic Adviser to the Treasury*, Sir Donald MacDougall, C.B.E..... £9,300

*Economic Consultant*, M. V. Posner..... fees

*Third Secretaries*, G. R. Bell, C.B.; R. Gedling, C.B.; E. W. Maude, C.B.; A. D. Neale, C.B., M.B.E.;

F. R. P. Vinter, C.B..... £7,100

*Under-Secretaries*, R. T. Armstrong; P. R. Baldwin; F. R. Barratt; A. Mackay, C.M.G.; D. McKean;

N. Jordan Moss, C.M.G.; J. G. Owen; A. J. Phelps (*Treasury Officer of Accounts*); L. Pliatzky;

A. K. Rawlinson; R. L. Sharp (*Establishment Officer*); D. W. G. Wass; R. L. Workman  
£6,125

*Assistant Secretaries*, L. Airey; J. M. Bridgeman; H. A. Copeman; P. Cousins; P. V. Dixon;

D. E. J. Dowler; G. S. Downey; Miss J. M. Forsyth; M. G. F. Hall; Mrs. M. E. Hedley-Miller;

C. H. W. Hodges; A. J. G. Issac; Miss J. Kelley;

P. J. Kitcatt; R. G. Lavelle; H. S. Lee; R. N. P. Lewin; J. G. Littler; A. H. Lovell; C. C. Lucas;

J. A. Marshall; P. Nicholls; Miss J. F. H. Orr;

R. J. Painter; W. D. Pattinson; W. S. Rylie;

J. F. Slater; R. H. J. Steel; M. Widdup  
£4,170 to £5,325

*Principals*, G. R. Ashford; Miss E. J. Beaven;

L. J. H. Beighton; T. J. Brack; C. D. Butler;

F. E. R. Butler; C. J. Carey; P. F. Clifton; Miss J. E. Court; G. D. Cracknell; F. P. B. Derrick;

P. L. Dyer; A. J. C. Edwards; J. P. Edwards;

B. E. Fensome; G. E. Fitchew; C. W. France;

Mrs. R. E. J. Gilmore; P. R. Gordon; C. F. Grafton; J. P. L. Gwynn; Mrs. D. J.

Halley, M.B.E.; D. J. S. Hancock; J. E. Hansford; M. V. Hawtin; R. Hay; J. G. Head;

A. H. M. Hillis, C.M.G.; D. G. Hoskin; P. Jefferson-Smith; R. Jones; C. H. A. Judd; J. R. Laing; A. J. Langdon; E. C. Lester; K. W. S.

Mackenzie, C.M.G.; N. J. Monck; D. J. L. Moore;

P. Mountfield; J. I. Mutch; P. G. Myers; Hon. E. F. Northcott; W. J. E. Norton; A. K.

Ogilvy-Webb; J. A. Patterson; P. E. Pickering;

R. H. Seebom; D. M. Shapiro; D. M. Thompson; J. W. Thorp; Miss A. G. Toulmin; J. B.

Unwin; D. A. Walker; R. J. Wallace, O.B.E.;

D. P. Walley; C. Ward; Miss K. Whalley;

A. J. Wiggins; I. Yass..... £2,724 to £3,721

*Principal Executive Officers*, D. C. Lee, O.B.E. (*Deputy Establishment Officer*); R. F. Lloyd, C.B.E., M.V.O. (*Treasury Accountant*)..... £4,745 to £5,325

*Senior Chief Executive Officers*, L. J. Taylor; W. Winnard..... £3,853 to £4,325

*Chief Executive Officers*, J. Adamson; W. Clowser, O.B.E.; C. J. Hancock; A. A. C. Jackson; A. M. Jones; J. H. Miles; Miss M. E. Moody, O.B.E.; R. C. Robin; J. D. Skinner; L. H. Stevenson  
£3,128 to £3,695

*Senior Executive Officers*, H. A. Aitken; R. J. Allwood; Miss E. E. M. Baker; P. F. Chambers;

D. R. Collinson; D. E. Farman; E. R. Gauntlett;

D. L. Hawkins; H. E. Lees; R. E. Martin; P. R. Money; Miss M. A. Moore; Mrs. M. E. Richards;

D. W. Smart; D. A. Truman; Miss L. M. Waddell; A. Witchell; E. A. Yeo... £2,456 to £2,981

*Deputy Directors, Economic Section*, F. J. Atkinson; Hon. W. A. H. Godley; A. D. Roy..... £6,125

*Senior Economic Advisers*, J. L. Carr; F. Casell; P. G. Davies; J. R. Shepherd  
£4,170 to £5,325

*Economic Advisers*, A. J. C. Britton; J. T. Caff; H. P. Evans; M. S. Levitt; P. B. Rogers; G. H. Walsh..... £2,600 to £3,550

*Economic Consultant*, J. H. Williamson..... £3,721

*Chief Statisticians*, G. A. Dean; P. M. Rees  
£4,170 to £5,325

*Statisticians*, J. W. Anderson; H. J. Spicer  
£2,724 to £3,721

*Senior Research Officer*, R. F. Haselden  
£2,724 to £3,721

*Chief Accountant*, H. S. Tovey... £3,128 to £3,695

*Historian*, G. R. M. Hartcup.... £2,643 to £3,230

*Head of Information Division*, H. M. Griffiths  
£4,170 to £5,325

*Principal Information Officers*, P. R. Browning; H. R. Hayles..... £3,218 to £3,695

*Senior Information Officers*, Miss M. M. Deyes; Miss A. M. C. E. Jenkins; H. G. H. Singleton  
£2,456 to £2,981

#### Treasury Representatives Abroad

U.S.A.—

*Economic Minister, Financial Adviser and Head of U.K. Treasury and Supply Delegation*, D. J. Mitchell, C.B., C.V.O.

*Principal*, A. J. Clift.

*Economic Adviser*, T. R. Webb.

*Senior Executive Officer*, E. H. Merry.

*South Asia and the Far East*, C. W. Fogarty.

#### Rating of Government Property

*Jameson House, 69 Notting Hill Gate, W.11*

*Treasury Valuer*, J. L. Powell, O.B.E..... £5,455

*Deputy Treasury Valuer* W. W. Brown  
£4,450 to £4,955

*Inspector of Rates*, J. E. Long, O.B.E.  
£3,128 to £3,695

*Chief Assistant Valuer*, T. A. Clark  
£3,777 to £4,241

*Senior Assistant Valuers (Grade 1)*, D. C. Callus; G. J. Collins; P. J. Dahlhoff; J. F. C. Olney  
£3,205 to £3,750

*Senior Assistant Valuers (Grade 2)*, B. A. Cooper; K. P. Franklin; A. W. Spouse. £2,350 to £3,050

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer  
See Scottish Law Courts and Offices.

THE TREASURY SOLICITOR

Department of H.M. Procurator-General and  
Treasury Solicitor

3 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, S.W.1  
[01-930-7363 and 1124]

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir Harvey  
Druitt, K.C.B. £8,600  
Deputy Treasury Solicitor, R. L. A. Hankey, C.B. £6,158

Advisory Division

Principal Assistant Solicitor, H. G. Ware. £5,625  
Assistant Solicitors, C. F. Brooke; K. P. Hickman,  
T.D.; G. A. Preston; D. Rippenal; J. B. Sweet-  
man. £4,125 to £5,075  
Senior Legal Assistants, R. Armitage; A. W. Baker;  
W. H. Godwin; J. C. Hooton, C.M.G., M.B.E.;  
G. A. Hosker; C. Howard; I. T. Lewis; A. D.  
Osborne; T. J. G. Pratt; K. J. S. Ritchie; Miss  
M. C. Smith. £3,010 to £3,975

Litigation Division

Principal Assistant Solicitor, F. N. Charlton, C.B.,  
C.B.E. £5,625  
Assistant Solicitors, E. M. Cockburn, M.B.E.; †D. H.  
Harrison; J. H. Humphreys; D. Neill, M.C.;  
R. K. Price; L. A. Wolfe. £4,125 to £5,075  
Senior Legal Assistants, J. B. Bailey; N. L. Braund;  
A. Bridge; R. P. Ellis; L. M. Burridge; M. J. C.  
Haines; J. L. Heritage; J. A. Hornsby, T.D.;  
M. E. Mead; R. D. Munrow; P. J. A. Smith;  
D. A. Watson; J. H. Wilkinson. £3,010 to £3,975

Chief Executive Officers, F. L. Parker; E. J. Pratt  
£3,128 to £3,695

Queen's Proctor Division

Queen's Proctor, Sir Harvey Druitt, K.C.B.  
Assistant Queen's Proctor, G. S. Payne  
£4,125 to £5,075  
Senior Legal Assistant, C. G. Leonard  
£3,010 to £3,975

Conveyancing Division

Principal Assistant Solicitor, G. A. Sifton. £5,625  
Assistant Solicitors, R. W. Corbett; G. V. Freeman;  
J. Holdron; S. D. Stubbs; J. M. Venables  
£4,125 to £5,075  
Senior Legal Assistants, Miss W. G. Beer; D. E. T.  
Bevan; E. K. Bridges; J. P. deRees; E. J. D.  
Eastham; S. M. Fox; Mrs. A. M. I. Frankl;  
Miss J. M. Galbraith; R. B. Gardner; D. H.  
Godkin; J. E. H. Jones; W. S. Karran; W. T.  
Kermode; J. C. Leck; D. R. M. Long; N. J.  
Orchard; D. A. J. Simpson; P. M. Sprout;  
Mrs. J. M. Stone; J. A. Thompson; E. W. Willis  
£3,010 to £3,975

Chief Executive Officers, B. A. Brown; H. G. Kay;  
M. R. Tollow, M.B.E. £3,128 to £3,965

Accounts, Costs and Establishments Division

Establishment and Finance Officer, A. J. M. Chitty  
£4,125 to £5,075  
Deputy Establishment Officers, S. F. D. Black  
£3,128 to £3,695  
Chief Accountant, C. A. Briggs, I.S.O.

Accountant, G. J. Judge. £2,456 to £2,982

Bona Vacantia Division

35 Old Queen Street, S.W.1  
[01-930-7363 and 1124]  
Assistant Solicitor, P. C. Carter. £4,125 to £5,075  
Senior Legal Assistants, J. D. Harries-Jones; N. D.  
Ing. £3,010 to £3,975  
Chief Executive Officer, R. A. Roberts  
£3,128 to £3,695

Claims Commission Branch, Army Department

Queen Anne's Chamber, 41 Tothill Street, S.W.1  
[01-930-9400]

Senior Legal Assistant, H. Parke. £3,010 to £3,975  
Ministry of Power Branch  
Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1  
[01-222-7000]

Principal Assistant Solicitor, B. B. Hall, M.C., T.D.  
£5,625

Assistant Solicitors, P. A. Featherstone-Witty; J. P.  
H. Trevor. £4,125 to £5,075  
Senior Legal Assistants, G. B. Claydon; P. E. Hiron;  
K. A. M. Johnson. £3,010 to £3,975  
Office of Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements  
Branch

Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2  
[01-242-2858]

Principal Assistant Solicitor, R. L. Allen, C.B. £5,625  
Assistant Solicitors, L. J. Brett; C. H. A. Lewes  
£4,125 to £5,075  
Senior Legal Assistants, †M. N. Ben-Levi, M.C.;  
C. J. Macmahon; †M. L. R. Romer; R. Vincent  
£3,010 to £3,975

Ministry of Transport Branch

St. Christopher House, Southwark Street, S.E.1  
[01-928-7999]

Deputy Treasury Solicitor, R. L. A. Hankey, C.B.  
£6,158  
Principal Assistant Solicitor, H. Woodhouse. £5,625  
Assistant Solicitor, G. D. Seagram £4,125 to £5,075  
Senior Legal Assistants, G. L. Close; J. E. Coleman;  
R. B. A. Cushman; M. A. Lush; P. Marchmont;  
K. G. Morris; D. L. Smithers, M.B.E.  
£3,010 to £3,975

† Seconded to another Department.

COUNCIL ON TRIBUNALS

5 Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, S.W.1  
[01-930-8691]

The Council on Tribunals, with its Scottish  
Committee, was constituted in 1958 under the  
provisions of the *Tribunals and Inquiries Act* of  
that year to act as an advisory body in the field of  
administrative tribunals and statutory inquiries.

Its principal functions are (a) to keep under review  
the constitution and working of the various tribu-  
nals which have been placed under its general super-  
vision by the Act; (b) to report on particular  
matters relating to any tribunal which may be  
referred to it by the Lord Chancellor and the  
Secretary of State for Scotland; and (c) to report on  
matters relating to statutory inquiries which may  
be similarly referred to it or which the Council may  
determine to be of special importance. In addition,  
the Council must be consulted both about rules of  
procedure for statutory inquiries and before  
rules are made for any of the tribunals under its  
general supervision, and it may make general  
recommendations about appointments to member-  
ship of such tribunals. The numerous tribunals  
which have been placed under the Council's  
supervision are concerned with a wide variety of  
matters varying from agriculture and road traffic  
to independent schools and pensions. They include  
the main National Health Service and National  
Insurance Tribunals, together with such tribunals as  
the Air Transport Licensing Board, Industrial Tri-  
bunals, the Lands Tribunal, the Mental Health  
Review Tribunals, Local Valuation Courts, Furn-  
ished Houses Rent Tribunals, Rent Assessment  
Committees and the Transport Tribunal. The  
Council's jurisdiction with regard to inquiries is  
being extended by Orders under Section 1 of the  
*Tribunals and Inquiries Act, 1966*.

The Scottish Committee of the Council considers  
Scottish tribunals and matters relating only to  
Scotland.

The Members of the Council are appointed by the  
Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for  
Scotland. The Scottish Committee is composed  
partly of members of the Council designated by  
the Secretary of State for Scotland and partly of  
other persons appointed by him. The Parlia-  
mentary Commissioner for Administration is *ex  
officio* a member both of the Council and of the  
Scottish Committee.

The Council submits an annual report on its  
proceedings and those of the Scottish Committee  
to the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for  
Scotland, which must be laid before Parliament.

Chairman, The Baroness Burton of Coventry.  
Members, D. B. Bogle, C.B.E., W.S.; Mrs. E. Bayliss;  
The Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont, C.B.E., T.D.; Mrs.

K. M. Bell; The Lord Collison, C.B.E.; Sir Edmund Compton, K.C.B., K.B.E. (*Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration*); Col. W. I. French, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; Lady Fulton; The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, M.C.; I. Hilleary, C.B.E.; D. C. H. Hirst, Q.C.; Sir William Murrie, G.C.B., K.B.E.; H. W. Pritchard, C.B.E.; H. C. Pugh, C.B.E., T.D.; Prof. H. W. R. Wade, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.

Secretary, A. Macdonald.

#### Scottish Committee

22 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3

[Caledonian: 3236]

Chairman, D. B. Bogle, C.B.E., W.S.  
Members, Sir Edmund Compton, K.C.B., K.B.E. (*Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration*)  
G. C. Emslie, M.B.E., Q.C.; Col. W. I. French, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; I. Hilleary, C.B.E.; W. Hutchison; R. Moore; Mrs. C. J. Tudhope, O.B.E.,

Secretary, R. C. Allan.

#### TRINITY HOUSE

Tower Hill, E.C.3

[01-480-6601]

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day, the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Department, is the administration of the Lighthouse, &c., Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, while the Corporation is also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in its capacity as a private corporation or guild it administers certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners, their widows and spinster daughters. The Corporation controls nearly 90 lighthouses and over 30 lightships, and maintains a fleet of 9 lighthouse tenders and a fleet of pilot vessels. The Active Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts are submitted annually to Parliament.

#### Elder Brethren

Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.  
Deputy Master, Captain Sir George Barnard.  
Elder Brethren, H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor; K.G.; Capt. W. R. Chaplin, C.B.E.; Capt. W. E. Crumplin; Capt. Sir Gerald Curtis, K.C.V.O., R.N. (ret.); Commodore R. L. F. Hubbard, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. (ret.); Capt. C. St. G. Glasson; Commodore T. L. Owen, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. (ret.); Capt. G. C. H. Noakes, R.D., R.N.R. (ret.); Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.E.I., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. D. Dunn; Capt. R. J. Galpin, R.D., R.N.R. (ret.); The Earl of Avon, K.G., P.C., M.C.; Capt. R. N. Mayo; Capt. D. S. Tibbits, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.); Capt. D. A. G. Dickens; Capt. K. E. Bury; The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.; Sir Donald Anderson; Capt. J. A. N. Bezant, D.S.C., R.D., R.N.R. (ret.); Capt. F. W. White, O.B.E.; Capt. D. J. Cloke; The Rt. Hon. J. H. Wilson, O.B.E., M.P.; Capt. M. B. Wingate; Capt. A. J. Newport.

#### Officers

Secretary, S. Rawlings Smith, O.B.E.  
Deputy Secretary, S. W. Heesom.  
Heads of Departments, D. C. Henry (Lights); A. R. W. Ransley (Chief Accountant).  
Chief Staff Officer, L. N. Potter.  
Establishment Officer, G. S. Ingram.  
Public Relations Officer, N. F. Matthews.  
Higher Executive Officers, W. Torkington; J. R. Snipper; J. R. Backhouse; G. Warnes; L. S. Owen; W. Stephens; A. W. Snook; B. Foster.  
Engineer-in-Chief, I. C. Clingan.  
Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, R. J. Shergold.  
Assistant Engineers-in-Chief, C. A. Woollard, M.B.E. (Civil); W. J. Campbell (Mechanical).  
Principal Scientific Officer, L. G. Reynolds.  
Senior Electrical Engineer, E. G. Beshaw.  
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, W. R. Foley.  
Deputy do., J. T. Parsons.  
Pilotage Dept., E. Babbs (Principal); R. S. Soames.  
Corporate Dept., V. G. Stamp (Principal).  
Estates Surveyors, Messrs. Drivers, Jonas & Co.

#### COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES

84 George St., Edinburgh ■

[031-225-2868 and 2922]

The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses are the General Lighthouse Authority for Scotland and the Isle of Man. The present Board owes its origin to an Act of Parliament passed in 1786 which authorized the erection of 4 lighthouses; 19 Commissioners were appointed to carry out the Act. At the present time the Commissioners operate under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

The Commissioners control 72 Major manned Lighthouses, 1 manned Lightvessel, 15 Major unmanned Lighthouses, 86 Minor Lights and many Lighted and Unlighted Buoys. They have a fleet of 4 Motor Vessels.

#### Commissioners

The Lord Advocate, the Solicitor General, the Lord Provost and Senior Baillie of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost and Senior Baillie of Glasgow, the Lord Provosts of Aberdeen and Dundee, and the Provosts of Inverness, Campbeltown, and Greenock, the Sheriffs of the Lothians and Peebles; Lanark; Renfrew and Argyll; Inverness, Moray, Nairn, and Ross and Cromarty; Aberdeen, Kincardine and Banff; Ayr and Bute; Fife and Kinross; Perth and Angus; Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney and Zetland; Dumfriess and Galloway; Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk; and Stirling, Dunbarton and Clackmannan.

#### Officers:

General Manager, W. Alastair Robertson, D.S.C.  
Assistant General Manager, P. H. Hyslop, D.S.C.  
Secretary, A. R. Malcolm.

#### CLYDE PORT AUTHORITY

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow C.2

Chairman, A. G. McCrae.  
General Manager, J. P. Davidson.  
Secretary and Solicitor, J. B. Maxwell.

#### TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS

##### INSPECTION COMMITTEE

3-4 Clement's Inn, W.C.2.

This Committee was established under the Savings Bank Act, 1891, and is responsible for the inspection of the books and accounts of Trustee Savings Banks and for other duties set out in this and subsequent Acts.

Chairman, Sir John Renwick.  
Vice-Chairman, A. E. Barber.  
Other Members, Sir Cecil Crabbe; W. G. Densem; C. C. Greig, O.B.E.; Sir Derek Hilton, M.B.E.; R. S. Walker, O.B.E.  
Secretary, N. E. Sheldon.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE

14 Park Crescent, W.1  
[01-636-7799]

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in July, 1919, and its present terms of reference are as follows:

"To inquire into the financial needs of university education in Great Britain; to advise the Government as to the application of any grants made by Parliament towards meeting them; to collect, examine, and make available information relating to university education throughout the United Kingdom; and to assist, in consultation with the universities and other bodies concerned, the preparation and execution of such plans for the development of the universities as may from time to time be required in order to ensure that they are fully adequate to national needs."

Chairman, K. E. Berrill.....£8,300  
Deputy Chairman, Sir Robert Airken, M.D., D.Phil. fees

Other Members, A. Ll. Armitage; J. W. Atwell; Prof. G. A. Barnard; Prof. C. E. H. Bawn, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Prof. J. Black, Ph.D.; G. S. Bosworth, C.B.E.; Miss E. J. Bradbury; S. L. Bragg; Prof. A. J. Brown, D.Phil.; Prof. C. C. Butler, Ph.D., F.R.S.; D. Cook, Ph.D.; Prof. R. C. Cross; Prof. A. Davies; Prof. J. Diamond, C.B.E.; Mrs. J. Floud; Prof. N. C. Hunt, Ph.D.; Prof. D. Lewis, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. C. H. Phillips, Ph.D.; Prof. C. H. Stuart-Harris, C.B.E., M.D.

Members (for salary questions only), The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E.; The Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, P.C., C.B.E., M.C.

Secretary, L. R. Fletcher.....£6,300  
Deputy Secretary, R. C. Griffiths.....£5,500  
Under Secretary, A. Thompson.....£5,500  
Asst. Secretaries, A. E. L. Parnis; Miss M. L. Senior; J. A. Swindale.....£3,850 to £4,950  
Principals, Mrs. E. W. Cahan; A. A. Croxford (Statistician); C. Graham; D. R. Jones; Mrs. D. R. Williams.....£2,599 to £3,596  
Principal Executive Officer, D. F. E. King £4,400 to £4,950

Directing Architect, S. Meyrick.....£4,950  
Superintending Quantity Surveyor, P. E. Bathurst £3,850 to £4,400

COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

32 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1  
[01-730-0751]

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (formerly Imperial War Graves Commission) was founded by Royal Charter in 1917. It is responsible for the commemoration of 1,695,000 members of the forces of the Commonwealth who fell in the two world wars. More than one million graves are maintained in 23,630 cemeteries throughout the world. Nearly three-quarters of a million men and women who have no known grave or who were cremated are commemorated by name on memorials built by the Commission.

The funds of the Commission are derived from the seven Governments participating in their work — The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Pakistan.

President, H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G.  
Chairman; The Secretary of State for Defence.  
Vice-Chairman, Admiral Sir Guy Grantham, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Members, The Minister of Public Building and Works; The High Commissioners for Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, India and Pakistan; the Ambassador for the Republic of South Africa; Sir Arthur Rucker, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.; D. Griffiths, M.P.; Gen. Sir John Anderson, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.; Sir Robert Black, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.; V. Wylie; Col. Sir Richard Glyn, Bt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P.; Miss Joan Woodgate, C.B.E., R.R.C.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Walter Cheshire, G.B.E., K.C.B.

Director-General, W. J. Chalmers, C.B.E.  
Director of External Relations and Records, W. Wynne Mason, C.M.G., M.C.  
Director of Finance and Establishments, A. K. Pallot, C.M.G.  
Director of Works, Brigadier K. F. Daniell, C.B.E.  
Legal Adviser and Solicitor, H. L. Simmons.  
Chief Horticultural Officer, W. F. W. Harding, O.B.E.  
Honorary Chief Architect and Artistic Adviser, Sir Edward Maufe, R.A.  
Hon. Consulting Engineer, H. D. Morgan.  
Hon. Botanical Adviser, Sir George Taylor, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.  
Hon. Literary Adviser, Professor Edmund Blunden, C.B.E., M.C.

Imperial War Graves Endowment Fund

Trustees, A. H. Carnwath; Admiral Sir Guy Grantham, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Sir John Hogg, T.D.  
Hon. Secretary to the Trustees, W. J. Chalmers, C.B.E.

WATER RESOURCES BOARD

Reading Bridge House, Reading, Berks.

Established on July 1, 1964 under the Water Resources Act, 1963 and charged with the duty of building up comprehensive information about water resources and demands in England and Wales, working out action needed to augment resources, securing the promotion of schemes to meet growing demands and commissioning and supervising research. In carrying out its tasks the Board advises the Minister of Housing and Local Government and the Secretary of State for Wales on national policy for water and also advises the 29 river authorities established under the Act with respect to the performance of their water resources functions. In addition the Board has close liaison with all major abstractors and users of water. With one exception, Chairman and members serve part-time.  
Chairman, Sir William Goode, G.C.M.G.  
Deputy Chairman, A. G. McLellan, C.B.E.  
Members, R. A. Banks, C.B.E.; D. A. Bassett; W. A. Muddell, C.B.E.; F. W. W. Pemberton; N. A. F. Rowntree (full-time Director); Prof. P. F. Wareing, D.Sc., Ph.D.  
Secretary, D. G. Jones.

WELSH OFFICE

47 Parliament Street, S.W.1

[01-930-3151]

Secretary of State, THE RT. HON. (THOMAS) GEORGE THOMAS, M.P.....£8,500  
Private Secretary, J. E. King.  
Parliamentary Private Secretary, D. R. Coleman, M.P.

Minister of State, Mrs. EIRENE LLOYD WHITE, M.P. £5,625  
Private Secretary, C. L. Scoble.  
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, I. Davies, M.P.....£3,750  
Permanent Under-Secretary of State, I. V. Pugh, C.B. £7,100

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, J. S. Orme, C.B., O.B.E.....£6,000  
Principals, A. H. H. Jones; R. H. Jones, C.V.O. £2,599 to £3,596

Cathays Park, Cardiff  
[Cardiff: 28066]

Assistant Secretaries of State, H. W. Evans; D. G. McPherson; J. W. M. Siberry.....£6,000  
Assistant Secretaries, J. H. Clement; J. Davey; B. H. Evans; P. J. Hoosegood; H. N. Jerman, C.B.E.; O. H. Morris, C.M.G.; A. Owen, M.C.; J. L. Palmer; P. I. Wolf.....£4,045 to £5,200  
Senior Economic Adviser, G. Davies £4,045 to £5,200  
Principals, H. E. Leonard; L. M. Lloyd, M.B.E.; P. E. Loveluck; D. Morgan; A. Nafzger; R. D. Potter; F. D. Riddett; R. H. Williams £2,599 to £3,596  
Statistician, D. A. Jones.....£2,599 to £3,596

*Principal Executive Officer (Finance Officer), W. B. Jones*..... £4,620 to £5,200  
*Chief Executive Officers, J. E. Booker; F. E. Brewer; M. G. Evans; W. J. Griffiths; S. H. Handley, M.B.E.; G. M. Jenkins; J. C. Lewis; G. H. Nowell, M.B.E.; T. Roberts; D. J. Tallis; H. K. Trimmell*..... £3,003 to £3,570  
*Head of Road Safety Unit, G. G. Gates, M.B.E.*..... £2,599 to £3,596

**Architectural Staff**

*Chief Architect, G. J. Kelly*..... £4,950 to £5,080  
*Architects (Senior Grade), H. O. M. Coleman; J. R. Coward; J. T. Darch; C. E. Eyres; J. L. Grove; D. C. Long; N. T. Rees; E. T. Williams*..... £3,080 to £3,625  
*Quantity Surveyors (Senior Grade), T. A. Campden; A. D. Hill; I. Smith*..... £3,080 to £3,625

**Engineering Staff**

*Senior Engineering Inspector, R. S. Offord*..... £4,320 to £4,950  
*Engineering Inspectors, J. L. Arnold; B. I. Brough; T. J. Crews; H. Cronshaw; G. Davies; G. M. Jones; A. S. R. Mutch*..... £2,846 to £3,925

**Engineering Staff (Roads)**

*Chief Road Engineer, A. S. Coombs*..... £5,080  
*Deputy Chief Road Engineer, G. F. Leadbeter*..... £3,850 to £4,400  
*Senior Engineers, J. W. Blows; L. P. Cole; W. E. Parker; O. J. Watt*..... £3,080 to £3,625

**Health Staff**

*Chief Medical Officer, R. T. Bevan, M.D.*..... £5,080  
*Senior Medical Officers, T. J. M. Gregg, O.B.E.; A. G. Jones*..... £4,950  
*Medical Officers, R. Buntwal; E. J. S. Evans; G. M. Evans; Mrs. M. M. G. Gray; A. J. R. Hudson; Mrs. M. W. Jenkins; G. A. L. Jones; W. C. D. Lovett, O.B.E.; H. A. Mullen, T.D., Q.H.P.; J. O. Williams*..... £3,118 to £4,280

*Dental Officers, T. W. Beer; G. Morris*..... £2,781 to £4,080  
*Nursing Officers, Miss I. John (Public Health); Mrs. M. S. Mackessack (Hospital)*..... £2,768 to £3,212  
*Social Work Officers, Miss J. C. M. Jones; Miss E. Lewis*..... £2,412 to £3,020

**Planning Staff**

*Chief Planner, G. H. C. Cooper*..... £3,850 to £4,400  
*Senior Research Officers, D. T. M. Davies; C. G. Parry*..... £2,599 to £3,596  
*Senior Planning Officers, G. Fairhurst; W. L. Hulley, O.B.E.; I. N. Jones*..... £2,625 to £3,625  
*Senior Estate Officer, W. Bradley*..... £3,080 to £3,625  
*Principal Scientific Officer, T. M. Thomas*..... £2,599 to £3,596

**Legal Staff**

*Legal Adviser, G. Davies*..... £4,000 to £4,950  
*Assistant Legal Adviser, A. Howe*..... £4,000 to £4,950

**Information Staff**

*Director, Information Division, I. Evans, M.V.O.*..... £3,550 to £4,000

**WHITE FISH AUTHORITY**

*Lincoln's Inn Chambers, 2/3 Cursitor Street, E.C.4*  
 [01-242-9441]  
*Chairman, C. E. M. Hardie, C.B.E. (part-time), K.A.375*  
*Deputy-Chairman, Sir Matthew Campbell, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E. (part-time)*..... £3,000  
*Members (part-time), W. J. L. Dean, O.B.E., D.Sc. (£2,500); Sir Frederick Brundrett, K.C.B., K.B.E.; The Lord Lloyd, M.B.E.; D. Basnett; K. L. Hall*..... £1,000  
*Chief Executive, C. I. Meek, C.M.G.*

**COMMISSIONS, ETC.****COMMISSION ON THE CONSTITUTION**

GKN House, 22 Kingsway, W.C.2  
 [01-242-6828]

Appointed on April 15, 1969, "to examine the present functions of the central legislature and government in relation to the several countries, nations and regions of the United Kingdom; to consider, having regard to developments in local government organization and in the administrative and other relationships between the various parts of the United Kingdom, and to the interests of the prosperity and good government of our people under the Crown, whether any changes are desirable in those functions or otherwise in present constitutional and economic relationships; to consider, also, whether any changes are desirable in the constitutional and economic relationships between the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man."

*Chairman, The Lord Crowther.*

*Members, D. Basnett; A. Talfan Davies, Q.C.; The Lord Foot; Sir Mark Henig; Rt. Hon. A. L. N. D. Houghton, C.H., M.P.; Prof. N. C. Hunt; The Lord Kilbrandon; Rt. Hon. J. S. B. Lloyd, C.H., C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.; Very Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D., D.D.; Prof. F. H. Newark, C.B.E.; Prof. D. J. Robertson; Sir James Steel, C.B.E.; Prof. H. Street; Sir Ben Bowen Thomas; Mrs. N. K. Trenaman.*

*Secretary, R. J. Guppy, C.B.*

**COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

GKN House, 22, Kingsway, W.C.2  
 [01-242-6828]

Established on March 1, 1969, "to examine such matters as may be referred to it from time to time

by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity concerning the functioning and development of institutions and procedures for the conduct of industrial relations between employers and their representatives on the one hand and employees and their representatives on the other hand; to promote improvements in such institutions, procedures and relations; and to report."

*Chairman, Rt. Hon. G. Woodcock, C.B.E.*..... £11,500  
*Members (full-time), L. T. Blakeman, C.B.E.; A. Flanders; W. Paynter*..... each £6,500  
*(part-time), A. W. H. Allen, C.B.E.; J. R. Edwards, C.B.E.*

*Secretary, N. Singleton, C.B.*

*Heads of Branch, F. J. Bayliss; I. S. Dewar; S. Kessler; C. Senior.*

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMISSION**

Russell Square House  
 10-12, Russell Square, W.C.1  
 [01-636-8412]

Established on November 26, 1968, under the Race Relations Act, 1968, to help people of different races and cultures to live and work together in harmony.

*Chairman, Rt. Hon. F. Cousins.*

*Members, Miss J. Barrow; Mrs. A. Chataway; Sir Ronald Gould; Very Revd. A. Jowett; Mrs. U. Kinnon; D. T. Pitt; C. B. Longbottom; The Lord Ritchie Calder, C.B.E.; A. F. A. Sayeed; Prof. R. M. Titmuss, C.B.E.*

*Secretary, Miss N. Peppard.*

**FOREIGN COMPENSATION COMMISSION**

Alexandra House, Kingsway, W.C.2

The Commission was set up by the *Foreign Compensation Act, 1950*, to distribute funds paid by foreign governments as compensation for expro-

priated British property and other losses sustained by British nationals. The *Foreign Compensation Act, 1962*, provided, *inter alia*, for the payment out of moneys provided by Parliament of additional compensation in respect of claims arising in connection with certain events in Egypt. The *Foreign Compensation Act, 1969*, provided, *inter alia*, for the payment by the Board of Trade of moneys held by the Custodian of Enemy Property being former property of a Baltic State or ceded territory. The Commission has completed the final distribution of the funds contributed by Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland and Rumania. Distribution is being made on Hungarian claims as sufficient funds become available from Hungary under the agreement made with Her Majesty's Government. The Commission has registered certain British claims in Czechoslovakia and also in the Baltic States and territories annexed by the Soviet Union. The Distribution Order in respect of British owned property affected by nationalisation or expropriation and bank balances, government and municipal bonds and debts held by or owing to British nationals at the material time, and unredeemed *Lena* and *Tetiuhu* State Notes irrespective of the nationality of the holders, came into operation on June 16, 1969. The £27,500,000 compensation paid by the Government of the United Arab Republic under the financial agreement of Feb. 28, 1959, has been fully distributed, and claims under the Egypt Order are now being paid from funds provided by Parliament.

*Chairman*, C. Montgomery White, Q.C.

*Vice-Chairman*, Sir Ralph Windham.

*Commissioners*, W. Temple; Sir James Henry, Bt., C.M.G., M.C., T.D.; D. Eifion Evans, Q.C.; Sir Daniel Crawshaw.

*Legal Officer*, C. E. Cooper.

*Chief Examiner*, Miss H. M. Walsh.

*Registrar*, W. H. Prideaux.

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS

27-28 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2

[01-930-6240]

Appointed on August 11, 1966, "To inquire into the present arrangements for the administration of justice at Assizes and at Quarter Sessions outside Greater London, and to report what reforms should be made for the more convenient, economic and efficient disposal of the civil and criminal business at present dealt with by those courts." On December 20, 1967, it was announced that the Royal Commission's terms of reference had been extended by the addition of the following words:—

"and to consider and report on the effect these will have on the High Court, the Central Criminal Court, the Courts of Quarter Sessions in Greater London and the County Courts throughout England and Wales."

*Chairman*, The Lord Beeching.

*Members*, H. P. Barker; R. M. Bingham, T.D., Q.C.; L. Cannon, C.B.E.; Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Q.C., Sir Denys Hicks, O.B.E., T.D.; A. G. Norman, C.B.E., D.F.C.; Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Phillimore, O.B.E.; Sir Andrew Wheatley, C.B.E.

*Secretary*, A. D. M. Oulton.

## CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION BOARD

Russell Square House (4th Floor),

10 Russell Square, W.C.1

[01-636-2812]

The Board was constituted in 1964 to administer the Government scheme for the compensation of

victims of crimes of violence, which came into operation on August 1, 1964.

*Chairman*, His Hon. Sir Walker Kelly Carter, Q.C.; *Members*, D. A. Barker, Q.C.; W. O. Carter; Sir Ronald Long; D. G. A. Lowe, Q.C.; R. H. McDonald, Q.C.; Sir Ronald Morison, Q.C.; M. Ogden, Q.C.; W. I. Stewart, Q.C. *Secretary*, D. H. Harrison.

## THE BRITISH COUNCIL

65 Davies Street, W.1

The British Council was established in 1934. Its Royal Charter (1940) defines its aims as the promotion of a wider knowledge of Britain and the English language abroad, and the development of closer cultural relations with other countries. It received its Royal Charter in 1940. Most of its funds are provided by Parliament; the gross budget for 1969-70 is £13,606,000, and it administers a further £6,000,000 as agent for other Government Departments and international organisations. It has representatives in some 75 countries.

In recent years the Council has concentrated on educational work in developing countries. In its work of promoting English language teaching, its main task is to advise and assist educational authorities overseas, particularly in the training of teachers; it also maintains an English Teaching Information Centre in London and assists in producing English-by-Television programmes overseas. It helps with the development of science teaching at school level.

The Council runs or supplies about 200 libraries overseas, and makes grants to assist public library development in some Commonwealth countries. It arranges exhibitions abroad of British books and periodicals.

The Council promotes educational, professional, scientific and other exchanges with overseas countries primarily by sponsoring visits in both directions. It sends British experts abroad on short advisory visits and recruits British teachers for service overseas. It awards scholarships and bursaries for study in Britain, and provides services in Britain for professional visitors and students.

*Chairman*, The Lord Fulton.

*Director-General*, Hon. Sir John Henniker, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.C.

## THE ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN

105 Piccadilly, W.1

The Arts Council of Great Britain is incorporated under Royal Charter with the following objects:

(a) to develop and improve the knowledge, understanding and practice of the arts;

(b) to increase the accessibility of the arts to the public throughout Great Britain; and

(c) to advise and co-operate with Government Departments, local authorities and other bodies on any matters concerned whether directly or indirectly with the foregoing objects.

The members of the Council, who may not exceed 20 in number, are appointed by the Secretary of State for Education and Science after consultation with the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Secretary of State for Wales. With the approval of the two latter, the Council appoints separate committees for Scotland and Wales known as the Scottish Arts Council and the Welsh Arts Council respectively.

The Council receives a grant-in-aid from the Government, and for the year 1968-69 the amount was £7,750,000.

*Chairman*, The Lord Goodman.

*Secretary-General*, R. H. Willatt.

### THE NATIONAL TRUST

40-42 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1

The National Trust was founded in 1895 by Miss Octavia Hill, Sir Robert Hunter and Canon Rawnsley, their object being to preserve as much as possible of the history and beauty of their country for its people. It has since become an organization incorporated by Act of Parliament to ensure the preservation of lands and buildings of historic interest or natural beauty for public access and benefit. It is independent of the State and relies mainly on the voluntary support of private individuals for working funds. The State, however, allows it certain tax exemptions. A further, and more recently instituted, branch of the Trust's work is the acquisition and preservation, with the co-operation of the Royal Horticultural Society, of gardens of national importance. It also has under its care bird sanctuaries and nature reserves, together with several hundred farms.

The National Trust now administers more than 400,000 acres of land in England, Wales and Northern Ireland; and in this area are over 1,000 properties. These properties have come into its hands mainly by gift or bequest; but since 1946 certain land and buildings accepted by the Treasury in lieu of death duties have been handed over to the Trust, the Treasury recompensing itself from the National Land Fund. The properties acquired by the National Trust before last year include the Ashridge Estate (Bucks. and Herts.); Cliveden (Bucks.); West Wycombe Park and village (Bucks.); Wicken Fen (Cambs.); Lyme Park (Cheshire); Cotehele House (Cornwall); Pentire Head (Cornwall); St. Michael's Mount (Cornwall); Trerice (Cornwall); Doveclay (Derbys. & Staffs.); Arlington Court Estate (Devon); Hatfield Forest (Essex); Chedworth Roman Villa (Glos.); Hidcote Manor Gdn. (Glos.); Knole (Kent); over 70,000 acres in the Lake District including the Buttermere Valley, Monk Coniston Estate, Scafell Pike and Troutbeck Park Farm; Tattershall Castle (Lincs.); Osterley Park (Middx.); Blitting Hall Estate (Norfolk); Farne Islands (Northumberland); Clumber Park (Notts.); Holnicote Estate (Somerset); Montacute House (Somerset); Flafford Mill (Suffolk); Box Hill (Surrey); Ham House (Surrey); Bodiam Castle (Sussex); Petworth House (Sussex); Charlecote Park (Warwicks.); Lacock Abbey and village (Wilts.); Stourhead Estate (Wilts.); Derwent Estate (Yorks. and Derbys.); Hardwick Hall (Derbys.); Bodnant Gardens (N. Wales); Powis Castle (Mont.); Castlecote (N. Ireland); Hanbury Hall (Warwicks.); Lanhydrock (Cornwall); Tintinhull House (Somerset); Nymans Gardens (Sussex); Sheffield Park Gardens (Sussex); Uppark (Sussex); Nostell Priory (Yorks.); Staunton Harold Church (Leics.); Penard Cliff (Glam.); Blundell's Old School (Devon); Castleward (N. Ireland).

Recent acquisitions include more than 100 coastal properties obtained as a result of the Trust's campaign to save the coastline. Since 1965 the campaign has raised £1,290,000 and brought 150 miles of coast under the Trust's protection.

### THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR SCOTLAND

5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2

The National Trust for Scotland was founded in 1931, and its objects are similar to those of the National Trust. Like that organization, it is incorporated by Act of Parliament, is dependent for finance upon legacies, donations and the subscriptions of its members, is recognised as a charity for tax exemption purposes, and enjoys certain privileges under various Finance Acts regarding death duties.

The Trust administers about 60 major properties covering over 80,000 acres. Great houses in its care include:— The Binns, West Lothian; Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran; Crathes Castle, Kincardineshire; Culzean Castle, Ayrshire; Falkland Palace, Fife; Hill of Tarvit, Fife, and Leith Hall and Craigievar Castle, Aberdeenshire.

In the Trust's care are also several noteworthy gardens. Some are associated with the great houses, others are:— Inverewe, in Wester Ross; the re-created 17th century garden of Pitmedden in Aberdeenshire; and Threave in Kirkcubrightshire, where a School of Practical Gardening is run and Branklyn Gardens, Perth.

Among the mountainous country owned by the Trust is the Pass of Glencoe and the mountain group "The Five Sisters of Kintail" and the estate of Torridon in Wester Ross.

Islands in the Trust's care include the St. Kilda group, and the Fair Isle. At Bannockburn, Killiecrankie, Glenfinnan and Culloeden, the Trust owns sites associated with Scottish history.

Among smaller properties are houses associated with famous Scots:— the birthplaces of Barrie in Kirriemuir, Carlyle in Ecclefechan, and Hugh Miller in Cromarty; and Burns' Bachelors' Club, Tarbolton and Souter Johnnie's House, Kirkoswald in Ayrshire.

At Culross in Fife, and at Dunkeld, Perthshire, the restoration of attractive groups of houses led to the creation of a special fund under which such properties are bought, restored and sold. Under this scheme a number of properties in the coastal burghs of East Fife and elsewhere have been and are being restored.

### THE PILGRIM TRUST

Millbank House, 2 Great Peter Street, S.W.1  
Trustees, Richard Fleming, M.C. (Chairman); The Lord Franks, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.; W. F. Oakeshott; The Lord Harlech, P.C., K.C.M.G.; The Hon. Mr. Justice Fisher; The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Boyle, Bt., M.P.  
Secretary, Sir Edward Ford, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

The Pilgrim Trust was founded in 1930 by the late Edward S. Harkness of New York, who placed in the hands of British trustees £2,000,000 for the benefit of Great Britain. Since then the Trust has been able to make substantial grants for the repair of ancient buildings, the preservation of the countryside, the support of learned societies, the preservation of historical records, the purchase of works of art and the assistance of social welfare schemes.

Since its foundation the Trust has made grants amounting to over £5,542,778 and in 1968 the Trustees voted sums totalling £263,711. These grants were made under the following three heads:— Preservation, £118,930, Art and Learning, £100,131, Social Welfare, £44,650.

In 1968 the largest grants made by the Trustees were for the preservation of Hereford Cathedral and to the National Trust for Scotland (for the preservation of historic houses in the Fife coastal towns) each of which received £20,000. Community Service volunteers received £15,000 towards the cost of the employment of additional staff in order to facilitate recruitment expansion. Sums of £10,000 each were also voted towards the completion of Liverpool Cathedral; to the Representative Body of the Church in Wales for the repair of churches in Wales of high architectural or historic interest, spread over five years; and to Coleg Harlech for the development of this residential college for adult education.

Other grants during the year included sums of £5,000 each towards the restoration of Derby Cathedral; the purchase by the British Museum of the MSS of Sir Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke (1554-1628); the purchase of the Malcolm Macdonald collection of Chinese ceramics by Durham University; and the construction of an air-conditioned building for old musical instruments at the Royal College of Music.

### THE CIVIC TRUST

18 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1

[01-930-0914]

Founded in 1957 with the object of improving the appearance of town and country. The Trust is an independent organisation which is supported financially by leading industrial and commercial companies. Four Associate Trusts are linked with it in Scotland, Wales, the North West and the North East.

The Trust gives support and advice to some 700 local civic and amenity societies throughout Britain. It has initiated hundreds of schemes to brighten and tidy up drab streets. It has moved over 650 semi-mature trees into London as part of a wider campaign to plant more trees. It stimulates voluntary action to remove eyesores which mar town and countryside. It makes awards annually for good development of all kinds. Its scheme for a 20-mile regional park alongside the River Lea in East London is now being implemented by the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority. It makes available on loan films, photographs, slides and exhibitions. By conferences, projects and reports, it focuses attention on major issues in town planning and architecture.

Director, L. W. Lane, C.B.E.

### NATIONAL BUILDING AGENCY

N.B.A. House, Arundel Street, W.C.2

[01-836-4488]

(3 North St. Andrew Street, Edinburgh; Bedford House, Bedford Street, Belfast 2.)

The Agency's main function is to help to improve productivity in both public and private house-building, consistent with reasonable price and quality of the dwelling and the environment. It works in co-operation with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Scottish Development Department and the Welsh Office and provides services to building clients, in particular the public authorities and their professional advisers, and to manufacturing and building firms predominantly engaged in housing. There are regional offices at Manchester and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Chairman, Gen. the Lord Bourne, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G. . . . . . (part-time) £4,000

Deputy Chairman, J. Bedford, O.B.E. . . . . . (part-time) £500

Managing Director, A. W. Cleeve Barr . . . . . (full-time) £6,300

Board Members, H. Brummitt, O.B.E.; H. J. Cruickshank, C.B.E.; P. Dunican; V. G. H. Feather, C.B.E.; W. Sinclair Gaudie; S. Johnson-Marshall, C.B.E.; D. Llewellyn; J. W. Macfarlane, ph.D.; L. C. Patterson; J. A. Pymont; Sir Frank Small, C.B.E.; K. M. Wood. . . . . each (part-time) £500

Secretary, A. N. Ewbank.

### HOUSING CORPORATION

Sloane Square House, S.W.1

[01-730 9991]

Set up on Sept. 1, 1964 to promote the growth of housing societies and, through them, to stimulate the building of new houses and flats for letting at

cost-rents or for co-ownership. The societies are expected to raise about two-thirds of the money from building societies or other financial institutions. The remainder will come from the Housing Corporation lending on second mortgage. £100,000,000 is being made available for this purpose by the Government to the Corporation. Loans will be repayable over 40 years.

Chairman, H. Ashworth.

Members, D. H. D. Alexander, O.B.E., T.D.; H. Campbell; E. Clark; Mrs. P. Crabbe; W. S. Jones, C.B.E.; A. Meikle, C.B.E.; Sir Edward Norman; L. E. Waddilove, O.B.E.

General Manager, Sir Andrew Urquhart, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

Secretary, R. Vipond, D.F.C.

### THE PRESS COUNCIL

In April, 1947, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the control, management and ownership, etc., of the Press and news agencies and to make recommendations thereon. The Commission, in its report of June, 1949, recommended *inter alia* that a voluntary Press Council be formed.

A constitution ultimately set up provided for the establishment of such a council on July 1, 1953. This constitution was materially amended in 1963 by the introduction of an independent chairman and up to 20 per cent. lay membership. The objects of the Council are (1) to preserve the established freedom of the British Press; (2) to maintain the character of the British Press in accordance with the highest professional and commercial standards; (3) to consider complaints about the conduct of the Press or the conduct of persons and organizations towards the Press; to deal with these complaints in whatever manner might seem practical and appropriate and record resultant action; (4) to keep under review developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance; (5) to report publicly on developments that may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly in the Press (including changes in ownership, control and growth of Press undertakings) and to publish statistical information relating thereto; (6) to make representations on appropriate occasions to the Government, organs of the United Nations and Press organizations abroad; and (7) to publish periodical reports recording the Council's work and to review, from time to time, developments in the Press and the factors affecting them.

The membership of the Council consists of editorial and managerial nominees of The Newspaper Publishers Association Ltd. (5), The Newspaper Society (3), The Periodical Publishers Association Ltd. (2), The Scottish Daily Newspaper Society (1), Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association (1), The Guild of British Newspaper Editors (2), The National Union of Journalists (4) and The Institute of Journalists (2).

Chairman, The Lord Pearce, P.C.

Vice-Chairman, H. Bate.

Professional Members, A. F. Anderson; W. D. Barnetson; Sir Eric Clayton; R. Deadman; Mrs. G. Clemetson; Sir Trevor Evans, C.B.E.; D. C. Flatley; D. Greenslade; C. D. Hamilton, D.S.O.; W. Heald; S. Jacobson, M.C.; F. M. Johnstone; J. C. Jones; C. Kilner; A. M. Lee; A. Lofis; Sir James Waterlow, Bt., C.B.E., T.D.; C. R. Willis.

Lay Members. W. R. Buckley, M.B.E.; A. Glen; The Rev. M. R. Hollings, M.B.E.; Lady Littlewood; Mrs. M. Patterson.

Secretary, N. S. Paul, 6 Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

**BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION**

British Standards House, 2 Park Street, W.1

The British Standards Institution is the recognized authority in the U.K. for the preparation and publication of national standards for industrial and consumer products. The Institution originated in 1901, when the Institution of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, together with the Iron and Steel Institute and the Institution of Naval Architects, formed a joint Engineering Standards Committee—which subsequently became the British Engineering Standards Association. A Royal Charter was granted in 1929 and with the extension of the scope of the organization to include the building, chemical and textile industries its title was later changed to "British Standards Institution".

The Institution, in consultation with the interests concerned, now prepares standards relating to nearly every sector of the nation's industry and trade. There are over 5,000 British Standards covering specifications of quality, construction, dimensions, performance or safety; methods of test and analysis; glossaries of terms; and codes of practice. About 500 new and revised British Standards are published each year.

The Institution represents the U.K. in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and other international bodies concerned with harmonizing standards.

British Standards are issued for voluntary adoption though in a number of cases compliance with a British Standard is required by legislation. The Institution operates certification schemes under which industrial and consumer products are certified as complying with the relevant British Standard and manufacturers satisfying the requirements of such schemes may use the Institution's registered certification mark (known as the "Kite" mark). Other testing and certification services, together with information services, are available to industry, including help in meeting technical requirements in export markets.

The Institution is financed by voluntary subscriptions, an annual Government grant, the sale of its publications and fees for testing and certification. There are more than 13,000 subscribing members of B.S.I., including public authorities, trade and technical bodies, professional institutions, manufacturers, distributors and large scale purchasers.

Chairman of Executive Board, G. H. Beeby.  
Director-General, H. A. R. Binney, C.B.

**COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN**

28 Haymarket, S.W.1

The Council of Industrial Design, with its Scottish Committee, was set up in December, 1944, by the President of the Board of Trade, "to promote . . . the improvement of design in the products of British Industry." For manufacturers, the Council provides advice on the application of design policy, and recommends designers from its Designer Selection Service. For retailers, it provides courses for buyers and salesmen on design appreciation, and organizes exhibitions in retail stores. For the public it provides selective exhibitions of well designed goods.

The Council has a Design Centre for British Industries at 28 Haymarket, S.W.1. and a Scottish Design Centre at 72 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

The Council maintains a selective, pictorial and sample record of well designed goods in current production known as *Design Index*, which is available for consultation at the Design Centre. The Council also maintains a photograph library and slide loan service, press and information services and a lecture panel, and publishes a monthly journal *Design*.

Chairman, Sir Duncan Oppenheim.  
Chairman of Scottish Committee, M. J. G. Wylie.  
Director, Sir Paul Reilly.  
Chief Executive, Scottish Committee, R. G. Clark.

**BRITISH NATIONAL EXPORT COUNCIL**

6-14 Dean Farrar Street, S.W.1

[01-930-3121]

The formation of the British National Export Council was announced by the President of the Board of Trade on July 20, 1964. It is a partnership between industry, commerce and Government for collective export promotion and comprises 12 area export councils and committees, each concerned with a different market overseas. It is financed partly by Government and partly by voluntary contributions from industry and commerce. It is sponsored by the Committee on Invisible Exports, the Confederation of British Industry, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Trades Union Congress and the Board of Trade.

Director General, P. F. G. Tennant. C.M.G., O.B.E.

**THE BANK OF ENGLAND**

Threadneedle Street, E.C.2

The Bank of England was incorporated in 1694 under Royal Charter. It is the banker of the Government on whose behalf it manages the Note Issue, the profits on which are paid to H.M. Treasury. It also manages the National Debt and administers the Exchange Control regulations. As central reserve bank of the country, the Bank keeps the accounts of British banks, who maintain with it a proportion of their cash resources, and of most overseas central banks; but it has gradually withdrawn from new commercial business.

Governor, Sir Leslie Kenneth O'Brien, G.B.E. (\*1971).  
Deputy Governor, Sir Maurice Henry Parsons (\*1971).

Directors, William Maurice Allen (\*1970); The Lord Carron (\*1971); Jack Gale Wilmot Davies, O.B.E. (\*1972); Sir Val Duncan, O.B.E. (\*1973); Jasper Quintus Hollom (\*1973); William Johnston Keswick (\*1971); Sir (John) Maurice Laing (\*1972); Christopher Jeremy Morse

(\*1973); The Lord Nelson of Stafford (\*1971); The Lord Pilkington (\*1972); Gordon William Humphreys Richardson, M.B.E. (\*1971); The Lord Robens of Woldingham, P.C. (\*1970); Sir Eric Roll, K.C.M.G., C.B. (\*1973); Sir Henry Wilson Smith, K.C.B., K.B.E. (\*1970); Sir John Melior Stevens, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D. (\*1972); Sir Ronald George Thornton (\*1970).

\* Date of Retirement.

Chief Cashier, J. S. Fforde.  
Chief Accountant, R. E. Heasman.  
Chief of the Overseas Dept., R. P. Fenton, C.M.G.  
Chief of the Economic Intelligence Dept., M. J. Thornton, M.C.  
Secretary, P. A. S. Taylor.  
Chief of Establishments, K. J. S. Andrews, M.B.E.  
Assistant to the Governor, R. A. O. Bridge, C.M.G.  
Advisers to the Governors, E. P. Haslam; P. R. W. Legh; C. W. McMahon; R. G. Raw.  
General Manager, Printing Works, G. C. Fortin.

## THE LONDON CLEARING BANKS

COMMITTEE OF LONDON CLEARING BANKS  
(1821), 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

The Committee consists of the Chairmen of the eleven Clearing Banks listed in the Almanack (see pp. 449-454) and meets regularly to discuss matters of common interest. It is the body through which the Bank of England communicates official policy to the banks and through which the banks may present their views to the Bank of England and the Treasury. The Committee controls the London Banks' Clearing House.

Secretary, R. H. Barkshire, C.B.E.  
Deputy Secretaries, R. K. C. Giddings, M.C.; L. M. Mears; M. C. Swift, M.C.  
Asst. Secretaries, G. B. Scrine; M. N. Karmel.

INTER-BANK COMPUTER BUREAU  
10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

The Inter-Bank Computer Bureau forms part of the money transfer service operated by the Clearing Banks, the Scottish Banks and the Bank of England, its main function being the inter-change of Standing Orders between the Banks. The Bureau also processes data relating to Bank Giro Credits and Debits originated under the Direct Debiting scheme, through the medium of magnetic or punched paper tape, on behalf of customers of the Banks.

Manager, R. M. Ashby.

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE  
10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

This is the organization through which the Clearing Banks and the Bank of England exchange cheques drawn on each other and settle their indebtedness to one another. The clearing system came into being in London during the second half of the eighteenth century, and has served as a pattern for the Clearing Houses that have been established since throughout the world.

To obtain payment for any cheque received from a customer for his credit, a banker must present it for payment to the bank on which it is drawn, and the Bankers' Clearing House affords a quick and efficient means of doing this. On an average day 2,200,000 cheques with a total value of £2,300 million, are exchanged and paid for by the eleven Clearing Banks and the Bank of England on behalf of their branches throughout England and Wales which number over 10,000.

At present two cheque clearings are operated each business day. The Town Clearing, which takes place from 2.30 p.m. until 3.45 p.m., enables cheques of £2,000 and over to be cleared the same day, provided that such cheques are drawn on, and paid into, a Town Clearing branch. There are over ninety branches of the Clearing Banks so designated within a half-mile radius of the Clearing House.

The General Clearing, which takes place each morning, handles all cheques, drawn on branches of the member banks, which cannot be passed through the Town Clearing or cleared under local arrangements. Since April, 1960, a Credit Clearing has been operated through which the member banks exchange credit items in respect of monetary transfers between their customers. The daily average for this Clearing, including work passed through the Inter-Bank Computer Bureau, is 600,000 items with a total value of £40 million.

At the end of the day each member bank works out the net balance resulting from its transactions in that day's Town Clearing, the previous day's General Clearing and Credit Clearing, and such differences as need to be adjusted. This net balance is either credited to or deducted from the bank's own account at the Bank of England.

Chief Inspector, G. D. Robson.  
Deputy Inspector, E. A. Young.

## PRINCIPAL BANKS OPERATING IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

\* Clearing Bankers.

† Army Agents.

London Banking Hours are 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. (Saturdays, closed). In addition, most branches open on one evening a week from 4.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Scotland.—Banking hours in Scotland are: Mon.—Wed., 9.30—12.30; 1.30—3.30; Thursday, 9.30—12.30; 1.30—3.30; 4.30—6 p.m.; Fri. 9.30—3.30; Saturday, Closed.

ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1810), 24 Lombard St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorized £4,000,000. Issued, £200,000 in £2 (fully-paid 6 p.c.) Cumulative Preference Shares, £3,300,000 £1 Ordinary Shares, fully paid; Reserves £2,065,549; Loans, £160,564,892, Deposits, etc., £9,232,566; Dividend, 1969, 6 p.c. on Cumulative Preference Shares; 11.76 p.c. on new issued capital.

ALLEN HARVEY & ROSS LIMITED (1888), 45 Cornhill, E.C.3.—(1969) Issued Capital, £1,550,000; Reserves, £1,709,000; Deposits, etc., £1,17,048,000.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION. The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1868), 65 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.; 25 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.—Capital, \$6,000,000 (Shares fully paid).

ANGLO-ISRAEL BANK LTD. (affiliated to the Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M.), Bow Bells House, 11 Bread Street, E.C.4.—Capital: Authorized, £1,500,000; Issued and fully paid, £1,500,000 Ordinary Shares £1 each; Reserves, £800,000.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE BANK, LTD. (1929), 7-9 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £2,500,000. Issued and fully paid, £2,000,000; Reserve £2,750,000; Deposits, 31/1/69, £45,190,206.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANKING GROUP LIMITED, Head Office, 71 Cornhill, London, E.C.3.—Established 1969 to acquire the Share Capitals of Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited and The English, Scottish and Australian Bank, Limited. Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited will become the operating bank in all areas where the two existing banks now carry on business. Capital, Authorized, £35,000,000; issued and paid up £32,130,000.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANK LIMITED, Head Office, 71 Cornhill, E.C.3. Capital Authorized \$A48,406,500; Capital Issued and Paid up \$A33,131,560; Reserve Fund at 30/9/68, \$A21,514,000; Share Premium Account, \$A6,314,000; Total assets at 30/9/68, \$A1,694,250,000.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND SAVINGS BANK LIMITED, Head Office, 394 Collins Street, Melbourne; Regd. Office, 71 Cornhill, London, E.C.3. Capital Authorized, \$A14,000,000; Issued and Paid up, \$A5,000,000; Reserve Fund at 30/9/68 \$A5,250,000. Total Assets at 30/9/68 \$A449,645,000.

A.N.Z. SAVINGS BANK (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED, Regd. Office, 196 Featherston Street, Wellington,

- New Zealand. Capital Authorized, Issued and Paid up, \$NZ5,000,000; Deposits, etc., at 30/9/68, \$NZ320,000; Reserve Fund, \$NZ320,000; Total Assets at 30/9/68, \$NZ66,694,000.
- BANCO DE BILBAO (1857)**, Bilbao, Spain (Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C.2. and 40 King Street, W.C.2.; 74 Commercial Street, E.1 and 32 Cranbourn Street, W.C.2.)—Capital Subscribed and paid-up, *Pesetas* 1,747,820,500; Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 5,140,862,692; Deposits, *Pesetas* 78,158,942,319 (285 Branches in Spain, Canary Islands, France and London).
- BANGKOK BANK LTD. (1941)**, Bangkok, Thailand (59-67 Gresham Street, E.C.2.)—(31/12/68) Capital issued and paid-up, *Baht* 300,000,000; Reserve, *Baht* 156,400,000; Undivided Profit, *Baht*, 7,679,482,776; Deposits, etc., *Baht* 7,201,610,777.
- BANKERS TRUST COMPANY**, 16 Wall St., New York (9 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4 and 32-34 Grosvenor Square, W.1.)—Capital (par value \$10 per share), \$90,886,000.
- BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865)**, Adelaide, South Australia (11 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.) Capital. Authorized \$A10,000,000; issued \$A5,600,000 (Shares in units of \$A1 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$A6,000,000. (171 Offices.)
- BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION**, San Francisco, California, U.S.A. (27-29 Walbrook, E.C.4 and 29 Davies St., W.1.)—Capital Funds, \$1,097,003,000; Loan Reserves, \$201,899,000; Total Deposits, \$21,502,892,000.
- BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889)**, Hamilton, Bermuda (London Agents, Midland Bank, Ltd.)—Capital paid up, £1,500,000; Reserves, £2,772,558; Resources. 31/12/68, £85,239,940; Dividend, 1967, 4s. 6d. per share.
- BANK OF N. T. BUTTERFIELD & SON, LTD.**, Hamilton, Bermuda. Established 1858, incorporated 1904. (Representative Office, 10 Old Jewry, E.C.2.) Capital, fully paid, £1,000,000. Reserves and Undivided Profits 31/12/68, £2,370,698. Total Resources, £40,734,066.
- BANK OF ENGLAND.** See p. 447.
- BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1906)**, Bombay (Kent House, 11-16 Telegraph Street, E.C.2.)—Capital paid up, Rs. 4,05,00,000 (7,10,000 shares Rs. 100., Rs. 50 paid; 1,00,000 shares Rs. 50); Reserve Fund, Rs. 6,52,00,000 (250 Branches).
- BANK OF IRELAND (1783)**, College Green, Dublin (London Agents, Bank of England; Coutts & Co., Brown, Shipley & Co. Ltd.)—Capital (Authorized), £7,700,000; (Issued and Fully Paid), £6,738,462. Reserves, £8,681,169; Deposits, £159,982,998; Dividend, 1968, 20 p.c. (150 Branches and Sub-Branches).
- BANK OF LONDON AND MONTREAL LTD. (1958)**, P.O. Box 1262, Nassau, Bahama Islands. Owned jointly by the Bank of London & South America Ltd., the Bank of Montreal and Barclays Bank D.C.O. Capital (Authorized), \$Bah.30,000,000; (Paid up), \$Bah.21,450,000. (53 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (1862)**, 40-66 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—Authorized Capital, £30,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £21,118,000. Reserve, £10,716,000. Deposits, etc., 31/12/68, £525,202,000. Dividend, 1968, 9.83 p.c. (93 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF MONTREAL (1817)**, Montreal, Canada (47 Threadneedle St., E.C.2. and 9 Waterloo Place, S.W.1.)—Capital, Authorized, \$100,000,000; fully paid \$67,000,000. Rest, \$208,000,000; Deposits, 30/4/69, \$6,795,000,000; Dividend, 1968, 58 cents per share. (Over 1,000 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1817) AND BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS BANK LTD. (1955)**, Head Office, Sydney, N.S.W. (29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2. 9-14 Sackville Street, W.1. and 14 Kingsway, W.C.2.—At 30/9/68: Capital, authorized and paid up, \$A52,680,000; Reserve Fund \$A52,004,447; Aggregate Assets \$3,079,901,689; Dividend, 1968, 10 p.c. plus special bonus, 1 p.c., payable in Australian Currency. (1,197 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, Incorporated with Limited Liability in New Zealand (1861)**, Wellington, N.Z. (1 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.)—Capital, Subscribed and paid up, \$NZ.12,656,250 —Preference A 1,000,000 fully paid \$2 shares; C Long term Mortgage shares of \$2 each fully paid \$NZ.468,750. D Long term Mortgage Shares of \$2 each, fully paid, \$NZ.937,500 Preference B 2,750,000 fully paid \$2 shares; and 3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of \$2 fully paid; Reserve Fund, \$NZ.12,350,000; Deposits, 31/3/69, \$NZ.492,263,405; Dividend, Ordinary Shares, 1967-68, 12½ p.c. in New Zealand Currency. (418 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand; also Branches in Melbourne, Sydney and in Fiji.)
- BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832)**, Halifax, N.S.; General Manager's Office, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (Regional Office, 19/23 Knightsbridge, S.W.1.)—Capital Authorized, \$50,000,000; Paid-up \$30,000,000 (\$2 Shares); Reserve Fund, \$130,000,000; Total Assets \$5,217,037,037; Deposits, etc., 31/10/68, \$4,853,156,813. (831 Branches and Sub-Branches in Canada, Caribbean, etc.)
- BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695)**, The Mound, Edinburgh; (30 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.; 16/18 Piccadilly, W.1.; 57-60 Haymarket, S.W.1.; 332 Oxford St., W.1 and 140 Kensington High St., W.8.)—Capital £8,400,000. Reserve Fund and Balance carried forward, £9,750,721. Deposits and Credit Balances, 28/2/69, £292,496,432. (453 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BANQUE BELGE LTD. (1934)**, 4 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital: Subscribed, £2,000,000; Paid-up, £1,000,000.
- BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, Montreal, Canada** (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated).—Capital (issued), \$12,000,000; Reserve, \$50,000,000; Assets, \$1,411,500,000. (597 Offices in Canada.)
- BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS (1889)**.—Merged, Jan. 9, 1967, with BRITISH AND FRENCH BANK, LTD.
- \***BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED (1896)**, Head Office, 54 Lombard St., E.C.3; Chief Foreign Branch, 152 Upper Thames St., E.C.4; City Office, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; Trustee Dept., P.O. Box 54, 37 King William St., E.C.4.—Capital Authorized, £110,000,000. Capital Issued £83,445,377; Reserve Fund, £71,500,000; Deposits (including reserves for contingencies) £2,739,154,296. Dividend, 1968: Ord. Stock, 14.49 p.c., Staff Stock, 20 p.c. Over 2,630 branches in England and Wales. Affiliated Companies: BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.; BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.; NATIONAL BANK DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION LTD., MARTINS BANK LIMITED; THE BRITISH LINEN BANK; BARCLAYS BANK (LONDON AND INTERNATIONAL) LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK S.A.; BARCLAYS BANK OF CALIFORNIA; BARCLAYS EXPORT FINANCE COMPANY LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK FINANCE CO. (JERSEY) LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK EXECUTOR

- TRUSTEE COMPANY (CHANNEL ISLANDS) LTD.;** CRÉDIT CONGOLAIS S.C.A.R.L.; Barclays Bank Ltd. is closely associated with the UNITED DOMINIONS TRUST LTD. and INTERCONTINENTAL BANKING SERVICES LTD.; in the Bahamas with BANK OF LONDON AND MONTREAL LTD.; in Belgium and Luxemburg with SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE EUROPÉENNE and BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.; in Spain with BANCO DEL DESARROLLO ECONOMICO ESPAÑOL (BANDESCO).
- BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.,** 54 Lombard St., E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £50,000,000; Issued Capital, £30,000,000; Reserve Fund, £32,950,000; Deposits, 31/3/69, £1,844,614,546. (1,696 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.)
- BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.** (1763), 8 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and Liverpool.—Capital, Authorized, issued and fully paid, £4,300,000; Reserve, £5,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/68, £103,661,077.
- BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD.** (1827), Waring St., Belfast. (Affiliated to the Midland Bank, Ltd.).—Subscribed Capital, £2,500,000; Paid-up Capital, £800,000 (200,000 Shares of £12 10s., £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,985,000; Deposits, 31/12/68, £58,380,000; Dividend, 1968, 20 p.c. (98 Offices.)
- WM. BRANDT'S SONS & CO. LTD.** (1805), 36 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.—Capital Authorized, £3,000,000; Issued and Fully Paid, £3,000,000.
- BRITISH AND FRENCH BANK LTD.,** 8-13 King William St., E.C.4. Capital authorized and fully paid, £3,000,000. (Subsidiary of the BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS.)
- BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD.** (1911), 6 Broad St. Place, E.C.2.—Subscribed Capital, £700,000; 7,000,000 Shares of 2s. each fully paid.
- BRITISH BANK OF COMMERCE LTD.** (1936), 4 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.—Capital, fully-paid, £2,080,000; Reserves, £976,846; Deposits, 31/3/69, £4,829,029. Dividend, 1968-69, 9 p.c. (52 representative offices.)
- BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST (1880),** 7 King William St., E.C.4.—Capital, authorized, issued and fully-paid, £2,500,000 (£1 shares); 31/12/68: Revenue Reserves, £5,150,978; Deposits, £204,301,425; Dividend, 1968, Nil.
- BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746),** 38 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 3 (38 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 198 Piccadilly, W.1). Affiliated to Barclays Bank Ltd.—Capital, £2,000,000 fully paid, Reserve Funds, £5,000,000; Deposits, 30/9/68, £143,532,991; Dividend, 1968, 16-56 p.c. (218 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. LTD.** (1810), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C.2.—Capital, Authorized, £3,000,000; Issued, £3,000,000; Reserve £13,000,000; Deposits, 31/3/69, £60,341,203.
- BUNGE & CO., LIMITED** (1905), Bunge House, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—Capital subscribed and paid up £1,000,000.
- CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE** (1961), Toronto, Ontario, Canada (2 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital Authorized \$125,000,000 (62,500,000 shares of \$2); Paid up \$69,680,000. Reserve Fund, \$276,251,737; Total Assets, 31/10/68, \$8,343,110,747; Dividend 1968, 2½ p.c. (1,450 Branches in Canada and elsewhere.)
- CATER RYDER & CO. LTD.** (1960), 1 King William Street, E.C.3.—Capital authorized, £5,500,000; issued and fully paid, £5,125,000. Reserve, £2,400,000. Deposits, etc., 31/5/69, £119,148,626. Dividend 1968-69, 13 p.c.
- CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.** (1911), Bombay. Authorized capital, Rs. 10,00,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 50). Paid-up capital, Rs. 4,74,97,975 (Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid). Reserve Funds, Rs. 7,63,00,778; Deposits, 31/12/68, Rs. 4,33,26,63,370; Dividend paid, 20 p.c. subject to Income Tax. (504 Branches, etc.)
- CHARTERED BANK (1853),** 38 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, Authorized, £15,000,000 (divided into 15,000,000 shares of £1 each); Issued and converted into stock, £9,680,000; Reserve Fund, £16,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/68, £543,753,820; Dividend, 1968, 15 p.c. (139 Branches.)
- CHARTERHOUSE JAPHET & THOMASSON LIMITED** (1880), 1 Paternoster Row, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, £1,500,000; paid-up, £1,300,000.
- THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.** New York, U.S.A. (Woolgate House, Coleman Street, E.C.2, and 1 Mount Street, W.1).—Capital, \$261,903,275; Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$690,966,265; Deposits \$16,709,925,657. (150 branches in New York and Branches and affiliated Banks in 54 overseas countries.)
- CLIVE DISCOUNT COMPANY, LTD.** (1946), 1 Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C.3.—Capital, Authorized, £3,000,000; Issued and fully paid, £2,000,000; General Reserve, £550,000.
- CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD** (1838), St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1 (Aberdeen, Chief Office, 5 Castle St.) Chief London Office, 30 Lombard St., E.C.3. Affiliated to Midland Bank, Ltd.—Authorized Capital, £10,419,000; Paid-up Capital, £6,419,000; Reserve Fund, £6,238,000; Deposits, 31/12/68, £275,284,000. (366 Branches.)
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD.** (1866), Collins St., Melbourne (12 Old Jewry, E.C.2).—Paid-up Capital; \$A20,165,621 (\$A20 Preference, fully paid; \$A1 Ordinary, fully paid); Reserve Funds \$A19,804,900; (868 Branches and Agencies.)
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NEAR EAST, LTD.** (1922), Bankside House, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—London Agents, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and Midland Bank, Ltd. Capital, fully paid, £200,000; Reserve Fund, £225,000. Deposits, 31/12/68, £9,119,124.
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.,** see NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.
- COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., OF SYDNEY, LTD.** (1834), 343 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. (27-32 Old Jewry, E.C.2).—Authorized Capital, \$A30,000,000 (Shares of \$A1 each); Issued and fully paid \$A19,125,000 (\$A1 shares); Reserve Fund, June, 1968, \$A20,600,000. (588 Branches in Australia.)
- COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Sydney, N.S.W.** (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2 and 48 Aldwych, W.C.2). Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Deposits, etc., 30/6/68, \$A2,651,689,028; Reserve Fund, \$A36,331,743. (9,182 Branches and Agencies.)
- COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA** (1953), Sydney, N.S.W. (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2; Australia House, Strand, W.C.2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. 30/6/68: Deposits, etc., \$A1,351,575,049; Reserve Fund, \$A15,186,012. (1,110 Branches and Agencies.)
- CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.** (58-60 Moorgate, E.C.2 and 47 Berkeley Square, W.1).—31/12/68, Capital Stock, \$168,260,000; Surplus \$258,408,000; Undivided Profits, \$53,600,000; Reserves \$132,822,619. (16 Branches, etc.)

- CO-OPERATIVE BANK (Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.) (1872), New Century House, Manchester (and 110 Leman St., E.1).—Capital, paid up, £31,536,548. (26 Branches.)
- COPLEYS BANK, LTD. (1916), Ludgate House, 107-11 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, £1,000,000; paid up, £380,000.
- \*COUTTS & CO. (1692), 440 Strand, W.C.2; 15 Lombard St., E.C.3; 1 Old Park Lane, W.1; 16 Cavendish Square, W.1; 1 Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, S.W.1; 10 Mount Street, W.1; 188 Fleet Street, E.C.4, and Royex House, Aldermanbury Square, E.C.2.—Capital issued and paid up, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/68, £115,110,459. (A subsidiary of National Westminster Bank.)
- CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), 19 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris (40 Lombard St., E.C.3; 18 Regent St., S.W.1; 19 Old Brompton Road, S.W.7).—Capital, Frs. 300,000,000; Reserve Fund, Frs. 150,750,000. (1,800 Branches throughout the world.)
- DISCOUNT BANK (OVERSEAS), LTD., Ralli House, 30 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.
- \*DISTRICT BANK, LTD. (1829), 17 Spring Gardens, Manchester (75 Cornhill, E.C.3).—Authorized Capital £15,000,000; Paid-up Capital £12,000,000 in shares of £1 each, fully paid; Reserves, £8,250,000; Deposits 31/12/67, £367,593,695; Dividend, 1967 16 p.c. (588 Branches.)
- DOMINION BANK, see TORONTO-DOMINION BANK.
- EASTERN BANK LTD. (1909), Crosby Square, E.C.3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,750,000; Current Accounts, Deposits, etc., 31/12/68, £112,231,539. (22 Branches.) A member of THE CHARTERED BANK.)
- ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1852). (With ANZ Bank a member of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.), 71 Cornhill, E.C.3. Group capital, paid up £32,130,000 (£1 shares fully paid).
- FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK (1812), 399 Park Avenue, New York 10022 (34 Moorgate, E.C.2 and 17 Bruton St., Berkeley Sq., W.1). 31/12/68: Capital, \$363,615,000; 4 p.c. Convertible Capital Notes \$265,921,000; Deposits, \$16,643,010,000; Surplus, Undivided Profits and unallocated Reserve for Contingencies, \$766,879,000. (172 offices in New York, 273 Branches [including affiliates] in 65 countries.)
- FLEMING (ROBERT) & CO., LTD. (1932), 8 Crosby Square, E.C.3.
- ANTONY GIBBS & SONS, LTD. (1808), ■ Bishops-gate, E.C.2.
- GILLET BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867), 65 Cornhill, E.C.3. Issued Capital, £2,000,000; Reserve, £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/1/69, £118,369,338. Dividend, 1969, 10 p.c.
- \*†GLYN, MILLS & CO. (1753), incorporating CHILD & CO. and HOLT & CO., 67 Lombard St., E.C.3; Child's Branch, 1 Fleet St., E.C.4; Holt's Branch, Kirkland House, Whitehall, S.W.1; Millbank Branch, 25 Millbank, S.W.1.—Capital, £2,000,000 (Stock fully paid); Reserves £2,000,000; Deposits 31/12/68, £87,831,163
- GUINNESS MAHON & CO. LTD. (1830), 3 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.
- GUINNESS & MAHON LTD. (1836), 17 College Green, Dublin 2 (affiliated to Guinness Mahon & Co. Ltd., London).
- HAMBROS BANK, LTD. (1839). Head Office, 41 Bishops-gate, E.C.2; West End Office, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1; Holborn Office, 1 Charterhouse St., E.C.1.—Authorized Capital, £9,500,000; Paid-up Capital, £5,273,500; Reserve, £21,486,420; Deposits, 31/3/69, £378,604,560; Dividend, 1968-69, 26½ p.c. on £10 and 5s. fully paid shares; 6 p.c. on "A" shares.
- HARRODS (KNIGHTSBRIDGE) LIMITED, (1889), 87-135 Brompton Rd., S.W.1.
- HELBERT, WAGG & CO., LTD. See J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED.
- HILL, SAMUEL & CO. LTD. (1831), 100 Wood Street, E.C.2.—(31/3/69): Capital, authorized and issued, £10,000,000 (shares of £1 each); Reserves, £9,245,000; Deposits, £278,137,000; Dividend, 1968-69, 12.42 p.c. (Wholly-owned subsidiary of HILL SAMUEL GROUP LIMITED).
- C. HOARE & CO. (1672), 37 Fleet St., E.C.4, and Aldford House, Park Lane, W.1.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, 4/7/69, £21,017,059.
- HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1865), Hong Kong (9 Gracechurch St., E.C.3).—Capital, authorized \$HK300,000,000; Issued and fully paid \$HK191,201,625 (\$HK25 Shares); Reserve Funds, \$HK250,000,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/68, \$HK6,957,609,492.
- IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875). Amalgamated June 1, 1961, with Canadian Bank of Commerce. See CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
- IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839), 64 Coleman Street, E.C.2.—Capital, Authorized, £2,500,000; Issued and fully paid, £1,600,000; Reserve Fund, £725,000; Deposits, £25,900,606.
- ISLE OF MAN BANK LTD. (1865). (A Member Bank of the National Westminster Group), Douglas, I.O.M. (London Agents, National Westminster Bank Ltd.).—Issued Capital, £500,000 in 500,000 shares of £1 each, fully paid, converted into stock; Reserve Fund £375,000; Deposits, 31/12/68, £15,428,066. Dividend, 1968, 10.4 p.c. on paid up capital. (18 Branches.)
- S. JAPHET & CO. LTD., see CHARTERHOUSE JAPHET AND THOMASSON LIMITED.
- LEOPOLD JOSEPH & SONS LTD. (1919) 31-45 Gresham Street, E.C.2.—Capital, authorized and paid up, £500,000.
- JESSEL, TOYNBEE & CO. LTD. (1922), 30 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital authorized, £2,000,000; paid up, £1,700,000.
- KEYSER ULLMANN LIMITED (1966). Amalgamation of Ullmann & Co. Ltd. (1932) and A. Keyser & Co. Ltd. (Estd. 1868, Inc. 1946). Regd. Office, 31 Throgmorton Street, E.C.2.
- KING AND SHAXSON, LTD. (1866), 52 Cornhill, E.C.3. Capital authorized £2,300,000; issued and fully paid, £1,900,000; General Reserve, £1,100,000.
- KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C.3 and at Sheffield, Geneva and Brussels.
- LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LTD. (1870), 11 Old Broad St., E.C.2. Capital authorized and paid up, £3,375,000.
- \*†LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED (1865), Head Office, 71 Lombard St., E.C.3; Branches Stock Office, 111 Old Broad Street, E.C.2; Overseas Department 5 Eastcheap, E.C.3; Executor and Trustee Department, 34 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; Principal London Offices:—City Office, 72 Lombard St., E.C.3; 39 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; 6 Pall Mall, S.W.1 (Cox's & King's Branch); 16 St. James's St., S.W.1; Law Courts, 222 Strand, W.C.2.—Capital authorized, £74,000,000; Issued £64,883,008; Reserve Fund, £71,653,538; Current, Deposit and Other Accounts, 30/6/69, £2,134,829,695; Dividend 1968, interim 5 p.c.; final 6½ p.c. Over 2,000 Offices. Owns (inter alia) all capital of LLOYDS BANK EXECUTOR

- AND TRUSTEE CO. (CHANNEL ISLANDS) LTD., LLOYDS BANK EUROPE LTD. and LLOYDS BANK PROPERTY CO. LTD.; LLOYDS BANK UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD.; NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND LTD. and LEWIS'S BANK LTD.; 69.375 p.c. of the capital of EXPORTERS' REFINANCE CORPORATION LTD.; associated with the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANKING GROUP LTD., BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LTD. (which in turn owns 33½ p.c. of the capital of the BANK OF LONDON & MONTREAL LTD.), NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS GROUP LTD., YORKSHIRE BANK LTD., and INTERCONTINENTAL BANKING SERVICES LTD. Also owns 50 p.c. of the capital of LLOYDS & SCOTTISH LTD., and is associated with BOWMAKER LTD.
- LLOYDS BANK EUROPE LIMITED (1911), 100 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—Capital £10,000,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid). (20 Branches in U.K., Belgium, France, Monaco, Netherlands and Switzerland.) (Wholly owned subsidiary of Lloyds Bank Ltd.)
- MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY (1961), New York, U.S.A. (7 Princes Street, E.C.2 and 88 Brook Street, W.1).—Capital, \$210,000,000; Surplus, \$240,000,000.
- \*MARTINS BANK LTD. (1831), 4 Water St., Liverpool = (68 Lombard St. E.C.3).—(31/12/68): Capital paid up, £14,839,947 (59,359,788 shares of 5s. each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £16,000,000; Deposits, 30/6/68. £536,640,876. (Over 700 Branches.)
- MERCANTILE BANK LTD. (1892), 1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong (15 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3).—Issued Capital, £2,940,000 (2,940,000 Ordinary Shares, £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,200,000; Deposits, £89,522,540. Share capital acquired in 1959 by Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. (57 Branches and Agencies.)
- \*MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), Head Office, Poultry, E.C.2; Principal City Branches, Poultry and Princes St., E.C.2; 5 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; Overseas Branch, 60 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £80,000,000; Issued Capital, £64,697,467 (Shares of £1 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £391,161,000; Deposits, 31/12/68, £2,352,501,000; Dividend, 1968, 14.49 p.c. (2,722 offices in England and Wales). Affiliations: BELFAST BANKING CO. LTD., CLYDESDALE BANK LTD., NORTHERN BANK LTD., MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD., MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO. (CHANNEL ISLANDS), LTD.; BELFAST BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.; NORTHERN BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.; MIDLAND BANK FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.; MIDLAND BANK FINANCE CORPORATION (JERSEY) LIMITED; CLYDESDALE BANK FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.; FORWARD TRUST LTD.; FORWARD TRUST (FINANCE) LTD.
- MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD. (1909). Head Office, 6 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. Affiliated to Midland Bank, Ltd. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £250,000 (200,000 Shares of £5, £1 5s. paid). Reserve Fund, £250,000. (41 offices.)
- SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LTD. (1853), 114 Old Broad St., E.C.2. Capital, authorized and paid up, £4,500,000; Reserves, £6,499,194; Current Deposits, etc., £229,129,028.
- MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), Montreal, Canada (London Agents, Bank of Montreal).—Capital (paid-up), \$2,000,000; Reserve Fund \$14,500,000; (77 Branches in Montreal and District.)
- MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED (1838), 23 Great Winchester St., E.C.2; Private limited Coy. (1934).—Authorized Capital, £4,500,000; Issued and fully paid £4,000,000.
- MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (1959), 23 Wall Street, New York, U.S.A. (33 Lombard Street, E.C.3 and 31 Berkeley Sq., W.1).—Capital, \$228,085,000 (9,123,400 shares —\$25 par); Surplus Fund, \$236,500,000.
- MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD. (1885), South Mall, Cork, Eire (London Agents, National Provincial Bank, Ltd.).—Capital authorized, £7,500,000 (7,500,000 Shares of £1 each); paid up, £1,937,500; Reserve Fund £3,609,375; Deposits 31/12/68, £181,472,700; (Offices throughout Ireland.)
- NATIONAL AND COMMERCIAL BANKING GROUP LIMITED. Registered Office, 36 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
- NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED, 23 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.—(2/4/69) Capital authorized, issued and paid up, £11,250,000 (Shares of £1 each); Reserve Funds, £40,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/68, £466,208,000. Dividend 1968, 13.973 p.c. (290 Branches.)
- \*NATIONAL BANK LTD. (1835), 13-17 Old Broad St., E.C.2.—Capital, Authorized, £7,500,000 (10s. Shares); Issued, £3,000,000; Capital Reserves, £3,124,000; Deposits, 30/9/68, £49,091,224; Dividend, 1968, 9 p.c. gross.
- NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD., THE (1858), Collins St., Melbourne (6-8 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2).—Capital paid up \$A25,222,592; Reserve Fund, \$A22,000,000; Deposits, 30/9/68, \$A1,034,987,790. Dividend, 1968, 11 p.c. (963 Branches and Agencies in Australia.) The NATIONAL BANK SAVINGS BANK LIMITED, (Collins, Street, Melbourne) a wholly owned subsidiary of The National Bank of Australasia Limited was incorporated on May 16, 1962, with Capital, Authorized, \$A20,000,000; paid-up, \$A2,000,000.
- NATIONAL BANK OF MALTA LTD, (Incorporating ANGLO-MALTESE BANK and BANK OF MALTA), 45 Kingsway, Valletta, Malta. With which is affiliated Sciclunas Bank, Malta. Authorized Capital, £2,000,000; Paid-up Capital £1,000,000. (Branches in important centres of Malta and Gozo.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 8 Moorgate, E.C.2.—Capital (Authorized), £6,000,000. Issued and fully-paid, £3,500,000; Reserve Fund, £3,488,922. (200 Branches and Agencies.)
- NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1856), 35 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £5,000,000—Paid-up Capital, £4,470,731; Reserves £2,969,274; Deposits, 31/12/68, £153,625,096; Dividend, 1968, "A" Stock, 10 p.c.; "B" Stock, 10 p.c.
- NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED (1968), Head Office, National Westminster House, 326-333 High Holborn, W.C.1. (Established to merge the businesses of National Provincial, Westminster and District Banks).—(31/12/68): Total Assets, £4,382,347,000; Deposits, current and other accounts, £3,885,974,000. (Over 3,600 Branches.)
- NORTHERN BANK LTD. (1824), Belfast (Affiliated with Midland Bank Ltd.).—Capital, £3,500,000 (£1 Shares); Capital paid up, £3,500,000; Reserve Fund, £1,817,000; Deposits, 31/12/68, £91,425,000; Dividend, 1968, 10½ p.c. on Share Capital of £1,100,000; 8½ p.c. on Share Capital £3,500,000. (186 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

- OTTOMAN BANK (1863)**, Bankalar Caddesi, Karakoy Istanbul, Turkey (23 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3).—Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £100 paid), Statutory Reserve, £1,250,000. (Branches in Turkey, France, Switzerland and Germany.)
- PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900)** (BANQUE PROVINCIALE DU CANADA), 221 St. James St. West, Montreal.—Capital \$9,000,000 (\$2 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$20,200,000; Deposits, 31/10/68, \$712,437,332. Regular dividend, 1968, 19 p.c.; Special, 11 p.c. (211 Branches and 115 Agencies.)
- PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND LTD. (1825)**, 5 College St., Dublin (London Agents, Barclays Bank, Ltd.) (A member of the Allied Irish Banks Group.) Capital, £4,080,000; Issued, 1,130,000 Ordinary Shares of £1; Reserve Fund, £1,400,000; Deposits, 31/12/68, £95,665,068. (142 Branches and Sub-Branched.)
- GERALD QUIN, COPE & CO. (1892)**, 7 Birchin Lane, E.C.3.
- RALLI BROTHERS (BANKERS) LTD.**, Head Office, Ralli House, 6 Old Change Court, E.C.4. Capital, Authorized, £4,000,000; Issued and paid up, £3,500,000.
- RELIANCE BANK, LTD. (1900)**, 101 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.—Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, £2,377,767; Deposits, 31/3/69, £4,274,880.
- RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1931)**, Wellington, N.Z. Branches at Christchurch and Auckland, N.Z. (London Agents, Bank of England.) Owned by the New Zealand Government.—Reserve Fund, \$NZ.16 733,000; Total Assets 31/3/68, \$NZ.434,802 000.
- N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1804)**, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.
- ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869)**, Montreal (6 Lothbury, E.C.2, and 11 Cockspur St., S.W.1).—Capital, \$100,000,000 (\$2 Shares); Paid-up, \$66,528,000; Rest Account, \$292,000,000; Undivided Profits, \$1,567,236; Assets, \$8,243,217; Deposits, 30/11/68, \$7,955,074,091; Dividend, 1968, \$0.70 per share. (1,245 Branches.)
- ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED**, Head Office, 42 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. Over 700 Branches in Scotland and in London. A member of the National and Commercial Banking Group.
- DAVID SASSOON AND CO., LIMITED (1860)**, 11/13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, issued and paid up, £500,000.
- E. D. SASSOON BANKING CO., LIMITED (1950)** Nassau, N.P., Bahamas (37 Upper Brook Street, Park Lane, W.1).—Capital authorized and fully paid, \$Bah.2,857,000.
- J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED. (1804)** 120 Cheapside, E.C.2.—Capital: Authorized, £3,880,000; issued and paid up, £3,876,000.
- SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LTD. (1868)**, 11 Laidlaw Street, Glasgow, C.5.
- SELIGMAN BROTHERS (1864)**, Incorporated with S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD., on May 20, 1957.
- SINGER AND FRIEDLANDER LTD. (1907)**, 20 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—Capital, Authorized and issued, £3,000,000. (3,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each.)
- SMITH ST. AUBYN & CO. LTD. (1801)**, White Lion Court, Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital authorized, £2,000,000; issued £1,665,189. Share Premium Account £234,984; General Reserves, £1,000,000. Deposits and Contingency Reserve, 31/3/69, £5,326,611.
- SOCIÉTÉ CENTRALE DE BANQUE (1880)**, Paris (62 Bishopgate, E.C.2.).—Capital, F. 11,475,000.
- SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864)**, 29 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (105-108 Old Broad St., E.C.2 and 28-32 Fountain Street, Manchester).—Subscribed Capital authorized, issued and paid up, Francs 250,000,000. Reserve Funds, Francs 125,000,000. (Over 1,700 Branches.)
- STANDARD BANK, LTD., THE (1862)**, 10 Clements Lane, E.C.4.—Authorized Capital, £40,000,000; Issued Capital, £26,808,075; Reserve Fund, £26,347,697; Deposits, 31/3/69, £1,304,948,705; Dividend, 12 p.c. (Over 1,200 Offices.)
- STATE BANK OF INDIA (1955)**, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Kanpur (Clements House, Gresham Street, E.C.2).—Capital, Authorized, Rs. 20,00,00,000; Paid up, Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve, Rs. 13,24,00,000.
- GEORGE STEUART & CO. LTD., Colombo**, Ceylon (London Correspondents, Coutts & Co.).
- SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872)**, Basle (99 Gresham Street, E.C.2).—Capital and Reserves, Swiss Francs 856,000,000; Dividend, 1968, 16 p.c. (100 Branches, etc.)
- TAGLIAFERRO BANK LIMITED (1812)**, Malta (London Agents, Westminster Bank Ltd., Midland Bank Ltd., Lloyds Bank Ltd.)
- TORONTO-DOMINION BANK, Toronto**, Ontario, Canada (an amalgamation (1955) of The Bank of Toronto (1856) and The Dominion Bank (1871)) (62 Cornhill, E.C.3 and 103 Mount Street, W.1).—Capital (paid-up), \$30,000,000; Rest Account, \$110,000,000; Undivided Profits, \$1,295,553. (717 Branches in Canada.)
- ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1836)**, Head Office, Waring St., Belfast. (A member of the National Westminster Group).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£1 Shares); Issued and fully paid, £2,250,000; Reserve Fund £3,100,000; Share Premium Account, £250,000; Deposits, 31/12/68, £115,284,342; Dividend, 1968, 14 p.c. (130 Offices and 103 Sub-Offices.)
- UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD. (1919)**, 66-80 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Capital: Authorized, Rs. 2,00,00,000; Issued and paid-up, Rs. 1,25,00,000 (25,00,000 shares of Rs. 5 each fully paid-up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,15,00,000; Deposits, Rs. 115,21,74,589; Dividend 1968, 12 p.c. (213 Branches.)
- UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD. (1885)**, 39 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital issued, £7,500,000 in units of £1 each fully paid: Reserves and carry forward, £5,218,322. Deposits, other liabilities and reserve for contingencies, £396,555,647; Dividend, 1968, 15 p.c.
- UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.**, 10 Brabourne Road, Calcutta.—Capital, paid-up (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid). Rs. 2,80,00,000 Reserves Rs. 4,38,00,000. (Over 350 Branches.)
- WARBURG (S. G.) & CO. LTD. (Incorporating Seligman Brothers)**, 30 Gresham Street, E.C.2.—Capital, authorized, £12,500,000; issued and paid-up, £10,000,000.
- WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD. (1913)**, 41 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
- \*WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1771)**, Head Office, Mosley St., Manchester; 20 Birchin Lane, E.C.3).—Authorized Capital, £10,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £5,000,000 in shares of £1 each fully paid; Reserve Fund, £5,500,000. (281 Branches.)
- YORKSHIRE BANK LIMITED (1911)**, 56-58 Cheapside, E.C.2 (2 Infirmary Street, Leeds). Capital, £5,000,000 (Capital paid up £3,750,000, £1 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,750,000; Deposits, 30/6/69, £145,597,067 (180 Branches.)

## NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The amount, including accrued interest, remaining to the credit of investors in National Savings Certificates on March 31, 1960, was approximately £2,587,000,000. In 1968-69, £231,100,000 was subscribed and £257,600,000 (excluding interest) was repaid.

Note.—Certificates may be bought in denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 £1 units.

Issue and Maximum Holding	Unit Cost s. d.	Value after		Interest per unit
		Years	s. d.	
1st (1916-22) (500)	15 6	10	26 0	} After 10 years, 1d. per completed month.*
2nd (1922-23) (500)	16 0	10	26 0	
3rd (1923-32) Conversion (1932) (500)	16 0	22	33 0	} After 22 years, 1d. per completed month.*
4th (1932-33) (500)	16 0	20	29 0	} After 20 years, 2½d. per completed 3 months.*
5th (1933-35) (500)	16 0	21	29 0	
6th (1935-39) (500)	15 11	22	27 0	} After 22 years, 3d. per 3 months.*
7th (1939-47) (500)	15 0	22	27 6	} After 22 years, 3d. per 3 months and 11 bonus of 6d. at the end of 29th year.
		29	35 0	
		30	36 3	
		35	44 0	
£1 (1943-47) (250)	20 0	22	27 0	} After 22 years, 3d. per 4 months and 11 bonus of 1s. at the end of the 29th year.†
		29	33 3	
8th (1947-51) (1,000)	11 0	20	18 0	} After 20 years, 2d. per completed 4 months; after 22 years, 3d. per completed 4 months; after 24 years, 4d. per completed 4 months.‡
		22	19 0	
9th (1951-56) (1,400)	15 0	10	20 3	} After 10 yrs. 3d. per 4 months; 6d. bonus at end of 17th year. After 17 yrs., 4d. per 4 months; 6d. bonus at end of 22nd yr.‡
		17	26 0	
10th (1956-63) (1,200)	15 0	7	20 0	} 6th and 7th years, 3d. per 3 months; at end of 7th year, extra 6d. added. Then 3d. per 4 months till end of 15th yr. when 6d. bonus added.‡
		15	26 6	
11th (1963-66) (600)	20 0	6	25 0	} During 3rd yr., 3d. per 4 months; 4th to 6th yrs., 4d. per 4 months; bonus of 4d. at end of 6th yr.‡
12th (1966- ) (1,000)	20 0	5	25 0	} After 1 yr., 6d. added; 3d. per completed 4 months in 2nd yr.; 5d. per completed 4 months in 3rd, 4th and 5th yrs.‡

May be held from date of issue: \* until further notice; † as announced by the Treasury.

## PREMIUM SAVINGS BONDS

One of the most popular forms of saving in the United Kingdom is through Premium Savings Bonds. These bonds are United Kingdom Government security and were first introduced on November 1, 1956. Instead of earning interest, however, each bond offers to its holder the chance of winning a money prize in a prize draw. Bonds are issued in values ranging from £1 to £500 and each £1 buys one bond, which has one chance in the prize draw.

Bonds are sold only to individuals, not to groups or corporate bodies. No more than 1,250 bonds can be held by any one person. The bonds are sold at Post Offices, Banks, Trustee Savings Banks and through certain National Savings Groups. Holders may redeem bonds at any time by completing a form which is available at Post Offices and Banks.

Prizes are paid from a fund formed by the interest, at present 4½ per cent., per annum, carried into the draw by each eligible bond. A bond becomes eligible for the draw three clear calendar months following the month of purchase and goes into every subsequent draw whether or not it has won a prize. Prizes range in value from £5,000 to £25 every month with one £25,000 prize every week, the winning numbers being selected by the electronic random number indicator equipment—usually called "ERNIE." Winning numbers are printed monthly in the *London Gazette*. Bonds are

eligible for inclusion in all prize draws up to 12 months after the death of the holder. These terms also apply to bonds purchased before August 1, 1960 (Series "A").

It is estimated that by the end of May, 1969, bonds to the value of £1,113,000,000 had been sold. Of these £388,700,000 had been cashed, leaving £724,300,000 still invested. After the draw in March, 1969, more than 5,566,129 prizes had been distributed since the draws started. These prizes had a total value of £206,145,650.

## SAVINGS BANKS

National Savings Bank.—(The Post Office Savings Bank was renamed the National Savings Bank under the Post Office Act, 1969).

On Dec. 31, 1968, there were approximately 22 million active accounts with the sum of £1,590,466,773 due to depositors in Ordinary accounts and £189,406,807 in Investment accounts. On Dec. 31, 1968, Government Stocks and Bonds to the amount of £921,020,487 stood to the credit of holders in the Department for National Savings section of the National Savings Stock Register (formerly Post Office Register). Interest on National Savings Bank Ordinary deposits is allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum. A higher rate of interest is paid on deposits in National Savings Bank Investment accounts (the current rate can be ascertained at any Savings Bank Post Office). To open Investment account a depositor must have

at least £50 in an Ordinary account. A depositor may have more than one account in either series but both types of account are subject to an aggregate limit of £10,000 with certain exceptions for trust and trustee accounts.

On Dec. 31, 1968, the average amount held in Ordinary accounts was £74 5s. 2d.; in Investment accounts, approximately £407.

*Trustee Savings Banks* were started in the early years of the 19th century by public-spirited men who recognized the importance of individual thrift to the well-being of the community.

On Nov. 20, 1968, there were 12,329,098 active accounts in the Trustee Savings Banks. The total

assets of the Banks amounted to £2,502,242,839 which comprised £2,364,653,516 due to depositors in the Ordinary and Special Investment Departments, £188,046,799 Stocks and Bonds held for depositors and £39,542,524 representing the accumulated surplus of the individual Trustee Savings Banks throughout the country. Information about these Banks and their offices, numbering 1,464 (principal and subordinate) in November, 1968, can be obtained from the *Trustee Savings Banks Association*, Knighton House, Mortimer Street, W.1.

*Chairman*, E. A. G. Carøe, C.B.E.  
*Secretary*, J. F. D. Miller.

### UNIT TRUSTS

A Unit Trust is a method of investment by which money subscribed in varying amounts by individual investors is pooled in a fund, the investment and management of which is subject to the strict legal provisions of a Trust Deed. The fund is invested in carefully-selected stocks and shares by a management company and the investments so acquired are held by a Trustee (normally a bank or insurance company). Therefore, through his subscription to the Trust Fund, each subscriber acquires a fractional interest in the block of securities in which the Fund is invested, while the dividends received from the investments form the income of the trust. The net income is paid to all investors in the Trust Fund in proportion to the size of their holdings. The management company and the Trustee, who must be effectively independent of each other, are parties to the Trust Deed which must be authorized by the Board of Trade (or the Ministry of Commerce in Northern Ireland) before any public offer of units for sale may be made.

Although the record of unit trusts has been outstandingly good over the past 13 years, investment of this nature neither guarantees an increasing income nor ensures continual capital appreciation. They are essentially a medium or long-term form of investment—the rate of repurchases of units by the management companies of all authorized unit trusts in 1968 being only about 5 per cent. of the average value of funds invested.

Units are readily marketable, being bought or sold at the price (based on the value of the underlying securities) ruling at the time the order for sale or repurchase is received by the Management Company. The Board of Trade regulates the charges which Unit Trust managers may make. These charges are taken by way of an initial service charge (which is included in the sale price of a unit), and a semi-annual management fee levied on the value of the fund and taken out of either income or capital. Over a 20-year life of a Trust, the initial service charge, together with management fees, may not total more than 13½ per cent. In order to avoid the need for quoting unit prices with awkward fractions of a penny the managers are also entitled to round off the price of a unit by 3d. or 1 per cent. (whichever is the lower).

#### Savings Schemes

Most management companies operate savings schemes whereby an investor is able to make contributions at intervals which are utilized to purchase units at the current price, the cash balance remaining from any such purchase being carried forward and added to the next contribution. The dividend income is either paid directly to the investor every six months, or, more generally, is used by arrangement to purchase further units for his account. In either case any unit-holder who is not liable to tax at the standard rate of tax deducted can claim appropriate relief from the Inland Revenue.

Without doubt, the Savings schemes linked with life assurance have provided one of the most rapid growth sectors of the Unit Trust movement in recent years. These schemes enable a person to accumulate a sum of money for retirement, etc. with the protection of life assurance cover for the duration of the planned period of saving. At the end of this period, the investor receives all the units acquired or their cash value. If death occurs beforehand, the dependants receive all the units bought up to date, plus a cash sum equivalent to the total remaining contributions necessary to have completed the savings programme. Tax relief is available on these contributions as with other life assurance premiums.

#### Arrangements for Children

In general, units cannot be registered in the name of a child but they can be registered in the name of a parent or any other adult, and the registered holding can be designated with the initials of the child. Alternatively, money can be settled on a child under one of the various children's gift plans operated and the units held in trust. Income distributions, less income tax, are invested in further units, and additional units may be purchased at any time. When the child reaches 21 or some chosen later age, the units become his property absolutely, and in most cases he can reclaim income tax deducted from the income distributions. From the point of view of the settlor, income from the gift does not give rise to any liability on him for income tax or surtax and there are advantages in respect of estate duty.

The unit trust movement, which has been in operation for some thirty years, has experienced an upsurge in business in recent years and this is reflected in the following figures.

Year End—	Value of Funds at the £ million	No. of Holdings
1960	201.4	654,520
1961	236.6	672,010
1962	272.5	817,585
1963	371.2	1,049,930
1964	428.9	1,311,573
1965	521.9	1,419,100
1966	581.8	1,637,487
1967	853.6	1,711,157
1968	1,482.4	2,148,097
1969 (30 June)	1,315.7	2,360,104

Allowing for duplication, there were over 1,250,000 separate investors at the end of 1968.

The Association of Unit Trust Managers of 306-8 Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2 was formed on October 13, 1959 and membership is open to any management company of an authorized unit trust scheme. It publishes an annual directory of members who represent approximately three-quarters of the funds invested in the movement. The Association's main object is to act as a consulting body amongst its members in order to agree strict standards of unit trust practices for the pro-

tection of the interest of unit holders and management companies, and to maintain the good name of the Unit Trust Movement.

The following details as at January 1, 1969, relating to the management groups operating in

Great Britain and Northern Ireland have been extracted from the *Unit Trust Year Book 1969*, published by Fundex Ltd., and the Directory of Unit Trusts published by the Association of Unit Trust Managers.

## Unit Trusts 1969-70

Trust	Address	Value of Funds Managed	No. of Unit Holdings
		£	
*Abacus Unit Trust Management Co. Ltd.	26 Pall Mall, Manchester, 2.....	2,544,000	9,400
*Allied Investors Trusts Limited.....	286/295 Salisbury Hse, London Wall, London, E.C.2.....	71,632,000	113,200
*Barclays Unicorn Ltd... Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co. Ltd.....	Unicorn House, 252/6 Romford Rd., London, E.7.	92,595,951	211,973
*British Life Office Ltd. (The)	36 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3.....	n.a.	n.a.
Carloli Unit Trust Managers Ltd.....	16 Coleman St., London, E.C.2.....	1,435,167	691 (excl. policy holders)
*The Castle Britannia Group Ltd.....	Milburn House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.....	548,000	250
Discretionary Unit Fund Managers Ltd. .	263 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2.....	22,834,000	56,869
*Ebor Securities Ltd.....	24 Portland Place, London, W.1.....	1,864,000	1,500
*Edinburgh Securities Co. Ltd. (The).....	31/32 King Street, London, E.C.2.....	61,464,508	121,031
*First Provincial Unit Trust Ltd.....	4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh, 3.....	700,000	800
*G. and A Unit Trust Managers Ltd.....	■ Spring Gardens, Manchester, 2.....	16,146,477	20,930
John Govett Unit Management Ltd.....	295 Salisbury Hse, London Wall, London, E.C.2..	2,820,000	12,900
*Growth With Security Managers Ltd.....	Winchester House, 77 London Wall, London, E.C.2	4,600,000	3,100
*Guardian-Hill Samuel Unit Managers Ltd...	NLA Hse., Lansdowne Rd., Croydon.....	800,000	1,350
*Hambro Abbey Securities Ltd.....	100 Wood Street, London, E.C.2.....	1,897,175	2,584
Hambros Investment Management Services Ltd.	55 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.....	14,106,000	16,500
*Hill Samuel & Co. Ltd.	55 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.....	12,160,893	2,050
*Hodge Unit Trust Managers Ltd.....	100 Wood Street, London, E.C.2.....	59,471,430	51,693
*Intel Funds (Management) Ltd.....	Julian S. Hodge Bldg., Newport Rd., Cardiff... .	23,122,772	83,420
*Investment Assured Securities Ltd.....	91 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.....	3,835,000	1,280
*Janus Securities Ltd.....	15 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.3.....	27,010,000	81,460
*Jessel Unit Trust Management Ltd....	85 London Wall, London, E.C.2.....	3,211,000	12,130
Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers Ltd.....	16 Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.2.....	18,968,937	57,317
*London Wall Group of Unit Trusts	71 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.....	35,126,500	80,600
*Mallet & Wedderburn Unit Trust Managers Ltd.....	6 Angel Court, London, E.C.2 and 116 Hope Street, Glasgow.....	26,365,156	48,900
*Minster Fund Managers Ltd.....	16 Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.....	3,400,000	6,261
Municipal & General Securities Co. Ltd....	Minster House, Arthur Street, London, E.C.4....	762,000	148
*Mutual Unit Trust Managers Ltd.....	Lee House, London Wall, London, E.C.2.....	136,923,324	112,078
The National Group of Unit Trusts N.E.L. Trust Managers Ltd.....	4 Tokenhouse Bldgs., King's Arms Yard, London, E.C.2.....	9,134,000	21,000
*North American Unit Management Co. Ltd..	National Group Hse., 3/5 Norwich St., Fetter Lane, E.C.4 and 50 Corporation St., Manchester, 2... .	118,287,122	203,880
	Milton Court, Dorking, Surrey.....	594,000	1,683
	1 Noble Street, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2..	565,000	1,317

Trust	Address	Value of Funds Managed	No. of Unit Holdings
		£	
*Oceanic Unit Trust Managers Ltd.....	Park House, 16 Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.2..	573,500	720
Practical Investment Co. Ltd.....	London House, Crutched Friars, London, E.C.3..	30,396,836	4,138
*Professional & General Fund Managers Ltd....	Bartlett House, ■ Basinghall St., London, E.C.2...	2,627,896	275 (excl. policy holders)
Prudential Unit Trust Managers Ltd.....	142 Holborn Bars, London, E.C.2.....	2,000,000	2,000 (excl. policy holders)
*Save and Prosper Group Ltd.....	4 Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.3.....	461,875,167	584,264
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd.....	120 Cheapside, London, E.C.2.....	7,178,000	2,240
Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd....	45/57 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.....	18,279,000	16,500
Southern Cross Management Ltd....	65 London Wall, London, E.C.2.....	7,900,000	13,500
Surinvest Ltd.....	Berendsen Hse., 31/33 High St., Carshalton, Surrey.	123,000	100
*Target Trust Managers Ltd.....	Bartlett Hse., 9 Basinghall St., London, E.C.2....	31,227,322	67,667
*Trades Union Unit Trust Managers Ltd.....	100 Wood Street, London, E.C.2.....	8,190,877	450
*T.S.B. Unit Trust Managers Ltd.....	16 Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.....	15,607,000	56,000
Tyndall Managers Ltd..	18 Canynge Road, Bristol, 8.....	74,480,000	20,435
*Ulster Hambro Trust Managers Ltd.....	P.O. Box 233, Waring St., Belfast.....	1,537,500	3,300
*Westminster Hambro Trust Managers Ltd..	55 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.....	32,981,000	52,000

\* Members of The Association of Unit Trust Managers Limited.

### THE QUEEN'S AWARD TO INDUSTRY

The Queen's Award to Industry was instituted by H. M. the Queen by Royal Warrant published on March 22, 1966, "to recognise outstanding achievements in industry either in increasing exports or in technological innovation."

The Award is related to the production of goods by any branch of British industry, including agriculture and horticulture, and is made to organizations and not to individuals. The Award is normally made to particular industrial units, but units or agencies of central or local government with industrial functions, as well as research associations, educational institutions and bodies of a similar character are eligible provided that they can show they have contributed to industrial efficiency in the field in which the scheme is concerned.

The Award is made for industrial efficiency, assessed in terms of achievement such as: ■ substantial and sustained increase in total exports over 3 years; ■ substantial and sustained increase in the percentage of total exports to total business over 3 years; a percentage of exports to total business which is considerably and consistently higher than the average for the applicant's sector of industry; ■ spectacular increase over a shorter period than three years where there is a reasonable prospect that the performance can be maintained; ■ breakthrough in a particularly difficult market; the greatest value of export sales by any group or company in a given year; a significant advance in the application of advanced technology to ■ production or development process in British industry; the production for sale of goods which incorporate new and advanced technological qualities.

Export achievement is based on visible exports, including, where appropriate, construction work by

British companies overseas. In the case of technological achievement, Awards are confined to finished products or processes resulting from or involved in the normal course of commercial production.

Industrial concerns are invited to apply for the Award and the names of winners of the Award are announced each year on the Queen's Birthday, April 21. There were 85 recipients in 1967, the fifth year of the Award and 85 in 1968. Holders of the Queen's Award are entitled to display its emblem; they receive ■ Grant of Appointment and a representation of the emblem cast in stainless steel and embedded in ■ transparent block. The emblem may appear on the goods themselves.

### Increased Exports Awards

In 1969 The Queen's Award was conferred on the following 69 concerns for achievement in increasing exports: Aircraft Furnishing Ltd., Walton-on-Thames, Surrey; Albright & Wilson Ltd., London, S.W.1.; Allbook & Hashfield Ltd., London, W.1.; AMF International Ltd., London, W.1.; Associated Television Corporation Ltd., London, W.1.; H. & L. Austin Engineering Ltd., Enfield, Middlesex; Bonas Bros. Weavematic Looms (England) Ltd., Sunderland; British Ropes Ltd., Doncaster; The Broughton Moor Green Slate Quarries Ltd., Coniston, Lancashire; Bull Royd Mill Ltd., Bradford; James Burrough Ltd., London, S.E.11.; Cambridge Scientific Instruments Ltd., Cambridge; Camco Ltd., Newtownabbey, Co. Antrim; Centrax Ltd., Newton Abbot, Devon; William Cotton Ltd., Loughborough, Leicestershire; Coventry Gauge and Tool Co. Ltd., Coventry; Deeglas Fibres Ltd., Camberley, Surrey;

John Dewar & Sons Ltd., London, S.W.1; Alfred Dunhill Ltd., London, S.W.1; Elliott Flight Automation Ltd., Rochester, Kent; English Clays Lovingring Pochin & Co. Ltd., St. Austell, Cornwall; English Electric Diesels Ltd., London, W.3; Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay Ltd., Paisley; Gilbert Gilkes & Gordon Ltd., Kendal, Westmorland; Gillette Industries Ltd., Isleworth, Middlesex; Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex; A. & J. Gordon (Aveley) Ltd., South Ockendon, Essex; Leslie Hartridge Ltd., Buckingham; Hickson & Welch Ltd., Castleford, Yorkshire; Holland and Holland Ltd., London, W.1; R. G. Holland & Co. Ltd., Sheffield; Honeywell Controls Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex; Kearney & Trecker-C.V.A. Ltd., Hove, Sussex; R. E. H. Kennedy, Ipswich, Suffolk; Lansing Bagnall Ltd., Basingstoke, Hampshire; Lead & Alloys Ltd., London, E.C.3; Lesney Products & Co. Ltd., London, E.9; Lintafoam Ltd., High Wycombe; Joseph Lucas (Industries) Ltd., Birmingham, 19; Manesty Machines Ltd., Liverpool; The Marconi Co. Ltd., Chelmsford, Essex; Martin-Baker Aircraft Co. Ltd., Higher Denham, Buckinghamshire; Metals Research Ltd., Royston, Hertfordshire; The Mettoy Co. Ltd., Swansea; Michle-Goss-Dexter Ltd., Preston, Lancashire; Mirrlees National Ltd., Stockport, Cheshire; Motor Rail Ltd., Bedford; Multitone Electric Co. Ltd., London, N.1; M. Y. Dart Co. (Games) Ltd., Barnet, Hertfordshire; F. Norton & Son Ltd., Irthingborough, Northamptonshire; Frederick Parker Ltd., Leicester; Pearson Machine Tool Co. Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Edgar Pickering (Blackburn) Ltd., Blackburn, Lancashire; The Plessey Co. Ltd., Ilford, Essex; Qualitex Yarns Ltd., Burnley, Lancashire; Quayle Carpets Ltd., Kidderminster; Ernest Scragg & Sons Ltd., Macclesfield, Cheshire; Short Brothers & Harland Ltd., Belfast; J. K. Smit & Sons Diamond Tools Ltd., London, E.C.1; A. & W. Smith & Co. Ltd., Bromley, Kent; Stone Manganese Marine Ltd., London, S.E.7; Thos. Storey (Engineers) Ltd., Stockport, Cheshire; Vosper Ltd., Portsmouth; Watson & Sons (Electro-Medical) Ltd., North Wembley, Middlesex; Enoch Wedgwood (Tunstall) Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; J. C. Wells Ltd., London, W.1; Westerly Marine Construction Ltd., Waterlooville, Hampshire; Wickman Ltd., Coventry; Wilson Sporting Goods Company Ltd., Irvine, Ayrshire; Yarrow (Shipbuilders) Ltd., Glasgow, W.4.

#### Awards for Technological Innovation

In 1969 the following 24 concerns received The Queen's Award for achievement in technological innovation: Applin and Barrett, Ltd., Trowbridge, Wilts. (*food preservation*); Ove Aup and Partners, Consulting Engineers, London, W.1 (*prestressed concrete roofing*); Bexford Ltd., Brantham, Suffolk (*photographic film casting manufacture*); Birlec Ltd., Aldridge, Staffs. (*electro-slag refining of steel*); B.B.C. London, W.1 (*television standards converters*); J. H. Carruthers and Co. Ltd., East Kilbride, Lanarks. (*electric cranes*); CAV Ltd., London, W.3 (*commissioning and operation of the Sudbury, Suffolk, factory for the high volume production of injector nozzles for diesel engines*); Courtaulds, Ltd., London, W.1 (*fire-resistant synthetic fibres*); Esso Petroleum Co. Ltd., London, S.W.1. (*computer control of a petroleum processing complex*); Ferodo Ltd., Chapel-en-le-Frith, Stockport, Cheshire (*friction material for disc brakes*); GKN Somerset Wire Ltd., Cardiff (*stabilizing high tensile steel wire and strand*); Greengate and Irwell Rubber Co. Ltd., Manchester 3 (*conveyor belting in coal mines*); Hewlett-Packard Ltd., South

Queensferry, West Lothian (*microwave link analysers*); High Duty Alloys Ltd., Slough (*structural aluminium alloys for use in high speed aircraft*); Imperial Smelting Corporation Ltd., Bristol (*smelting of zinc and lead*); Kirkpatrick Brothers Ltd., Ballyclare, Co. Antrim (*flax preparation*); Loewy Robertson Engineering Co. Ltd., Bournemouth (*constant gap rolling mills*); Lucas Industrial Equipment Ltd., Fazakerley, Liverpool (*an expansion turbine with gas lubricated bearings*); May and Baker Ltd., Dagenham, Essex (*herbicides*); Pye Unicam Ltd., Cambridge (*spectrophotometers and chromatographs*); Scottish Mechanical Light Industries Ltd., Ayr (*automated feed milling plant*); Shoe and Allied Trades Research Association, Kettering (*moist heat setting in shoe manufacture*); Staflex International Ltd., London, W.C.1 (*fusible interlinings for clothing*); Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd., London, W.C.2 (*solid state carrier telephone systems*).

#### Double Awards

In 1969 a further six concerns received The Queen's Award for achievement both in increasing exports and in technological innovation: Barwell Engineering Ltd., Swavesey, Cambridgeshire (*machinery for pre-forming rubber blanks for compression moulding*); Churchill Machine Tool Co. Ltd., Altrincham, Cheshire (*air bearings in precision grinding machines*); English Electric Diesels Ltd., London, W.3 (*diesel engines*); Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., London, S.W.1 (*aniline manufacture; drugs used in the treatment of ischaemic heart disease; and non-aqueous polymer dispersions*); Rolls-Royce Ltd., Derby (*aircraft engines*); Watts, Blake, Bearne and Co. Ltd., Newton Abbot, Devon (*ball clay mining*).

#### NATIONAL ELECTRONICS COUNCIL

Abell House, John Islip Street, S.W.1

[01-834-4422.]

The National Electronics Council (formerly the National Electronics Research Council) was re-constituted in 1967. Its task is to consider and advise the Government on the applications of electronics to the national life, and to encourage research and education in electronics.

Chairman, The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C.

Secretary, P. F. G. Twinn.

#### THE CONSUMER COUNCIL

3 Cornwall Terrace, N.W.1

The Consumer Council was set up in March 1963 by the President of the Board of Trade. Its functions are to inform itself about the consumer's problems and about matters affecting his interests, and promote action to deal with these, either by itself, by the Government, or by other interested organizations.

There are twelve members of the Council, including the Chairman and the Director, appointed by the President of the Board of Trade. The Chairman receives £1,000 a year and the members may draw £500 a year each.

The Council receives an annual grant from the Board of Trade. For 1969-70, the sixth year of operation, the amount was £225,000.

Chairman, The Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, O.B.E.

Members, Miss E. Ackroyd (Director); Prof. M. W. Beresford; J. L. L. Bryson; Mrs. J. Buchan; Prof. A. L. Diamond; Mrs. B. Gray; A. J. Kirkwood; Prof. A. W. McIntosh; Miss V. Makins; Mrs. M. Miller.

# Law Courts and Offices

LAW SITTINGS (1970).—*Hilary*, Jan. 12 to March 25; *Easter*, April 7 to May 15; *Trinity*, May 26 to July 31; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 1 to Dec. 21.

## THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (see below) and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high judicial office." Among the last are included Viscount Simonds, Viscount Radcliffe, Lord Goddard, Lord Trevethin and Oaksey, Lord Morton of Henryton, Lord MacDermott, Lord Tucker, Lord Cohen, Lord Pearce, Lord Devlin, Sir John Beaumont, Sir Gordon Willmer, and certain judges from the Commonwealth.

Office—Downing Street, S.W.1.

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, E. R. Mills.

Chief Clerk (Judicial), D. G. Brown.

## THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords, which is the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (except criminal courts in Scotland).

The Lord High Chancellor—

The Rt. Hon. Lord Gardiner (born 1900, *apptd.* 1964), (£10,000 as Judge and £4,500 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £14,500.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £11,250)

	Apptd.
Rt. Hon. Lord Reid, C.B., born 1890.....	1948
Rt. Hon. Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, C.B.E., M.C., born 1896.....	1960
Rt. Hon. Lord Hodson, M.C., born 1895....	1960
Rt. Hon. Lord Guest, born 1901.....	1961
Rt. Hon. Lord Upjohn, C.B.E. born 1903....	1963
Rt. Hon. Lord Donovan, born 1898.....	1964
Rt. Hon. Lord Wilberforce, C.M.G., O.B.E. born 1909.....	1964
Rt. Hon. Lord Pearson, C.B.E., born 1899....	1965
Rt. Hon. Lord Diplock, born 1907.....	1968
Rt. Hon. Viscount Dilhorne, born 1905.....	1969

Registrar: The Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir David Stephens, K.C.B., C.V.O.

## SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE COURT OF APPEAL

*Ex officio Judges*.—The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£11,250)

The Rt. Hon. Lord Denning (born 1899, <i>apptd.</i> 1962).	
Sec., A. H. Ormerod; Clerk, C. L. King.	
Lords Justices of Appeal (each £10,000)—	Apptd.
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eustace Harman, born 1894.....	1959
Rt. Hon. Sir William Arthian Davies, born 1901.....	1961
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Ritchie Russell, born 1908.....	1962
Rt. Hon. Sir Cyril Barnet Salmon, born 1903	1964
Rt. Hon. Sir (Charles) Rodger (Noel) Winn C.B., O.B.E., born 1903.....	1965
Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Sachs, M.B.E., T.D., born 1898.....	1966
Rt. Hon. Sir (Herbert) Edmund Davies, born 1906.....	1966

Rt. Hon. Sir John Passmore Widgery, C.B.E., T.D., born 1911.....	1968
Rt. Hon. Sir Fenton Atkinson, born 1906..	1968
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Josceline Phillimore, O.B.E., born 1910.....	1968
Rt. Hon. Sir Seymour Edward Karminski, born 1902.....	1969
Rt. Hon. Sir William Megaw, C.B.E., T.D., born 1909.....	1969
Rt. Hon. Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey (Neale) Cross, born 1904.....	1969

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division

President, The Lord High Chancellor

Judges (each £10,000)—	Apptd.
Hon. Sir George Harold Lloyd-Jacob, born 1897.....	1950
Hon. Sir Denys Burton Buckley, M.B.E., born 1906.....	1960
Hon. Sir John Pennycuik, born 1899.....	1960
Hon. Sir (John) Anthony Plowman, born 1905.....	1961
Hon. Sir (Arwyn) Lynn Ungood-Thomas, born 1904.....	1962
Hon. Sir (Edward) Blanshard Stamp, born 1905.....	1964
Hon. Sir Reginald William Goff, born 1907	1965
Hon. Sir Robert Edgar Megarry, born 1910	1967
Hon. Sir John Patrick Graham, born 1906.	1969
Hon. Sir Peter Harry Batson Woodroffe Foster, M.B.E., T.D., born 1912.....	1969

## Queen's Bench Division

The Lord Chief Justice of England (£12,500)

The Rt. Hon. The LORD PARKER OF

WADDINGTON (born 1900, *apptd.* 1958)

Legal Secretary, G. M. O. Briegel.

Secretary, P. Stephenson, M.B.E.; Clerk, A. E. Shelton.

Judges (each £10,000)—	Apptd.
Hon. Sir John Percy Ashworth, M.B.E., born 1906.....	1954
Hon. Sir George Raymond Hinchcliffe, born 1900.....	1957
Hon. Sir Gilbert James Paull, born 1896.....	1957
Hon. Sir (Aubrey) Melford (Steed) Stevenson, born 1902.....	1957
Hon. Sir Gerald Alfred Thesiger, M.B.E., born 1902.....	1958
Hon. Sir Basil Edward Nield, C.B.E., born 1903.....	1960
Hon. Sir (Stephen) Gerald Howard, born 1896	1961
Hon. Sir Geoffrey de Paiva Veale, born 1906	1961
Hon. Sir Frederick Horace Lawton, born 1911	1961
Hon. Sir Bernard Joseph Maxwell MacKenna, born 1906.....	1961
Hon. Sir Alan Abraham Mocatta, O.B.E., born 1907.....	1961
Hon. Sir John Thompson, born 1907.....	1961
Hon. Sir Daniel James Brabin, M.C., born 1913.....	1962
Hon. Sir Eustace Wentworth Roskill, born 1911.....	1962
Hon. Sir Maurice Legat Lyell, born 1901.....	1962
Hon. Sir John Frederick Eustace Stephenson, born 1910.....	1962
Hon. Sir Helenus Patrick Joseph Milmo, born 1908.....	1964

Hon. Sir Joseph Donaldson Cantley, O.B.E., born 1910.....	1965
Hon. Sir Patrick Reginald Evelyn Browne, O.B.E., T.D., born 1907.....	1965
Hon. Sir George Stanley Waller, O.B.E., born 1911.....	1965
Hon. Sir Arthur Evan James, born 1916....	1965
Hon. Sir Eric Herbert Blain, born 1904....	1965
Hon. Sir Ralph Vincent Cusack, born 1916..	1966
Hon. Sir Stephen Chapman, born 1907....	1966
Hon. Sir John Ramsay Willis, born 1908....	1966
Hon. Sir Graham Russell Swanwick, M.B.E., born 1906.....	1966
Hon. Sir Patrick McCarthy O'Connor, born 1914.....	1966
Hon. Sir John Francis Donaldson, born 1920	1966
Hon. Sir Geoffrey Dawson Lane, A.F.C., born 1918.....	1966
Hon. Sir (John) Robertson (Dunn) Crichton, born 1912.....	1967
Hon. Sir Samuel Burgess Ridgway Cooke, born 1912.....	1967
Hon. Sir Henry Arthur Pears Fisher, born 1918.....	1968
Hon. Sir Bernard Caulfield, born 1914....	1968
Hon. Sir Nigel Cyprian Bridge, born 1917..	1968
Hon. Sir Sebag Shaw, born 1906.....	1968
Hon. Sir Hilary Gwynne Talbot, born 1917	1968
Hon. Sir Edward Walter Eveleigh, E.R.D., born 1917.....	1968
Hon. Sir William Lloyd Mars-Jones, M.B.E., born 1915.....	1969
Clerk of The Lists, Q.B.D.—G. M. O. Briegel.	

#### Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice of England, The Master of the Rolls, Lord Justices of Appeal and all the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division.

#### Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division

President (L11,250)

Rt. Hon. Sir Jocelyn Edward Salis Simon (born 1911, apptd. 1962).	
Sec., Miss M. E. Manisty, M.B.E.; Clerk, B. H. Erhard.	
Judges (each £10,000)—	Apptd.
Hon. Sir Geoffrey Walter Wingham, born 1900.....	1958
Hon. Sir Harry Vincent Lloyd-Jones, born 1901.....	1960
Hon. Sir David Arnold Scott Cairns, born 1902.....	1960
Hon. Sir George Gillespie Baker, O.B.E., born 1910.....	1961
Hon. Sir Leslie George Scarman, O.B.E., born 1911.....	1961
Hon. Sir Roger Fray Greenwood Ormrod, born 1911.....	1961
Hon. Sir Charles William Stanley Rees, T.D., born 1907.....	1962
Hon. Sir Reginald Withers Payne, born 1904	1962
Hon. Sir Neville Major Ginner Faulks, M.B.E., T.D., born 1908.....	1963
Hon. Sir (Robert) James Lindsay Stirling, born 1907.....	1964
Hon. Sir (James) Roualeyn Cumming- Bruce, born 1912.....	1964
Hon. Sir John Brinsmead Latey, M.B.E., born 1914.....	1965
Hon. Sir Hugh Eames Park, born 1910....	1965
Hon. Dame Elizabeth Kathleen Lane, D.B.E., born 1905.....	1965
Hon. Sir Alan Stewart Orr, O.B.E., born 1911	1965
Hon. Sir Henry Vivian Brandon, M.C., born 1920.....	1966
Hon. Sir Robin Horace Walford Dunn, M.C., born 1918.....	1969

Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Hon. E. E. S. Montagu,  
C.B.E., Q.C.  
Queen's Proctor, Sir Harvey Druitt, K.C.B.

#### LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE

House of Lords, S.W.1

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, Sir Denis Dob- son, K.C.B., O.B.E.....	£9,800
Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor and Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, T. S. Legg..	£3,010 to £3,975
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, H. Boggis- Rolfe, C.B.E.....	£6,475
Principal Establishment Officer, W. N. Hanna, M.V.O.....	£4,170 to £5,325
Deputy Establishment Officers, A. C. E. Cook; J. A. Church.....	£3,128 to £3,695
Assistant Establishment Officers, Miss A. Barry, M.B.E.; E. J. Brittain, J. G. Leach.	
Secretary for Ecclesiastical Patronage (also Prime Min- ister's Appointments Secretary) J. F. Hewitt, C.B.E.	£4,170 to £5,325
Assistant Secretary for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Col. W. A. Salmon, O.B.E.....	£2,540 to £3,265
Secretary of Commissions of the Peace, W. T. C. Skyrme, C.B., C.B.E., T.D.....	£5,550
Assistant Secretaries of Commissions of the Peace A. M. F. Webb, C.M.G. (£3,154 to £4,170); H. G. Croly, C.B.E. (£3,695)	
Training Officer (Commissions), D. J. Williams	£3,154 to £4,170
Assistant Solicitors, J. W. Bourne; R. C. L. Gregory, K. M. Newman; R. E. K. Thesiger, O.B.E.	£4,325 to £5,325
Senior Legal Assistants, D. R. Wells; D. S. Gordon; J. G. H. Gasson.....	£3,154 to £4,170
Vote Office of the Supreme Court (Room 102, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)	
Accounting Officer, Sir Denis Dobson, K.C.B., O.B.E.	
Clerk of Accounts, H. E. Hewitt..	£2,456 to £2,981
Deputy Clerk of Accounts, A. W. Martin.	
Royal Courts of Justice Superintendent and Controller of Common Services, A. C. Cook.	

#### SUPREME COURT OFFICES, ETC.

Conveyance: Counsel of the Supreme Court  
R. R. A. Walker; E. J. T. G. Bagshawe.  
Examiners of the Court  
(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in  
all Divisions of the High Court.)  
J. E. Previté; K. S. Lewis, T.D.; M. Singh.

#### Official Referees of the Supreme Court

Courts, Victory House, Kingsway, W.C.2  
His Honour Sir Walker Kelly Carter, Q.C.; His  
Honour Norman Grantham Lewis Richards,  
O.B.E., Q.C.; His Honour William Walter Stabb,  
Q.C.....each £6,800

#### Official Solicitor's Department

Room 213B—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2  
Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court, J. M. L.  
Evans, C.B.E..... £5,625  
Asst. Do., N. H. Turner..... £4,325 to £5,325  
Senior Legal Assists., R. Andreae; R. W. D. Auld;  
R. S. Dhondy; D. C. Relf; T. W. Swift; D. H. S.  
Venables..... £3,154 to £4,170  
Chief Clerk, C. W. Vickery, O.B.E.  
£3,104 to £3,355  
Principal Clerks, K. A. Scollay, O.B.E.; B. C. Harris;  
R. F. Dunn; S. J. Rist; F. R. Blott; I. D. Abbot;  
L. E. Harris; J. A. P. Morris; L. A. Richardson;  
H. M. Lewis..... £2,688 to £2,981

#### Supreme Court PAY Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2  
Accountant-General, Sir Denis Dobson, K.C.B., O.B.E.  
Chief Accountant, T. C. Spicer.. £3,128 to £3,695

Senior Executive Officers, W. P. Coult; E. D. Fagg; D. E. Banks; D. A. Dant. . . . £2,456 to £2,981  
Stockbrokers, Messrs. W. Mortimer & Son.

Central Office of the Supreme Court

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Senior Master of the Supreme Court (Q.B.D.) and

Queen's Remembrancer, B. A. Harwood. . . £6,550

Masters of the Supreme Court (Q.B.D.), W. R.

Lawrence; I. H. Jacob; J. Ritchie, M.B.E.; D. R.

Thompson; J. B. Elton; J. R. Bickford-Smith;

D. J. Hyamson. . . . . £5,300 to £6,050

Chief Clerk (Central Office), H. B. Hinton

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Chief Clerk to the Q.B. Judges in Chambers, R. C.

Newman. . . . . £3,104 to £3,555

Action Department\*

Chief Clerk, W. E. Garrod. . . . £2,688 to £2,981

Filing Department\*

Chief Clerk, F. Simmons. . . . £2,192 to £2,672

Masters' Secretary's Department and Queen's

Remembrancer's Department\*

Chief Clerk (Secretary to the Masters), J. F. Mason

£2,688 to £2,981

Crown Office and Associates' Dept.

Clerk of the Lists (Q.B.D.), G. M. O. Briegel

£3,154 to £4,170

Head Clerk (Crown Office), W. N. Last

£2,688 to £2,981

Chief Associate, H. R. Richards. £2,688 to £2,981

Criminal Appeals Office

(Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Registrar, D. R. Thompson. . . . £5,300 to £6,050

Assistant Registrars, W. H. Greenwood; M. W.

Palmer. . . . . £4,325 to £5,320

Deputy Assistant Registrars, B. D. J. Walsh; P. C.

Kratz; M. S. Falz; E. G. Blandford, C.B.E.; C. E.

S. Horsford; J. Spearman-Cook

£3,154 to £4,170

Head Clerk, C. R. Hunt. . . . £2,566 to £2,845

Courts-Martial Appeals Office

(Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Registrar, D. R. Thompson.

Assistant Registrar, W. H. Greenwood.

Office hours, 10 to 4.30; (1 Aug. to 15 Sept.,

10 to 2.30.) Saturdays, closed.

Supreme Court Taxing Office

Chief Master, Paul Adams, T.D. . . . . £6,550

Masters of the Supreme Court, William Francis Hood.

Ernest Marshall Foster; Graham John Graham-

Green, T.D.; Leonard Humphrey Razzall; Edwin

James Thomas Matthews; Frederic Thomas

Horne. . . . . £5,300 to £6,050

Chief Clerk, E. W. Pinder. . . . £2,765 to £3,058

Principal Clerks, A. G. Warren; E. P. A. Jack;

H. J. C. Rainbird; A. J. Hancock; G. H. R.

Scales; V. C. Farrance, M.B.E.; J. Price; R. W.

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CHANCERY DIVISION

Chancery Judges' Chambers

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Chief Master (attached to all the Judges), Robert

Edward Ball, M.B.E. . . . . £6,550

Chief Clerk and Secretary to Chief Master, W. D.

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GROUP A

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F,

Thomas Lutwyche Dinwiddy; G to N, Donald

Charles Smith; O to Z, Edmund Rawlings

Heward. . . . . £5,300 to £6,050

GROUP B

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F,

James Stephen Neave; G to N, Richard Wake-

ford, J. J.; O to Z, Richard Chamberlain, T.D.

£5,300 to £6,050

Principal Clerks, J. M. Jones; W. J. Barnes; C. L. R. Dalley; C. A. C. Partridge; R. G. Moore; D. F. J. Emery; W. E. Loveday; D. F. James

£2,516 to £2,788

Chancery Registrars' Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Chief Registrar, C. M. Kidd, £5,280; Registrars,

P. Halliday; H. J. Wilson; D. G. Leach; M. S.

Edwards; H. W. Nichols. . . . £4,120 to £4,940

Senior Assistant Registrars, L. F. Manning; A. W.

Hancock; R. S. Stevens. . . . £2,933 to £3,871

Assistant Registrars, R. F. Russell; D. G. Pullen;

J. T. Glover. . . . . £1,868 to £2,791

Chief Clerk and Secretary to Chief Registrar, W. D.

Verrall, O.B.E.

Petition and Entry Clerk, E. P. N. Andrews.

Companies Court

Victory House, Kingsway, W.C.2

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Buckley, M.B.E.; The

Hon. Mr. Justice Pennycuik; The Hon. Mr.

Justice Plowman; The Hon. Mr. Justice Megarry.

Registrar, A. F. M. Berkeley.

Principal Clerks, J. G. Usher (£2,878 to £3,171);

C. F. Pryke. . . . . £2,688 to £2,981

Senior Official Receiver, Companies Department,

C. A. Taylor. . . . . £4,175

PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY

Somerset House, W.C.2

Senior Registrar, Sir John F. Compton Miller,

M.B.E., T.D. . . . . £6,550

Registrars, J. E. N. Russell; D. A. Newton; W. D. S.

Caird; R. L. Bayne-Powell; D. R. L. Holloway;

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£5,300 to £6,050

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Establishment Officer, B. P. Tickle

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Principal Clerks, B. W. Campbell; W. J. Pickering;

Miss K. W. Simes; Miss J. J. Learmonth; R. S.

G. Norman; Mrs. M. G. Cooper; Miss I. L.

Murray; Mrs. P. M. Fern; Mrs. I. L. L. Brooker;

M. G. G. Lewin; L. T. Hyder. £2,456 to £2,981

Clerk of the Rules and Orders (Royal Courts of

Justice), W. G. Mason. . . . . £3,128 to £3,695

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Leeds, Hull and York, H. Wilkinson.

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Llandaff, Bangor and Carmarthen, A. Crawshaw.

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Nottingham, Leicester and Lincoln, C. S. Fisher.

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Sheffield, Chester and Stoke on Trent, H. W. Jack-

son.

Winchester, J. D. Drayson.

Admiralty Registry and Marshal's Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Registrar, K. C. McGuffie. . . . £5,300 to £6,050

Marshal and Chief Clerk, P. V. Gray

£2,665 to £3,175

Bankruptcy (High Court) Department

Victory House, Kingsway W.C.2

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Ungood-Thomas; The

Hon. Mr. Justice Stamp; The Hon. Mr. Justice

Goff.

Chief Registrar, A. F. M. Berkeley. . . . . £6,550

Registrars, G. M. Parbury; R. H. Hunt

£5,300 to £6,050

Principal Clerk, F. W. A. Bates. . . £2,688 to £2,981

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£4,245 to £4,855  
 Official Receivers, W. H. Haigh, O.B.E.; N. Sadler  
 £3,630 to £4,245  
 Assistant do., J. A. Sell; R. L. Lockhead; F. Dirs;  
 R. B. Wood; G. B. Gillvray. . . £2,985 to £3,599

## OFFICE OF THE MASTER OF THE COURT OF PROTECTION

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Master, Sir Raymond Jennings, Q.C. . . . . £6,550

Deputy Master, M. E. Reed, C.B.E.

£4,120 to £4,940  
 Assistant Masters, D. G. Hunt, I.S.O.; R. H. Phillips;  
 R. A. G. Whiteman; H. Rowland  
 £3,262 to £4,185  
 Chief Clerk, H. F. Compton. . . . £3,104 to £3,355  
 Registrar and Assistant Chief Clerk, N. F. Chidley  
 £2,838 to £3,131

Principal Clerks, R. H. Penfold; G. R. Isard; A. M. Creasey; E. R. Taylor. . . . . £2,688 to £2,931

## OFFICE OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S VISITORS

25 Store Street, W.C.1.

Legal Visitor, I. G. H. Campbell, T.D., Q.C. . . £5,390

Medical Visitors, G. Somerville, M.D.; Prof. E. W. Anderson, M.D.; Prof. D. Curran, C.B.E., F.R.C.P.  
 £5,390

## RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES COURT

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Judges nominated to sit in the Restrictive Practices Court: Lord Justice Megaw (*President*); Mr. Justice Buckley; Mr. Justice Mocatta; Lord Justice McVeigh; Lord Kissen.

Lay Members, W. L. Heywood, C.B.E.; D. V. House; Maj. Gen. W. E. V. Abraham, C.B.E.; Sir Eric Bingen (*part time*); H. F. Sherborne, M.C. (*part time*); F. H. Braybrook (*part time*); P. A. Delafield (*part time*); Prof. A. J. Youngson, D.Litt. (*part time*); A. I. Mackenzie (*part time*).

Clerk of the Court, Mr. Registrar Berkeley.

NOTE ON CIVIL COURTS.—Smaller civil actions are heard locally in County Courts which, with some exceptions, deal with all common law cases where the sum involved is less than £400. Jurisdiction given by special statutes is of the widest range and cases under such statutes are dealt with irrespective of the amount involved. County Courts are presided over by a paid Judge sitting alone. The county court for the City of London is the Mayor's and City of London Court, which deals with small cases and has also jurisdiction unlimited in amount. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are dealt with in the London Bankruptcy Court, Victory House, Kingsway, W.C.2; those arising out of London are dealt with in the county courts.

Actions in the High Court are distributed among the several Divisions of the High Court according to their nature. Certain classes of actions, e.g., those dealing with the administration of estates of deceased persons, partnerships, trusts and mortgages, specific performance of contracts between vendors and purchasers of real estates, including contracts for leases, partition or sale of real estates, wardship of infants and the care of infants' estates, and company and bankruptcy cases, are usually commenced in the Chancery Division. The Queen's Bench Division deals with most ordinary civil cases. Actions may be tried in London or the Assizes. The Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division has jurisdiction in matters concerning wills, divorces, and Admiralty, prize and shipping cases.

## LAW COMMISSION

England and Wales

Lacon House, Theobald's Road, W.C.1

Set up on June 16, 1965, under the Law Commissions Act, 1965, to make proposals to the Government for the examination of the Law and for its revision where it is unsuited for modern requirements, obscure, or otherwise unsatisfactory. It recommends to the Lord Chancellor programmes for the examination of different branches of the law and suggests whether the examination should be carried out by the Commission itself or by some other body. The Commission is also responsible for the preparation of Consolidation and Statute Law Revision Bills.

Chairman, The Hon. Mr. Justice Scarman, O.B.E.

Members, L. C. B. Gower; N. Lawson, Q.C.;

N. S. Marsh, Q.C.; A. Martin, Q.C.

Secretary, J. M. Cartwright Sharp.

## COUNTY COURTS

In 1968 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor's and City of London Court) was 1,533,949 (as against 1,624,657 for the year 1967). The number of debtors imprisoned under the Debtors Act, was 3,329 (1967), and 2,789 (1968).

## County Court Judges (each £5,700)

(County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour" and "Your Honour.")

The figures in parentheses indicate the number of the County Court Circuit in which the Judges sit. Adleshaw, John Lawrence (10), Cheshire. Bailey, Desmond Patrick (7), Birkenhead, Chester, etc.

Barrington, John Harcourt, T.D. (48), Lambeth. Baxter, Herbert James, O.B.E. (37), West London. Bell, Philip Ingress, T.D., Q.C. (4), Blackburn. Beresford, Eric George Harold (46), Willesden. Booth, James (12), Bradford, etc. Boughey, John Fenton Coplestone (46), Willesden. Brown, Harold John, M.C., Q.C. (50), Sussex. Buckee, Henry Thomas, D.S.O. (62), Southend, etc. Bulger, Anthony Clare (24), Cheltenham. Burrell, John Glyn, Q.C. (28), Shropshire, etc. Carr, Norman Alexander (22), Wores. Chope, Robert Charles (59), Cornwall. Clover, Robert Gordon, Q.C. (36), Oxford. Cohen, Clifford Theodore, M.C., T.D., (11), Stockton-on-Tees.

Cohen, Nathaniel Arthur Jim (56), Croydon. Corley, Michael Early Ferrand (35), Cambridge. Cunliffe, Christopher Joseph (51), Sussex. Cunliffe, Thomas Alfred (7), Birkenhead. Dewar, Thomas (41), Clerkenwell. Dow, Ronald Graham (41), Clerkenwell. Drabble, John Frederick, Q.C. (33), Suffolk. Duven, Claude Henry, M.B.E., Q.C. (61), Reading. Evans, Carey (32), Norfolk. Evans, David Meurig (29), Caernarvonshire. Evans, Sir Shirley Worthington, Bt. (34), Brentford and Uxbridge.

Fife, Ian Abraham, M.C., T.D. (48), Lambeth. Flint, Abraham John (18), Nottingham, etc. Francis, William Norman (30), Merthyr Tydfil, etc.

Freeman, Richard Gavin (23), Coventry. Gage, Conolly Hugh (35), Cambridge. Garrard, Henry John (26), Salop and Staffs. Glazebrook, Francis Kirkland (63), Kent. Goodall, Anthony Charles, M.C. (40), Bow. Grant, Hubert Brian (38), Edmonton. Green, Geoffrey (25), Staffs and Worcs. Harding, Rowe (31), Swansea, etc. Harington, John Charles Dundas, Q.C. (25), Staffs and Worcs.

Hartley, Gilbert Hillard (14), Leeds, etc.

Herbert, Jesse Basil, M.C., Q.C. (44), Westminster.  
 Hillard, Richard Arthur Loraine, M.B.E. (54),  
 Bristol.  
 Hollings, Alfred Kenneth, M.C., Q.C. (5), Bolton  
 and Burnley.  
 Honig, Frederick (56), Croydon.  
 Jellinek, Lionel, M.C. (60), Surrey.  
 Jones, Ewan Perrins Wallis—(27), Cardiff.  
 Jones, John Edward (9), South Lanes.  
 Jones, Thomas Elder—(52), Somerset and Wilts.  
 Lambert, Robert (3), Cumberland.  
 Lee, Arthur Michael, D.S.C., Q.C. (53), Hampshire.  
 Leigh, Christopher Thomas Bowes, O.B.E. T.D., (8),  
 Manchester.  
 Leslie, Gilbert Frank (42), Bloomsbury and Maryle-  
 bone.  
 Lewis, Bernard (34), Brentford.  
 Lewis, Edward Daly (17), Lincolnshire.  
 Llewellyn, John Charles (42), Bloomsbury and  
 Marylebone.  
 Lloyd, Ifor Bowen, Q.C. (45), Wandsworth.  
 MacDonaldell, Denis Lane, O.B.E. (47), Southwark.  
 McIntyre, Frederick Donald Livingstone, Q.C.  
 (37), West London.  
 McKee, Dermot St. Oswald (14), Yorks.  
 Mais, Robert Hugh (42), Bloomsbury and Maryle-  
 bone.  
 Moylan, John David Fitzgerald (45), Wandsworth.  
 Nance, Francis James (6), Liverpool.  
 Nevin, Thomas Richard, T.D. (16), Hull.  
 Nicklin, Robert Shenstone (21), Birmingham.  
 Noakes, Sidney Henry (56), Croydon.  
 Ould, Ernest (13), Sheffield.  
 Paterson, Frank David (10), Oldham and Stock-  
 port.  
 Paton, Harold William, D.S.C. (54), Glos. and  
 Somerset.  
 Pennant, David Edward Thornton (55), Bourne-  
 mouth and Dorset.  
 Perrett, John (26), Salop and Staffs.  
 Potter, Douglas Charles Loftus (64), Kingston-  
 upon-Thames.  
 Pratt, Hugh Macdonald (57), Devon.  
 Raleigh, Nigel Hugh Curtis—(37), West London.  
 Ranking, Robert Duncan (39), Shoreditch.  
 Reeve, Charles Trevor, Q.C. (47), Southwark.  
 Robson, Denis Hicks, Q.C. (20), Leicester, etc.  
 Russell, Henry Stanway (40), Bow.  
 Ruttle, Henry Samuel Jacob (44), Westminster.  
 Saul, Basil Sylvester Wingate—(47), Southwark.  
 Sharp, Alastair George, M.B.E., Q.C. (2), Durham.  
 Sheldon, John Gervaise Kensington (48), Lambeth.  
 Slack, George Granville (46), Willesden.  
 Smith, Gerard Gustave Lind—(23), Warwickshire.  
 Smith, Stuart Hayne Granville, O.B.E. (38), Ed-  
 monton, etc.  
 Stansfield, James Warden (9), South Lanes., etc.  
 Steel, Edward (8), Manchester and Leigh.  
 Stinson, David John (45), Wandsworth.  
 Stockdale, Frank Alleyne (58), Ilford.  
 Suddards, Henry Gaunt (12), Bradford.  
 Sumner, William Donald Massey, O.B.E. Q.C. (49),  
 Kent.  
 Sunderland, George Frederick Irvon (21), Birming-  
 ham.  
 Trapnell, Alan Stewart (65), Bromley.  
 Trotter, Richard Stanley (6), Liverpool.  
 Vick, Richard William (40), Bow.  
 Waddy, Mrs. Dorothy Knight, Q.C. (65), Bromley.  
 Wilkes, Lyall (1), Newcastle, etc.  
 Willis, John Brooke (19), Derby, etc.  
 Willis, Roger Blenkiron, T.D. (39), Shoreditch.  
 Wingate, William Granville, Q.C. (41), Clerkenwell.  
 Youds, Edward Ernest (5), Burnley.  
 Zigmund, Joseph (4), Blackburn, etc.

## County Courts Branch

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

Registry of County Courts Judgments, etc.

(Hours for searching, Monday to Friday, 11 to 4.)  
 Head of Branch, J. D. Kewish, C.B., T.D. . . . . £4,980  
 Asst. Head of Branch and Finance Officer, H. Slater,  
 O.B.E. . . . . £3,550 to £4,000  
 Establishment Officer W. A. Evans, I.S.O. T.D.

£3,550 to £4,000  
 Chief Executive Officer (Establishments), R. F.  
 Hickish . . . . . £3,003 to £3,570  
 O. and M. Officer, P. G. Jefferson £3,003 to £3,570

Deputy Finance Officer, B. Kelley £3,003 to £3,570

£3,003 to £3,570  
 Chief Audit Inspectors, J. H. Sadler; D. J. Roddan;  
 S. E. Skidmore; D. W. Jackson £3,003 to £3,570

Establishment Inspectors, T. A. F. Lawler; E. L.  
 Seymour; F. C. Yeomans . . . £2,331 to £2,856

Senior Executive Officers, Miss A. M. Hart; G.  
 Davies; K. H. A. Henderson; P. H. Martin;  
 D. F. Martin . . . . . £2,331 to £2,856

Senior Audit Inspectors, W. L. Wright; S. L. Pad-  
 more; R. L. Rees; H. Mark; J. C. White; F.  
 Poppleston; F. E. Mayers; G. McMullan; R. J.  
 Steele; J. W. Jackson; K. A. R. Laycock; J. T.  
 M. Berryman; H. F. Cobb; W. J. Owens; F. H.  
 Yendle . . . . . £2,331 to £2,856

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

Old Bailey, E.C.4

Judges, The Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, the  
 Lord Chief Justice, the Judges of the Queen's  
 Bench Division of the High Court; the Alder-  
 men, Recorder, and Common Serjeant, of the  
 City of London, the additional Judges appointed  
 under the *City of London (Courts) Act, 1964* (at  
 present His Hon. Bernard Benjamin Gillis, Q.C.;  
 His Hon. Myer Alan Barry King-Hamilton,  
 Q.C.; His Hon. Edward Clarke, Q.C.; His Hon.  
 Norman John Lee Brodrick, Q.C.; His Hon.  
 Travers Christmas Humphreys, Q.C.; His Hon.  
 Alexander David Karmel, Q.C. His Hon. Neil  
 Nairn McKinnon, Q.C.; His Hon. Peter Stanley  
 Price, Q.C.; His Hon. Edward Davis Sutcliffe,  
 Q.C.; His Hon. Derek Aldwin Grant, Q.C., and  
 such other persons as may be appointed by Royal  
 Commission.

Clerk of the Court, Leslie Balfour Boyd.  
 Deputies, D. G. Blackaller; J. D. Studfield.

Secondary and Under Sheriff (1968-69), Ralph  
 Mordaunt Snagge, M.B.E., T.D., 78 Cranmer  
 Court, S.W.3.

## CIRCUITS OF JUDGES

South Eastern Circuit.

Special Itinerary

Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and adjourned S. and A.\*  
 (City of Norwich)—W., S. and adjourned  
 S. and A.

Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S.; adjourned S. and A.  
 Surrey (Kingston)—W., S. and adjourned S. and A.  
 Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and adjourned S. and A.  
 Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and adjourned S. and A.

Ordinary Itinerary

Cambridge (Cambridge)—W., S. and A.  
 Suffolk (Ipswich)—W. and A. (Bury St. Edmunds,  
 S.)

Hertfordshire (Hertford)—W., S. and A.  
 Clerk of Assize, F. G. Fuller . . . £3,850 to £4,950  
 Assistant Clerk of Assize, A. H. Page  
 £2,809 to £3,467

Clerk of Indictments, W. A. J. Brooks.  
 Associates, F. H. Hearn; J. H. Hammock.  
 Office, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Midland Circuit.

(Counties in order of visit)

Birmingham Itinerary  
 Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.

Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.  
 Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.  
 Warwickshire (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.  
 Nottingham Itinerary  
 Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.  
 Beds. (Bedford)—W., S. and A.  
 Huntingdon and Peterborough (Huntingdon)—W., S. and A.  
 Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.  
 Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A.  
 Rutland (Oakham)—W. and S.  
 Notts. (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.  
 Clerk of Assize, B. H. Sayer . . . £3,850 to £4,950  
 Assistant Clerk of Assize, S. Carlton

£2,809 to £3,467  
 Clerk of Indictments, M. H. Snowdon; L. V. Gebbett.  
 Associates, A. E. Evans; B. Knowles; G. Benson.  
 Circuit Office, King Edward Building, 205 Corpora-  
 tion Street, Birmingham.

\* Winter, Summer and Autumn.

#### Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A.  
 Westmorland (Appleby)—S. and A.  
 Lancashire, Northern Div. (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.  
 Salford Division (Manchester)—W., S. and A.  
 West Derby Division (Liverpool)—W., S. and A.  
 Clerk of Assize, I. A. Macaulay, C.B.E., Liverpool  
 £3,850 to £4,950  
 Assistant Clerks of Assize, E. E. Edwards; Miss M. L.  
 Williams; A. G. Keats . . . . . £2,809 to £3,467  
 Associates, C. A. White; J. Tebay; T. Sangster.

#### North Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—  
 W., S. and A.  
 Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.  
 Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—  
 W., S. and A.  
 Yorkshire, Sheffield Division—W., S. and A.  
 Yorkshire, Leeds Division—W., S. and A.  
 Clerk of Assize, P. D. Robinson, Castle of York,  
 York . . . . . £3,850 to £4,950  
 Assistant Clerk of Assize, A. L. Edwards.

£2,809 to £3,467  
 Circuit Officers, D. G. Gardiner; G. B. Wood; J.  
 Winter, D.F.C.; E. Lord; J. Mapleston.

#### Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at Reading,  
 Oxford, Worcester (for County and City),  
 Gloucester (for County and City), Newport (Mon.),  
 Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford. Divorce business  
 is taken at Gloucester, Newport and Shrewsbury  
 only. CIVIL business is taken at every town at  
 every Assize.

Clerk of Assize, William Lewis, T.D.  
 £3,850 to £4,950  
 Assistant Clerk of Assize, P. E. Underwood

£2,809 to £3,467  
 Circuit Officers, H. P. McDermott; H. S. Jones; J. E.  
 Lowles.

Circuit Office, Government Offices, Whittington  
 Road, Worcester.

#### Western Circuit.

Divorce is taken W., S. and A. at Bodmin  
 Exeter, Bristol and Winchester.  
 Wilts. (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and  
 Salisbury alternately A., 1970 Salisbury); Dorset  
 (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; Somerset (Taunton)  
 W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately  
 A., 1970 Wells); Cornwall, (Bodmin), W., S.  
 and A.; Devon, (Exeter), W., S. and A.; City of  
 Exeter (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; Bristol (The  
 Guildhall), W., S. and A.; Hants., (Winchester)  
 W., S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, S. E. Lloyd, Alexandra House,  
 New Street, Salisbury . . . . . £3,850 to £4,950

Assistant Clerk of Assize, C. E. Blake  
 £2,809 to £3,467  
 Circuit Officers, C. W. Langford; R. Potter; M. C.  
 Johns.  
 Circuit Office, Alexandra House, New Street,  
 Salisbury.

#### Wales and Chester Circuit.

Criminal and Civil business is taken at all towns,  
 together with Matrimonial Causes at Caernarvon,  
 Carmarthen, Chester and Cardiff or Swansea.

#### Itinerary No. 6 (1 Judge)

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W., S. and A.  
 Merioneth—(Dolgellau) W., S. and A.  
 Caernarvonshire—(Caernarvon) W., S. and A.  
 Anglesey—(Beaumaris) W., S. and A.  
 Denbighshire—(Ruthin) W., S. and A.  
 Flintshire—(Mold) W., S. and A.  
 Radnorshire—(Presteigne) W., S. and A.  
 Brecknock—(Brecon) W., S. and A.  
 Cardiganshire—(Lampeter) W., S. and A.  
 Pembrokehire and Town and County of Haverford-  
 west—(Haverfordwest) W., S. and A.  
 Carmarthenshire and County of the Borough of Car-  
 marthen—(Carmarthen) W., S. and A.

#### Itinerary No. 7 (2 Judges)

Cheshire—(Chester Castle) W. 1st and 2nd (ad-  
 journed) S. and A.  
 Glamorgan—(Cardiff) W. and 2nd S.; (Swansea)  
 1st S. and A.  
 Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of Assize, E. H.  
 Thomas . . . . . £3,850 to £4,950  
 Assistant Clerk of Assize, L. R. Beckett.

£2,809 to £3,467  
 Associates, H. B. Thomas; D. J. Williams; S.  
 Phippard.

Circuit Office, Law Courts, Cardiff.  
 ■ Winter, Summer and Autumn.

### CROWN COURTS

The Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1956,  
 authorized the setting up of two new courts,  
 known as the Crown Court of Liverpool and the  
 Crown Court of Manchester. These Courts took  
 over the jurisdiction of the former Courts of  
 Quarter Session for Liverpool and Manchester and  
 the criminal jurisdiction of the Assize Courts for  
 the West Derby and Salford Divisions of Lancashire.  
 The Courts are normally presided over by the  
 Recorders of Liverpool and Manchester who have  
 power to refer assize cases for trial by a judge of  
 the High Court.

### RECORDERS

(The Recorder of London is addressed as "Right  
 Worshipful" and, when sitting as a Commissioner in  
 the Central Criminal Court, as "My Lord." Others  
 as "The Worshipful" and "Your Worship.")  
 Abingdon, Patrick William Medd, M.B.E. (1964).  
 Andover, James Peter Comyn, Q.C. (1964).  
 Banbury, Richard Michael Arthur Chetwynd  
 Talbot (1955).

Barnstaple, Cyril Michael Lavington, M.B.E. (1964).  
 Barrow-in-Furness, James Booth (1967).  
 Bath, Jeremy Nicolas Hutchinson, Q.C. (1962).

Bedford, Hon. Samuel Charles Silkin, Q.C., M.P.  
 (1966).

Birkenhead, William Thomas Williams, Q.C., M.P.  
 (1969).

Birmingham, Michael Victor Argyle, M.C., Q.C.  
 (1965).

Blackburn, Sydney Scholefield Allen, Q.C., M.P.  
 (1948).

Blackpool, Cecil Montacute Clothier, Q.C. (1965).  
 Bolton, Griffith Winston Guthrie-Jones, Q.C. (1968).

Bournemouth, Michael Richard Hoare (1964).  
 Bradford, Cyril Douglas Chapman, Q.C. (1969).

- Bridgwater*, Leslie Herrick Collins, O.B.E. (1962).  
*Brighton*, Charles John Addison Doughty, Q.C. M.P. (1955).  
*Bristol*, Sir Joseph Thomas Molony, Q.C. (1964).  
*Burnley*, Miss Rose Heilbron, Q.C. (1956).  
*Burton-on-Trent*, Peregrine Maitland Blomefield (1969).  
*Bury St. Edmunds*, Robert Ives (1963).  
*Cambridge*, William Hugh Griffiths, M.C., Q.C. (1964).  
*Canterbury*, Francis Brooks Purchas, Q.C. (1969).  
*Cardiff*, Alun Talfan Davies, Q.C. (1969).  
*Carlisle*, George Joseph Bean, O.B.E., Q.C. (1965).  
*Chester*, Francis John Watkin Williams, Q.C. (1958).  
*Colchester*, Frederick Petre Crowder, Q.C., M.P. (1967).  
*Coventry*, James Ross, Q.C. (1968).  
*Deal*, Thomas Michael Eastham, Q.C. (1968).  
*Derby*, Alfred William Michael Davies, Q.C. (1965).  
*Devizes*, Stephen Alastair Morton, T.D. (1957).  
*Doncaster*, Harold Snowden Pears (1968).  
*Dover*, John Huxley Buzzard (1968).  
*Dudley*, Gilbert Griffiths (1944).  
*\*Durham*, James Kenneth Hope, C.B.E.  
*Exeter*, Milson George Polson, Q.C. (1966).  
*Folkestone*, Neil Lawson, Q.C. (1962).  
*Gloucester*, Charles Lawson, Q.C. (1968).  
*Grantham*, Robert Davison Lymbery, Q.C. (1965).  
*Gravesend*, Fredman Ashe Lincoln, Q.C. (1967).  
*Great Grimby*, William Arnold Sime, M.B.E., Q.C. (1963).  
*Guildford*, Rt. Hon. Sir David Lockhart-Mure Renton, K.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P. (1968).  
*Halifax*, Alter Max Hurwitz (1957).  
*\*Hartlepool*, Leslie Othen Williams (1949)  
*Hastings*, The Lord Dunboyne (1961).  
*Hereford*, Robert Boyd Cochrane Parnall (1956).  
*Huddersfield*, Peter Murray Taylor, Q.C. (1969).  
*Hull*, John Francis Scott Cobb, Q.C. (1969).  
*Ipswich*, William McLaren Howard, Q.C. (1968).  
*King's Lynn*, William Thomas Wells, Q.C., M.P. (1965).  
*Leeds*, Rudolph Lyons, Q.C. (1965).  
*Leicester*, Henry Albert Skinner, Q.C. (1966).  
*Lichfield*, Cuthbert George Heron (1968).  
*Lincoln*, Douglas Gordon Arthur Lowe, Q.C. (1964).  
*Liverpool (Crown Court)*, Ralph Kilner Brown, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C. (1967).  
*London*, Sir Carl Douglas Aarvold, O.B.E., T.D. (1964).  
*Maidstone*, Richard Marven Hale Everett, Q.C. (1968).  
*Manchester (Crown Court)*, William Gerard Morris (1967).  
*Margate*, Leslie Kenneth Edward Boreham, Q.C. (1968).  
*Merthyr Tydfil*, Tasker Watkins, J. (1968).  
*Newark*, Guy Holford Dixon (1964).  
*Newbury*, Edward Terrell, O.B.E., Q.C. (1935).  
*Newcastle under Lyme*, William Field Hunt (1945).  
*Newcastle upon Tyne*, Charles Raymond Dean, Q.C. (1965).  
*Northampton*, William Percival Grieve, Q.C. M.P. (1965).  
*Norwich*, Robert Michael Oldfield Havers, Q.C. (1968).  
*Nottingham*, Matthew Anthony Leonard Cripps, D.S.O., T.D., Q.C. (1961).  
*Oldham*, Richard Martin Bingham, T.D., Q.C. (1960).  
*Oxford*, Edward Brian Gibbens, Q.C. (1965).  
*Penzance*, Charles Fienes Ingle (1964).  
*Plymouth*, Edgar Stewart Fay, Q.C. (1964).  
*Pontefract*, Geoffrey Baker (1967).  
*Poole*, Malcolm McGougan (1954).  
*Portsmouth (vacant)*.  
*\*Preston*, William Harrison Openshaw (1958).  
*Reading*, Robert Crompton Hutton (1951).  
*Rochester*, Geoffrey Hollis Crispin, Q.C. (1968).  
*Rotherham*, Derek Joshua Clarkson, Q.C. (1967).  
*Salford*, Godfrey Heilpern, Q.C. (1964).  
*Salisbury*, Cyril Lewis Hawser, Q.C. (1967).  
*Scarborough*, Joseph Stanley Snowden (1951).  
*Sheffield*, Henry Cooper Scott, Q.C. (1969).  
*Shrewsbury*, Douglas Patrick Draycott, Q.C. (1966).  
*Southampton*, Raymond Stock, Q.C. (1966).  
*Southend*, Malcolm John Morris, Q.C. (1966).  
*Stoke on Trent*, George Kenneth Mynett, Q.C. (1961).  
*Sunderland*, Roderick Philip Smith, Q.C. (1967).  
*Swansea*, Philip Wien, Q.C. (1969).  
*Swindon*, Desmond James Conrad Ackner, Q.C. (1962).  
*Teesside*, Douglas Shaw Forrester Paton, Q.C. (1968).  
*Walsall*, Edmund Harry Paul Garmondsway Wrightson, Q.C. (1965).  
*Warley*, Francis Walter Ibbetson Barnes (1964).  
*\*Wells*, William Mack Huntley.  
*West Bromwich*, Stephen Brown, Q.C. (1965).  
*Wigan*, Harry Sibson Leslie Rigg, Q.C. (1964).  
*Winchester*, David Powell Croom-Johnson, D.S.C., V.R.D., Q.C. (1962).  
*Windsor, New*, Francis Alfred Blennerhassett, Q.C. (1965).  
*Wolverhampton*, Kenneth George Iltyd Jones, Q.C. (1966).  
*Worcester*, Hon. Thomas Gabriel Roche, Q.C. (1959).  
*Yarmouth, Great*, Harold Felix Cassel (1968).  
*York*, Harry Graham Bennett, Q.C. (1968).  
 \*Boroughs having no Quarter Sessions.

### METROPOLITAN STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

(Under the Administration of Justice Act, 1964).

Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.	
Chief Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate, Frank Milton .....	£6,550
Magistrates, Kenneth James Priestley Barraclough, C.B.E., T.D.; Richard Geraint Rees; David Prys Jones .....	each £6,050
Principal Chief Clerk and Establishment Officer, F. M. Worthen .....	£4,670
Chief Clerks, A. V. E. J. Mindham; R. Hines	£3,710 to £4,070 or £4,230

### Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road, W.C.1.

Magistrates, Herbert Christopher Beaumont; John Denis Purcell; Mrs. Noreen Margaret Lowry	each £6,050
Senior Chief Clerk, D. V. Wainwright .....	£4,235
Chief Clerk, S. G. Clixby .....	£3,710 to £4,070

### Great Marlborough Street, W.1.

Magistrates, Edward George Haydon Robey; Sir John Henry Lancelot Aubrey-Fletcher, Bt.; St. John Bernard Vyvyan Harmsworth each	£6,050
Senior Chief Clerk, P. J. Calnan .....	£4,235
Chief Clerk, A. L. Gooch .....	£3,710 to £4,070

### Greenwich (Blackheath Road, S.E.10) and Woolwich (Market Street, S.E.18).

Magistrates, Kenneth Harington; Nigel Francis Maltby Robinson .....	each £6,050
Senior Chief Clerk, G. Crankshaw .....	£4,235
Chief Clerk, G. T. Edwards .....	£3,710 to £4,070

Marylebone, 181 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.	
Magistrates, John Constantine Phipps; David Mure Wacher; Anthony Patrick Babington; Rupert Rawden Rawden-Smith .....	each £6,050
Chief Clerks, L. S. Penfold (£4,570); M. B. Geidt	£3,710 to £4,070

North London, Stoke Newington Road, N.16.  
 Magistrates, William Henry Hughes; Miss Jean  
 Graham Hall ..... each £6,050  
 Chief Clerk, J. A. Bradbury... £3,710 to £4,070  
 Old Street, E.C.1.

Magistrates, Neil Martin McElligott; Evelyn Charles  
 Sackville Russell.....each £6,050  
 Senior Chief Clerk, J. T. Taylor, M.C.....£4,235  
 South Central Petty Sessional Divisional  
 Courts

Camberwell Green Magistrates' Court,  
 D'Eynsford Road, S.E.5  
 Tower Bridge Magistrates' Court,  
 Tooley Street, S.E.1

Magistrates, Clive Stuart Saxon Burt, Q.C.; Thomas  
 Ker Edle; John Robert Thomas Hooper;  
 Charles Richard Beddington; Edgar Leonard  
 Bradley.....each £6,050  
 Senior Chief Clerk, F. A. Green.....£4,235  
 Chief Clerks, R. L. Hazell; H. R. C. Trenchard;  
 C. E. Hollingdale; I. Fowler  
 each £3,710 to £4,070

Thames, Aylward Street, Stepey, E.1.

Magistrates, Tobias Springer; Maurice Juniper  
 Guymr.....each £6,050  
 Senior Chief Clerk, W. E. C. Robins.....£4,235  
 Wells Street, 59-65 Wells Street, W.1  
 Magistrates, Cecil Campion; Christopher Besley;  
 Christopher Gerald Lea, M.C.; Eric John Ronald  
 Crowther.....each £6,050  
 Chief Clerks, G. D. Shaw; E. L. Yabsley  
 £3,710 to £4,070

West London, Southcombe Street, W. Kensington,  
 W.14.

Magistrates, Alan Leslie Stevenson; Seymour John  
 Collins.....each £6,050  
 Senior Chief Clerk, K. Edwards.....£4,235  
 South Western, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11  
 Magistrates, Lancelot Elliot Barker; Donaldson  
 London; Edgar Dennis Smith.....each £6,050  
 Senior Chief Clerk, J. V. Hayward.....£4,235  
 Chief Clerk, D. M. Davies.....£3,710 to £4,070

#### JUVENILE COURTS

Office: 163A Seymour Place, W.1  
 Senior Chief Clerk, L. Goodman.....£4,220  
 Juvenile Courts, in separate buildings from  
 Magistrates' Courts, are held at 58B Bow Road, E.3;  
 Methodist Church Hall, Elm Park, Brixton Hill,  
 S.W.2; 7 Blackheath Road, Greenwich, S.E.10;  
 Chelsea Juvenile Court, Walton Street, S.W.3;  
 Anchor Mission, 273 Garratt Lane, Wandsworth,  
 S.W.18; 163A Seymour Place, W.1.

#### STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

Birmingham, John Frederic Milward (1951).  
 Cardiff, John Cleverdon Rutter (1966).  
 Kingston upon Hull, Dennis Neil O'Sullivan (1952).  
 Leeds, John Hugh Edward Randolph (1965).  
 Liverpool, Leslie Mervyn Pugh (1965).  
 Manchester, John Bamber (1965).  
 Merthyr Tydfil, David Powys Rowland (1961).  
 Pontypridd, Philip Guy Dudley Sixsmith (1966).  
 Salford, Leslie Walsh (1951).  
 South Staffordshire, Howard William Maitland  
 Coley (1961).  
 Staffordshire Potteries, Geoffrey Arthur John Small-  
 wood (1960).

#### CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS

MANSSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or an Alderman.  
 Chief Clerk, J. H. Tratt.....£4,150  
 Assistant Clerk, C. F. Grimwood.....£2,440  
 GUILDHALL.  
 Clerk to the Justices, A. G. J. Chandler.....£4,150  
 Assistant Clerk, F. A. Treeby.....£2,840

#### DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

12 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Director, Sir Norman Skelhorn, K.B.E., Q.C. £7,200  
 Deputy Director, J. F. Claxton, C.B. .... £5,625  
 Assistant Directors, R. L. D. Thomas; E. G. Mac-  
 Dermott; M. J. Jardine.....£4,375 to £5,325  
 Assistant Solicitors, M. D. Hutchison; O. Nugent;  
 J. M. Evelyn; P. M. J. Palmes

£4,125 to £5,075

Senior Legal Assistants, D. A. Hopkin; A. G. Flavell;  
 P. R. Barnes; J. E. Leck; T. J. Taylor; C. J. I.  
 Bourke; J. Wood; F. H. R. Burr; J. M. Walker;  
 K. M. Horn; D. G. Williams; K. Dowling;  
 C. H. Cossam; A. H. Whitfield; P. E. Abbott;  
 A. R. H. Thomas.....£3,010 to £3,975  
 Legal Assistants, Mrs. M. Phillips; J. P. Smith;  
 R. W. Castle; W. H. Walker; G. D. Grant-  
 Whyte; R. D. Maitland; Miss V. Snook; P. G.  
 Spencer; C. J. Cleugh; Miss D. Shammah; T. R.  
 Pogson.....£1,834 to £2,800

Establishment Officer, J. Wood

Senior Executive Officers, H. Smethurst (Deputy

Establishment Officer); W. J. Adams

£2,345 to £2,845

#### OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE

##### GENERAL OF THE FORCES

(Lord Chancellor's Establishment; Joint Service for the  
 Army and the Royal Air Force)

6 Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Judge Advocate General, B. A. C. Duncan, C.B.E.

£6,050

Vice Judge Advocate General, F. H. Dean... £5,538

Assistant Judge Advocates General, J. E. M. Gunning,  
 C.B.E.; E. H. V. Harington; J. G. Morgan-  
 Owen, M.B.E.; N. B. Birrell; (£4,400 to £4,950);  
 W. E. Stubbs, M.B.E.; B. R. Allen; H. L. H.  
 Rhodes, T.D.; J. Stuart-Smith, £3,850 to £4,400  
 Deputy Judge Advocates, G. Ll. Chapman; J. F. X.  
 McEvoy; C. G. Gould; J. E. Pullinger; G. E.  
 Empson; G. R. Canner.....£2,885 to £3,850

Legal Assistant, G. D. Lindley.

Registrar, M. R. Cockrem.

#### METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE

New Scotland Yard, Broadway, S.W.1

[01-230-1212]

Commissioner, Sir John Waldron, K.C.V.O. .... £8,600

Deputy Commissioner, R. Mark.....£6,435

#### "A" Department

Administration and Operations

Assistant Commissioner, A. G. P. Way, C.M.G.

£5,815

Deputy Assistant Commissioners, H. J. E. Hunt;

J. Lawlor, C.V.O., O.B.E.....£3,960 to £4,540

Chief Executive Officer, R. A. Bearman, O.B.E.

£3,128 to £3,695

Commanders, S. Coates; A. R. Deats, M.V.O.;

J. H. Gerrard, M.C.; I. E. King; E. T. Matthews;

F. R. Merricks.....£2,895 to £3,090

Commander of Women Police, Mrs. S. C. Becke

£2,610 to £2,785

Senior Executive Officers, W. T. Davis; C. R. A.

Messenger.....£2,456 to £2,981

#### "B" Department

Traffic

Assistant Commissioner, J. Starritt.....£5,815

Deputy Assistant Commissioners, P. J. H. Candy;

S. Hebbes.....£3,960 to £4,540

Senior Chief Executive Officer, R. A. Root

£3,675 to £4,125

Chief Executive Officers, P. A. Barwood; J. C. Cutts; D. Meyler, D.S.C.; G. H. T. Shrimpton, C.B.E., T.D. .... £3,128 to £3,695  
 Commander, H. Crowden; J. Renton

£2,895 to £3,090

Senior Executive Officers, R. S. Ainsworth; G. W. Barns; E. C. Cox; G. D. Hunter; M. E. B. Keller; S. G. Monk; H. D. Moore; G. T. Smith; K. H. Varney ..... £2,456 to £2,981

### "C" Department

#### Criminal Investigation

Assistant Commissioner, P. E. Brodie, O.B.E. .... £5,815  
 Deputy Assistant Commissioners, J. V. R. DuRose, O.B.E.; B. N. Halliday; H. W. Hudson; F. G. D. Smith, D.F.C.; J. C. Bliss (National Co-ordinator, Regional Crime Squads, seconded to Home Office)

£3,960 to £4,540

Commanders, R. C. Chitty; A. Cunningham; F. R. Davies; H. W. Faber; I. Forbes; F. W. Gerrard, M.B.E.; H. G. Guiver; N. H. F. Hoggins; R. Huntley, B.E.M.; W. Marchant; J. E. O'Connell; R. A. Peat; A. Tough; A. H. Wise

£2,895 to £3,000

Senior Executive Officer, K. Jones £2,456 to £2,981

### "D" Department

#### Personnel and Training

Assistant Commissioner, J. M. Hill, C.B.E., D.F.C.

£5,815

Deputy Assistant Commissioners, J. C. Alderson; E. J. E. Tickle, O.B.E. .... £3,960 to £4,540

Chief Executive Officers, G. A. Perry; F. C. B. Varney ..... £3,128 to £3,695

Commanders, N. J. H. Darke (£3,280 to £3,700); R. Butler; W. A. J. Goulding; D. McIver; E. L. Williams ..... £2,895 to £3,090

Senior Executive Officers, O. A. Collier; R. G. Giddings; S. H. Scard ..... £2,456 to £2,981

Welfare Officer, Capt. J. S. Dalglish, C.V.O., C.B.E., R.N.(ret.) ..... £2,456 to £2,981

Director of Catering, Col. R. R. Owens, O.B.E.

£3,675 to £4,125

Deputy Director, A. F. Taylor ... £3,128 to £3,695

#### Metropolitan Police Cadet Corps

Commandant, Col. N. A. C. Croft, D.S.O. .... £4,105

Director of Academic Training, K. H. Patterson, V.R.D. .... £2,456 to £2,981

#### Medical and Dental Branch

Chief Surgeon, R. W. Nevin, T.D.

Consulting Physician and Deputy to Chief Surgeon, Sir John Richardson, Bt., M.V.O.

Medical Officer, E. C. A. Bott.

Chief Dental Surgeon, M. J. O'Donnell, O.B.E.

#### Public Relations Department

Public Relations Officer, G. D. Gregory, O.B.E., D.S.C.

£3,975 to £5,075

Public Information Officers, I. S. Courtney; E. Wright ..... £3,128 to £3,695

Senior Information Officer, J. C. D. Dodds

£2,456 to £2,981

Senior Executive Officers, M. G. Down, R. J. Whyman ..... £2,456 to £2,981

#### Inspectorate

Deputy Assistant Commissioners, C. P. Attwood;

R. Linge; T. H. Williams; J. R. Wray, O.B.E.;

£3,960 to £4,540

#### Management Services

Deputy Assistant Commissioner, R. J. Mastel, C.B.E.

£3,960 to £4,540

Commander, G. J. Kelland ..... £3,280 to £3,700

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, Dr. N. E. Hand.

£3,975 to £4,525

Chief Executive Officer, J. E. Mitchell, D.F.C.

£3,128 to £3,695

Senior Executive Officers, E. R. Bright; M. Brothers

£2,456 to £2,981

#### DIRECTORATE OF ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

Receiver, K. A. L. Parker, C.B. .... £5,980

#### "E" Department

##### Establishments and Secretariat

Secretary and Establishment Officer, G. C. Richardson,

C.B.E. .... £5,205

Senior Chief Executive Officers, G. S. Downes;

I. W. Syms ..... £3,675 to £4,125

Chief Executive Officers, J. J. Dolan; S. A. Mudd;

£3,128 to £3,695

Senior Executive Officers, R. W. Barker; R. V.

Clark; F. E. Heron; R. B. Jones; M. Lee; M.

G. Millard; L. G. Spencer; G. E. Stonely; J. E.

Tubb; E. Tyler ..... £2,456 to £2,981

#### "F" Department

##### Finance

Director of Finance, F. W. Armstrong, M.V.O.

£3,975 to £5,075

Accountant, J. Last ..... £3,675 to £4,125

Chief Executive Officers, R. A. Cousins; B. G.

David; C. N. Hill; F. A. W. Piborough

£3,128 to £3,695

Senior Executive Officers, J. L. Davies; R. F. Gridley;

D. C. T. Humphries; A. E. Mitchell, M.B.E.;

J. C. H. Taylor; G. H. E. Velvick

£2,456 to £2,981

#### "G" Department

##### Administration

Director of Administration (Deputy Receiver), S. R.

Walker ..... £5,975

Senior Chief Executive Officers, P. J. G. Buckley;

A. R. Pike, O.B.E.; F. R. Pollard, O.B.E.

£3,675 to £4,125

Chief Executive Officers, N. N. I. Batten; R. H.

Beaver; L. Joughin, M.C. .... £3,128 to £3,695

Senior Executive Officers, R. W. Coysh; J. M.

Davis; C. A. F. Gibbs, M.C.; H. E. W. Hodson;

R. J. Nicholls; R. F. Spain .. £2,456 to £2,981

Superintendent Printer, H. T. Hudson

£2,456 to £2,981

Senior Accident Claims Officer, A. Morley

£2,456 to £3,296

##### Architect and Surveyor's Department

Chief Architect and Surveyor, J. I. Elliott. .... £5,075

Deputy Chief Architect and Surveyor, G. B. Townsend

£3,975 to £4,525

Architects, Superintending Grade, S. J. Hanchet;

G. B. Vint ..... £3,975 to £4,525

Senior Surveyors, H. R. 'Ewence, O.B.E.; R. S.

Francklow; D. N. Fogden. . . £3,041 to £3,556

Senior Architects, C. A. Legerton; C. G. Liardet;

A. E. Matcham; I. G. Mowat; P. Silsby

£3,041 to £3,556

Senior Public Health Engineer, C. L. Langshaw

£3,041 to £3,556

##### Engineering Department

Chief Engineer, B. France ..... £4,830

Deputy Chief Engineers, R. H. Campin; T. R.

Jones ..... £3,283 to £3,798

Senior Engineers, E. Blade; J. L. Breese; D. Hale;

I. O. Levy; G. A. Smith. . . . £3,041 to £3,556

#### "L" Department

##### Solicitors

Solicitor, E. O. Lane, D.F.C., A.E.C. .... £5,750

Deputy Solicitor, R. E. T. Birch..... £5,375  
 Assistant Solicitors, G. E. Clark; R. L. Kiley; R. G. Mays; D. M. O'Shea; A. H. Simpson; D. W. Warran; N. M. Weston; C. N. Winston

£4,125 to £5,975  
 Senior Legal Assistants, R. P. Coupland; H. J. Drake; J. B. Egan; W. S. Frost; I. G. F. Graham; H. B. Hargrave; M. R. Holmes; Miss P. M. Long; R. E. Marsh; J. O'Keefe; C. S. Porteous; W. H. S. Reltton; J. M. Tuff; R. B. Vince; M. H. Wilmot..... £3,010 to £3,975

Legal Assistants, D. M. R. Barlow; M. B. Benjamin; T. G. Cowling; R. W. Davies; D. E. Dracup; S. M. Howard; Miss P. E. L. Ironmonger; G. B. Isted; T. Lawrence; M. J. A. Lee; D. J. Leonard; J. R. McCann; P. A. Shawdon; R. M. D. Thorne; R. Wait-Browne; F. C. Whitehouse..... £1,919 to £2,934

Senior Chief Managing Clerks, W. G. McCrorie; E. W. Worboys; J. P. Worboys, M.B.E.  
 £3,128 to £3,695  
 Chief Managing Clerks, W. E. Ball; K. Stokes; C. W. White..... £2,456 to £2,981

#### Metropolitan Police Laboratory

Director, Dr. R. L. Williams.... £4,725 to £5,125  
 Deputy Director, T. H. Jones... £3,975 to £4,525  
 Senior Principal Scientific Officer, Miss M. Pereira

£3,975 to £4,525  
 Principal Scientific Officers, B. J. Culliford; C. F. M. Fryd; D. Neylan..... £2,724 to £3,721

#### Special Assistant to Commissioner

Special Assistant to the Commissioner, F. W. C. Pennington, O.B.E..... £3,128 to £3,695

#### Metropolitan Special Constabulary

Chief Commandant, A. A. Hammond.

#### CITY OF LONDON POLICE

26 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Commissioner, Sir Arthur Young, C.M.G., C.V.O.  
 £6,435  
 Assistant Commissioner, C. J. Page

£4,086 to £4,705  
 Chief Superintendents, W. H. Stapleton (Traffic and Communications); A. McGregor (C.I.D.)

£3,045 to £3,250  
 Superintendents, A. Francis ("A" Dept.); W. Burley ("B" Dept.); B. Rowland ("B" Divn.); J. Stimson ("C" Divn.); J. Oakely ("D" Divn.); P. Coppack; G. Lee (C.I.D.). £2,555 to £2,720

#### City of London Special Constabulary.

Commandant, H. E. Wright.  
 Chief Staff Officer, F. E. Shannon.

#### INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER TRIBUNALS

Compensation (Defence) Act 1939

SHIPPING CLAIMS TRIBUNAL

President, The Rt. Hon. Sir Gordon Willmer, O.B.E., T.D.

Member, F. G. Hogg.  
 Registrar, K. C. McGuffie, The Admiralty Registrar, Admiralty Registry, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

#### Lands Tribunal

3 Hanover Square, W.1

President, Sir Michael Rowe, C.B.E., Q.C.  
 Members, H. P. Hobbs; J. R. Laird; R. C. G. Fennell; R. C. Walmsley; J. S. Daniel, Q.C.; J. H. Emlyn Jones, M.B.E.; E. C. Strathorn.  
 Registrar, J. H. Ayers.

#### Patents and Registered Designs Appeal Tribunal

(Room 169, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Judge, The Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob.  
 Registrar, C. L. R. Dalley.

#### Performing Right Tribunal.

Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2

Chairman, H. E. Francis, Q.C.  
 Members, K. McGregor, C.B., C.M.G.; I. T. Morrow; J. H. M. Pinder; Sir William Slimmings, C.B.E.  
 Secretary, H. W. Clarke, O.B.E.

#### Transport Tribunal

Watergate House, 15 York Buildings, W.C.2

[01-839-7194]

President, G. D. Squibb, Q.C.  
 Permanent Members, C. P. Hopkins; Sir Thomas Robson, M.B.E.; R. C. Moore, O.B.E.; J. B. Wood.  
 Registrar, E. F. M. Maxwell, O.B.E.  
 Secretary, E. F. Callow, M.B.E.

#### Board of Referees Income Tax Act, 1952

(Room 552, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)  
 Registrar, F. H. Cowper.

Parliamentary and Local Government Election Petitions Office.

(Room 120, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Prescribed Officer, B. A. Harwood (Master of the Supreme Court).

Clerk to do., J. F. Mason.

#### Pensions Appeals Tribunals.

(Staffordshire House, Store St., W.C.1.)

President, Sir Stafford Foster-Sutton, K.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C.

Secretary, C. J. Smitten..... £2,456 to £2,981  
 Benefices Act, 1898.

(Room 120, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Registrar of the Court, B. A. Harwood (Master of the Supreme Court).

#### ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS

Judge, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.

[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."]

#### Court of Arches.

Registry, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1

Dean, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.

Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.

#### Court of Faculties.

[Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary). Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 1, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 12.]

Master, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.

Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.

#### Vicar General's Office.

for granting Marriage Licences for Churches in the Province of Canterbury, and COURT OF PECUNIARIES, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 12. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.

Vicar General & Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.

Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.

Apparitor General, Lt.-Col. J. B. Barron, O.B.E., M.C.  
 OFFICE OF THE VICAR GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK.

Vicar General & Chancellor, The Rt. Worshipful Walter Sommerville Wigglesworth, D.C.L.

Registrar, G. P. Knowles.

#### Chancery Court of York.

Official Principal, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.

Registrar, G. P. Knowles, Martin's Bank Chambers, 15 Davygate, York.

## THE ARMED FORCES

## MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Main Building  
Whitehall, S.W. 1  
[01-930-7022]

On April 1, 1964 a unified Ministry of Defence was created which absorbed the four separate departments which had previously been responsible for defence matters, namely the Admiralty, the War Office, the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Defence. This Department is now responsible for the formulation of defence policy and the control and administration of the armed forces.

The Ministry is broadly organized into central staffs, who are concerned with general defence policy and strategy, and staffs, under the Admiralty Board, the Army Board and the Air Force Board of the Defence Council, who are responsible for the control and administration of the three Services. The Minister in charge of the department is the Secretary of State for Defence and he is assisted by ■ Minister of Defence for Administration, ■ Minister for Equipment and Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, one for each Service.

Secretary of State for Defence, THE RT. HON. DENIS WINSTON HEALEY, M.B.E., M.P. . . . . £8,500  
Private Secretary, A. R. M. Jaffray.  
Assistant Private Secretaries, J. F. Mayne; B. A. E. Taylor; K. R. May; G. W. Fuller.  
Parliamentary Private Secretary, I. S. Richard, M.P.  
Minister of Defence for Administration, Roy Sydney George Hattersley, M.P. . . . . £7,625  
Private Secretary, D. A. Nicholls.

Assistant Private Secretary, W. A. J. Ekins-Daukes.  
Minister of Defence for Equipment, John Morris, M.P. £7,625  
Private Secretary, J. E. Pestell.  
Assistant Private Secretaries, J. K. Ladlie; A. R. Brown.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, T. A. Jones, M.P.  
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Royal Navy, D. A. L. Owen, M.P. . . . £3,750  
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Army, H. J. Boyden, M.P. . . . . £3,750  
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Royal Air Force, The Lord Winterbottom £3,750

Chief of the Defence Staff, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Charles Elworthy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.  
Chief of the Naval Staff and First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Michael le Fanu, G.C.B., D.S.C.  
Chief of the General Staff, General Sir Geoffrey Baker, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., A.D.C. (Gen.)  
Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Grandy, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir James Dunnett, G.C.B., C.M.G. . . . . £8,600  
Private Secretary, C. A. Whitmore.

Second Permanent Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Arthur Drew, K.C.B. (Administration); Sir Martin Flett, K.C.B. (Equipment) . . . . . £8,100  
Vice Chief of Defence Staff, Vice-Admiral Sir Ian Hogg, K.C.B., D.S.C.

Director-General of Intelligence (Ministry of Defence), Air Marshal Sir Harold Maguire, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (ret.) . . . . . £5,690  
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff (Intelligence), Lieutenant-General R. A. Fyffe, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff (Operational Requirements), Lieutenant-General Sir J. N. Thomas, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Chief Adviser, Personnel and Logistics, General Sir Charles Harington, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.  
Assistant Chief Adviser, Personnel and Logistics, Rear Admiral J. D. Trythall, O.B.E.  
Assistant Chiefs of the Defence Staff, Maj.-Gen. A. J. Deane-Drummond, D.S.O., M.C. (Operations); Air Vice-Marshal N. Cameron, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (Policy); Air Vice-Marshal A. Foden, C.B., C.B.E. (Signals).

Chief of Naval Personnel and Second Sea Lord, Vice Admiral A. M. Lewis, C.B.  
Controller of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Pollock, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.  
Chief of Fleet Support, Vice-Admiral A. F. Turner, C.B., D.S.C.  
Vice-Chief of Naval Staff, Vice-Admiral E. B. Ashmore, C.B., D.S.C.  
Chief Scientist (Royal Navy), B. W. Lythall, C.B. £5,800

Adjutant-General, General Sir John Mogg, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
Quarter-Master-General, General Sir Alan Jolly, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
Master-General of the Ordnance, General Sir Charles Richardson, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.)  
Vice-Chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant General Sir Victor Fitzgeorge-Balfour, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.  
Chief Scientist (Army), H. M. Wilson, C.B., C.M.G., M.B.E., Ph.D. . . . . £6,200

Air Member for Personnel, Air Marshal Sir Andrew Humphrey, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.  
Air Member for Supply and Organisation, Air Chief Marshal Sir Thomas Prickett, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.  
Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir Peter Fletcher, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.  
Chief Scientist (Royal Air Force), L. F. Nicholson, C.B. £5,610

Defence Services Secretary, Air Vice-Marshal A. H. C. Boxer, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.  
Naval Secretary, Rear-Admiral D. A. Dunbar-Nasmith, C.B., D.S.C.  
Military Secretary, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Pearson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
Air Secretary, Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C., A.D.C.  
Head of Defence Sales, L. Sufield. . . . . £8,000  
Military Deputy to Head of Defence Sales, Maj.-Gen. E. M. Hall, M.B.E.

Chief Adviser, Projects and Research, Sir William Cook, C.B., F.R.S. . . . . £9,500  
Director-General of Supply Co-ordination, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edgar Lowe, K.B.E., C.B. (ret.) £5,500  
Director, Women's Royal Naval Service, Commandant M. M. Kettlewell, C.B.E.  
Director, Women's Royal Army Corps, Brig. Hon. Mary Anderson, M.B.E.

Director, Women's Royal Air Force, Air Commodore Philippa F. Marshall, O.B.E.  
Chaplain of the Fleet, The Ven. A. W. M. Weekes.  
Chaplain-General to the Forces, The Ven. J. R. Youens, O.B.E., M.C.

Chaplain-in-Chief, R.A.F., The Ven. L. J. Ashton, Q.H.C.  
Matron-in-Chief, Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, Miss M. S. Fetherston-Dilke.  
Matron-in-Chief and Director of Army Nursing Services, Brig. Barbara Gordon, R.R.C., Q.H.N.S.  
Matron-in-Chief, Princess Mary's R.A.F. Nursing Service, Air Commandant Dame Pauline Giles, D.B.E., R.R.C., Q.H.N.S.

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, S. Redman, C.B.; J. M. Wilson, C.B.; I. Montgomery, C.B.; G. Leitch, C.B., O.B.E.; E. H. Gwynn, C.B.; R. C. Kent, C.B.; F. Cooper, C.M.G.; C. W. Wright, C.B. . . . . £7,100

Deputy Director-General, Ships, S. J. Palmer, O.B.E. . . . . £6,200

Director of Naval Ship Production, J. R. F. Moss, O.B.E. . . . . £6,035

Director of Warship Design, C. E. Sherwin . . . . £6,035

Director of Engineering (Ships), H. C. Fitzer, O.B.E. . . . . £6,035

Director of Dockyards and Head of R.N.E.S., E. W. Tucker . . . . . £6,035

Director, Project Team Submarines, Capt. C. W. H. Shepherd, C.B.E., R.N. . . . . £5,950

Controller of Royal Ordnance Factories, S. C. Bacon . . . . . £6,110

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, E. Broadbent, C.M.G.; H. C. Budden; E. G. Cass, O.B.E.; T. A. G. Charlton; L. H. Curzon, C.B.; G. C. B. Dodds; D. M. Evans; G. H. Green; H. P. Hall; R. Haynes; F. C. Herd; A. P. Hockaday, C.B.; H. O. Hooper, C.B., C.M.G.; B. Humphreys-Davis, C.B.; T. C. G. James, C.M.G.; A. M. Mackintosh, C.M.G.; M. G. C. Man; W. Marshall; P. D. Nairne, M.C.; R. J. Penney; E. A. Shillito, C.B.; E. K. Stopford, C.B.; J. H. Taylor; C. Wallworth; G. S. Whittuck, C.B.; E. D. Wright . . . . £5,500

Director-General of Supplies and Transport (Naval), J. M. Widdecombe, C.B., O.B.E. . . . . £5,500

Deputy Director of Naval Electrical Engineering, T. G. Hewitson . . . . . £5,500

Deputy Directors of Naval Construction, H. R. Mason; R. N. Newton; W. G. Perry . . . . . £5,500

Deputy Director of Dockyards, W. R. N. Hughes . . . . . £5,500

General Managers of H.M. Dockyards, M. C. Dunstan (Chatham); Capt. H. G. Southwood, C.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.(ret.) (Devonport); H. J. Fulthorpe (Portsmouth); S. T. Flannery (Rosyth) . . . . £5,500

Director of Weapons Production and Superintendent Production Pool (Naval), G. W. A. Birkett, C.B.E. . . . . £5,500

Deputy Director Submarines|Polaris, H. J. Tabb . . . . . £5,500

Deputy Controllers of Royal Ordnance Factories, D. A. Hatton-Williams, M.B.E. (£5,800); J. Cook . . . . . £5,500

Asst. Chief Scientific Advisers, F. H. East (Projects); P. R. Wallis (Research); J. W. Gibson (Studies); F. H. Panton, M.B.E., Ph.D. (Nuclear) . . . . £5,500

Chief, Royal Naval Scientific Service . . . . H. Purcell, C.B., Ph.D. . . . . £5,500

Deputy Chief Scientist (Army), W. B. H. Lord . . . . . £5,500

Chief Scientific Officers, R. H. Barker, Ph.D.; R. Benjamin; S. Bolshaw; W. L. Burrows; F. S. Burt; D. Cardwell; W. H. Coulthard; G. N. Gadsby; Dr. E. R. R. Holmberg; M. H. Oliver; W. H. Penley, C.B., C.B.E., Ph.D.; A. Potts; A. W. Ross, O.B.E.; J. E. Shapcott; C. E. G. Smith, M.D.; A. Stratton; D. S. Watson, C.B., O.B.E. . . . . £5,500 to £5,710

#### Meteorological Office

London Road, Bracknell, Berks.

[Bracknell: 20242]

The Meteorological Office is the State Meteorological Service. It forms part of the Ministry of Defence, the Director General being ultimately responsible to the Secretary of State for Defence.

Except for the common services provided by other government departments as part of their normal functions, the cost of the Meteorological Office is borne by Air Votes.

The gross annual expenditure by the Exchequer, including that of the common services, is of the order of £8,250,000. Of the expenditure chargeable to Air Votes about £5,815,000 represents expenditure associated with staff and £2,435,000 on stores, communications and miscellaneous services. Of the total expenditure, about £1,900,000 is recovered from outside bodies in respect of special services rendered, sales of meteorological equipment, etc.

Director General, B. J. Mason, D.Sc., F.R.S. £5,950

Chief Scientific Officers, P. J. Meade, O.B.E.; J. S. Sawyer, F.R.S. . . . . £5,000 to £5,250

### THE ROYAL NAVY

#### THE QUEEN

#### Admirals of the Fleet

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., born June 23, 1894 . . . . . Jan 21, 1936

The Lord Tovey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born Mar. 7, 1885 . . . . . Oct. 22, 1913

The Lord Fraser of North Cape, G.C.B., K.B.E., born Feb. 5, 1888 . . . . . Oct. 22, 1918

Sir Algernon U. Willis, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born May 17, 1889 . . . . . Mar. 20, 1919

H.R.H. the Prince Phillip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., O.M., G.M.B.E., born June 10, 1921 . . . . Jan. 15, 1953

Sir George E. Creasy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., born Oct. 13, 1895 . . . . . April 22, 1955

The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., born June 25, 1900 . . . . . Oct. 21, 1956

Sir Caspar John, G.C.B., born March 22, 1903 . . . . . May 22, 1962

Sir Varyl C. Begg, G.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C., born Oct. 1, 1908 (Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gibraltar) . . . . . Aug. 12, 1968

#### Admirals

Sir Nigel S. Henderson, G.B.E., K.C.B. (Chairman, Military Committee, N.A.T.O.).

Sir Michael Le Fanu, G.C.B., D.S.C. (Chief of Naval Staff and First Sea Lord).

Sir John B. Frewen, G.C.B. (Commander-in-Chief, Home Command).

Sir Frank R. Twiss, K.C.B., D.S.C.

Sir John F. D. Bush, K.C.B., D.S.C. (Commander-in-Chief, Western Fleet).

Sir Peter J. Hill-Norton, K.C.B.

(Commander-in-Chief, Far East).

Sir Horace R. Law, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C.

#### Vice-Admirals

Sir Ian L. T. Hogg, K.C.B., D.S.C.

(Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff).

Sir William D. O'Brien, K.C.B., D.S.C.

Sir Patrick U. Bayly, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C. (Chief of Allied Staff, H.Q. Naval Forces, Southern Europe).

Sir John Parker, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C. (Flag Officer, Medway).

Sir Richard Janvrin, K.C.B., D.S.C. (Flag Officer, Naval Air Command).

Sir Ian L. M. McGeoch, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (Flag Officer, Scotland and Northern Ireland).

Sir Michael P. Pollock, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C. (Controller of the Navy).

A. F. Turner, C.B., D.S.C. (Chief of Fleet Support).

E. B. Ashmore, C.B., D.S.C. (Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff).

P. M. Compston, C.B. (Deputy SACLANT).

- A. M. Lewis, C.B. (*Second Sea Lord*).  
 D. H. Mason, C.B. (*Commandant, Joint Services Staff College*).  
 A. T. F. G. Griffin, C.B.  
 R. G. Raper, C.B. (*Director-General, Ships*).  
 E. B. Bradbury, C.B., Q.H.P. (*Medical Director-General*).  
 L. D. Empson, C.B. (*Commander, Far East Fleet*).
- Rear-Admirals**
- P. J. Morgan, C.B., D.S.C. (*Flag Officer, Royal Yachts*).  
 G. S. Ritchie, C.B., D.S.C. (*Hydrographer of the Navy*).  
 P. W. B. Ashmore, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.  
 W. T. C. Ridley, C.B., O.B.E. (*Admiral Superintendent, Rosyth*).  
 D. B. H. Wildish, C.B. (*Admiral Superintendent, Devonport*).  
 J. E. L. Martin, C.B., D.S.C. (*Director-General, Naval Personal Services and Officer Appointments*).  
 W. A. Haynes, C.B., O.B.E. (*Director-General, Dockyards and Maintenance*).  
 J. B. Holt, C.B. (*Director-General of Aircraft (Naval)*).  
 L. E. S. H. Le Bailly, C.B., O.B.E.  
 F. D. Holford, C.B., D.S.C. (*Director-General, Naval Manpower*).  
 M. F. Fell, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (*Flag Officer, Aircraft Carriers*).  
 G. A. Henderson, C.B. (*Director, Management and Support of Intelligence*).  
 M. D. Kyrle-Pope, C.B., M.B.E. (*Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Far East*).  
 D. A. Dunbar-Nasmith, C.B., D.S.C. (*Naval Secretary*).
- P. H. C. Illingworth, C.B. (*Deputy Controller of Aircraft, Royal Navy, Ministry of Technology*).  
 J. C. Y. Roxburgh, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C. (*Flag Officer, Submarines*).  
 G. J. B. Noel, C.B.  
 I. D. McLaughlan, D.S.C. (*Chief of Staff to Commander, Far East Fleet*).  
 G. C. Leslie, O.B.E. (*Representative in Europe, SACLANT*).  
 T. T. Lewin, M.V.O. D.S.C. (*Flag Officer, Second-in-Command, Far East Fleet*).  
 J. D. Trythall, O.B.E. (*Assistant Chief Adviser, Personnel and Logistics*).  
 I. W. Jamieson, D.S.C. (*Chief of Staff to Commander-in-Chief, Western Fleet*).  
 I. S. McIntosh, D.S.O., M.B.E., D.S.C. (*Director-General, Weapons (Naval)*).  
 A. M. Power, M.B.E. (*Admiral Superintendent, Portsmouth*).  
 C. F. A. Trewby (*Assistant Controller (Polaris)*).  
 C. K. Roberts, D.S.O. (*Flag Officer, Naval Flying Training*).  
 D. N. Callaghan (*Senior Naval Member and President, Ordnance Board*).  
 B. C. G. Place, V.C., D.S.C. (*Admiral Commanding Reserves and Director-General, Naval Recruiting*).  
 J. R. McKaig, C.B.E. (*Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Warfare)*).  
 W. I. N. Forrest, Q.H.D.S. (*Director, Naval Dental Services*).
- E. F. Gueritz, O.B.E., D.S.C. (*Admiral President, Royal Naval College, Greenwich*).  
 R. D. Roberts (*Rear-Admiral (Engineering) to Flag Officer, Naval Air Command*).  
 C. C. Anderson (*Flag Officer, Admiralty Interviewing Board*).  
 E. G. N. Mansfield (*Senior Naval Member, Imperial Defence College*).  
 J. A. R. Troup, D.S.C. (*Flag Officer, Sea Training*).  
 F. C. W. Lawson, D.S.C. (*Flag Officer, Medway and Admiral Superintendent, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham*).  
 D. G. Parker, D.S.O., D.S.C., A.F.C. (*Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Operations and Air)*).  
 N. H. Malim, M.V.O. (*Chief Staff Officer (Technical) to Commander-in-Chief, Eastern Fleet*).  
 A. R. B. Sturdee, D.S.C. (*Flag Officer, Gibraltar*).  
 J. E. Pope (*Flag Officer Flotillas, Western Fleet*).  
 D. G. Kent (*Flag Officer, Malta*).  
 A. F. Caswell (*Assistant Chief of Staff Logistics SACEUR*).  
 C. C. H. Dunlop, C.B.E. (*Commander, British Navy Staff, Washington*).  
 S. Miles, C.B., M.D., Q.H.P. (*Medical Officer-in-Charge, R.N.H., Plymouth*).  
 I. Easton, D.S.C. (*Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Policy)*).  
 B. J. Morgan (*Director, Royal Naval Education Service*).

### RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR

Officers of the Royal Navy, The Army, and The Royal Air Force rank with one another according to Seniority or Date of Appointment, as shown in the following table. Recognized abbreviations are shown in brackets. Comparable ranks in the Women's Royal Naval Service and Women's Royal Air Force appear in *italics*. Commissioned ranks of the Women's Royal Army Corps are named ■ for the Army, the Director holding the rank of Brigadier.

#### ROYAL NAVY

1. Admiral of the Fleet.
2. Admiral.
3. Vice Admiral (Vice-Adm.).
4. Rear-Admiral (Rear-Adm.).
5. Commodore (1st & 2nd Class) (Cdre.) (Commandant).
6. Captain (Capt.) (*Superintendent*) (Supt.).
7. Commander (Cdr.) (*Chief Officer*).
8. Lieutenant-Commander (Lt.-Cdr.) (*First Officer*).
9. Lieutenant (Lt.) (*Second Officer*).
10. Sub-Lieutenant (Sub-Lt.) (*Third Officer*).
11. Acting Sub-Lieutenant.

#### ARMY

1. Field-Marshal (FM).
2. General (Gen.).
3. Lieutenant-General (Lt.-Gen.).
4. Major-General (Maj.-Gen.).
5. Brigadier (Brig.).
6. Colonel (Col.).
7. Lieutenant-Col. (Lt.-Col.).
8. Major (Maj.).
9. Captain (Capt.).
10. Lieutenant (Lt.).
11. Second Lieutenant (2-Lt.).

#### ROYAL AIR FORCE

1. Marshal of the R.A.F.
2. Air Chief Marshal.
3. Air Marshal.
4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Air Commodore (Air Cdre.) (*Air Commandant, W.R.A.F.*).
6. Group Captain (Gp. Capt.) (*Group Officer*).
7. Wing Commander (Wing Cdr.) (*Wing Officer*).
8. Squadron Leader (Sqn. Ldr.) (*Squadron Officer*).
9. Flight-Lieutenant (Flt. Lt.) (*Flight Officer*).
10. Flying Officer (F.O.) (*Flying Officer*).
11. Pilot Officer (P.O.) (*Pilot Officer*).

Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines rank at all times, when serving on shore, according to seniority, with Army Officers of the same titles. When serving afloat a Major, R.M., ranks with a Commander, R.N., a Captain, R.M., with ■■ years' service from his First Commission ranks with ■ Lieutenant-Commander, R.N., and ■ Lieutenant, R.M., with four years' service ranks with a Lieutenant, R.N.

## HER MAJESTY'S FLEET

Type/Class	Operational, preparing for service or engaged on trials and training	Reserve or undergoing long refit, conversion, etc.
Aircraft Carriers .. ..	<i>Eagle Hermes</i>	<i>Ark Royal</i>
Commando Ships .. ..	<i>Albion Bulwark</i>	
Submarines (29)		(12)
Polaris Submarines .. ..	<i>Resolution Renown Repulse Revenge†</i>	
Fleet Submarines .. ..	<i>Valiant Warspite, Churchill†</i>	<i>Dreadnought</i>
OBERON Class .. ..	<i>Orpheus Olympus Osiris Onslaught Otter Oracle Ocelot Oskus Opossum Onyx</i>	<i>Oberon Odin Opportune</i>
PORPOISE Class .. ..	<i>Rorqual Narwhal Finwhale Cachalot</i>	<i>Porpoise Grampus Sea Lion Walrus</i>
A Class .. ..	<i>Astute Artemis Acheron Andrew Ambush Auriga Alcide</i>	<i>Alliance Aeneas Alaric</i>
T Class .. ..	<i>Taciturn*</i>	<i>Tiptoe</i>
Assault Ships	<i>Fearless Intrepid</i>	
Cruisers .. ..	<i>Blake</i>	<i>Tiger Lion</i>
Guided-Missile Destroyers (6)	<i>Hampshire London Fife Glamorgan Antrim† Norfolk†</i>	<i>Devonshire Kent</i>
Other Destroyers		(9)
DARING Class .. ..	<i>Diamond Decoy</i>	<i>Diana Dainty Defender</i>
CA Class .. ..		<i>Caprice Cavalier</i>
Battle Class .. ..		<i>Agincourt Matapan Corunna Barrosa</i>
General Purpose Frigates (28)		
LEANDER Class .. ..	<i>Dido Leander Ajax Euryalus Galatea Naiad Aurora Arethusa Cleopatra Phoebe Minerva Sirius Juno Argonaut Danae Andromeda Hermione† Jupiter† Bacchante† Charybdis† Scylla† Achilles† Penelope*</i>	
Tribal Class .. ..	<i>Tartar Mohawk Nubian Eskimo Zulu</i>	<i>Ashanti Gurkha</i>
Anti-Aircraft Frigates		
Type 41 .. ..	<i>Puma Jaguar Lynx Leopard</i>	
Aircraft Direction Frigates		
Type 61 .. ..	<i>Lincoln Chichester Llandaff</i>	<i>Salisbury</i>
Anti-Submarine Frigates (19)		(12)
WHITBY Class .. ..	<i>Whitby Scarborough* Tenby* Eastbourne* Torquay*</i>	
ROTHESAY Class .. ..	<i>Plymouth Rothesay Yarmouth</i>	<i>Londonderry Lowestoft Berwick Falmouth Brighton Rhyll Murray Russell Palliser</i>
Type 14 .. ..	<i>Duncan Malcolm Keppel Dundas Exmouth Hardy</i>	
Type 15 .. ..	<i>Undaunted Ulster* Verulam* Rapid* Grenville*</i>	<i>Troubridge Wakeful</i>
Ice Patrol Ship (1) .. ..	<i>Endurance</i>	
Coastal Minesweepers .. ..	(44) (including 14*)	(20)
Inshore Minesweeper .. ..	(1)	
	Fleet Support and Small Craft	
Submarine Depot Ship .. ..	<i>Forth</i>	
Submarine Support Ships .. ..	<i>Stalker</i>	<i>Medway</i>
Fleet Maintenance Ships .. ..	<i>Berry Head Triumph</i>	<i>Hartland Point Rame Head</i>
MCM Support Ships .. ..	<i>Abdiel Manxman</i>	

In addition the following were operational in 1969: Accommodation Ships, 3; Survey Vessels, 11; Mooring, Salvage and Boom Vessels, 24; Fast Patrol Boats, 4\*; and Seaward Defence Boats, 2\*, nine mooring, salvage or boom vessels were non-operational in 1969 and 1 seaward defence boat.

\*Engaged on trials or training.

†Under construction on March 31, 1969, and due to come into service during the year. At that date 3 more Fleet submarines, 2 more guided-missile destroyer and 2 more LEANDER Class frigate were under construction. In addition, 2 Type 42 (Sea Dart) destroyer 2 LEANDER Class frigates and 1 R.N./R.A.N. destroyer were on order but not yet laid down.

## ROYAL MARINES

The Corps of Royal Marines (instituted 1664) is trained for service on sea and land. The primary duty of the Royal Marines is the provision of five commando units, three of which are at present serving abroad. They also serve at sea in H.M. Ships and provide landing-craft crews, special boat sections (frogmen) and other detachments for amphibious operations. The Corps also provides

bands for H.M. ships and R.N. and R.M. shore establishments. Estimated strength of the Royal Marines in 1967-1968, 9,070 all ranks.

Commandant-General, Royal Marines, Lieut.-Gen. P. W. C. Hellings, C.B., D.S.C., M.C.

Major-Generals, B. G. Ralfs, C.B.; A. P. Willasey-Wolsey, M.B.E., M.C.; I. S. Harrison.

THE ARMY  
THE QUEEN  
Field Marshals

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.L.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O. M.C., born June 23, 1894.....	Jan. 21, 1936
The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., born Nov. 17, 1887.....	Sept. 1, 1944
Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, G.C.B., G.C.L.E., C.S.I., D.S.O. O.B.E., Col. 1 Punjab R. and Indian Grenadiers, born June 21, 1884.....	June 1, 1946
The Viscount Slim, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle), born Aug. 6, 1891.....	Jan. 4, 1949
H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., O.M., G.M.B.E., Field-Marshal, Australian Military Forces, Col.-in-Chief, Q.R.I.H., D.E.R.R., Q. O. Hldrs., A.C.F., The Royal Canadian Regt., Royal Canadian Army Cadets, Royal Corps of Australian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and Australian Cadet Corps, Col. W. G., Hon. Col., O.T.C., born June 10, 1921.....	Jan. 15, 1953
The Lord Harding of Petherton, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., born Feb. 10, 1896.....	July 21, 1953
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., M.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief to H., Innisks, Glosters, Gordons, Royal Corps of Transport, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Royal Australian Armoured Corps, Royal Australian Army Service Corps, Royal New Zealand Army Service Corps and Ceylon Light Infantry, Dep. Col.-in-Chief, R.G.I., Col. S.G. (Hon. Col., R.A. (T. & A.V.R.) and O.T.C.) (Personal A.D.C. to the Queen), born March 31, 1900.....	March 31, 1955
Sir Gerald W. R. Templer, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. R. H. G., Hon. Col. N. I. M. (Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London), born Sept. 11, 1898.....	Nov. 27, 1956
Sir Francis W. Festing, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born Aug. 28, 1902.....	Sept. 1, 1960
Sir Richard A. Hull, G.C.B., D.S.O., Hon. Col. R.A.C., born May 7, 1907.....	Feb. 8, 1965
Sir A. James H. Cassels, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born Feb. 28, 1907.....	Feb. 29, 1968

## Generals

Sir Robert N. H. C. Bray, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., Col. D. W. R. (Deputy to SACEUR).	Sir Walter Walker, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. 7. G. R. (C.-in-C. Allied Forces, N. Europe).	Sir John Willoughby, K.B.E., C.B. T. N. S. Wheeler, K.C.B., C.B.E. (Chief of Staff, H.Q., B.A.O.R.).
Sir Charles L. Richardson, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.), Col. Comdt. R.E. and R.A.O.C. (Master-General of the Ordnance).	Sir Mervyn Butler, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt. Para. (G.O.C., Army Strategic Command).	D. B. Egerton, C.B., O.B.E., M.C. (President, Ordnance Board).
Sir Alan Jolly, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.), Col. Comdt. R.T.R. (Quarter-Master General).	Sir Ian Freeland, K.C.B., D.S.O., Dep. Col. R. Anglian (G.O.C., Northern Ireland).	C. M. M. Man, C.B., O.B.E., M.C., Dep. Col. Queen's.
Sir Kenneth T. Darling, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.), Col. R.R.F. (C.-in-C., Allied Forces, North Europe).	Sir Richard Vyffe, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt. R.G.J. (Deputy Chief of Defence Staff, Intelligence).	Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., Col. Lan. R. (P.W.V.), Hon. Col. O.T.C. (G.O.C., London Dist.).
Sir Geoffrey H. Baker, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., A.D.C. (Gen.), Col. Comdt. R.A. & R.M.P. (Chief of the General Staff).	Sir George Lea, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E., Dep. Col. R.R.F. (Military Attaché, Washington).	R. C. A. Edge, C.B., M.B.E. (Director-General, Ordnance Survey).
Sir Charles H. P. Harington, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt. The Prince of Wales's Div. and S.A.S.C., (Chief Adviser, Personnel and Logistics).	Sir Victor FitzGeorge-Balfour, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., (Vice-C.G.S.).	P. E. M. Bradley, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R. Signals, Col. Gurkha Signals.
Sir Geoffrey Mussion, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. L.I.	Sir Basil Eugster, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (Commander, British Forces, Hong Kong).	P. T. Tower, C.P., D.S.O., M.B.E. (Commandant, R.M.A., Sandhurst).
Sir Michael Carver, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt. R.T.R. & R.E.M.E. (G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command).	Sir J. N. Thomas, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt. R.E., and R.P.C., Hon. Col., O.T.C. (Deputy Chief of Defence Staff (Operations and Requirements)).	M. Forrester, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt. The Queen's Div. (Director of Infantry).
Sir Desmond Fitzpatrick, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C., Deputy Col. R.H.G./D. (C.-in-C., B.O.A.R.).	Sir Peter Hunt, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., Col., Q. O. Hldrs. and 10 G. R. (Commander, Far East Land Forces).	R. E. Ward, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (Vice-Adjutant-General).
Sir John Mogg, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.G.J. and A.A.C. (Adjutant-General).	Sir Norman Talbot, K.B.E., T.D., M.D., Q.H.S. (Director General, Army Medical Services).	A. G. Patterson, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (Director of Army Training).
Lieutenant-Generals	J. A. T. Sharp, C.B., M.C., (G.O.C., 1st British Corps).	H. E. N. Bredin, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt., King's Division (Director, Volunteers, Territorials and Cadets).
Sir Thomas Pearson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Military Secretary).	Sir Cecil Blacker, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C. (G.O.C.-in-Chief, Northern Command).	R. H. Whitworth, C.B., C.B.E. (Chief of Staff, Southern Command).
Sir Ian C. Harris, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Col. Irish.	N. Crookenden, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., Col. Chesters (G.O.C.-in-C., Western Command).	C. H. Stainforth, C.B., O.B.E.
Sir Anthony Read, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt. The Light Div. & A.C.C.	H. L. E. C. Leask, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., Col. Comdt., Scottish Div. (Governor of Edinburgh Castle).	E. F. Foxton, C.B., O.B.E. (Director of Army Education).
Sir Derek Lang, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	Major-Generals	P. R. C. Hobart, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., Col. Comdt., R.T.R. (Chief of Staff, Army Strategic Command).
	W. D. M. Raeburn, C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.	A. J. Deane-Drummond, D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt. R. Signals (Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff (Operations)).
		J. H. Gibbon, O.B.E. (Director of Army Staff Duties).

- R. E. Coaker, C.B.E., M.C., Col. 17/21 L.
- K. F. Stephens, O.B.E., Q.H.S.
- W. G. F. Jackson, O.B.E., M.C.
- D. G. T. Horsford, C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. King's (Asst. Chief of General Staff (Operational Requirements)).
- R. S. Marshall, O.B.E., M.C., M.M. (Deputy Master-General of the Ordnance).
- J. D. Lunt, C.B.E.
- F. J. C. Bowes-Lyon, O.B.E., M.C.
- F. D. King, M.B.E. (Commandant, Royal Military College of Science).
- E. M. Hall, M.B.E.
- W. F. Finlayson, O.B.E., Q.H.D.S. (Director of Army Dental Services).
- D. B. Wormald, D.S.O., M.C. (Director-General of Fighting Vehicles and Engineer Equipment).
- D. L. Lloyd Owen, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (President, Regular Commissions Board).
- D. N. H. Tyacke, O.B.E. (G.O.C., Singapore Dist.).
- A. McGill, C.B., C.B.E., Col. Comdnt., R.E.M.E.
- J. A. D. Johnson, O.B.E., M.C., Q.H.P. (Director of Medical Services, B.A.O.R.).
- I. H. Lyall-Grant, M.C.
- R. Gordon-Finlayson, O.B.E. (G.O.C., E. Midland Dist.).
- A. F. Stanton, O.B.E. (Chief of Staff, Northern Command).
- T. H. Acton, C.B.E. (G.O.C., S.W. Dist.).
- C. W. Woods, M.B.E., M.C. (Director of Manning (Army)).
- D. A. Beckett, D.S.O., O.B.E. (Director of Personal Services)
- H. C. Tuzo, O.B.E., M.C.
- R. B. Penfold, C.B., M.V.O. (G.O.C., S.E. Dist.).
- R. M. Johnstone, M.B.E., M.C., M.D.
- V. F. Erskine-Crum, C.I.E., M.C. (Chief Army Instructor, Imperial Defence College).
- J. E. Anderson, C.B.E. (Assistant Chief of Defence Staff (Signals)).
- G. T. A. Armitage, C.B.E. (Director, R.A.C.).
- J. C. Woollett, C.B.E., M.C.
- J. C. Cowley (Paymaster-in-Chief).
- R. A. Smart, C.B.E., Q.H.S.
- C. Blair, O.B.E., M.C.
- A. MacN. Taylor, M.C. (Commandant, Staff College, Camberley).
- R. W. Eccles, C.B.E.
- M. D. Price, O.B.E., Col. Comdnt. R. Signals (Vice Quarter-Master-General).
- P. E. Palmer, M.B.E.
- J. H. S. Read, O.B.E. (Director of Military Operations).
- T. D. H. McMeekin, O.B.E.
- J. M. Spencer-Smith, O.B.E., M.C.
- A. Young (Director of Ordnance Services).
- R. L. Clutterbuck, O.B.E.
- J. M. D. Ward-Harrison, O.B.E., M.C.
- C. W. Dunbar, C.B.E., Col. R.H.F. (G.O.C. 5 Div., N.W. Dist.).
- I. G. Gill, O.B.E., M.C.
- W. B. Thomas, D.S.O., M.C., E.D.
- J. R. Reynolds, O.B.E., E.R.D. (Director of Movements).
- M. S. Hancock, M.B.E.
- C. D. Key, M.B.E., Hon. Col. R.A.O.C. (T. & A.V.R.).
- R. D. Wilson, C.B.E., M.C. (Director, Land/Air Warfare).
- S. M. O. H. Abraham, M.C. (Director, Combat Development).
- The Earl Cathcart, D.S.O., M.C. (G.O.C., Yorkshire Dist.).
- J. H. Penrose, O.B.E., M.C.
- J. E. Cordingley, O.B.E.
- J. P. Baird, M.D., Q.H.P.
- D. G. Levis, O.B.E. (Director of Army Health).
- N. S. Hepburn, C.B.E., Q.H.P.
- R. J. Gray (Deputy Director-General, Army Medical Services).
- P. F. Claxton, O.B.E. (Transport Officer-in-Chief).
- J. B. Dye, C.B.E., M.C.
- N. C. Rogers, Q.H.S.
- A. E. Walking, C.B.E.
- G. H. White, M.B.E.
- J. M. Mathieson, O.B.E., T.D., M.D.

### CONSTITUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY

The Regular Forces include the following Arms, Branches and Corps. Soldiers' Records Offices are shown at the end of each group; the records of officers are maintained at the Ministry of Defence.

*Household Cavalry.*—The Life Guards; The Blues and Royals (Royal Horse Guards and 1st Dragoons). *Records*, Horse Guards, London, S.W.1.

*Royal Armoured Corps.*—Cavalry Regiments: 1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards; 3rd Carabiniers (Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards); 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards; 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards; The Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons); The Queen's Own Hussars; The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars; 9th/12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's); The Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own); 18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own); 14th/20th King's Hussars; 15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars; 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers; 17th/21st Lancers; Royal Tank Regiment comprising four regular regiments. *Records*, Friern Barnet Lane, Whetstone, N.20.

*Artillery.*—The Royal Regiment of Artillery and the Royal Malta Artillery, *Records*, Fooks Cray, Sidcup, Kent; Record Office, Malta.

*Engineers.*—The Corps of Royal Engineers. *Records*, Ditchling Road, Brighton.

*Signals.*—The Royal Corps of Signals. *Records*, Balmore House, Caversham, Reading.

*Infantry.*—The Brigades/Regiments of Infantry of the Line have now been reformed into Divisions as follows:—

The Guards Division—Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards. *Divisional HQ*: HQ Household Division, Horse Guards, S.W.1. *Depôt*: Pirbright Camp, Brookwood, Surrey. *Records*: Each Regiment of Foot Guards has its own Record Office in Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.

The Scottish Division—The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment); The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment); The King's Own Scottish Borderers; The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles); The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment); Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Cameron); The Gordon Highlanders; The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's). *Divisional HQ*, The Castle, Edinburgh. *Depôts*, Scottish Infantry Depôt, Glencorse, Milton Bridge, Midlothian; Scottish Infantry Depôt, Bridge of Don, Gordon Barracks, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen. *Records*, Infantry and General Service Corps Record Office, York.

The Queen's Division—The Queen's Regiment, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, The Royal Anglian Regiment. *Divisional HQ*, 4 Napier Road, Colchester, Essex. *Depôts*, Depôt The Queen's Regiment, The Queen's Division, Howe Barracks, Canterbury, Kent; Depôt The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, The Queen's Division, St. George's Barracks, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire; Depôt The Royal Anglian Regiment, The Queen's Division, Blenheim Camp, Bury St. Edmunds. *Records*, Infantry Record Office, Exeter, Devon.

The King's Division—The King's Own Royal Border Regiment, The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool); The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire, The Green Howards (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment); The Royal Irish Rangers (27th (Inniskilling) 83rd and 87th); The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Volunteers); The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding); The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire); The York and Lancaster Regiment. *Divisional HQ*, Imphal Barracks,

York. *Depôts*, The King's Division *Depôt* (Lancashire), Fulwood Barracks, Preston, Lancs. The King's Division *Depôt* (Yorkshire), Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Strensall, Yorks. The King's Division *Depôt* (Royal Irish Rangers), St. Patrick's Barracks, Ballymena, Northern Ireland. *Records*, Infantry and General Service Corps Record Office, York.

The Prince of Wales's Division—The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment; The Cheshire Regiment; The Royal Welch Fusiliers, The Royal Regiment of Wales (24th/41st Foot); The Gloucestershire Regiment; The Worcestershire Regiment; The Royal Hampshire Regiment; The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's); The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment); The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire). *Divisional HQ*, Whittington Barracks, Lichfield, Staffs. *Depôts*, Wessex *Depôt*, The Prince of Wales's Division, Wyvern Barracks, Exeter, Devon; Mercian *Depôt*, The Prince of Wales's Division, Whittington Barracks, Lichfield, Staffs; Welsh *Depôt*, The Prince of Wales's Division, Cwrt-y-Gollen, Crickhowell, Breconshire. *Records*, Infantry and General Service Corps Record Office, York.

The Light Division—The Light Infantry; The Royal Green Jackets. *Depôts*, The Light Infantry *Depôt*, Sir John Moore Barracks, Copthorne, Shrewsbury, Salop. The Rifle *Depôt*, Peninsula Barracks, Winchester, Hants. *Records*, Infantry Record Office, Exeter.

The Parachute Regiment—*Depôt*, Browning Barracks, Aldershot, Hants. *Records*, Infantry Record Office, Exeter.

The Brigade of Gurkhas—2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles); 6th Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurkha Rifles; 7th

Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles; 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles. *Brigade HQ*, Rasah Camp, Seremban, Negri Sembilan, Malaysia. *Depôt*, Training *Depôt*, Brigade of Gurkhas, c/o GPO Sungei Patan, Malaysia. *Records*, The Brigade of Gurkha Record Office, c/o GPO Singapore.

The Special Air Service Regiment—*Regimental HQ*, Duke of York's Headquarters, Sloane Square, S.W.3. *Depôt*, Bradbury Lines, Hereford. *Records*, Infantry Record Office, Exeter, Devon.

Royal Corps of Transport, Army Catering Corps. *Records*, Ore Place, Hastings.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Army Dental Corps, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, and Women's Royal Army Corps. *Records*, Lower Barracks, Winchester.

Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. *Records*, Glen Parva Barracks, Saffron Road, South Wigston, Leicester.

Small Arms School Corps. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

General Service Corps. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

Army Air Corps, Royal Military Police, Royal Army Pay Corps, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, Royal Army Educational Corps, Royal Pioneer Corps, Intelligence Corps, and other ancillary corps not listed above. *Records*, Compton House, Fir Vale Road, Bournemouth.

The Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve (T & AVR) came into being on April 1, 1967, replacing the Army Emergency Reserve and the Territorial Army. Its main function is to reinforce the Regular Army in times of national emergency.

The Establishment is approximately 61,000 and the T & AVR is designed to provide a reserve of highly trained and well equipped units and individuals.

## THE ROYAL AIR FORCE THE QUEEN

### Marshals of the Royal Air Force

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., born June 23, 1894	Jan. 21, 1936
The Viscount Portal of Hungerford, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C., born May 21, 1893	Jan. 1, 1944
The Lord Douglas of Kirtleside, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., born Dec. 23, 1893	Jan. 1, 1949
Sir Arthur T. Harris, Bt., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C., born April 13, 1892	Jan. 1, 1946
Sir John C. Slessor, G.C.B., D.S.O. M.C., born June 3, 1897	June 8, 1950
H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., O.M., G.M.B.E. ( <i>Air Commodore-in-Chief, Air Training Corps, Marshal of the R.A.A.F.</i> ) born June 10, 1921	Jan. 15, 1953
Sir William F. Dickson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C., born Sept. 24, 1898	June 1, 1954
Sir Dermot A. Boyle, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C., born Oct. 2, 1904	Jan. 1, 1958
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G. P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. ( <i>Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen</i> ), born March 31, 1900	June 12, 1953
Sir Thomas G. Pike, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., born June 29, 1906	April 6, 1962
Sir Charles Elworthy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. ( <i>Chief of the Defence Staff</i> ), born March 23, 1911	April 1, 1967

### Air Chief Marshals

Sir John Grandy, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O. ( <i>Chief of Air Staff</i> ).
Sir Donald Evans, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Sir Augustus Walker, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. A.D.C. ( <i>Deputy C.-in-C., Allied Forces, Central Europe</i> ).
Sir David Lee, G.B.E., C.B.
Sir Brian Burnett, K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C., A.D.C. ( <i>Air Secretary</i> ).
Sir Thomas Prickett, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. ( <i>Air Member for Supply and Organization</i> ).

Sir Denis Spotswood, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Strike Command*).

### Air Marshals

Sir Christopher Hartley, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Sir Frederick Rosier, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. ( <i>U.K. Member, Permanent Military Deputies Group, C.E.N.T.O.</i> ).
Sir Reginald Emson, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Sir Kenneth Porter, K.C.B., C.B.E. ( <i>A.O.C.-in-C., Maintenance Command</i> ).

Sir George Gunn, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P. ( <i>Director-General of Medical Services</i> ).
Sir Edward Gordon Jones, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
Sir Lewis Hodges, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. ( <i>A.O.C.-in-C., Air Support Command</i> ).
Sir Neil Wheeler, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. ( <i>Commander, Far East Air Force</i> ).
Sir Christopher Foxley-Norris, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. ( <i>C.-in-C., R.A.F., Germany</i> ).
Sir Andrew Humphrey, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. ( <i>Air Member for Personnel</i> ).

- Sir John Lapsley, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Coastal Command).
- Sir Peter Fletcher, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (Vice-Chief of Air Staff).
- Sir Denis Smallwood, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Near East Air Force and Commander, British Forces, Near East).
- G. T. B. Clayton, C.B., D.F.C. (Chief of Staff, Strike Command).
- L. D. Mavor, C.B., A.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Training Command).
- Air Vice-Marsals
- W. D. Disbrey, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (A.O. Engineering, Strike Command).
- P. T. Philpott, C.B., C.B.E. (Director of Service Intelligence).
- A. D. Frank, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Air Support Command).
- G. H. Morley, C.B., C.B.E., Q.H.S.
- J. B. Russell, C.B., C.B.E. D.S.O.
- Sir Benjamin Ball, K.B.E., C.B. (A.O.C.-in-C., Signals Command).
- R. C. Ayling, C.B., C.B.E.
- I. D. N. Lawson, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- G. R. Magill, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 22 Group).
- J. Barraclough, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (A.O.A., Strike Command).
- R. I. Jones, C.B., A.F.C. (A.O.C. No. 11 Group).
- R. E. Craven, C.B. O.B.E., D.F.C.
- T. N. Stack, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E. A.F.C. (Commandant, R.A.F. College, Cranwell).
- W. F. Beckwith, C.B.E.
- S. B. Grant, C.B., D.F.C. (Commander British Forces Gulf).
- A. H. C. Boxer, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. (Defence Services Secretary).
- I. J. Spencer, C.B., D.F.C.
- K. H. Gooding, C.B., O.B.E. (Director-General of Equipment).
- M. D. Lyne, C.B., A.F.C. (Senior R.A.F. Instructor, Imperial Defence College).
- C. C. Barker, C.B.E., A.F.C., Q.H.P. (P.M.O., Technical Training Command).
- H. B. Martin, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 38 Group).
- H. Burton, C.B.E., D.S.O. (A.O.C., No. 23 Group).
- M. H. Le Bas, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (Director-General of Personal Services).
- W. D. Hodgkinson, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Training Command).
- E. S. Sidey, C.B., Q.H.S. (P.M.O., Strike Command).
- W. G. Morgan, C.B., C.B.E.
- W. P. Stamm, C.B.E., Q.H.S. (Consultant in Pathology and Tropical Medicine, R.A.F. Hospital, Halton).
- P. de L. Le Cheminant, C.B., D.F.C. (Commandant, Joint Warfare Establishment).
- A. W. Heward, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (A.O.A., Air Support Command).
- V. C. Otter, C.B.E.
- F. D. Hughes, C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 18 Group).
- D. Crowley-Milling, C.B.E., D.S.O. D.F.C. (Commander, R.A.F. British Defence Staffs (U.S.A.) and Air Attaché, Washington).
- R. G. Knott, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. A.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Near East Air Force).
- A. Foden, C.B., C.B.E.
- J. Clarke-Taylor, O.B.E., Q.H.P. (Deputy Director-General of Medical Services).
- J. H. Hunter-Tod, C.B., O.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 24 Group).
- J. F. Powell, O.B.E. (Director of Educational Services).
- B. P. Young, C.B.E. (Commandant-General, R.A.F. Regiment and Inspector of Ground Defences).
- L. W. G. Gill, D.S.O. (Director-General of R.A.F. Manning).
- F. R. Bird, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (Director General of Organization).
- R. L. Wade, D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 1 Group).
- N. Camcron, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- N. M. Maynard, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (Commandant, Staff College, Bracknell).
- B. P. T. Horsley, C.B.E., M.V.O., A.F.C. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operations)).
- C. M. Clementi, C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 19 Group).
- J. S. Rowlands, G.C., O.B.E. (Director-General of R.A.F. Ground Training).
- T. J. Hanlon, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.A., Maintenance Command).
- J. E. Allen-Jones, C.B.E. (Director of R.A.F. Legal Services).
- C. H. Beamish, Q.H.S.D. (Director, R.A.F. Dental Services).
- K. C. Giddings, O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- G. Young, C.B.E.
- J. A. C. Aiken, C.B. (Deputy Commandant, R.A.F., Germany).
- D. E. Hawkins, C.B.E., D.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Strike Command).
- A. McK. S. Steedman, C.B.E., D.F.C. (Assistant Chief of Air Staff (Policy)).
- C. N. S. Pringle, C.B.E. (Director-General of Engineering).
- A. H. W. Ball, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- E. D. Crew, D.S.O., D.F.C. (Deputy Controller, National Air Traffic Control Services).
- S. H. Bonser, C.B., M.B.E. (Deputy Controller of Equipment, Ministry of Technology).
- P. C. Cleaver, O.B.E.
- G. P. S. Thomas, O.B.E. (S.A.S.O. Maintenance Command).
- M. M. Gardham, C.B.E. (A.O.A., Training Command).
- R. O. Yerbury, C.B.E., (P.M.O. Training Command)
- The Ven. L. J. Ashton, Q.H.C. (Chaplain-in-Chief).
- R. D. Elliott, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C. (A.O.C., Malta).
- L. H. Moulton, D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 90 Group).

Air Commodore (Acting Air Vice-Marshal)

R. T. Morison, C.B.E. (Vice-President, Ordnance Board).

### ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS

Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex

Established 1925, the Royal Observer Corps is a uniformed voluntary civilian organization originally set up to identify and track the movement of aircraft in war. In 1955 the Corps assumed the modern role of detecting nuclear bursts and monitoring radioactive fall-out in support of the United Kingdom Warning and Monitoring Organization. The Corps is affiliated to the Royal Air Force and is administered by Strike Command.

Air Commodore-in-Chief, H.M. THE QUEEN.  
Commandant, Air Commodore D. F. RIXSON, O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

### THE UNION JACK SERVICES CLUBS

Patron: H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G.  
President: Major-Gen. Sir Julian Gascoigne, K.C.M.G.  
Comptroller: Col. C. A. la T. Leatham.  
Secretary: Lt.-Cdr. H. Cole, R.N.

### THE UNION JACK CLUB

Waterloo Road, S.E.1 Tel.: [01-928-6401]

Opened in 1907, this is one of our great National Institutions, where all the facilities of their own large residential Club are available to Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen on leave in or passing through London. Comfortable bedrooms and good meals are available at moderate charges, and the amenities include library and writing room, smoke room, lounge bar, billiards room, colour television, radio, barber's shop, launderette, baggage room and club shop. The Club is open throughout the day and night and has a total accommodation of 936 beds.

All serving men below commissioned rank are automatically members of the Club and honorary membership is extended to the Forces of other Powers visiting England. A limited number of ex-Servicemen may be elected to individual membership and, subject to the priority given to serving personnel, accommodation on a temporary honorary basis may be made available to other ex-service men on written application.

The Club also provides excellent facilities for Reunion occasions at reasonable charges.

The *Union Jack Families Club*, Exton Street, Waterloo, S.E.1. Established in 1913, this Club provides accommodation and meals at moderate charges for the wives and children (with or without their husbands and fathers) of members and ex-members of the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force, below commissioned rank. Accommoda-

tion available for 200. Warden: Miss M. F. Robertson.

The *Union Jack Women's Services Club*. Is incorporated into the Families Club in Exton Street, Waterloo, and is, for Service and ex-Service women (including those of the Forces Nursing Services), the counterpart of the Union Jack Club. The Club has accommodation for 31 in single and shared rooms, and all the usual facilities of a residential Club.

## SERVICE PAY AND PENSIONS

Pay and Pensions of the Armed Forces are reviewed regularly at intervals of not more than two years, taking into account movements in civilian earnings in a range of occupations. The following tables show rates of pay effective from April 1, 1968, detailed in *Service Pay and Pensions* (Cmd. 3756) in 1968. In general the rates shown below are for United Kingdom-based regulars of the three Services; where Army ranks only are shown, rates apply equally to equivalent ranks in the other Services. Women's rates of pay maintain the ratio of approximately 85 per cent. of the equivalent men's rates.

## ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES

## Officers

Rank (and equivalent rank, R.M.)	Basic Pay	
	Daily	Annual
	s. d.	£
Cadet.....	18 9	342
Midshipman at Dartmouth.....	23 9	433
Midshipman in Ship of Fleet....	35 6	648
Acting Sub-Lieutenant.....	42 6	776
Sub-Lieutenant.....	46 6	849
Lieutenant, R.N.†.....	57 0	1,040
After 1 year in the rank.....	64 0	1,168
After 3 years in the rank.....	72 0	1,314
After 4 years in the rank.....	75 0	1,369
After 6 years in the rank.....	77 6	1,414
Lieutenant-Commander R.N.....	99 0	1,807
After 3 years in the rank.....	104 6	1,907
After 4 years in the rank.....	110 0	2,008
After 6 years in the rank.....	112 6	2,053
After 8 years in the rank.....	115 0	2,099
After 10 years in the rank....	118 0	2,154
After 12 years in the rank....	122 6	2,236
Commander R.N.....	136 6	2,491
After 2 years in the rank or 19 years' service.....	140 6	2,564
After 4 years in the rank or 21 years' service.....	145 0	2,646
After 6 years in the rank or 23 years' service.....	149 0	2,719
After 8 years in the rank or 25 years' service.....	153 0	2,792
Captain R.N.....	177 0	3,230
After 2 years in the rank....	181 6	3,312
After 4 years in the rank....	185 6	3,385
After 6 years in the rank....	190 0	3,468
After 8 years in the rank....	217 0	3,960
Rear-Admiral.....	269 0	4,909
Vice-Admiral.....	304 0	5,548
Admiral.....	362 0	6,607
Admiral of the Fleet.....	428 0	7,811

† Lieutenant R.M.: same as Lieut. R.N., but after 3, 5 and 7 yrs. in the rank; after 9 yrs., 80s. 6d. (£1,469).

Army Officer Cadets.—Cadets at R.M.A., Sandhurst: basic pay daily, 18s. 9d.; after 1 year's service 23s. 9d.; Cadet at Officer Cadet Schools and Arms Schools, basic pay daily, 18s. 9d.

ARMY  
Officers

Rank (* Service in the rank)	Basic Pay	
	Daily	Annual
	s. d.	£
Second-Lieutenant.....	43 6	794
Lieutenant.....	49 0	894
After 1 year in the rank....	52 0	949
After 2 years in the rank....	54 6	995
After 3 years in the rank....	57 0	1,040
Acting Captain.....	64 0	1,168
Captain.....	67 0	1,223
After 1 year in the rank....	69 6	1,268
After 2 years in the rank....	72 0	1,314
After 3 years in the rank....	75 0	1,369
After 4 years in the rank....	77 6	1,414
After 5 years in the rank....	80 6	1,469
After 6 years in the rank....	83 0	1,515
Major.....	101 0	1,843
After 1 year in the rank....	104 0	1,898
After 2 years in the rank....	106 6	1,944
After 3 years in the rank....	109 0	1,989
After 4 years in the rank....	112 0	2,044
After 6 years in the rank....	114 6	2,090
After 8 years in the rank....	117 0	2,135
After 10 years in the rank....	120 0	2,190
After 12 years in the rank....	122 6	2,236
Lieutenant-Colonel—Special List.....	129 0	2,354
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	135 6	2,473
After 3 years* or 19 yrs' service.....	139 6	2,546
After 4 years* or 21 yrs' service.....	144 0	2,628
After 6 years* or 23 yrs' service.....	148 0	2,701
After 8 years* or 25 yrs' service.....	152 0	2,774
Colonel.....	177 0	3,230
After 2 years in the rank....	181 6	3,312
After 4 years in the rank....	185 6	3,385
After 6 years in the rank....	190 0	3,468
After 8 years in the rank....	194 0	3,541
Brigadier.....	217 0	3,960
Major-General.....	269 0	4,909
Lieutenant-General.....	304 0	5,548
General.....	362 0	6,607
Field-Marshal.....	428 0	7,811

## Quartermaster Rates

On appointment, 82s. 6d. daily (£1,506), with annual increase of 2s. per day after each of first four years' service in the rank; after 5 years' service, 94s. 0d. per day; after 6 yrs., 97s.; 8 yrs., 99s. 6d.; 10 yrs., 102s.; 12 yrs. 105s.; 14 yrs., 108s.; 16 yrs., 111s. 6d.; 18 yrs. 114s. 6d. (£2,090). Lieutenant-Colonel, 130s. per day (£2,373); after 3 years in the rank, 132s. 6d. per day (£2,418).

ROYAL AIR FORCE  
Officers. Basic Pay

Rank ■ In this rank	Daily		Annual		Rank * In this rank	Daily		Annual	
	s.	d.	£			s.	d.	£	
Acting Pilot Officer†	35	6	648		Squadron Leader	101	0	1,843	
After 6 months* (aircrew officers only)	37	6	684		After 1 year*	104	0	1,898	
After 1 year* (other officers)	37	6	684		After 2 years*	106	6	1,944	
Pilot Officer	43	6	794		After 3 years*	109	0	1,989	
Flying Officer	46	6	849		After 4 years*	112	0	2,044	
After 1 year* or 2 years' service	49	0	894		After 6 years*	114	6	2,090	
After 2 years* or 3 years' service	52	0	949		After 8 years*	117	0	2,135	
After 3 years* or 4 years' service	54	6	995		After 10 years*	120	0	2,190	
After 4 years* or 5 years' service	57	0	1,040		After 12 years*	122	6	2,236	
Flight Lieutenant	64	0	1,168		Wing Commander	135	6	2,473	
After 1 year* or 6 years' service	67	0	1,223		After 2 years* or 19 years' service	139	6	2,546	
After 1 year* or 7 years' service	69	6	1,268		After 4 years* or 11 years' service	144	0	2,628	
After 3 years* or 8 years' service	72	0	1,314		After 6 years* or 23 years' service	148	0	2,701	
After 4 years* or 9 years' service	75	0	1,369		After 8 years* or 25 years' service	152	0	2,774	
After 5 years* or 10 years' service	77	6	1,414		Group Captain	177	0	3,230	
After 6 years* or 11 years' service	80	6	1,469		After 2 years*	181	6	3,312	
After 7 years* or 12 years' service	83	0	1,515		After 4 years*	185	6	3,385	
					After 6 years*	190	0	3,468	
					After 8 years*	194	0	3,541	
					Air Commodore	217	0	3,960	
					Air Vice-Marshal	269	0	4,909	
					Air Marshal	304	0	5,548	
					Air Chief Marshal	362	0	6,607	
					Marshal of the Royal Air Force	428	0	7,811	

Officer Cadets—At R.A.F. College or Royal Military Academy, basic pay, 18s. 9d. daily; after 1 year of service, 23s. 9d.; 2 years, 33s. 0d. †Incl. Acting Pilot Officer (University Cadet).

## ROYAL NAVY

Seamen Branch and R.M. Basic Pay † (General duties, tradesmen and musicians) Daily rates	C		B		A	
	7-year Rate	9-year Rate	7-year Rate	9-year Rate	7-year Rate	9-year Rate
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ordinary Rating or Marine 2nd Class	—	—	—	—	22 6	28 3
Able Rating or Marine 1st Class	—	—	25 6	31 3	27 9	33 6
Leading Rating or Corporal R.M.	34 9	40 6	35 9	41 6	36 9	42 6
Petty Officer or Sergeant R.M.	43 3	49 0	44 6	50 3	46 0	51 9
Chief Petty Officer or Colour Sergeant R.M.	49 6	55 3	51 0	56 9	52 3	58 0
Quarter-Master Sergeant R.M.	—	—	—	—	—	62 3
Regimental Sergeant Major R.M.	—	—	—	—	—	65 6
		Daily rates		Mechanicians (contd.)†		Daily rates
Artificer†		s. d.		Mechanician 4th Class (Leading Rating)		s. d.
Artificer 3rd Class (Leading Rating)		40 6		Mechanician 3rd Class (Petty Officer)		43 6
Artificer Acting 2nd Class (Petty Officer)		52 3		Mechanician 2nd Class (Petty Officer)		51 9
Artificer and Class (Petty Officer)		55 6		Mechanician 1st Class (Chief Petty Officer)		59 0
Artificer 1st Class (Chief Petty Officer)		59 0		After 2 years		62 3
After 2 years		62 3		After 4 years		64 0
After 4 years		64 0		After 6 years		65 0
After 6 years		65 0		Chief Mechanician		69 9
Chief Artificer (Chief Petty Officer)		69 9		Artisans†		
Mechanicians†				Artisan 5th Class (Able Rating)		33 6
Mechanician 5th Class (Able Rating)		33 6		Artisan Acting 4th Class (Leading Rating)		40 6
Mechanician Acting 4th Class (Leading Rating)		41 6		Artisan 4th Class (Leading Rating)		42 6
				Artisan 3rd Class		
				Artisan 2nd Class (Petty Officer)		51 9
				Artisan 1st Class		
				Chief Artisan (Chief Petty Officer)		58 0

†Additional pay for service after 9, 14 and 18 years ranges from 15s. 9d. to 33s. 3d. weekly.

ARMY  
Other Ranks. Basic Pay

Rank	Daily Rates of Pay for those committed to serve for:									
	Scale A*		Scale B*		Scale C*		Scale D*		Scale E*	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<i>Technicians</i>										
Private .....	29	3	33	0	38	9	41	6	41	6
Lance-Corporal .....	32	6	36	3	42	■	44	9	44	9
Corporal .....	37	9	41	6	47	3	50	6	52	9
Sergeant .....	48	3	52	0	58	0	62	3	65	6
Staff-Sergeant .....	55	9	59	6	65	6	70	3	73	■
Warrant Officer Class II .....	58	6	62	3	68	3	73	0	76	3
Warrant Officer Class I .....	62	3	66	0	72	0	76	9	80	0
<i>Group A Tradesmen</i>										
Private—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Class III .....	22	9	26	6	32	3	34	6	34	6
Class II .....	25	0	28	9	34	6	36	■	36	9
Class I .....	26	6	30	3	36	0	38	■	38	3
Lance-Corporal—										
Class III .....	26	6	30	3	36	0	38	■	38	3
Class II .....	28	3	32	0	37	9	40	0	40	0
Class I .....	29	9	33	6	39	3	41	6	41	6
Corporal—										
Class II .....	32	0	35	■	41	6	43	■	47	■
Class I .....	34	0	37	9	43	6	45	9	49	0
Sergeant .....	42	3	46	■	51	9	56	0	59	3
Staff-Sergeant .....	48	0	51	9	57	6	62	3	65	6
Warrant Officer Class II .....	50	9	54	6	60	3	65	0	68	3
Warrant Officer Class I .....	54	6	58	3	64	0	68	9	72	0
<i>Group B Tradesmen</i>										
Private—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Class III .....	21	9	25	6	31	3	33	6	33	6
Class II .....	24	0	27	9	33	6	35	9	35	9
Class I .....	25	6	29	3	35	0	37	3	37	3
Lance-Corporal—										
Class III .....	25	6	29	3	35	0	37	3	37	3
Class II .....	27	3	31	0	36	9	39	0	39	0
Class I .....	28	9	32	6	38	■	40	6	40	6
Corporal—										
Class II .....	31	0	34	9	40	6	42	6	45	0
Class I .....	32	6	36	3	42	0	44	9	47	3
Sergeant .....	39	6	43	3	49	0	53	9	56	6
Staff-Sergeant .....	45	3	49	0	54	9	59	6	62	9
Warrant Officer Class II .....	48	0	51	9	57	6	62	3	65	6
Warrant Officer Class I .....	51	9	55	6	61	3	66	0	69	3
<i>Non-Tradesmen</i>										
Private—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Grade IV .....	18	9	■	6	28	3	—	—	—	—
Grade III .....	21	9	25	6	31	3	33	6	33	6
Grade II .....	24	0	27	9	33	6	35	9	35	9
Grade I .....	25	6	29	3	35	0	37	3	37	3
Lance-Corporal—										
Grade III .....	25	6	29	3	35	0	37	3	37	3
Grade II .....	27	3	31	0	36	9	39	■	39	0
Grade I .....	28	■	32	6	38	3	40	6	40	6
Corporal—										
Grade II .....	31	0	34	9	40	6	42	6	45	0
Grade I .....	32	6	36	3	42	0	44	9	47	3
Sergeant .....	39	6	43	3	49	0	53	■	56	6
Staff-Sergeant .....	45	3	49	0	54	9	59	6	62	9
Warrant Officer Class II† .....	48	0	51	9	57	6	62	3	65	6
Warrant Officer Class I .....	51	9	55	6	61	3	66	0	69	3

\* SCALES.—A=Less than 6 years; B=6 years but less than 9 years; C=9 years or more; D=15 years, having completed 9 years' service; E=21 years or more, having completed 15 years' service.

INCREMENTS.—In addition to the rates shown above, increments of 2s. 9d. a day are granted to sergeants, 3s. 9d. to Staff Sergeants and Warrant Officers Class II on completion of eighteen years' service, and 4s. 3d. ■ day to Warrant Officers, Class I; Warrant Officers, after 22 yrs., a further 2s. 3d. per day.

ROYAL AIR FORCE  
Basic Pay\*.—Daily Rates.

Rank	A	B	C
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Aircrew</b>			
(i) Pilots, Navigators, Air Electronics Operators and Air Engineers (A):			
Sergeant.....	42 3	46 0	51 9
Flight Sergeant.....	48 0	51 9	57 6
Master Aircrew.....	54 6	58 3	64 0
(ii) Air Signallers, Air Engineers, Radio Observers and Air Quartermasters:			
Sergeant.....	39 6	43 3	49 0
Flight Sergeant.....	45 3	49 0	54 6
Master Aircrew.....	51 9	55 6	61 3
<b>Ground Tradesmen</b>			
(i) Aircraftman Ranks† (including Trade Assistants):			
Aircraftman.....	18 9	22 6	28 3
Leading Aircraftman....	21 9	25 6	31 3
Senior Aircraftman....	25 6	29 3	35 0
(ii) List I Trades:			
Junior Technician....	28 9	32 6	38 3
Corporal.....	33 6	37 3	43 0
Sergeant.....	42 3	46 0	51 9
Chief Technician.....	46 6	50 3	56 0
Flight Sergeant.....	48 0	51 9	57 6
Warrant Officer.....	54 6	58 3	64 0
(iii) List I Trades attracting Trade Pay at Scale A rates:‡			
Junior Technician....	33 6	37 3	43 0
Corporal.....	40 3	44 0	49 9
Sergeant.....	49 0	52 9	58 6
Chief Technician.....	56 0	59 9	65 6
Flight Sergeant.....	57 6	61 3	67 0
Warrant Officer.....	64 0	67 9	73 6
(iv) List I Trades attracting Trade Pay at Scale B rates:‡			
Junior Technician....	32 0	35 9	41 6
Corporal.....	38 3	42 0	47 9
Sergeant.....	47 0	50 9	56 6
Chief Technician.....	53 6	57 3	63 6
Flight Sergeant.....	55 0	58 9	64 6
Warrant Officer.....	61 6	65 3	71 0
(v) List II Trades:			
Corporal—			
B rate.....	31 0	34 9	40 6
A rate.....	33 6	37 3	43 0

Rank	A	B	C
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Ground Trades, List II—con.</b>			
Sergeant—			
B rate.....	39 6	43 3	49 0
A rate.....	42 3	46 0	51 9
Flight Sergeant—			
B rate.....	45 3	49 0	54 9
A rate.....	48 0	51 9	57 6
Warrant Officer—			
B rate.....	51 9	55 6	61 3
A rate.....	54 6	58 3	64 0

\* BASIC PAY.—Daily rates for those committed to serve for: A, less than 5 years; B, less than 9 years but not less than 5 years; C, not less than 9 years.

† Airmen (not apprentices) under 17½ yrs., 11s. 9d. per day.

‡ TRADE PAY.—Includes trade pay at rates depending on trade, rank and technical qualification.

Length of service increments

Increments for total length of service are payable to airmen, aircrew and ground tradesmen on the following scale:—

	After 12 years' service	After 17 years' service a further	After 22 years' service a further
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Ldg. or Senr. Aircraftman, Jr. Technician.....	2 3	..	..
Corporal.....	3 9	1 0	..
Sergeant.....	7 0	2 6	0 9
Chief Technician....	7 6	3 3	1 0
Flight Sergeant.....	9 0	4 0	1 3
Warrant Officer.....	9 0	4 0	2 0

Additional Pay

The following rates apply with effect from April 1, 1968:—  
 Arctic (experimental) pay.....2s. 6d. per day  
 Tropical (experimental) pay.....2s. 6d. per day  
 Institute of Aviation Medicine pay...2s. 6d. per day  
 Chemical Defence Experimental Establishment pay.....3s. 6d. per test

ALL SERVICES MARRIAGE ALLOWANCES\*

Rank	In Married Quarters		Not in Married Quarters		Rank	In Married Quarters		Not in Married Quarters	
	Daily	Ann.	Daily	Ann.		Daily	Weekly	Daily	Weekly
	<i>s. d.</i>	£	<i>s. d.</i>	£		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Captain and below	23 0	420	29 6	520	Corporal and below...	11 0	77 0	17 0	119 0
Major.....	25 6	465	31 6	575	Sergeant.....	13 0	91 0	19 0	133 0
Lt.-Col./Colonel†...	29 0	529	35 0	639	Staff-Sergeant.....	13 9	96 3	19 9	138 3
Brigadier.....	32 6	593	38 6	703	W.O. Class II.....	14 3	99 9	20 3	141 9
Major-General and above.....	38 0	693	44 0	803	W.O. Class I.....	16 3	113 9	22 3	155 9

\* Marriage Allowance for Officers under 25 years of age, 113s. 9d. weekly; for ratings, soldiers and airmen under 21, the "in Married Quarters" rate appropriate to their rank.

† Includes Capt. R.N. with less than 6 years' service.

Separation Allowance.—Separation Allowance is payable to certain Servicemen separated from their families during service outside the United Kingdom, and to Naval personnel appointed to certain sea-going ships in home waters: Lower rate, 5s. per day; Higher rate, 10s. per day.

## Officers of W.R.N.S. Basic Pay.

Rank	Daily		Annual
	s.	d.	
Probationary Third Officer....	37	■	675
Third Officer on confirmation	38	6	703
After ■ years*	41	6	757
After 3 years*	44	0	803
After 4 years*	46	6	849
After 5 years*	48	6	885
Second Officer.....	57	0	1,040
After 1 year*	59	■	1,077
After 2 years*	61	0	1,113
After 3 years*	64	0	1,168
After 4 years*	66	0	1,205
After 5 years*	68	6	1,250
After 6 years*	70	6	1,287
After 8 years*	73	0	1,332
After 10 years*	76	0	1,387
After 12 years*	78	6	1,433
First Officer.....	86	0	1,570
After 1 year*	88	6	1,615
After 2 years*	90	6	1,652
After 3 years*	92	6	1,688
After 4 years*	95	0	1,734
After 6 years*	97	6	1,779
After 8 years*	99	6	1,816
After 10 years*	102	0	1,862
After 12 years*	104	0	1,898
Chief Officer.....	115	0	2,099
After 2 years* or 19 yrs* commissioned service.....	118	6	2,163
After 4 years* or 21 yrs* commissioned service.....	122	6	2,236
After 6 years* or 23 yrs* commissioned service.....	126	0	2,300
After ■ years* or 25 yrs* commissioned service.....	129	0	2,354
Superintendent.....	150	6	2,747
After ■ years*	154	6	2,820
After 4 years*	157	6	2,874
After 6 years*	161	6	2,947
Director.....	184	0	3,358

W.R.A.C., and non-nursing officers of  
Q.A.R.A.N.C. Basic Pay

Rank	Daily		Annual
	s.	d.	
Second-Lieutenant.....	37	0	675
Lieutenant.....	41	6	757
After 1 year*	44	0	803
After ■ years*	46	6	849
After 3 years*	48	6	885
Captain.....	57	0	1,040
After 1 year*	59	0	1,077
After 2 years*	61	■	1,113
After 3 years*	64	0	1,168
After 4 years*	66	0	1,205
After 5 years*	68	6	1,250
After 6 years*	70	6	1,287
Major.....	86	0	1,570
After 1 year*	88	6	1,615
After 2 years*	90	6	1,652
After 3 years*	92	6	1,688
After 4 years*	95	0	1,734
After 6 years*	97	6	1,779
After ■ years*	99	6	1,816
After 10 years*	102	0	1,862
After 12 years*	104	0	1,898
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	115	0	2,099
After 2 years* or 19 yrs* commissioned service.....	118	6	2,163
After 4 years* or 21 yrs* commissioned service.....	122	6	2,236

Rank	Daily		Annual
	s.	d.	
Lt.-Col.—continued.			
After 6 years* or 23 yrs* commissioned service.....	126	0	2,300
After 8 years* or 25 yrs* commissioned service.....	129	0	2,354
Colonel.....	150	■	2,747
After ■ years*	154	6	2,820
After 4 years*	157	6	2,874
After 6 years*	161	6	2,947
After ■ years*	165	0	3,011
Brigadier.....	184	0	3,358

Officers of W.R.A.F.  
Basic Pay

Rank	Daily		Annual
	s.	d.	
Acting Pilot Officer.....	30	0	548
After 1 year.....	32	0	584
Pilot Officer.....	37	0	675
Flying Officer.....	41	6	757
After ■ year* or ■ yrs* commissioned service.....	44	0	803
After 2 years* or 3 yrs* commissioned service.....	46	6	849
After 3 years* or 4 yrs* commissioned service.....	48	6	885
Flight-Lieutenant.....	57	0	1,040
After 1 year* or 6 yrs* commissioned service.....	59	0	1,077
After 2 years* or 7 yrs* commissioned service.....	61	0	1,113
After 3 years* or ■ yrs* commissioned service.....	64	0	1,168
After 4 years* or 9 yrs* commissioned service.....	66	0	1,205
After 5 years* or 10 yrs* commissioned service.....	68	6	1,250
After 6 years* or 11 yrs* commissioned service.....	70	6	1,287
Squadron Leader.....	86	0	1,570
After 1 year*.....	■	6	1,615
After ■ years*.....	90	6	1,652
After 3 years*.....	92	6	1,688
After 4 years*.....	95	0	1,734
After 6 years*.....	97	6	1,779
After 8 years*.....	99	6	1,816
After 10 years*.....	102	0	1,862
After 12 years*.....	104	0	1,898
Wing Commander.....	115	0	2,099
After 2 years* or 19 yrs* commissioned service.....	118	6	2,163
After 4 years* or 21 yrs* commissioned service.....	122	6	2,236
After ■ years* or 23 yrs* commissioned service.....	126	0	2,300
After 8 years* or 25 yrs* commissioned service.....	129	0	2,354
Group Captain.....	150	6	2,747
After 2 years*.....	154	6	2,820
After 4 years*.....	157	6	2,874
After 6 years*.....	161	6	2,947
After 8 years*.....	165	■	3,011
Air Commodore.....	184	0	3,358

## W.R.N.S. Basic Pay

Daily Rates	B		A	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wren (Ordinary).....	—	—	16	0
Wren (Able Rating).....	18	6	21	3
Leading Wren.....	26	0	28	6
Petty Officer Wren.....	33	6	35	6
Chief Wren.....	40	0	41	6

\*In the rank.

## Q.A.R.A.N.C. AND W.R.A.C.

Sergeants and Higher Ranks. Basic Pay. Daily rates.

Rank	Technicians		Tradeswomen				Non-Tradeswomen	
			Group A		Group B			
			s.	d.	s.	d.		
Sergeant.....	41	0	35	6	33	6	33 <sup>a</sup>	6
Staff-Sergeant.....	47	6	41	■	38	3	38	3
Warrant Officer Class II*.....	50	0	43	3	40	6	40	6
Warrant Officer Class I.....	52	9	46	3	43	9	43	9

\*A Warrant Officer Class II holding the appointment of R.Q.M.S. receives additional pay of 1s. per day.

## Technicians and Tradeswomen

Rank	Technicians	Tradeswomen, Group A			Tradeswomen, Group B									
		Class III	Class II	Class I	Class III	Class II	Class I							
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.					
Private.....	24	■	19	6	21	3	22	9	18	6	20	0	21	9
Lance-Corporal.....	27	6	22	9	23	9	25	6	21	9	22	9	24	3
Corporal.....	31	9	—	—	27	0	28	6	—	—	26	0	27	6

Rank	Non-Tradeswomen	Grade IV		Grade III		Grade II		Grade I	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
		Private.....	16	0	18	6	20	0	21
Lance-Corporal.....	—	—	21	9	22	9	24	3	
Corporal.....	—	—	—	—	26	0	27	6	

SERVICE INCREMENTS.—All ranks: 3s. 3d. a day after 3, 6, 9 and 12 years' service respectively. Corporals and above: A further 3s. 3d. a day after 15 years' service. Sergeants and above: A further 3s. 3d. a day after 18 years' service. Warrant Officers: A further 1s. 9d. after 22 years' service.

## W.R.A.F.

AIRCREW.—Daily rates of basic pay for Air Quartermasters: Sergeant 33s. 6d.; Flight-Sergeant, 38s. 3d.; Master Aircrew, 43s. 9d.

GROUND TRADESWOMEN.—Daily rates of basic pay for Aircraftwomen Ranks (including Trade Assistants): Aircraftwoman, 16s. 0d.; Leading Aircraftwoman, 18s. 6d.; Senior Aircraftwoman, 21s. 9d.

Rank	List I Trades			List II Trades						
	Gen.	Scale A*	Scale B†	Rank						
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.				
Junior Technician.....	24	3	28	6	27	0	Corporal	Rate B	26	0
Corporal.....	28	6	34	6	33	0			Rate A	28
Sergeant.....	35	6	41	6	40	0	Sergeant	Rate B	33	6
Chief Technician.....	39	3	47	3	45	6			Rate A	35
Flight Sergeant.....	41	0	49	0	47	3	Flight Sergeant	Rate B	38	3
Warrant Officer.....	46	3	54	3	52	6			Rate A	41
							Warrant Officer	Rate B	43	9
									Rate A	46

\* Aircraft, Radio, Armament and Electrical and Instrument Engineering Groups.

† The foregoing, together with General Engineering and Airfield Construction Trade Groups. Both scales include trade pay at varying rates.

## Q.A.R.N.N.S., Q.A.R.A.N.C., AND P.M.R.A.F.N.S. Basic Pay

Rank	Daily	Annual
Nursing Sister/Lieutenant/Flying Officer.....	46s. 6d.—51s. 6d.	£849—£940
Senior Nursing Sister/Captain/Flight Officer.....	57s. 0d.—70s. 6d.	£1,040—£1,287
Superintending Sister/Matron/Major/Squadron Officer.....	86s. 0d.—104s. 0d.	£1,570—£1,898
Principal Matron/Lieut.-Colonel/Wing Officer.....	115s. 0d.—129s. 0d.	£2,099—£2,354
Colonel/Group Officer.....	150s. 6d.—165s. 0d.	£2,747—£3,011
Matron-in-Chief/Brigadier/Air Commandant.....	184s. 0d.	£3,358
Naval Nursing Auxiliaries Officer.....	76s. 0d.	£1,387

**RETIREMENT BENEFITS (MEN)**  
Officers and Men—All Services

£ per annum

Years of reckonable service over age 21	Capt. §	Major	Lt.-Col.	Col.	Brigadier	Maj.-Gen.	Lt.-Gen.	General	Field Marshal†
16*	655	760	915	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	685	795	965	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	710	840	1,010	1,290	—	—	—	—	—
19	740	875	1,060	1,340	—	—	—	—	—
20	765	910	1,100	1,385	—	—	—	—	—
21	785	945	1,140	1,435	—	—	—	—	—
22	810	980	1,175	1,480	1,700	—	—	—	—
23	830	1,010	1,220	1,530	1,750	—	—	—	—
24	845	1,045	1,255	1,580	1,800	2,010	—	—	—
25	855	1,070	1,290	1,625	1,845	2,085	—	—	—
26	865	1,095	1,325	1,675	1,895	2,160	—	—	—
27	875	1,125	1,360	1,715	1,945	2,240	2,430	—	—
28	895	1,155	1,395	1,760	1,995	2,315	2,525	—	—
29	905	1,180	1,430	1,805	2,045	2,390	2,615	—	—
30	920	1,210	1,460	1,845	2,090	2,465	2,710	3,200	—
31	935	1,230	1,495	1,890	2,140	2,545	2,805	3,315	—
32	945	1,250	1,525	1,925	2,190	2,620	2,900	3,435	—
33	965	1,275	1,555	1,970	2,230	2,695	2,995	3,550	—
34†	975	1,290	1,585	2,010	2,275	2,770	3,085	3,670	4,335

\* Minimum rates.

† Maximum rates.

‡ "Half-pay".

§ and below.

NOTES:—The above rates apply to all officers serving on permanent regular commissions except in the case of certain R.N. Special Duties List Officers and of Lieutenant-Colonels (Quarter-master) and equivalent ranks in the other services who receive a lead of £100 over the Major's scale above. Rates shown are for compulsory retirement; there will be a reduction in certain circumstances for voluntary retirement. Terminal grants continue to be three times the rate of retired pay.

OFFICERS' GRATUITIES (All Services).—Rate of gratuity for an officer retiring compulsorily for age or non-employment, or voluntarily, before becoming eligible for retired pay and who has at least 10 years' qualifying service:

For the first 10 years' qualifying service, £1.470  
For each further year's qualifying service, £295  
Standard rate of Short Service gratuity for each year of service, £215

**Ratings, Soldiers and Airmen—Basic Weekly Rates of Pension**

Rank (and equivalents R.N. and R.A.F.)	For each of first 22 years		For each additional year		Rank (and equivalents R.N. and R.A.F.)	For each of first years		For each additional year	
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Below Corporal.....	3	3	6	6	Staff Sergeant.....	5	11	11	10
Corporal.....	4	1	8	2	Warrant Officer Class II....	6	5	12	10
Sergeant.....	5	■	10	4	Warrant Officer Class I....	6	■	13	6

EXAMPLES OF PENSIONS AND APPROXIMATE TERMINAL GRANTS.—PRIVATE, with 22 years' service; Pension 71s. 6d.; Grant, £558; with 37 years' service; Pension, 169s. 0d.; Grant, £1,318. SERGEANT, with 22 years' service; Pension, 113s. 8d.; Grant, £887; with 37 years' service; Pension, 268s. 8d.; Grant, £2,096. WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I, with 22 years' service; Pension, 148s. 6d.; Grant, £1,158; with 37 years' service; Pension, 351s. 0d.; Grant, £2,738. GRATUITIES.—Rate of gratuity payable to ratings, soldiers and airmen who leave the service with at least 12 years' qualifying service, £195; 13 yrs., £245; 14 yrs., £300; 15 yrs., £360; 16 yrs., £430; 17 yrs., £500; 18 yrs., £570; 19 yrs., £645; 20 yrs., £730; 21 yrs., £815.

**RETIREMENT BENEFITS (WOMEN)**

OFFICERS' GRATUITIES.—For the first 10 years' qualifying service, £1,249 10s.; for each further year's qualifying service an addition of £250 15s.

**OTHER RANKS' PENSIONS**

OFFICERS' RETIRED PAY.—Minimum after 16 years' reckonable service: Captain and below, £556 15s. per annum; Major, £664; Lt.-Colonel, £777 15s. Maximum after 34 years' reckonable service: Captain and below, £828 15s. per annum; Major, £1,096 10s.; Lt.-Colonel, £1,347 5s. These rates are subject to a deduction for voluntary retirement in certain circumstances. Terminal grants are three times the annual rate of pension.

Rank (and equivalents, W.R.N.S. and W.R.A.F.)	For each of first 22 years		For each additional year	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Below Corporal.....	2	9	5	6
Corporal.....	3	6	7	0
Sergeant.....	4	5	8	■
Staff Sergeant.....	5	0	10	0
Warrant Officer Class II....	5	5	10	10
Warrant Officer Class I....	5	9	11	6

Terminal grants are three times the annual rate of pension.

OTHER RANKS' GRATUITIES.—Rate of gratuity to women who leave the Service with at least 12 years' reckonable service, £165 15s.; 13 yrs., £208 5s.; 14 yrs., £255; 15 yrs., £306; 16 yrs., £365 10s.; 17 yrs., £425; 18 yrs., £484 10s.; 19 yrs., £548 5s.; ■ yrs., £620 10s.; 21 yrs., £692 15s.

# The Church of England

## Province of Canterbury

### CANTERBURY. £7,500.

- 100th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Arthur Michael Ramsey, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E.1.), *cons.* 1952, *trs.* 1956 and 1961. [Signs Michael Cantuar.]. . . . . 1961  
 Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Alfred Carey Wollaston Rose, M.A.; (*cons.* 1935) . . . . . 1956  
 Rt. Rev. Kenneth Charles Harman Warner, D.D. (*cons.* 1947) . . . . . 1962  
 Rt. Rev. Norman Harry Clarke, M.A. (*cons.* 1950) . . . . . 1962

#### Bishops Suffragan.

- Dover, Rt. Rev. Anthony Paul Tremlett, M.A. (Upway, St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury) . . . . . 1964  
 Croydon, Rt. Rev. John Taylor Hughes, M.A. (26 Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon) . . . . . 1956  
 Maidstone, Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Lewis Tlarks, M.A. (Lambeth Palace, S.E.1.) . . . . . 1969

#### Dean (£2,400).

- Very Rev. Ian Hugh White-Thomson, M.A. . . . . 1963  
*Canons Residentiary* (£1,500)  
 H. M. Waddams, M.A. | Archdn. Prichard . . . . . 1968  
 1962 | J. Robinson, M.Th.,  
 Archdn. Nott . . . . . 1965 | B.D. . . . . 1968  
 Organist, Allan Wicks, M.A., F.R.C.O. . . . . 1961

#### Archdeacons.

- Canterbury, Ven. M. J. Nott, B.D., A.E.C. . . . . 1968  
 Croydon, The Bishop of Croydon . . . . . 1968  
 Maidstone, Ven. T. E. Prichard, M.A. . . . . 1968

#### Beneficed Clergy, 239; Curates, &c., 76.

- Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.  
 Commissary of Diocese, Lord Dunboync . . . . . 1959  
 Registrar of the Province and Archbishop's Legal Sec., D. M. M. Carey, M.A., 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.  
 Registrar of the Diocese of Canterbury, D. M. M. Carey, M.A., 9 The Precincts, Canterbury.

### LONDON. £5,500.

- 114th Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Robert Wright Stopford, C.B.E., D.D., D.C.L., *cons.* 1955, *trs.* 1956 and 1961 (Fulham Palace, S.W.6) [Signs Robert London.]. . . . . 1961

#### Bishops Suffragan.

- Willesden, Rt. Rev. Graham Douglas Leonard, M.A. (2 Church Road, Highgate, N.6) . . . . . 1964  
 Kensington, Rt. Rev. Ronald Cedric Osbourne Goodchild, M.A. (19 Campden Hill Square, W.8) . . . . . 1964

- Stepney, Rt. Rev. Ernest Urban Trevor Huddleston, M.A. (400 Commercial Road, E.1.) (*cons.* 1962) . . . . . 1968  
 Fulham (for North and Central Europe), Rt. Rev. Alan Francis Bright Rogers, M.A. (14 Manor Mansions, Belsize Grove, N.W.3) (*cons.* 1959) . . . . . 1966  
 Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Frederick William Thomas Craske, B.A. (*cons.* 1953) 1961; Rt. Rev. Cyril Kenneth Sansbury, D.D. (*cons.* 1961) . . . . . 1966

#### Dean of St. Paul's (£2,800).

- Very Rev. Martin Gloster Sullivan, M.A., The Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C.4 . . . . . 1967

#### Canons Residentiary (each £1,700).

- L. J. Collins, M.A. . . . . 1948 | D. Webster, M.A.,  
 Archdn. Wood- | D.Litt. . . . . 1969  
 house . . . . . 1968  
 Organist, C. H. Dearnley, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1968  
 Receiver of St. Paul's, E. T. Floyd Ewin, O.B.E., M.V.O., M.A.

#### Archdeacons.

- London, Ven. S. M. F. Woodhouse, M.A. . . . . 1967  
 Middlesex, Ven. J. R. G. Eastaugh, B.A. . . . . 1966

- Hampstead, Ven. H. A. S. Pink, M.A. . . . . 1964  
 Hackney, Ven. M. M. Hodgins . . . . . 1951  
 Beneficed Clergy, 515; Curates, &c., 460.  
 Chancellor and Commissary of the Dean and Chapter (1961), W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. D.C.L.

- 1954  
 Registrar and Chapter Clerk, D. W. Faull, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1. . . . . 1969

### Westminster. £3,000.

- The Collegiate Church of St. Peter—(A Royal Peculiar)  
 Dean, Very Rev. Eric Symes Abbott, K.C.V.O., M.A., D.D. . . . . 1959

#### Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,400)

- Archd. Carpenter . . . . . 1951 | M. A. C. Warren, M.A.  
 M. S. Stancliffe, M.A. . . . . 1957 | D.D. (Sub-Dean) . . . . . 1963  
 R. C. D. Jasper, M.A., D.D. . . . . 1968

- Archdeacon, Ven. E. F. Carpenter, Ph.D., M.A., D.D. . . . . 1963

- Chapter Clerk, Registrar, and Receiver General, W. R. J. Pullen, M.V.O., LL.B. . . . . 1963

- Precentor, Rev. R. Simpson . . . . . 1963  
 Organist, D. Guest, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.M., A.R.C.O. . . . . 1963

- Legal Secretary, J. S. Widdows, M.B.E. . . . . 1963

### WINCHESTER. £3,500.

- 93rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Sherard Falkner Allison, D.D., LL.D., (*cons.* 1951). (Wolseyes, Winchester) [Signs Falkner Winton.]. . . . . 1961

#### Bishop Suffragan.

- Southampton, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Edward Norman Lamplugh, M.A. (The Close, Winchester) . . . . . 1951  
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Nige Edmund Cornwall, C.B.E., M.A. (*cons.* 1949) . . . . . 1963

#### Dean (£2,400).

- Very Rev. Michael Staffurth Stancliffe, M.A. . . . . 1969

#### Dean of Jersey. Very Rev. Alan Stanley

- Giles, C.B.E., M.A. . . . . 1959

- Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. Frederick Walter Cogman, A.E.C., B.D. . . . . 1966

#### Canons Residentiary (£1,500).

- W. D. Maundrell, M.A. | Bp. Cornwall . . . . . 1963  
 1961 | F. Bussy, M.B.E., M.A.,  
 E. A. de Mendieta, | M.Litt., B.D. . . . . 1967  
 Ph.D. . . . . 1962

- Precentor, Rev. Canon H. C. A. Gaunt, M.A. . . . . 1967

- Organist, Alwyn Surplice, B.Mus., F.R.C.O. . . . . 1949

#### Archdeacons

- Winchester, Ven. J. R. Beynon . . . . . 1962  
 Basingstoke, Ven. R. C. Rudgard, O.B.E., T.D. . . . . 1953

#### Beneficed Clergy, 289; Curates, &c., 70.

- Chancellor, Prof. A. Phillips, O.B.E., M.A. Ph.D. . . . . 1964

- Registrar, D. L. R. Thomas, Winchester . . . . . 1964  
 Legal Secretary, D. M. M. Carey, 11 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

### BATH AND WELLS. £3,000.

- 73rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Barry Henderson, D.S.C., D.D., *cons.* 1955. (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs Edward Bath: et Well.]. . . . . 1960

#### Bishop Suffragan.

- Taunton, Rt. Rev. Francis Horner West, M.A. . . . . 1962  
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Douglas John Wilson, M.A. (*cons.* 1938) . . . . . 1956

#### Dean (£2,400)

- Very Rev. Irvn David Edwards, M.A. . . . . 1963

#### Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £1,500).

- Bp. Wilson . . . . . 1956 | Archd. Lance . . . . . 1963  
 D. S. Bailey, D.D. . . . . 1962 | K. N. Ross, M.A. . . . . 1969  
 Organist, D. D. R. Pouncey, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O. . . . . 1930

## Archdeacons

Eath, Ven. A. Hopley.....	1962
Taunton, Ven. G. F. Hilder, M.A.....	1951
Wells, Ven. J. du B. Lance, M.C., M.A.....	1963
Beneficed Clergy, 490; Curates, &c., 70.	
Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B.....	1943
Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, C. W. Harris, Wells.	

## BIRMINGHAM. £3,000.

Bishop, (vacant).

## Bishop Suffragan.

Aston, Rt. Rev. David Brownfield Porter, M.A. (259 Bristol Road, Birmingham 5).....	1962
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## Provost.

Rt. Rev. George Sinker, M.A.....	1962
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## Archdeacons.

Aston, Ven. F. F. G. Warman, M.A.....	1965
Birmingham, Ven. V. S. Nicholls.....	1967
Beneficed Clergy 167, Curates, &c., 80.	
Organist, R. Massey, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.....	1968
Chancellor, H. E. Salt, Q.C.....	1957
Registrar and Legal Secretary, R. L. Ekin, B.A. (85 Cornwall Street, Birmingham 3).	

## BRISTOL. £3,000.

52nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Oliver Stratford Tomkins, D.D. (Bishop's House, Clifton Hill, Bristol 8) [Signs Oliver Bristol].....	1959
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## Bishop Suffragan.

Malmesbury, Rt. Rev. Clifford Leofric Purdy Bishop, B.A. (15 Henleaze Road, Bristol).....	1962
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## Dean.

Very Rev. Douglas Ernest William Harrison, M.A., D.Litt.....	1957
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## Canons Residentiary.

Bishop of Malmesbury J. R. M. Johnstone, M.A. 1962	1967
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G. J. Paul, M.A., M.Th.   E. M. Pilkington, M.A. 1966   1967	
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Organist, Clifford Harker, B.Mus., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M. 1949	
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## Archdeacons.

Bristol, Ven. L. A. Williams, M.A.....	1967
Swindon, (vacant).	

## Beneficed Clergy, 142; Curates, &amp;c., 69.

Chancellor, J. Clifford Perks, M.C., M.A.....	1950
Registrar and Sec., J. L. Press, M.A.....	1949

## CHELMSFORD. £3,100.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Gerhard Tlarks, M.A. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford) [Signs John Chelms- ford].....	1962
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## Bishops Suffragan.

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Roderic Norman Coote, D.D. (Bishop's House, 32 Inglis Road, Colchester) (cons. 1951).....	1966
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Barking, Rt. Rev. William Frank Percival Chad- wick, M.A. (West Dene, Whitehall Lane, Buck- hurst Hill).....	1959
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Bradwell, Rt. Rev. William Neville Welch, M.A. (222 Springfield Road, Chelmsford).....	1968
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Provost, Very Rev. Hilary Martin Connop Price, M.A.....	1967
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Organist, J. W. Jordan, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O.....	1966
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## Archdeacons.

Southend, The Bishop of Bradwell.....	1953
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West Ham, Ven. J. D. Wakeling, M.C., M.A.....	1965
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Colchester, The Bishop of Colchester.....	1969
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## Beneficed Clergy, 498; Curates, &amp;c., 142.

Chancellor, H. H. W. Forbes, Q.C.....	1969
Diocesan Registrar, D. W. Faulf, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.....	1963

## CHICHESTER. £3,000.

98th Bishop Rt. Rev. Roger Plumpton Wilson, D.D. (cons. 1949, trans. 1958) (The Palace, Chi- chester) [Signs Roger Cicestr.].....	1958
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## Bishops Suffragan.

Lewes, Rt. Rev. James Herbert Lloyd Morrell, F.K.C. (83 Davigdor Road, Hove).....	1959
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Horsham, Rt. Rev. Simon Wilton Phipps, M.C., M.A. (The Old Rectory, Worth, Crawley).....	1968
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Richard Ambrose Reeves, M.A. (cons. 1949).....	1966

## Dean

Very Rev. John Walter Atherton Hussey, M.A. 1955 Canons Residentiary.	
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Archd. Mason..... 1949   V. K. Lippiett, M.A. 1964 D. R. Hutchinson, M.A..... 1961	
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Organist J. A. Birch, F.R.C.O.....	1958
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## Archdeacons.

Chichester, Ven. L. Mason, M.A.....	1946
Hastings, Ven. G. Mayfield, M.A.....	1956

Lewes, Ven. D. H. Booth, M.B.E., M.A.....	1959
Beneficed Clergy, 339; Curates, &c., 144	

Chancellor, B. T. Buckle, M.A.....	1960
Legal Secretary to the Bishop, and Diocesan Registrar, J. S. Widdows, M.B.E.	

## COVENTRY. £3,000.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cuthbert Killick Norman Bardsley, C.B.E., D.D. (The Bishop's House, 23 Davenport Road, Coventry.) [Signs Cuthbert Coventry.].....	1956
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Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John David McKie, M.A. cons. 1946).....	1960
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Provost, Very Rev. Harold Claude Noel Williams, B.A.....	1958
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Organist, D. F. Lepine.....	1961
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## Canons Residentiary

J. W. Poole, M.A. 1963   S. E. Verney, M.A. 1964 A. H. Dammers, M.A. 1965	
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## Archdeacons.

Coventry, Ven. E. A. Buchan, B.A.....	1965
Warwick, Ven. J. H. Proctor, M.A.....	1958

Beneficed Clergy, 165, Curates, &c., 42.	
Chancellor, His Hon. Conolly Hugh Gage, M.A. 1943	

Registrar, S. L. Penn Coventry.....	1957
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## DERBY. £3,000.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cyril William Johnston Bowles, M.A. (Bishop's House, Turnditch, Derby) [Signs Cyril Derby.].....	1969
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## Bishop Suffragan.

Repton, Rt. Rev. William Warren Hunt, M.A. 1965	
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Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Richards Parfitt, M.A. (cons. 1952).....	1962
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Provost, Very Rev. Ronald Alfred Beddoes, M.A. 1953	
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## Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Richardson. 1955   P. W. Miller..... 1966	
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## Archdeacons.

Derby, Ven. J. F. Richardson, M.A.....	1951
Chesterfield, Ven. T. W. I. Cleasby, M.A.....	1963

Organist, W. M. Ross, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O.....	1958
Beneficed Clergy, 207; Curates, &c., 52.	

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B.....	1944
Registrar, J. R. S. Grimwood-Taylor, Derby.	

## ELY. £3,000.

65th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward James Keymer Roberts, D.D. (cons. 1956, trans. 1962 and 1964) (The Bishop's House, Ely) [Edward Elyen:].....	1964
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## Bishop Suffragan.

Huntingdon, Rt. Rev. Robert Arnold Schürhoff Martineau, M.A.....	1966
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Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gordon John Walsh, D.D. (cons. 1927).....	1942
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## Dean (£2,400).

(Vacant).

## Canons Residentiary (each £1,500).

- B. C. Pawley, M.A. . . . . 1959 Bp. of Huntingdon 1966  
 G. W. H. Lampe, P. C. Moore, M.A.,  
 M.C., D.D. . . . . 1960 D.Phil. . . . . 1967  
 Organist, A. W. Wills, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O. . . . . 1959
- Archdeacons.*
- Ely, Ven. M. S. Carey, M.A. . . . . 1962  
 Wisbech, Ven. B. G. B. Fox, M.C. . . . . 1965  
 Huntingdon, Ven. D. F. Page, M.A. . . . . 1965
- Beneficed Clergy, 250; Curates, &c., 85.*
- Chancellor, H. V. Forbes, O.C., M.A. . . . . 1965  
 Registrar, J. B. Green, M.A.  
 Legal Secretary, D. M. Mofr Carey, M.A., ■ The  
 Sanctuary, S.W.1.

## EXETER. £3,000.

- 67th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Robert Cecil Mortimer, D.D.  
 (The Palace, Exeter). [Signs Robert Exon:] . 1949
- Bishops Suffragan.*
- Crediton, Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Arthur Edmund West-  
 tall, B.A. (The Close, Exeter) . . . . . 1954  
 Plymouth, Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Guy Sanderson, M.A.  
 (Coltsfoot, Yeoland Lane, Yelverton) . . . . . 1962
- Dean (£2,400).*
- Very Rev. Marcus Knight, B.D. . . . . 1960
- Canons Residentiary*
- H. Balmforth, M.A. 1956 | Archd. Babington . . 1958  
 | Archd. Newhouse . . 1966
- Organist, L. F. Dakers, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O. . . . . 1957  
 Chapter Clerk, J. F. Eden, B.A. . . . . 1966

*Archdeacons.*

- Barnstaple, Ven. A. F. Ward, B.A. . . . . 1962  
 Totnes, Ven. R. J. D. Newhouse, M.A. . . . . 1966  
 Plymouth, Ven. F. A. J. Matthews, M.A. . . . . 1962  
 Exeter, Ven. R. H. Babington, M.A. . . . . 1958
- Beneficed Clergy, 406; Curates, &c., 69*
- Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. . . 1942  
 Registrar and Secretary, J. F. G. Michelmores, 18  
 Cathedral Yard, Exeter.

## GLOUCESTER. £3,000.

- 36th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Basil Tudor Guy, M.A.  
 (cons. 1957) (Palace House, Gloucester) [Signs  
 Basil Gloucestr:] . . . . . 1962
- Bishop Suffragan.*
- Tewkesbury, Rt. Rev. Forbes Trevor Horan, M.A.  
 1960

*Dean (£2,455).*

- Very Rev. Seiriol John Arthur Evans, C.B.E., M.A.,  
 I.S.A. . . . . 1953
- Canons Residentiary (£1,533).*
- W. T. Wardle, M.A. | D. A. R. Keen, M.A.,  
 1948 | F.S.A. . . . . 1965  
 | D. D. Thomas, M.A.  
 C. F. Pare, M.A. . . . . 1963 | W. R. Houghton, M.A.  
 1968
- Organist, J. D. Sanders, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.  
 1967

*Archdeacons.*

- Gloucester, Ven. W. T. Wardle, M.A. . . . . 1948  
 Cheltenham, Ven. G. F. Hutchins, M.A. . . . . 1965
- Beneficed Clergy, 228; Curates, &c., 59.*
- Chancellor & Vicar-Gen., Rev. E. Garth Moore,  
 M.A. . . . . 1957  
 Registrar, H. A. Gibson, 34 Brunswick Road,  
 Gloucester . . . . . 1957  
 Legal Sec., D. M. M. Carey, ■ The Sanctuary,  
 Westminster, S.W.1.  
 Diocesan Sec., P. J. Davies, Church House, College  
 Green, Gloucester.

## GUILDFORD. £3,000.

- 5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Edmund Reindorp,  
 D.D. (Willow Grange, Stringer's Common,  
 Guildford) [Signs George Guildford] . . . . . 1962

*Bishop Suffragan*

- Dorking, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Dawson Evans, M.A.  
 (13 Pilgrim's Way, Guildford) . . . . . 1968  
 Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. St. John Surrridge Pike,  
 D.D. (cons. 1958) . . . . . 1963  
 Rt. Rev. Lucian Charles Usher-Wilson, C.B.E.  
 M.A., (cons. 1936) . . . . . 1964  
 Dean, Very Rev. Antony Cyprian Bridge . . . 1968
- Canons Residentiary*
- C. T. Chapman, Ph.D. | A. C. G. Oldham, A.K.C.  
 1961 | 1961
- Organist, B. Rose . . . . . 1960

*Archdeacons.*

- Surrey, Ven. J. M. Evans, M.A. . . . . 1968  
 Dorking, Ven. W. H. S. Purcell, M.A. . . . . 1968
- Beneficed Clergy, 153; Curates, &c., 73.*
- Chancellor, M. B. Goodman, M.A.  
 Legal Sec., R. M. Hollis, M.A.  
 Registrar of Diocese, R. M. Hollis, M.A.  
 Registrar of the Archdeacons, D. M. Mofr Carey,  
 M.A.

## HEREFORD. £3,000.

- 102nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Mark Allin Hodson, B.A.  
 (The Palace, Hereford), cons. 1956 [Signs Mark  
 Hereford] . . . . . 1961  
 Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. William Arthur  
 Partridge, B.A. (cons. 1953) . . . . . 1963
- Dean (£2,400).*
- Very Reverend Norman Stanley Rathbone, M.A.  
 1968

*Canons Residentiary (£1,500).*

- Archd. Randolph . . . 1961 | J. M. Irvine, M.A. . . 1965  
 E. W. Eyden, B.A., B.D. |  
 1964 |  
 Organist, Richard Lloyd, Mus.B., F.R.C.O. . . . . 1966
- Archdeacons.*
- Hereford, Ven. T. B. Randolph, M.A. . . . . 1959  
 Ludlow, Ven. J. W. Lewis, M.A. . . . . 1960
- Beneficed Clergy, 226; Curates, &c., 27.*
- Chancellor, Rev. K. J. T. Elphinstone . . . . . 1952  
 Registrar, Philip Gwynne James, 5 St. Peter Street,  
 Hereford.

## LEICESTER. £3,000.

- 3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ronald Ralph Williams, D.D.  
 (Bishop's Lodge, Leicester.) [Signs Ronald  
 Leicester] . . . . . 1953  
 Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. James Lawrence Cecil  
 Horstead, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.D. (cons. 1936) . 1961  
 Rt. Rev. Thomas Geoffrey Stuart Smith, M.A.  
 (cons. 1947) . . . . . 1966  
 Provost, Very Rev. John Chester Hughes, M.A.  
 1963

*Canons Residentiary*

- D. W. Gundry, B.D., | F. L. Godfrey, M.A. 1968  
 M.Th. . . . . 1963 |  
 Organist, Peter White, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O. . . 1968
- Archdeacons.*
- Leicester, Ven. R. B. Cole . . . . . 1963  
 Loughborough, Ven. H. Lockley, Ph.D. . . . . 1963
- Beneficed Clergy, 220; Curates, &c., 45.*
- Chancellor, R. A. Forrester, M.A. . . . . 1953  
 Registrar, R. J. Moore, 5 Bowling Green Street,  
 Leicester.

## LICHFIELD. £3,000.

- 95th Bishop, Right Rev. Arthur Stretton Reeve,  
 D.D. (22 The Close, Lichfield.) [Signs Stretton  
 Lichfield] . . . . . 1953
- Bishops Suffragan.*
- Shrewsbury, (vacant).  
 Stafford, Rt. Rev. Richard George Clitherow, M.A.  
 (Eversly, Bramshall Road, Uttoxeter) . . . . 1958

## Dean (£2,400).

Rt. Rev. George Edward Holderness, M.A. . . . 1969  
*Canons Residentiary* (each £1,500).  
 Archd. Stratton . . . . 1960 D. A. Hodges, M.A.  
 D. K. Robertson, B.A. . . . . 1965

Organist, R. G. Greening, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1959  
*Archdeacons.*

Stafford, Ven. B. Stratton, M.A. . . . . 1959  
 Salop, Ven. S. D. Austerberry . . . . . 1959  
 Stoke on Trent, Ven. G. Youell . . . . . 1956  
*Beneficed Clergy, 406; Curates, &c., 141.*

Chancellor, His Hon. C. H. Gate . . . . . 1954  
 Diocesan Registrar and Bishop's Sec., M. B. S. Exham.

## LINCOLN. £3,000.

68th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Riches, D.D. (cons.  
 1952, trans. 1956) (Bishop's House, Eastgate,  
 Lincoln). [Signs Kenneth Lincoln:] . . . . . 1956

*Bishops Suffragan*

Grimsby, Rt. Rev. Gerald Fitzmaurice Colin, M.A.  
 1966

Grantham, Rt. Rev. Ross Sydney Hook, M.C., M.A.  
 1965

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Anthony Otter, M.A.  
 (cons. 1949) . . . . . 1965

Rt. Rev. Kenneth Healey, M.A. (cons. 1958) 1965  
 Rt. Rev. George William Clarkson, M.A.  
 (cons. 1954) . . . . . 1968

## Dean (£2,700)

Very Rev. the Hon. Oliver William Twistleton-  
 Wykeham-Fiennes, M.A. . . . . 1968

*Canons Residentiary* (£1,800).

Archd. Jarvis . . . . 1960 D. C. Rutter, M.A. 1965  
 P. B. G. Binnall, M.A., V. A. de Waal, M.A.

F.S.A. . . . . 1962 1969  
 Organist, Philip Marshall, Mus.DOC., F.R.C.O. . . . 1966

*Archdeacons.*

Stow, Ven. S. Harvie Clark, M.A. . . . . 1967  
 Lindsey, Ven. A. C. Jarvis, M.A. . . . . 1960

Lincoln, Ven. A. C. Smith, V.R.D., M.A. . . . . 1960  
*Beneficed Clergy, 350; Curates, &c., 110.*

Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, O.C.S.L.L.B. . . . . 1937  
 Registrar, H. J. J. Griffith, 2 Bank Street, Lincoln.

## NORWICH. £3,000.

68th Bishop (190th of East Anglia), Rt. Rev. William  
 Launcelot Scott Fleming, D.D. (cons. 1949, trans.  
 1959) (Bishop's House, Norwich) [Signs Launcelot  
 Norvic:] . . . . . 1959

*Bishops Suffragan.*

Lynn, Rt. Rev. William Somers Llewellyn, M.A.  
 1963

Thetford, Rt. Rev. Eric William Bradley Cordingley,  
 M.B.E. . . . . 1963

Dean (vacant).

*Canons Residentiary.*

A. G. G. Thurlow, M.A., M. Kaye, M.A. . . . 1967  
 F.S.A. . . . . 1964 M. A. Mann . . . . 1969

Organist, H. B. Runnett, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1966

*Archdeacons.*

Norfolk, The Bishop of Thetford . . . . . 1962  
 Norwich, Ven. W. A. Aitken, M.A. . . . . 1961

Lynn, The Bishop of Lynn . . . . . 1961  
*Beneficed Clergy, 388; Curates, &c., 30.*

Chancellor, J. H. Ellison, M.A. . . . . 1955  
 Registrar & Sec., B. O. L. Prior.

London Sec., D. M. Moir Carey, M.A.

## OXFORD. £3,000.

38th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harry James Carpenter, D.D.  
 (Cuddesdon, Oxford) [Signs Harry Oxon] 1955

*Bishops Suffragan.*

Reading, Rt. Rev. Eric Henry Knell, M.A. (Well  
 House, Upper Bieldon, Reading) . . . . . 1955

Dorchester, Rt. Rev. David Goodwin Loveday,  
 M.A. (Wardington, Banbury) . . . . . 1957

Buckingham, Rt. Rev. George Christopher Cutts  
 Pepys, M.A. . . . . 1964

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Robert Milton Hay, M.A.,  
 B.D. (cons. 1944) . . . . . 1960

Dean of Christ Church (£3,000).

(Vacant).

*Canons Residentiary* (£1,500).

The *Canons of Christ Church* (with the exception of  
 the *Archdeacon of Oxford*) are Professors in the  
 University of Oxford.

S. L. Greenslade, D.D. . . . . 1959  
 V. A. Demant, D.D. . . . . 1949

Archd. Witton-Davies . . . . . 1956  
 W. R. F. Browning,  
 M.A., B.D. (Canon of  
 the Cathedral Church)

H. Chadwick, D.D. . . . . 1958 1965  
 Organist, Sydney Watson, M.A., D.Mus. . . . 1955

*Archdeacons.*

Oxford, Ven. C. Witton-Davies, M.A. . . . . 1956  
 Berks., Ven. E. Wild, M.A. . . . . 1967

Bucks, Ven. J. F. I. Pratt, M.A. . . . . 1961  
*Beneficed Clergy, 542; Curates, &c., 310.*

Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell . . . . . 1958  
 Registrar and Legal Sec., Peter Winckworth 1948

## Windsor. £2,600.

(The Queen's Free Chapel of St. George within Her  
 Castle of Windsor—A Royal Peculiar)

Dean, Very Rev. Robert Wylmer Woods, M.A.  
 1962

*Canons Residentiary* (each £1,500).

G. B. Bentley, M.A. 1957 J. A. Fisher, M.A. . . . 1958  
 R. H. Hawkins, M.A.

1958  
 Organist, S. S. Campbell, D.Mus., F.R.C.O. . . . 1961  
 Chapter Clerk, Mrs. I. Pritchard . . . . . 1963

## PETERBOROUGH. £3,000.

34th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cyril Eastaugh, M.C., M.A.  
 (The Palace, Peterborough) [Signs Cyril Petri-  
 burg] (cons. 1949) . . . . . 1961

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Hugh Van Lynden Otter-  
 Barry, C.B.E., M.A. (cons. 1931) . . . . . 1960

Rt. Rev. Archibald Rollo Graham-Campbell,  
 C.B.E., M.A. (cons. 1948) . . . . . 1965

## Dean (£2,400)

Very Rev. Richard Shuttleworth Wingfield-  
 Digby, M.A. . . . . 1966

*Canons Residentiary* (each £1,500)

H. G. G. Herklots, M.A. Archd. Towndrow . . . 1966  
 1959/A. S. Gribble, M.A. . . . 1967

Master of the Music, W. S. Vann, Mus. Bac. F.R.C.O.  
*Archdeacons.* [1953

Northampton, Ven. B. R. Marsh, B.A. . . . . 1964  
 Oakham, Ven. F. N. Towndrow, M.A. . . . . 1967

*Beneficed Clergy, 250; Curates, &c., 30.*

Chancellor, T. R. Fitzwalter Butler, O.B.E. . . . 1962  
 Registrar, E. T. Channell, 37 Priestgate, Peter-  
 borough.

## PORTSMOUTH. £3,000.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Henry Lawrence Phillips,  
 D.D. (Bishopswood, Fareham, Hants.) [Signs  
 John Portsmouth] . . . . . 1960

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Laurence Henry  
 Woolmer, M.A. (cons. 1949) . . . . . 1968

Provost, Very Rev. Eric Noel Porter Goff, M.A. 1939  
 Organist, P. A. S. Stevenson, M.A., F.R.C.O.

*Canons Residentiary.*

T. C. Heritage, M.A. . . . . 1964  
 F. C. Carpenter, M.A.  
 1968

J. R. G. Ragg, M.A.  
 1968

## Archdeacons.

- Portsmouth, Ven. C. Prior, C.B., M.A. .... 1969  
 1. of Wight, Ven. R. V. Scruby, M.A. .... 1965  
*Beneficed Clergy, 119; Curates, &c., 65.*  
 Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. ... 1940  
 Registrar and Legal Sec., T. B. Birkett, 132 High Street, Portsmouth. .... 1957

## ROCHESTER. £3,000.

- 104th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Richard David Say, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Rochester), [Signs David Roffen:] Bishop Suffragan. 1961  
 Tonbridge, Rt. Rev. Henry David Halsey, B.A. 1968  
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Keith Russell, M.A. (cons. 1955) ..... 1965

## Dean (£2,400).

- Rt. Rev. Stanley Woodley Betts, C.B.E., M.A. ... 1966  
*Canon Residentiary.*  
 F. H. Gripper, M.A. 1965 P. A. Welsby, M.A.,  
 S. L. S. Allen, B.D. 1966 Ph.D. .... 1966  
 Archd. Stewart-Smith  
 1969

- Organist, R. J. Ashfield, D.MUS., F.R.C.O. .... 1956

## Archdeacons.

- Tonbridge, Ven. E. E. Maples Earle, M.A. ... 1952  
 Bromley, Ven. H. W. Cragg. .... 1969  
 Rochester, Ven. D. C. Stewart-Smith, M.A. .... 1969

## Beneficed Clergy, 220; Curates, &amp;c. 124.

- Chancellor, P. C. Lamb, Q.C., M.A. .... 1955  
 Registrars, H. S. Wharton (1949) and O. R. Woodfield (1955), Rochester.  
 Sec. D. W. Faull, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1 .... 1963

## ST. ALBANS. £3,000.

Bishop (vacant).

## Bishops Suffragan.

- Hertford, Rt. Rev. Albert John Trillo, M.Th., B.D., A.R.C. (Longcroft, 32 Crouch Hall Lane, Redbourn) (cons. 1963) ..... 1968  
 Bedford, Rt. Rev. John Tyrell Holmes Hare, M.A. .... 1968

## Dean (£2,400)

- Very Rev. Noel Martin Kennaby, M.A. .... 1964  
 Organist, P. Hurford, M.A., MUS.B., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M  
 Archdeacons. [1958]  
 St. Albans, Ven. B. C. Snell, M.A. .... 1962  
 Bedford, The Bishop of Bedford, ..... 1962

## Beneficed Clergy, 263; Curates, &amp;c., 123.

- Chancellor, G. H. Newsom, Q.C., M.A. .... 1958  
 Registrar and Legal Sec., D. W. Faull, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1. .... 1963

## ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £3,000.

- 6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leslie Wilfrid Brown, C.B.E. D.D. (Bishop's House, Ipswich), cons. 1953, trans. 1966 [Signs Leslie St. Edm. & Ipswich] ..... 1966

## Bishop Suffragan.

- Dunwich, Rt. Rev. David Rokeby Maddock, M.A. 1967  
 Provost, Very Rev. John Albert Henry Waddington, M.B.E., T.D., M.A. .... 1958  
*Canons Residentiary.*  
 C. Rhodes, M.A. .... 1964 J. H. Churchill, M.A. 1967

## Archdeacons.

- Ipswich, Ven. C. G. Hooper, M.A. .... 1963  
 Suffolk, Ven. C. S. Scott, M.A. .... 1961  
 Sudbury, The Bishop of Dunwich. .... 1968  
 Organist, T. F. H. Oxley, B.A., B.MUS., F.R.C.O. ... 1957

## Beneficed Clergy, 285; Curates, &amp;c., 15.

- Chancellor, R. M. O. Havers, Q.C. .... 1966  
 Registrar, G. P. V. Creagh, M.A., 80 Guildhall Street, Bury St. Edmunds.

## SALISBURY. £3,000.

- 74th Bishop, Right Rev. Joseph Edward Fison, D.D. (South Canonry, The Close, Salisbury.) [Signs Joseph Sarum.] ..... 1963

## Bishop Suffragan.

- Sherborne, Rt. Rev. Victor Joseph Pike, C.B., C.B.E., D.D. (69 The Close, Salisbury) ..... 1960  
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Angus Campbell MacInnes, C.M.G., D.D. (cons. 1953) ..... 1968  
 Dean (£2,400).

- Very Rev. Kenneth William Haworth, M.A. ... 1960  
*Canons Residentiary (£1,500).*

- Archd. Wingfield- Digby: ..... 1968 C. V. Taylor, M.A. 1969

- Organist, R. G. Seal, M.A., F.R.C.O. .... 1968  
 Archdeacons.

- Wilts, Ven. C. A. Plaxton, M.A. .... 1951  
 Dorset, Ven. E. L. Seager, M.A. .... 1956  
 Sherborne, Ven. E. J. G. Ward, M.V.O., M.A. .... 1967  
 Sarum, Ven. S. B. Wingfield-Digby, M.B.E., M.A. 1968

## Beneficed Clergy, 306; Curates, &amp;c., 51.

- Chancellor, J. H. Ellison, M.A. .... 1955  
 Registrar and Legal Secretary, Alan M. Barker, B.A., Bishop's Walk, The Close, Salisbury.

## SOUTHWARK. £3,000.

- 6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Mervyn Stockwood, D.D. (Bishop's House, 38 Tooting Bec Gardens, S.W.16) [Signs Mervyn Southwark] ..... 1959

- Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Edward Lawrence Barham, M.A. (cons. 1964) ..... 1967

- Rt. Rev. John Boys, M.A., L.Th. (41 Elm Bank Gardens, Barnes, S.W.13) (cons. 1948) ..... 1968

## Bishops Suffragan.

- Kingston = Thames, Rt. Rev. William Percy Gilpin, M.A. (89 North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4) ..... 1952  
 Woolwich, Rt. Rev. David Stuart Sheppard, M.A. (12 Asylum Road, S.E.15) ..... 1969  
 Provost, Very Rev. Ernest William Southcott, B.A. 1961

## Canons Residentiary.

- I. G. Davies, B.A., B.D. 1957 J. D. Pearce-Higgins, M.A. .... 1963

- F. Colquhoun, M.A. 1961 E. A. James, A.R.C., B.D. 1966

- D. M. P. Tasker, B.A. 1961 P. F. Miller, M.A. ... 1969

- Organist, E. H. Warrell, A.R.C.O., A.R.C.M. .... 1968  
 Archdeacons.

- Southwark, Ven. R. V. Bazire. .... 1966  
 Lewisham, Ven. W. S. Hayman, M.A. .... 1960  
 Kingston, Ven. P. D. Robb, M.A. .... 1953

## Beneficed Clergy, 290; Curates, &amp;c., 338.

- Chancellor, Rev. E. Garth Moore, M.A. .... 1948  
 Secretary and Registrar, D. W. Faull, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1. .... 1963

## TRURO. £3,000.

- 10th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Maurice Key, D.D. (Lis Escod, Truro) (cons. 1947, trans. 1960) [Signs Maurice Truron:] ..... 1960

- Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Quinlan Lash, M.A. (cons. 1947) ..... 1962

## Dean

- Very Rev. Henry Morgan Lloyd, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.A. .... 1960

## Canons Residentiary.

- J. A. Simcock ..... 1952 Archd. Young ..... 1965  
 H. A. Blair, M.A., B.D. 1960

## Archdeacons.

- Cornwall, Ven. P. C. Young, B.Litt., M.A. .... 1965  
 Bodmin, Ven. C. J. E. Meyer, M.A. .... 1969  
 Organist, F. G. Ormond, M.A. .... 1959

## Beneficed Clergy, 180; Curates, &amp;c., 19.

Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell.....1957  
 Registrar and Secretary, R. W. Money, 2 Princes  
 Street, Truro.

## WORCESTER. £3,000

100th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lewis Mervyn Charles-  
 Edwards, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Hartlebury  
 Castle, Kidderminster) [Signs Mervyn Worcester]  
 1956

Assistant Bishop (£1,500), Rt. Rev. David Howard  
 Nicholas Allenby, M.A. (cons. 1962).....1968

Dean (£2,400).

Very Rev. Eric Waldram Kemp, D.D.....1969  
 Canons (£1,500).

C. B. Armstrong, M.A., Archd. Eliot.....1965  
 B.D.....1947 W. E. Purcell, M.A. 1966

G. C. B. Davies, D.D.  
 1963

Organist, C. J. Robinson, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1963  
 Archdeacons.

Dudley, Ven. J. C. Williams, B.A.....1968  
 Worcester, Ven. P. C. Eliot, M.A.....1961

## Beneficed Clergy, 175; Curates, &amp;c., 106.

Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell.....1959  
 Registrar, R. C. March, Diocesan Registry, Wor-  
 cester.

## Province of York

## YORK. £6,000.

93rd Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon,  
 and Most Rev. Frederick Donald Coggan, D.D.,  
 cons. 1956, *trs.* 1961. (Bishopthorpe, York.)

[Signs Donald Ebor].  
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Mervyn Armstrong,  
 O.B.E., M.A. (cons. 1958).....1964

## Bishops Suffragan.

Selby, Rt. Rev. Douglas Noel Sargent, M.A.  
 (Tollgarth, Tadcaster Road; York).....1962

Whitby, Rt. Rev. George D'Oyly Snow, M.A.,  
 (60 West Green, Stokesley, Middlesborough)  
 1961

Hull, Rt. Rev. Hubert Lawrence Higgs, M.A.  
 (Hullen House, Woodfield Lane, Hessle)....1965

Dean (£2,600)

Very Rev. Alan Richardson, M.A., D.D.....1964  
 Canon. Residentially (£1,650)

R. E. Cant, M.A.....1957 J. P. Burbridge, M.A. 1966

B. A. Smith, M.A.....1963

Organist, Francis Jackson, Mus.D., F.R.C.O.....1946  
 Archdeacons.

York, Ven. C. R. Forder, M.A.....1957

East Riding, Ven. F. E. Ford, M.A.....1957

Cleveland, Ven. S. F. Linsley.....1965

## Beneficed Clergy, 321; Curates, &amp;c., 91.

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court,  
 Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.

Vicar-General of the Province and Chancellor of the  
 Diocese, W. S. Wigglesworth, D.C.L., M.A., LL.B.  
 1944

Registrar and Secretary, G. P. Knowles, M.A., LL.B.  
 1968

## DURHAM. £4,500.

90th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ian Thomas Ramsey, M.A.  
 (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland). [Signs Ian  
 Dunelm].....1966

## Bishop Suffragan.

Jarrow, Rt. Rev. Alexander Kenneth Hamilton,  
 M.A.....1965

Dean (£3,300).

Very Rev. John Herbert Severn Wild, M.A... 1951  
 Canons Residentially (£1,500).

H. E. W. Turner, D.D., A. H. Couratin, M.A. 1962  
 1950 D. R. Jones, M.A.....1964

Archd. Stranks....1954

Organist, C. W. Eden, Mus.B., A.R.C.O.....1936

## Archdeacons.

Durham (vacant).  
 Auckland, Ven. C. J. Stranks, M.A.....1958

Beneficed Clergy, 250; Curates, &c., 111  
 Chancellor, E. Garth Moore, M.A.....1954  
 Registrar (1948) and Legal Secretary (1929), H. C.  
 Ferens, M.A. (The College, Durham).

## BLACKBURN. £3,000.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Robert Claxton, D.D.  
 cons. 1946, *trans.* 1960 (Bishop's House, Black-  
 burn) [Signs Charles Blackburn].....1960

## Bishops Suffragan.

Lancaster, Rt. Rev. Anthony Leigh Egerton  
 Hoskyns-Abraham (Pedders Wood, Scorton) 1955

Burnley (vacant).

Provost, Very Rev. Norman Robinson, B.Sc... 1961  
 Canons Residentially.

T. A. Rockley, B.A.....1964 G. A. Williams M.A.  
 C. W. D. Carroll, M.A. 1965

## Archdeacons

Lancaster, Ven. G. Gower-Jones, M.A.....1966

Blackburn, Ven. H. N. Hodd, M.A.....1962

Organist, J. Bertalot, M.A., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.... 1964  
 Beneficed Clergy, 267; Curates, &c., 52.

Chancellor, R. A. Forrester, M.A.....1942  
 Registrar, Leslie Ranson, LL.B.,.....1954

## BRADFORD. £3,000.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Clement George St. Michael  
 Parker, M.A. (Bishopscroft, Ashwell Road,  
 Heaton, Bradford) cons. 1954 [Signs Michael  
 Bradford].....1961

Provost, Very Rev. William Hugh Alan Cooper,  
 M.A.....1962

Organist, K. V. Rhodes, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.....1964

## Archdeacons.

Bradford, Ven.-W. Johnston, M.A.....1965

Craven, Ven. A. Sephton, M.A.....1956

## Beneficed Clergy, 142; Curates, &amp;c., 34

Chancellor, H. C. Scott, Q.C., M.A.....1957  
 Registrar and Secretary, H. Firth, Martins Bank  
 Chambers, Tyrel Street, Bradford.

## CARLISLE. £3,000.

63rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Sydney Cyril Bulley, M.A.  
 (Rose Castle, Dalston, Carlisle), cons. 1959 [Signs  
 Cyril Carlilol].....1967

## Bishop Suffragan.

Penrith, Rt. Rev. Reginald Foskett, M.A., Ph.D.  
 (Brathay, Ambleside, Westmorland).....1967

Dean (£3,300).

Very Rev. Lionel Meiring Spafford du Toit, M.A.  
 1960

## Canons Residentially (about £1,500).

Archd Nurse.... 1958 R. B. Bradford, B.A. 1966  
 W. A. Batty, M.A. 1968

Organist, R. A. Seivewright, M.A., A.R.C.O.... 1960

## Archdeacons.

Westmorland and Furness, Ven. T. R. Hare, M.A.  
 1966

West Cumberland, Ven. W. A. Pugh, M.A. 1959

Carlisle, Ven. C. E. Nurse, M.A.....1958

## Beneficed Clergy, 229.

Chancellor, His Hon. R. H. Mais, M.A.....1950  
 Registrar and Sec., I. S. Sutcliffe, M.A., LL.B., Carlisle  
 1964

## CHESTER. £3,000.

37th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gerald Alexander Ellison,  
 D.D. (Bishop's House, Chester.) cons. 1950  
 [Signs Gerald Cestr.].....1953

## Bishops Suffragan.

Stockport, Rt. Rev. Rupert Gordon Strutt, B.D. 1965

Birkenhead, Rt. Rev. Eric Arthur John Mercer  
 1965

Dean (£2,460).  
 Very Rev. George William Outram Addleshaw,  
 M.A., B.D., F.S.A. . . . . 1963  
*Canons Residentiary* (£1,560).  
 C. E. Jarman . . . . . 1943 | Archd. Fisher . . . . . 1965  
 B. A. Hardy, M.A. . . . . 1946  
 Organist, R. A. Fisher . . . . . 1967  
*Archdeacons.*  
 Chester, Ven. L. G. Fisher, A.L.C.D. . . . . 1965  
 Macclesfield, Ven. F. H. House, O.B.E., M.A. . . . . 1967  
*Beneficed Clergy, 290; Curates, &c., 78.*  
 Chancellor, Rev. K. J. T. Elphinstone, M.A. . . . . 1950  
*Legal Secretaries, Gamon & Co., ■ White Friars, Chester.*

**LIVERPOOL.** £3,000.  
 5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Stuart Yarworth Blanch, M.A.  
 (Bishop's Lodge, Woolton Park, Liverpool)  
 [Signs Stuart Liverpool] . . . . . 1966  
*Bishop Suffragan.*  
 Warrington, Rt. Rev. Laurence Ambrose Brown,  
 M.A. . . . . 1960  
 Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Scott Baker, M.A.  
 (cons. 1943) . . . . . 1968  
 Dean (£2,400).  
 Very Rev. Edward Henry Patey, M.A. . . . . 1964  
*Canons Residentiary.*  
 C. B. Naylor, M.A. 1956 | L. F. Hopkins, M.A., B.D.  
 H. Ellis, M.A. . . . . 1962 | . . . . . 1964  
 Archd. Wilkinson . . . . . 1968  
 Organist, Noel Rawsthorne, F.R.C.O. . . . . 1955  
*Archdeacons*  
 Liverpool, Ven. H. S. Wilkinson, M.A. . . . . 1951  
 Warrington, Ven. E. H. Evans . . . . . 1959  
*Beneficed Clergy, 227; Curates, &c., 103.*  
 Chancellor, His Hon. E. Steel, LL.B. . . . . 1957  
 Joint Registrars, E. C. Arden and R. H. Arden,  
 ■ Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1.

**MANCHESTER.** £3,000.  
 7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Derrick Lindsay  
 Greer, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Bury New Road,  
 Manchester 7). [Signs William Manchester] 1947  
*Bishops Suffragan.*  
 Hulme, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Venner Ramsey, B.D.  
 (Westholme, 22 Pine Road, Didsbury, Man-  
 chester 20) . . . . . 1953  
 Middleton, Rt. Rev. Edward Ralph Wickham, B.D.  
 (2 Portland Road, Eccles, Manchester) . . . . . 1959  
 Dean (£2,750) Very Rev. Alfred Jowett, M.A. 1964  
*Canons Residentiary* (£1,800).  
 H. Hodkin, M.A. . . . . 1957 | Archd. Price . . . . . 1966  
 R. H. Preston, M.A. 1958 | F. S. Wright, M.A. . . . . 1966  
 Organist, D. E. Cantrell, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. . . . . 1961  
*Archdeacons.*  
 Manchester, Ven. S. H. Price, M.A. . . . . 1966  
 Rochdale, Ven. A. H. Ballard, M.A. . . . . 1966  
*Beneficed Clergy, 363; Curates, &c., 120.*  
 Chancellor, His Hon. R. H. Mais, M.A. . . . . 1948  
 Registrar and Bishop's Secretary, L. H. Orford, M.A.,  
 LL.B., 90 Deansgate, Manchester . . . . . 1933

**NEWCASTLE.** £3,000.  
 8th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hugh Edward Ashdown, D.D.  
 (The Bishop's House, Gosforth, Newcastle upon  
 Tyne, 3) [Signs Hugh Newcastle] . . . . . 1957  
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Alexander Rams-  
 botham, D.D. (cons. 1950) . . . . . 1968  
 Provost, Very Rev. Conrad Clifton Wolters, M.A.  
 . . . . . 1962  
*Canons Residentiary.*  
 Archd. Unwin . . . . . 1963 | D. E. F. Ogden, B.A. 1966  
 A. Wilson, M.A. . . . . 1964 | R. G. Cornwell, M.A.  
 . . . . . 1968  
*Archdeacons*  
 Northumberland, Ven. C. P. Unwin, T.D., M.A. . . . . 1963  
 Lindisfarne (vacant).

Organist, Russell A. Missin, F.R.C.O. . . . . 1967  
*Beneficed Clergy, 154; Curates, &c., 68.*  
 Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, O.C., LL.B. . . . . 1942  
 Registrar and Sec., Ian Dickinson, Cross House,  
 Westgate Road, Newcastle ■ Tyne.

**RIPON.** £3,000.  
 9th Bishop Rt. Rev. John Richard Humpidge  
 Moorman, D.D., Litt.D. (Bishop Mount, Ripon.)  
 [Signs John Ripon] . . . . . 1959  
*Bishop Suffragan.*  
 Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. John Howard Cruse, M.A.  
 . . . . . 1965

Dean (£2,440)  
 Very Rev. Frederick Edwin Le Grice, M.A. . . . . 1968  
*Canons Residentiary* (each £1,500)  
 Archd. Turnbull . . . . . 1962 | R. Emmerson, B.D.,  
 J. G. B. Ashworth, M.A. 1965 | A. K. C. . . . . 1966  
 Organist, Ronald Perrin, F.R.C.O. . . . . 1966  
*Archdeacons*  
 Leeds, Ven. A. C. Page, M.A. . . . . 1969  
 Richmond, Ven. J. W. Turnbull, B.A. . . . . 1962  
*Beneficed Clergy, 179; Curates, &c., 58*  
 Chancellor, H. C. Scott, Q.C., M.A. . . . . 1957  
 Registrar and Secretary, J. R. Balmforth, M.A.,  
 Phoenix House, South Parade, Leeds.

**SHEFFIELD.** £3,000.  
 3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Francis John Taylor, M.A.  
 (Ranmoor Grange, Sheffield, 10.). [Signs John  
 Sheffield] . . . . . 1962  
 Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Vincent Gerard,  
 C.B.E., M.C., M.A. (cons. 1938) . . . . . 1947  
 Provost, Very Rev. Ivan Delacherois Neffl, C.B.,  
 O.B.E., M.A. . . . . 1966  
*Archdeacons*  
 Sheffield, Ven. H. Johnson, M.A. . . . . 1963  
 Doncaster, Ven. E. J. G. Rogers, B.A. . . . . 1967  
 Organist, G. Matthews, B.Mus., F.R.C.O. . . . . 1967  
*Beneficed Clergy, 161; Curates, &c., 112.*  
 Chancellor, His Hon. R. H. Mais, M.A. . . . . 1959  
 Registrar and Legal Sec., V. H. Sandford, M.A., 30  
 Bank Street, Sheffield.

**SODOR AND MAN.** £3,000.  
 76th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Eric Gordon, M.A.  
 (Bishop's Court, Kirk Michael, Isle of Man)  
 [Signs Eric Sodor and Man] . . . . . 1966  
 Archdeacon, Ven. E. B. Glass, M.A. . . . . 1964  
*Beneficed Clergy, 27; Curates, &c., 14.*  
 Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, Frank Barnes  
 Johnson, M.B.E., M.A., 24 Athol Street, Douglas.

**SOUTHWELL.** £3,000.  
 6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gordon David Savage, M.A.  
 (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) (cons. 1960) [Signs  
 Gordon Southwell] . . . . . 1964  
*Bishop Suffragan.*  
 Sherwood, Rt. Rev. Kenneth George Thompson,  
 M.A. (Kneass Vicarage, Newark) . . . . . 1965  
 Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Lewis Mark Way,  
 M.A. (cons. 1952) . . . . . 1960  
 Provost (vacant).

*Archdeacons*  
 Newark, Ven. B. W. Woodhams, B.A. . . . . 1965  
 Nottingham, Ven. M. R. W. Brown, M.A. . . . . 1960  
 Organist, K. B. Beard . . . . . 1959  
*Beneficed Clergy, 200; Curates, &c., 50.*  
 Chancellor, B. T. Buckle . . . . . 1959  
 Registrar (vacant).

**WAKEFIELD.** £3,000.  
 8th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Eric Treacy, M.B.E. (Bishop's  
 Lodge, Woodthorpe, Wakefield) (cons. 1961)  
 [Signs Eric Wakefield] . . . . . 1968

Bishop Suffragan

Pontefract, Rt. Rev. William Gordon Fallows, M.A. .... 1968  
 Asst. Bishops, Rt. Rev. Victor George Shearburn, M.A. (cons. 1955) ..... 1967  
 Rt. Rev. Kenneth Graham Bevan (cons. 1940) 1968  
 Provost, Very Rev. Philip Norris Pare, M.A. ... 1961  
 Archdeacons  
 Pontefract, Ven. E. C. Henderson, B.D. .... 1968  
 Halifax, Ven. J. F. Lister, M.A. .... 1961  
 Organist, P. G. Saunders, MUS.D., F.R.C.O.  
 Beneficed Clergy, 212; Curates, &c., 44.  
 Chancellor, G. B. Graham, Q.C., I.L.B. .... 1959  
 Registrar and Sec., C. E. Coles, M.A., Burton Street, Wakefield. .... 1963

The Church Assembly, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, The Archbishop of Canterbury; *Vice-Chairman*, The Archbishop of

York; *Secretary*, Sir John Guillum Scott, T.D., D.C.L. THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.—*Chairman*, The Archbishop of Canterbury; *Vice-Chairman*, The Archbishop of York. THE HOUSE OF CLERGY.—*Chairman*, Rt. Rev. G. V. Gerard; *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. Preb. H. Cooper. THE HOUSE OF LAITY.—*Chairman*, Sir Kenneth Grubb, C.M.G.; *Vice-Chairman*, T. A. R. Levett.

Convocation. Canterbury, Upper House.—*President*, The Archbishop of Canterbury; *Registrar*, D. M. M. Carey, M.A.; *Apparitor-General*, Lt.-Col. J. B. Barron, O.B.E., M.C. Lower House.—*Prolocutor*, The Archdeacon of Taunton; *Actuary*, R. M. Hollis, M.A. York, Upper House.—*President*, The Archbishop of York; *Registrar*, G. P. Knowles, M.A., LL.B., Martin's Bank Chambers, 15 Davygate, York; Lower House.—*Prolocutor*, The Dean of Chester; *Synodal Secretary*, Rev. R. J. Graham, B.D.

THE CHURCH IN WALES

LLANDAFF. £2,675.  
 98th Bishop and 6th Archbishop of Wales, Most Rev. William Glyn Hughes Simon, D.D., b. 1903, cons. Bishop of Swansea and Brecon 1954, translated 1957, elected Archbishop of Wales, 1968 (Llys-Esgob, The Green, Llandaff, Cardiff.) [Signs Glyn Cambrensis] ..... 1967  
 BANGOR. £2,100.  
 78th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gwilym Owen Williams, D.D., b. 1913. (Ty'r Esgob, Bangor, Caerns.) [Signs Gwilym Bangor] ..... 1957  
 MONMOUTH. £2,810.  
 5th Bishop of Monmouth, Rt. Rev. Eryl Stephen Thomas, M.A., b. 1910 (Bishopstow, Stow Hill,

Newport, Mon.) [Signs Stephen Monmouth.] 1968  
 ST. ASAPH £2,100. [1957  
 72nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Daniel Bartlett, D.D., b. 1900. (Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs David St. Asaph] ..... 1950  
 ST. DAVID'S £2,675.  
 122nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Richards Richards, D.D., b. 1901 (The Palace, Abergwili, Carmarthen) [Signs John St. Davids] ..... 1956  
 SWANSEA AND BRECON. £2,100.  
 5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John James Absalom Thomas, D.D., b. 1908 (Ely Tower, Brecon.) [Signs John Swansea & Brecon] ..... 1958

BISHOPS ABROAD

CANADA  
 Primate  
 The Most Rev. Howard Hewlett Clark, b. 1903, cons. Bp. of Edmonton 1954, Elected Primate 1959. Elected Metropolitan of Rupert's Land and translated to see of Rupert's Land, 1961. Sees. Apptd. Clgy.  
 Province of Canada.  
 The Most Rev. Archbishop.  
 Fredericton, Alexander Henry O'Neill b. 1907 (cons. 1957), Archbishop and Metropolitan. .... 1963 86  
 The Rt. Rev. Bishops.  
 Fredericton (see above).  
 Montreal, R. K. Maguire, b. 1923. .... 1963 115  
 Newfoundland, R. L. Seaborn, b. 1911 (cons. 1958) ..... 1966 94  
 Nova Scotia, W. W. Davis, b. 1908 (cons. 1958) ..... 1963 123  
 Quebec, R. F. Brown, b. 1900. .... 1960 51  
 Province of Rupert's Land.  
 The Most Rev. Archbishop.  
 Rupert's Land (see above).  
 The Rt. Rev. Bishops.  
 Arctic, D. B. Marsh, b. 1903. .... 1950 24  
 Athabasca, R. J. Pierce, b. 1909. .... 1950 19  
 Brandon, T. W. Wilkinson, b. 1904. .... 1969 36  
 Calgary, M. L. Goodman, b. 1917. .... 1967 61  
 Edmonton, W. G. Burch b. 1911 (cons. 1960) ..... 1960 49  
 Keewatin, H. V. Stiff, b. 1916. .... 1969 19  
 Qu' Appelle, G. F. C. Jackson, b. 1907. .... 1960 63  
 Rupert's Land (see above). .... 1963 63  
 Bp. Coadj., B. Valentine, b. 1927. .... 1969 30  
 Saskatchewan, W. H. H. Crump, b. 1903. .... 1960 28  
 Saskatoon, S. C. Steer, b. 1900. .... 1950  
 Province of Ontario.  
 The Most Rev. Archbishop.  
 Algoma, William Lockridge Wright, b. 1904 (cons. 1944), Archbishop and Metropolitan. .... 1955 79

Sees. The Rt. Rev. Bishops. Apptd. Clgy.  
 Toronto, G. B. Snell (cons. 1956) ..... 1966 327  
 Bps. Suff., H. R. Hunt; L. S. Garnsworthly.  
 Huron, G. N. Luxton, b. 1901. .... 1948 216  
 Bps. Suff., H. F. Appleyard; C. J. Queen.  
 Moosonee, J. A. Watton, b. 1915. .... 1963 29  
 Bp. Suff. (James Bay), N. R. Clarke.  
 Niagara, W. E. Bagnall, b. 1903. .... 1949 148  
 Asst. Bp., C. R. H. Wilkinson, b. 1900 (cons. 1950) ..... 1960 61  
 Ontario, K. C. Evans, b. 1903. .... 1952 85  
 Ottawa, E. S. Reed. .... 1954 85  
 Province of British Columbia.  
 The Most Rev. Archbishop.  
 New Westminster, Godfrey P. Gower, b. 1899 (cons. 1951), Archbishop and Metropolitan, 1968. .... 1951 85  
 The Rt. Rev. Bishops  
 British Columbia, J. O. Anderson, b. 1912 (cons. 1962). .... 1969 55  
 Caledonia, D. W. Hambidge, b. 1927. .... 1969 19  
 Cariboo, R. S. Dean, b. 1915. .... 1957 14  
 Kootenay, E. W. Scott, b. 1919. .... 1966 31  
 Yukon, J. T. Frame, b. 1934. .... 1968 12

INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA AND CEYLON  
 Metropolitan Bishop.  
 Calcutta, The Most Rev. Hiyanihindu Lakdas Jacob de Mel, b. 1902 (cons. 1945) . . . 1962 100  
 Asst. Bp., J. Richardson, b. 1894. .... 1950  
 The Rt. Rev. Bishops.  
 Amritsar, K. D. W. Anand. .... 1960  
 Andamans and Nicobar, M. D. Srinivasan, b. 1917 (cons. 1964). .... 1966  
 Assam, E. S. Nasir, b. 1916. .... 1962  
 Barrackpore, R. W. Bryan, b. 1905 (cons. 1951). .... 1956  
 Bombay, C. J. G. Robinson, b. 1903 (cons. 1947). .... 1962 65

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.	Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.
Chota Nagpur, S. A. B. Dilbar Hans, b. 1910.....	1957 51	Aux. Bps., T. B. Macdonald (1964); S. B. Rosier (1967).	
Colombo, C. H. W. De Soysa.....	1964 99	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	
Dacca, J. D. Blair, b. 1906 (cons. 1951).....	1956 18	Bunbury, R. G. Hawkins, b. 1911.....	1957 34
Delhi, P. Parmar (cons. 1955).....	1966	Coadj. Bp., W. S. Bastian.....	1968
Karachi, C. Ray.....	1960	Kalgoorlie, D. W. Bryant.....	1967
Kurunagala, C. L. Wickremesinghe, b. 1927.....	1962	N.W. Australia, H. A. J. Witt, b. 1920.....	1965 13
Lahore, I. Masih.....	1968	Extra-Provincial Dioceses.	
Lucknow, J. Amritanand, b. 1917 (cons. 1949).....	1962	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	
Nagpur, J. W. Sadiq, b. 1910.....	1957	Adelaide, T. T. Reed, b. 1902.....	1957 126
Nandyal, C. Venkataramiah, b. 1904.....	1963	Tasmania, R. E. Davies, b. 1913 (cons. 1960).....	1963 78
Nasik, A. W. Luther, b. 1919.....	1957	Willochra, T. E. Jones, b. 1903.....	1958 19
Rangoon, F. Ah Mya (cons. 1949).....	1966	PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND	
Asst. Bp., T. Peh Paw.....	1966	Archbishop and Primate.	
AUSTRALIA		Walapu, The Most Rev. Norman Alfred Lesser, b. 1902 (cons. 1947).....	1961 65
Primate of Australia.		Bp. Suff. (Aoteroa), M. A. Bennett, b. 1916.....	1968
The Most Rev. Philip Nigel Warrington Strong, C.M.G. (Archbishop of Brisbane), born 1899, cons. 1936, trans. 1962. Elected Primate of Australia 1966.		The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	
Province of New South Wales.		Auckland, E. A. Gowing, b. 1913.....	1960 112
Archbishop and Metropolitan.		Asst. Bp., G. R. Monteith, b. 1904.....	1965
Sydney, The Most Rev. Marcus Lawrence Loane, b. 1911 (cons. 1958).....	1966 302	Christchurch, W. A. Pyatt.....	1966 112
Bps. Coadj., F. O. Hulme-Moir, b. 1910 (cons. 1953) (1964); A. J. Dain, b. 1912 (1964); H. G. S. Begbie, n. 1905 (1967); G. R. Delbridge, b. 1917 (1969).		Dunedin, A. H. Johnston, b. 1912.....	1953 42
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		Melanesia, J. W. Chisholm (cons. 1964).....	1967 75
Armidale, R. C. Kerle, b. 1915 (cons. 1956).....	1965 43	Asst. Bps., D. Tuti (1963); L. Alufurai, O.B.E. (1963)	
Bathurst, E. K. Leslie, b. 1911.....	1958 43	Nelson, P. E. Sutton.....	1965 32
Canberra and Goulburn, K. J. Clements, b. 1905 (cons. 1949).....	1961 63	Polynesia, J. T. Holland, b. 1912 (cons. 1951).....	1969
Asst. Bp., G. A. Warren, b. 1924.....	1965	Bp. Suff. (Naku' alofa), F. T. Halapua, b. 1910.....	1967
Grafton, R. G. Arthur, b. 1909 (cons. 1956).....	1961 41	Waikato, (vacant)	42
Newcastle, J. A. G. Housden, b. 1904 (cons. 1947).....	1958 85	Wellington, H. W. Baines, b. 1905 (cons. 1949).....	1960 116
Asst. Bp., L. Stibbard.....	1964	Asst. Bp., G. M. McKenzie, O.B.E.....	1962
Riverina, J. B. R. Grindrod.....	1966	PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA	
Province of Victoria.		Archbishop and Metropolitan.	
Archbishop and Metropolitan.		Cape Town, The Most Rev. Robert Selby Taylor, b. 1909 (cons. 1942)....	1964 141
Melbourne, The Most Rev. Frank Woods, b. 1907 (cons. 1952).....	1957 319	Bp. Suff., P. W. R. Russell, b. 1919.....	1966
Bps. Coadj., G. T. Sambell, b. 1914.....	1962	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	
F. R. Arnott, b. 1911.....	1963	Bloemfontein, F. A. Amooe, b. 1913....	1967
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		Damaraland, C. O'B. Winter, b. 1932....	1968 23
Ballarat, W. A. Hardie, b. 1904.....	1960 60	George, P. H. F. Barron, b. 1911 (cons. 1964).....	1966 26
Bp. Coadj., R. G. Porter, b. 1924.....	1967	Grahamstown (vacant).	
Bendigo, R. E. Richards, b. 1908.....	1957 31	Johannesburg, L. E. Stradling, b. 1908 (cons. 1945).....	1961 140
Gippsland, D. A. Garnsey, b. 1909.....	1959 27	Bp. Suff., J. S. Carter, b. 1927.....	1968
St. Arnaud, A. E. Winter, b. 1903.....	1951 36	Asst. Bp., S. C. Pickard, C.B.E., b. 1910 (cons. 1958).....	1968
Wangaratta, K. Rayner, b. 1929.....	1969 34	Kimberley & Kuruman, P. W. Wheelton, O.B.E., b. 1913 (cons. 1954).....	1967
Province of Queensland		Lebombo, D. P. Cabral (cons. 1967).....	1968
Archbishop and Metropolitan.		Lesotho, J. A. Arrowsmith Maund, b. 1909.....	1950 36
Brisbane (see above).		Bp. Suff., F. Makhetha.....	1967
Bp. Coadj., W. J. Hudson, b. 1904 (cons. 1950).....	1960	Natal, T. G. V. Inman, b. 1904.....	1951 96
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		Bp. Suff. K. B. Hallows, b. 1913.....	1969
Carpenteria, E. E. Hawkey, b. 1909.....	1968 14	Pretoria, E. G. Knapp-Fisher, b. 1915....	1960 48
New Guinea, G. D. Hand, b. 1918 (cons. 1950).....	1963 16	St. Helena, E. M. H. Capper, b. 1905....	1967 4
Asst. Bps., G. Ambo (1960); B. S. Meredith, b. 1927 (1967); H. T. A. Kendall, b. 1905 (1968).		St. John's, J. L. Schuster, b. 1912.....	1956 106
N. Queensland, I. W. A. Shevill, b. 1917....	1953 30	Swaziland, A. G. W. Hunter.....	1968
Northern Territory, K. B. Mason, b. 1927.....	1968	Zululand, A. H. Zulu, b. 1905 (cons. 1961)	1967 65
Rockhampton, D. N. Shearman, b. 1926....	1964	PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES	
Province of Western Australia.		Archbishop of West Indies.	
Archbishop and Metropolitan.		Guyana, The Most Rev. Alan John Knight, C.M.G., Archbp. & Metropolitan, b. 1902 (cons. 1937).....	1950 49
Perth, (vacant)	125	Bp. Suff. (Stabroek), P. E. R. Elder, b. 1923.....	1966

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.	Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.
<i>Antigua</i> , (vacant)		Maseno, F. H. Olang' (cons. 1955).....	1961 52
<i>Barbados</i> , E. L. Evans, b. 1904 (cons. 1957).....	28	Asst. Bp., E. Agola.....	1965
<i>Honduras</i> , B. N. Y. Vaughan, b. 1917	59	Mombasa, P. Mwang'ombe, b. 1918.....	1964 27
(cons. 1961).....	9	Morogoro, G. Chitemo.....	1965 29
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>		Mount Kenya, O. Kariuki (cons. 1955).....	1961 44
<i>Jamaica</i> , J. C. E. Swaby, C.B.E., b. 1905		Nakuru, N. Langford-Smith (cons. 1960).....	1961 42
(cons. 1961).....		South West Tanganyika, J. R. W. Poole-	
<i>Kingston</i> , J. T. Clark.....		Hughes, b. 1916.....	1962 38
<i>Nassau and the Bahamas</i> , B. Markham, b.		Asst. Bp., J. Mlele.....	1965
1907.....		Victoria Nyanza, M. L. Wiggins (cons.	
<i>Trinidad</i> , W. J. Hughes, b. 1894 (cons.	30	1959).....	1963 27
1944).....	36	Western Tanganyika, M. Kahurananga,	
<i>Windward Islds.</i> , E. C. M. Woodroffe, 1969	■	b. 1921 (cons. 1962).....	1966
		Zanzibar and Tanga, Y. Jumaa.....	1968 29
		Asst. Bp., Y. Lukindo (1963).....	1963

## PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA

Archbishop.	
<i>Sierra Leone</i> , The Most Rev. Moses Nathaniel Christopher Omobiala Scott, b. 1911 (cons. 1961) elected Archbp. of West Africa.....	42
<i>Accra</i> , I. S. M. LeMaire (cons. 1963).....	59
Asst. Bps. K. A. Nelson (1966); J. B. Arthur (1966)	
<i>Benin</i> , A. Iwe.....	49
<i>Ekiti</i> , M. A. Osanyin.....	37
<i>Enugu</i> , G. N. Otubelu, b. 1927.....	1969
<i>Gambia and Rio Pongas</i> , T. O. Olufosoye, b. 1918.....	6
<i>Ibadan</i> , S. O. Odutola, O.B.E. (cons. 1952).....	116
Asst. Bp., I. G. A. Jadesimi.....	1967
<i>Lagos</i> , S. I. Kale, M.B.E.....	94
<i>The Niger</i> , L. M. Uzodike (cons. 1961).....	87
<i>Niger Delta</i> , R. N. Bara Hart.....	62
Asst. Bp., H. A. I. Afonya.....	1957
<i>Northern Nigeria</i> (vacant)	
<i>Ondo</i> , I. O. S. Okunsanya.....	30
<i>Owerri</i> , B. C. Nwankiti (cons. 1968).....	65

## PROVINCE OF CENTRAL AFRICA

Archbishop.	
<i>Zambia</i> , The Most Rev. Oliver Green-Wilkinson, C.B.E., b. 1913, elected Archbp. of Central Africa, 1962.....	1951
Bp. Suff., F. Mataka.....	1964
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>	
<i>Malawi</i> , D. S. Arden, b. 1916.....	1961
Bp. Suff., J. Mtekatoka.....	1965
<i>Mashonaland</i> , J. P. Burrough, M.B.E., b. 1916.....	1968
<i>Matabeleland</i> , K. J. F. Skelton, b. 1918.....	1962
Asst. Bp. R. H. Mize (cons. 1960).....	1968

## PROVINCE OF EAST AFRICA

Archbishop.	
<i>Nairobi</i> , The Most Rev. Leonard James Beecher, C.M.G., b. 1906 (cons. 1950), elected Archbp. of East Africa, 1960.....	1964
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>	
<i>Central Tanganyika</i> , A. Stanway, b. 1908.....	1951
Asst. Bp., Y. Madinda, b. 1926.....	1964
<i>Dar es Salaam</i> , J. Sepeku (cons. 1963).....	1965
<i>Masai</i> , G. H. Chisonga.....	1968

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED THEIR SEES OR SUFFRAGAN BISHOPRICS

Name and Diocese	Cons. Res.	Name and Diocese	Cons. Res.
G. F. Allen, b. 1902; <i>Derby</i> .....	1947 1968	D. W. Bentley, b. 1882; <i>Barbados</i> .....	1910 1945
D. H. N. Allenby, b. 1909; <i>Kuching</i> .....	1962 1969	S. W. Betts, b. 1912; <i>Maidstone</i> .....	1956 1966
W. L. Anderson, b. 1892; <i>Salisbury</i> .....	1937 1962	K. G. Bevan, b. 1898; <i>E. Szechwan</i> .....	1940 1950
J. Armstrong, b. 1935; <i>Bermuda</i> .....	1963 1968	D. B. Blackwood, b. 1884; <i>Gippsland</i> .....	1942 1955
M. Armstrong, b. 1906; <i>Jarrow</i> .....	1958 1964	T. Bloomer, b. 1895; <i>Carlisle</i> .....	1946 1966
C. A. W. Ayles, b. 1882; <i>St. Helena</i> .....	1930 1939	J. Boys, b. 1900; <i>Kimberley and Kuruman</i> .....	1948 1960
D. Baker, b. 1882; <i>Bendigo</i> .....	1921 1937	P. J. Brazier, b. 1903; <i>Ruanda-Urundi</i> .....	1951 1964
W. S. Baker, b. 1902; <i>Zanzibar</i> .....	1943 1968	G. H. Brooks, b. 1905; <i>Honduras</i> .....	1950 1966
W. F. Barfoot, b. 1893; <i>Rupert Island</i> .....	1941 1958	B. B. Burnett, b. 1917; <i>Bloemfontein</i> .....	1957 1967
F. R. Barry, b. 1890; <i>Southwell</i> .....	1941 1963	H. J. Buxton, b. 1880; <i>Gibraltar</i> .....	1933 1947

Name and Diocese		Cons.	Res.	Name and Diocese		Cons.	Res.
M. R. Carpenter-Garnier, b. 1881;		1924	1938	R. H. Moberly, b. 1884; <i>Stepney</i> . . . . .	1936	1952	
<i>Colombo</i> . . . . .		1935	1960	R. W. H. Moline, b. 1889; <i>Perth</i> . . . . .	1947	1962	
P. Carrington, b. 1892; <i>Quebec</i> . . . . .		1955	1967	H. C. Montgomery-Campbell, b. 1887;			
T. H. Cashmore, b. 1892; <i>Dunwich</i> . . . . .		1947	1953	<i>London</i> . . . . .	1940	1961	
S. G. Caulton, b. 1895; <i>Melanesia</i> . . . . .		1957	1961	E. R. Morgan, b. 1888; <i>Truro</i> . . . . .	1943	1959	
F. N. Chamberlain, b. 1900; <i>Trinidad</i> . . . . .		1946	1959	A. H. Morris, b. 1898; <i>St. E. and Ipswich</i> . . . . .	1949	1965	
G. A. Cham, b. 1886; <i>Ripon</i> . . . . .		1950	1962	J. E. L. Mort, b. 1915; <i>N. Nigeria</i> . . . . .	1952	1969	
N. H. Clarke, b. 1892; <i>Plymouth</i> . . . . .		1954	1961	J. S. Moyes, b. 1884; <i>Armidale</i> . . . . .	1929	1964	
G. W. Clarkson, b. 1897; <i>Pontefract</i> . . . . .		1959	1969	S. C. Neill, b. 1901; <i>Tinnevely</i> . . . . .	1939	1945	
G. E. I. Cockin, b. 1908; <i>Owerri</i> . . . . .		1961	1968	R. S. M. O'Ferrall, b. 1890; <i>Madagascar</i> . . . . .	1926	1940	
W. R. Coleman, b. 1917; <i>Kootenay</i> . . . . .		1950	1963	A. Otter, b. 1896; <i>Grantham</i> . . . . .	1949	1965	
N. E. Cornwall, b. 1903; <i>Borneo</i> . . . . .		1944	1960	H. van L. Otter-Barry, b. 1887; <i>Mauritius</i> . . . . .	1931	1959	
G. F. Cranwick, b. 1894; <i>Tasmania</i> . . . . .		1953	1959	E. F. Paget, b. 1886; <i>Mashonaland</i> . . . . .	1925	1957	
F. W. T. Craske, b. 1901; <i>Gibraltar</i> . . . . .		1934	1955	T. R. Parfitt, b. 1911; <i>Madagascar</i> . . . . .	1952	1961	
C. E. Crowther, b. 1929; <i>Kimberley and</i>		1965	1967	W. A. Parker, b. 1897; <i>Shrewsbury</i> . . . . .	1959	1969	
<i>Kuruman</i> . . . . .		1935	1967	C. J. Patterson, b. 1908; <i>Niger</i> . . . . .	1942	1969	
B. M. Dale, b. 1905; <i>Jamaica</i> . . . . .		1949	1965	B. W. Peacey, b. 1889; <i>Lebombo</i> . . . . .	1929	1935	
J. C. S. Daly, b. 1903; <i>Taajon</i> . . . . .		1932	1937	S. C. Pickard, b. 1910; <i>Lebombo</i> . . . . .	1958	1968	
H. H. V. de Candole, b. 1895; <i>Knares-</i>		1943	1962	H. G. Pigott, b. 1894; <i>Windward Islands</i> . . . . .	1962	1969	
<i>borough</i> . . . . .		1929	1937	St. J. S. Pike, b. 1909; <i>Gambia</i> . . . . .	1958	1963	
J. H. Dickinson, b. 1901; <i>Melanesia</i> . . . . .		1929	1965	J. A. Ramsbotham, b. 1906; <i>Wakefield</i> . . . . .	1950	1967	
J. H. Dixon, b. 1888; <i>Montreal</i> . . . . .		1929	1965	D. L. Redding, b. 1898; <i>Bunbury</i> . . . . .	1951	1957	
Lord Fisher of Lambeth, b. 1887; <i>Canter-</i>		1938	1961	R. A. Reeves, b. 1899; <i>Johannesburg</i> . . . . .	1949	1961	
<i>bury</i> . . . . .		1938	1944	C. L. Riley, b. 1888; <i>Bendigo</i> . . . . .	1938	1956	
J. Frewer, b. 1883; <i>N.W. Australia</i> . . . . .		1938	1944	J. A. T. Robinson, b. 1919; <i>Woolwich</i> . . . . .	1959	1969	
G. V. Gerard, b. 1898; <i>Waiaipu</i> . . . . .		1947	1967	A. C. W. Rose, b. 1887; <i>Dover</i> . . . . .	1935	1956	
P. W. Gibson, b. 1893; <i>Jamaica</i> . . . . .		1948	1966	R. R. Roseveare, b. 1902; <i>Accra</i> . . . . .	1956	1968	
H. R. Gough, b. 1905; <i>Sydney</i> . . . . .		1948	1966	J. K. Russell, b. 1916; <i>N. Uganda</i> . . . . .	1955	1964	
A. R. Graham-Campbell, b. 1903;		1952	1961	C. K. Sansbury, b. 1905; <i>Singapore</i> . . . . .	1961	1966	
<i>Colombo</i> . . . . .		1948	1964	C. J. G. Saunders, b. 1888; <i>Lucknow</i> . . . . .	1928	1933	
T. Greenwood, b. 1907; <i>Yukon</i> . . . . .		1942	1969	D. H. Saunders-Davies, b. 1894; <i>Stockport</i> . . . . .	1951	1965	
E. M. Gresford-Jones, b. 1901; <i>St.</i>		1932	1965	V. G. Shearburn, b. 1901; <i>Rangoon</i> . . . . .	1955	1966	
<i>Albans</i> . . . . .		1937	1948	B. F. Simpson, b. 1883; <i>Southwark</i> . . . . .	1932	1958	
R. O. Hall, b. 1895; <i>Hong Kong</i> . . . . .		1942	1966	G. Sinker, b. 1900; <i>Nagpur</i> . . . . .	1949	1954	
A. O. Hardy; <i>Nagpur</i> . . . . .		1944	1960	A. H. Sovereign, b. 1881; <i>Athabasca</i> . . . . .	1932	1950	
M. H. Harland, b. 1896; <i>Durham</i> . . . . .		1958	1965	R. W. Stannard, b. 1895; <i>Woolwich</i> . . . . .	1947	1959	
R. M. Hay, b. 1884; <i>Buckingham</i> . . . . .		1955	1969	C. E. Storrs, b. 1889; <i>Grafton</i> . . . . .	1946	1955	
K. Healey, b. 1899; <i>Grimsby</i> . . . . .		1936	1961	C. E. Stuart, b. 1893; <i>Uganda</i> . . . . .	1932	1952	
G. E. Holderness, b. 1913; <i>Burnley</i> . . . . .		1936	1961	W. J. Thompson, b. 1885; <i>Iran</i> . . . . .	1935	1960	
J. L. C. Horstead, b. 1898; <i>Sierra Leone</i> . . . . .		1937	1940	F. O. Thorne, b. 1892; <i>Nyasaland</i> . . . . .	1936	1961	
F. Houghton, b. 1891; <i>E. Szechwan</i> . . . . .		1939	1961	G. W. R. Tobias, b. 1882; <i>Damaraland</i> . . . . .	1939	1949	
N. B. Hudson, b. 1893; <i>Ely</i> . . . . .		1939	1962	G. F. Townley, b. 1891; <i>Hull</i> . . . . .	1957	1965	
L. S. Hunter, b. 1890; <i>Sheffield</i> . . . . .		1940	1949	E. J. Trapp, b. 1910; <i>Zululand</i> . . . . .	1947	1957	
F. M. Jackson, b. 1902; <i>Trinidad</i> . . . . .		1944	1961	L. C. Usher-Wilson, b. 1903; <i>Mbale</i> . . . . .	1936	1961	
T. S. Jones, b. 1872; <i>Hulme</i> . . . . .		1947	1961	G. J. Walsh, b. 1880; <i>Hokkaido</i> . . . . .	1927	1945	
D. R. Knowles, b. 1898; <i>Antigua</i> . . . . .		1953	1969	J. W. C. Wand, b. 1885; <i>London</i> . . . . .	1934	1954	
L. H. Lang, b. 1889; <i>Woolwich</i> . . . . .		1922	1945	G. H. Warde, b. 1889; <i>Lewes</i> . . . . .	1946	1959	
B. Lasbrey; <i>Niger</i> . . . . .		1947	1961	A. K. Warren, b. 1900; <i>Christchurch</i> . . . . .	1951	1966	
W. Q. Lash, b. 1904; <i>Bombay</i> . . . . .		1939	1961	R. H. Waterman, b. 1897; <i>Nova Scotia</i> . . . . .	1948	1963	
T. Longworth, b. 1891; <i>Hereford</i> . . . . .		1957	1968	W. L. M. Way, b. 1905; <i>Masasi</i> . . . . .	1952	1959	
F. E. Lunt, b. 1900; <i>Stepney</i> . . . . .		1953	1968	J. R. Weller, b. 1880; <i>Argentina</i> . . . . .	1934	1946	
A. C. MacInnes, b. 1901; <i>Jerusalem</i> . . . . .		1951	1966	J. Wellington, b. 1890; <i>Shantung</i> . . . . .	1940	1950	
G. L. G. Mandeville, b. 1894; <i>Barbados</i> . . . . .		1961	1968	G. A. West, b. 1893; <i>Rangoon</i> . . . . .	1935	1954	
H. H. Marsh, b. 1899; <i>Yukon</i> . . . . .		1944	1965	R. B. White, b. 1896; <i>Tonbridge</i> . . . . .	1959	1967	
C. A. Martin, b. 1895; <i>Liverpool</i> . . . . .		1939	1959	A. L. E. Williams, b. 1892; <i>Bermuda</i> . . . . .	1956	1962	
H. D. Martin, b. 1889; <i>Saskatchewan</i> . . . . .		1960	1968	F. R. Willis, b. 1900; <i>Delhi</i> . . . . .	1951	1966	
S. J. Matthews, b. 1900; <i>Carpentaria</i> . . . . .		1956	1965	D. J. Wilson, b. 1903; <i>Trinidad</i> . . . . .	1938	1956	
J. A. Meaden; <i>Newfoundland</i> . . . . .		1949	1962	J. L. Wilson, b. 1897; <i>Birmingham</i> . . . . .	1941	1969	
		1961	1968	L. H. Woolmer, b. 1906; <i>Lahore</i> . . . . .	1949	1968	

## ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY SINCE 1414

1414 Henry Chichele	1611 George Abbot	1783 John Moore
1443 John Stafford	1633 William Laud	1805 Charles Manners Sutton
1452 John Kemp	1660 William Juxon	1828 William Howley
1454 Thomas Bouchier	1663 Gilbert Sheldon	1848 John Bird Sumner
1486 John Morton	1678 William Sancroft	1862 Charles Thomas Longley
1501 Henry Dean	1691 John Tillotson	1868 Archibald Campbell Tait
1503 William Warham	1695 Thomas Tenison	1883 Edward White Benson
1533 Thomas Cranmer	1716 William Wake	1896 Frederick Temple
1556 Reginald Pole	1737 John Potter	1903 Randall Thomas Davidson
1559 Matthew Parker	1747 Thomas Herring	1928 Cosmo Gordon Lang
1576 Edmund Grindal	1757 Matthew Hutton	1942 William Temple
1583 John Whitgift	1758 Thomas Secker	1945 Geoffrey Francis Fisher
1604 Richard Bancroft	1768 Hon. Frederick Cornwallis	1961 Arthur Michael Ramsey

## ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK SINCE 1501

1501 Thomas Savage	1632 Richard Neile	1808 Edward Venables Vernon
1508 Christopher Bainbridge	1641 John Williams	Harcourt
1514 Thomas Wolsey	1660 Accepted Frewen	1848 Thomas Musgrave
1531 Edward Lee	1664 Richard Sterne	1860 Charles Thomas Longley
1545 Robert Holgate	1683 John Dolben	1862 William Thomson
1555 Nicholas Heath	1688 Thomas Lamplugh	1891 William Connor Magee
1561 Thomas Young	1691 John Sharp	1891 William Dalrymple Mac-
1570 Edmund Grindal	1714 William Dawes	lagan
1576 Edwin Sandys	1724 Launcelot Blackburn	1909 Cosmo Gordon Lang
1589 John Piers	1743 Thomas Herring	1929 William Temple
1595 Matthew Hutton	1747 Matthew Hutton	1942 Cyril Forster Garbett
1606 Tobias Matthew	1757 John Gilbert	1956 Arthur Michael Ramsey
1628 George Montague	1761 Robert Hay Drummond	1961 Frederick Donald Coggan
1629 Samuel Harsnett	1777 William Markham	

## THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Church Office. 131 George Street, Edinburgh 2

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom Her Majesty the Queen has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign, if not present in person, is represented by the Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives up to £7,500 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 12 Synods and 59 Presbyteries, and there are about 2,000 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. There are now 63 Presbyteries in all, including: (1) The Presbytery of England and (2) the Presbyteries of (a) Northern

Europe, (b) Southern Europe, (c) Spain and Portugal. The figures at Dec. 31, 1968, were:—

Congregations, 2,115: total membership 1,201,933. In 21 Overseas Mission fields, there are 220 European missionaries (and in addition many missionaries' wives, most of whom are doing mission work in the various fields).

MODERATOR OF THE ASSEMBLY (1969-70), Right Rev. T. M. Murchison, D.D.

Principal Clerk, Very Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D., D.D., M.A., B.L.

Deputy Clerk, Rev. D. F. M. Macdonald, M.A., LL.B.

Procurator, W. R. Grieve, Q.C.

Agent of the Church, D. B. Bogle, W.S.

Solicitor of the Church, R. A. Paterson, M.A., LL.B.

Parliamentary Solicitor, Colin McCulloch (London).

General Treasurer, W. A. P. Colledge, C.A.

## Other Presbyterian Churches

(1) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland*.—The largest of the Presbyterian churches in Ireland consists of 22 presbyteries, 572 ministers, 570 congregations, with 142,768 communicants, 131,079 families and 7,501 Sabbath-school teachers. During the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1968, this branch contributed by congregational effort £279,632 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period raised by congregations for all purposes was £2,016,566—Moderator (1969-70), Rt. Rev. J. T. Carson, B.A., B.D. General Sec.,

Rev. A. J. Weir, M.Sc., B.D., Church House, Belfast, 1.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 15 presbyteries, 307 congregations, 28 preaching stations, 63,091 members, and 8,737 office-bearers. It has the Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 25 missionaries abroad, including 12 women. In 1968 the amount raised for all purposes was £1,044,827.

Moderator (1969-70), Rt. Rev. N. Birnie, M.A. General Sec., Rev. A. L. Macarthur, M.A., M.Litt., Church House, 86 Tavistock Place, W.C.1.

## THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND

Sees. THE RT. REV. BISHOPS. Cons. Olg. Stipd.

*Aberdeen and Orkney*, Edward Frederick Easson, D.D., b. 1905 1956. 36 £\*1,600

*Argyll and the Isles*, Richard Knyvet Wimbush, M.A., b. 1909.....1963. 13 \*1,500

*Brechin*, John Chappell Spratt, D.D., M.A., b. 1903.....1959. 27 \*1,268

*Edinburgh*, Kenneth Moir Carey, D.D., M.A., b. 1908....1961. 80 \*2,200

■ With residence.

Sees. THE RT. REV. BISHOPS. Cons. Olg. Stipd.

*Glasgow and Galloway*, Francis Hamilton Moncreiff, M.A. (Most Rev. Primus, 1962), b. 1907.....1952..74 £\*2,456

*Moray, Ross and Calthness*, Duncan Macinnes, M.B.E., M.C., b. 1897. 1953.. 19 \*1,750

*St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane*, Michael Geoffrey Hare-Duke, M.A., b. 1925 ... 1969.. 38 \*1,517

Register of the Episcopal Synod, J. R. Guild, w.s., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2  
Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 364. Clergy, 325. Communicants, 52,959.

## THE CHURCH OF IRELAND

Sees.	ARCHBISHOPS	Appointed Clergy
Armagh*.....	Most Rev. George Otto Simms, D.D., Ph.D., b. 1910 (cons. 1952).....	1969 .... 63
Dublin.....	(vacant).	97
BISHOPS		
Meath.....	Most Rev. Robert Bonsall Pike, M.A., D.D., b. 1905.....	1959 .... 23
Cashel.....	Rt. Rev. John Ward Armstrong, B.D., b. 19 15.....	1968 .... 13
Clogher.....	Rt. Rev. Alan Alexander Buchanan, M.A., D.D., b. 1907.....	1958 .... 41
Connor.....	Rt. Rev. Robert Cyril Hamilton Glover Elliot, D.D., b. 1890.....	1956 .... 126
Cork, Cloyne & Ross.....	Rt. Rev. Richard Gordon Perdue, D.D., b. 1910 (cons. 1954).....	1957 .... 44
Derry & Raphoe.....	Rt. Rev. Charles John Tyndall, D.D., b. 1900 (cons. 1956).....	1958 .... 73
Down & Dromore.....	Rt. Rev. Frederick Julian Mitchell, D.D., b. 1901 (cons. 1950).....	1955 .... 118
Killaloe.....	Rt. Rev. Henry Arthur Stanistreet, D.D., b. 1901.....	1957 .... 20
Kilmore.....	Rt. Rev. Edward Francis Butler Moore, D.D., Ph.D., b. 1906.....	1958 .... 39
Limerick.....	Rt. Rev. Robert Wyse Jackson, D.D., Litt. D. LL.D. b. 1908.....	1961 .... 16
Ossory.....	Rt. Rev. Henry Robert McAdoo, Ph.D., D.D., b. 1916.....	1962 .... 47
Tuam.....	Rt. Rev. Arthur Hamilton Butler, M.B.E., D.D., b. 1912.....	1958 .... 16

\* Primate.

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN. *Dean and Ordinary*, Very Rev. V. G. B. Griffin, B.A.*Chief Officer and Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY*, D. W. Pratt, Church of Ireland House, Upper Rathmines, Dublin 6.

## THE METHODIST CHURCH

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revd. John Wesley (born June 17, 1703; died March 2, 1791) and his brother, Revd. Charles Wesley (born Dec. 18, 1707; died March 29, 1788).

On September 20, 1932, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church and the United Methodist Church were united and became "The Methodist Church."

The Methodist Church is governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the District Synods (held in September and May), consisting of all the ministers and of selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference; and thirdly by circuit quarterly meeting of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both Synods and Quarterly Meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.

*President of the Conference (July 1969-70)*, Rev. B. S. O'Gorman.

*Vice-President of the Conference (July, 1969-70)*, T. K. J. Leese, M.B., Ch.B.

*Secretary of the Conference*, Rev. E. W. Baker, M.A. Ph.D., 2 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

*President Designate (1970-71)* Rev. R. E. Davies, M.A., B.D.

*Vice-President Designate (1970-71)*, Prof. W. R. Hindmarsh, M.A., D.Phil.

*Statistics*.—In 1968 in association with the Conference in Great Britain (at home and in overseas Districts) there were 4,344 Ministers, 20,244 Local Preachers, 759,130 Members and Probationers, and 9,948 Churches.

The World Methodist Council, founded 1881, re-organized 1951, associates Methodism throughout the world in 82 countries.

The Methodist Church was founded in 1739 by the two brothers Wesley and rapidly spread throughout the British Isles and to America before 1770. The Methodist Church in Great Britain was united in 1932 by the fusion of the Wesleyan Methodist Church which was the original section, the Primitive Methodist Church, which arose through the evangelists Hugh Bourne and William

Clowes in 1810, and the United Methodist Church, itself a fusion in 1907 of the Methodist New Connexion which dated from 1797, the Bible Christian Methodist Church, which dated from 1815 and the United Methodist Free Churches which originated in controversies in 1828 and 1849. The Methodist Church of America was formed by 1 union of United Methodist denominations with the United Evangelical Brethren.

## METHODIST CHURCH IN IRELAND

The Methodist Church in Ireland has 235 Ministers, 323 Lay Preachers, 29,842 Adult and 19,189 Junior Members, 1,617 Sunday School Teachers and 12,714 Scholars.

*President (1969-70)*, Rev. G. E. Gooch, M.A.  
*Secretary*, Rev. H. Sloan, 90 Osborne Park, Belfast, 9.

## THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

The United Church of Canada is the result of the union (1925) of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Canada. *Sec. of General Council*, Rev. Ernest E. Long, B.A., D.D., LL.D., The United Church House, 85 St. Clair E., Toronto.

## INDEPENDENT METHODISTS

*Independent Methodists*.—This body is congregational in its organization, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805. In 1969 there were in Great Britain 232 Ministers, 6,816 Members, 144 Chapels and 6,946 Sunday School scholars. *Joint Secretaries*, W. Drummond Brown, 21 Ashley Drive, Swinton, Lancs.; D. S. Downing, 4 Meadow Avenue, Loughborough, Leics.

## WESLEYAN REFORM UNION

This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original Reformers expelled from Wesleyan Methodism in 1840. The adherents are mainly in the Midland and Northern counties. In 1969 there were in Great Britain 24 Ministers, 242 Lay Preachers, 5,015 Members, 155 Chapels and 6,865 Sunday scholars.—*President (1969-70)*, Rev. D. A. Morris, Bradford. *General Secretary and Connexional Editor*, Rev. A. Halladay, Wesleyan Reform Union House, 123 Queen Street, Sheffield 1.

### THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH OF WALES

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It is also a member of the British Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches. It has foreign missions in India.

In 1968 the body numbered—chapels and other buildings, 1,329; ministers in pastoral charge, 387; elders, 6,603; communicants 113,468; Sunday-school teachers and officers 7,957, Sunday-school scholars 53,073. Contributions for various religious purposes (including the ministry), £1,097,067.

One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children.

The Eastern Association which now includes nine of the English Presbyteries, was formed in 1947.

The Welsh Mission in Assam numbers over 300,000 members.

*Moderator of General Assembly (1969-70)*, Rev. H. Jones, B.A., Ruthin.

*Moderator of Associations (1969-70) South Wales*, Rev. G. M. Roberts, M.A., Llanybyc, Carmarthenshire; *North Wales*, Rev. J. Humphreys, M.A., B.D., Rhosesmor, Flintshire; *The East*, Rev. W. D. Evans, Cardiff.

*Chief Secretary*, Rev. W. D. Jones, B.A., 32 Carstairs Road, Liverpool 6.

### THE INDEPENDENTS AND THE BAPTISTS

THE INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches united to form the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine provinces were formed, each with a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in the British Isles, with 2,663 churches and preaching stations with 1,686 ministers and 187,128 members in England and Wales. The Congregational Church in England and Wales was formed in 1966. *President of the Congregational Church in England and Wales (1969-70)*, Rev. R. W. H. Jones, B.A. *Minister Secretary*, Rev. J. Huxtable, M.A., Livingstone House, 11 Carteret Street, S.W.1.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 37 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. Most of the churches are affiliated with the Congregational Church in England and Wales.

*Secretary*, H. W. L. Keeping. *Offices*, 4 Elgin Park, Redland, Bristol 6.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND. In 1795 James and Robert Haldane left the Church of Scotland and the churches which they founded formed the Congregational Union in 1812, which in 1896 united with the Evangelical Union (founded in 1843 by James Morison). There are 120 Churches of the Congregational Union of Scotland with a membership of 26,527. Of the 143 Ministers, 92 are Pastors. *President*, Rev. T. Maxwell, Bathgate. *Secretary*, Rev. J. T. George, 215 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

THE BAPTISTS have over 27,500,000 members in all countries. In Britain they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1812-13. In the British Isles there were, in 1968, 2,075 pastors and deaconesses. The members numbered 281,008, young people (14-20), 54,784, juveniles (under 14) 200,282. *President of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland (1969-70)*, Rev. W. J. Grant. *Secretary*, Rev. D. S. Russell. *Office*, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.

### OTHER RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

The General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches has about 226 ministers, 330 chapels and other places of worship in Great Britain and Ireland. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. B. L. Golland, Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2.

The Salvation Army, first known as the Christian Mission, was founded by William Booth, in the East End of London in 1865. In 1878 it took its present name and adopted a quasi-military method of government. Since then it has become established in 70 countries of the world. The head of the denomination, known as the General, is elected by a High Council consisting of all the Commissioners of the Army. In 1966 there were, in Great Britain, 1,199 Corps (Churches), 2,977 Officers engaged in evangelistic work and 53,933 Local Officers (lay workers). The latest statistics for the world (1966) are 16,190 Corps and 25,248 Officers. *General*, Erich Wickberg.

*International Headquarters* :—101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

The Brethren number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body.

The Society of Friends (Quakers) consists of 20,009 members in Great Britain, and has 440 places of worship (*Recording Clerk*, Arthur J. White).

The total number in the world is about 197,000 (123,000 are in U.S.A. and Canada). *Central Offices*

(Great Britain), Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1, (Ireland), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin.

The Oxford Group (Moral Re-Armament), *Hdqs.*, 4 Hays Mews, Berkeley Square, W.1.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (District Manager, Committees on Publication for Great Britain and Ireland, Ingersoll House, 9 Kingsway, W.C.2), has 319 branch churches and societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

The Moravian Church, 5 Muswell Hill, N.10, has in the U.K. 40 congregations and preaching stations, with 2,773 communicants.

The Free Church of England (otherwise called The Reformed Episcopal Church) has 34 churches in England. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. C. Watkins, 8 Brassey Avenue, Broadstairs, Kent.

The Seventh Day Adventists (*Hdqs.*, Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts.), have 130 organized churches, 53 companies and 11,566 members in the British Isles.

At Woking, Surrey, is the Shah Jehan Mosque for Moslems, the first in Great Britain, built in 1889. There are also Mosques at Southfields, S.W.18, Commercial Road, E.1, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Newcastle upon Tyne, South Shields, Coventry and Glasgow.

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

HIS HOLINESS POPE PAUL VI (Giovanni Battista Montini), Roman Pontiff, born in Concesio, Italy, September 26, 1897; ordained priest May 20, 1920; nominated Archbishop of Milan, November 1, 1954; Cardinal, December 15, 1958; elected Pope June 21, 1963; crowned June 30, 1963.

THE SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS, when complete, consisted of six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests and fourteen Cardinal Deacons. This number was fixed by Pope Sixtus V in 1586. Pope John XXIII created 52 new Cardinals. The present Pope created 27 new Cardinals on Feb. 22, 1965, 27 on June 26, 1967, and a further 33 on Apr. 28, 1969. In August 1969 there were 133 Cardinals. The Cardinals are advisers and assistants of the Sovereign Pontiff and form the supreme council or Senate of the Church. On the death of the Pope they elect his successor. The assembly of the Cardinals at the Vatican for the election of a new Pope is known as the Conclave in which, in complete seclusion, the Cardinals elect by secret ballot; a two-thirds majority is necessary before the vote can be accepted as final. When a Cardinal receives the necessary votes the Dean of the Sacred College formally asks him if he will accept election and the name by which he wishes to be known. On his acceptance of the office the Conclave is dissolved and the First Cardinal Deacon announces the election to the assembled crowd in St. Peter's Square. On the first Sunday or Holiday following the election the new Pope is crowned with the tiara, the triple crown, the symbol of his supreme spiritual authority. A new pontificate is dated from the coronation.

FORMS OF ADDRESS: Cardinal, "His Eminence Cardinal . . ." (if Archbishop, "His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of . . ."); Archbishop, "The Most Rev. Archbishop of . . ."; Bishop, "The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of . . ."

## ENGLAND AND WALES

Apostolic Delegate to Gt. Britain and Gibraltar, The Most Rev. Domenico Enrici.

The Most Revd. Archbishops CONS. CLERGY\*  
Westminster, H.E. Cardinal John Heenan

(1963) . . . . .	1951	972
Auxil., Patrick Casey . . . . .	1966	
Auxil., Basil Christopher Butler . . . . .	1966	
Birmingham, George Dwyer (1966) . . . . .	1959	704
Auxil. Joseph Cleary . . . . .	1966	
Auxil. Anthony Emery . . . . .	1968	
Cardiff, John A. Murphy (1961) . . . . .	1948	203
Liverpool, Andrew Beck (1964) . . . . .	1948	725
Auxil. Augustine Harris . . . . .	1966	
Auxil. Joseph Gray . . . . .	1969	
Southwark, Cyril Cowderoy . . . . .	1949	611

## The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Arundel and Brighton, David Cashman (1965) . . . . .	1958	387
Brentwood (vacant) . . . . .		214
Clifton, Joseph Rudderham . . . . .	1949	271
Hexham and Newcastle, James Cunningham (1958) . . . . .	1957	432
Lancaster, Brian C. Foley . . . . .	1962	301
Auxil., Thomas Pearson . . . . .	1949	
Leeds, Gordon Wheeler . . . . .	1964	426
Auxil. Gerald Moverley . . . . .	1968	
Menevia (Wales), John E. Petit . . . . .	1947	205
Auxil., Langton Fox . . . . .	1965	
Middlesbrough, John McClean . . . . .	1967	254
Northampton, Charles Grant . . . . .	1961	277
Auxil. Alan Clark . . . . .	1969	
Nottingham, Edward Ellis . . . . .	1944	338
Plymouth, Cyril Restieaux . . . . .	1955	233
Portsmouth, Derek Worlock . . . . .	1965	332
Salford, Thomas Holland, D.S.C. (1964) . . . . .	1961	597
Auxil. Geoffrey Burke . . . . .	1967	
Shrewsbury, William Eric Grasar . . . . .	1962	271

## SCOTLAND

## The Most Revd. Archbishops

St. Andrews & Edinburgh, H.E. Cardinal Gordon Gray . . . . .	1951	288
Glasgow, James D. Scanlan (1964) . . . . .	1946	388
Auxil., James Ward . . . . .	1960	

## The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Aberdeen, Michael Foylan . . . . .	1965	71
Dunkeld & Isles, Colin MacPherson . . . . .	1969	36
Kirkcaldy, William Hart . . . . .	1955	80
Galloway, Joseph McGee . . . . .	1952	92
Motherwell, Francis Thomson . . . . .	1965	213
Paisley, Stephen McGill (1969) . . . . .	1960	111

## NORTHERN IRELAND†

## The Most Revd. Archbishop

## CONS. CLERGY.

Armagh, H.E. Cardinal William Conway (1963) . . . . .	1958	290
The Rt. Revd. Bishops		
Clogher (vacant) . . . . .		152
Derry, Neil Farren . . . . .	1939	157
Down & Connor, William Philbin . . . . .	1962	331
Dromore, Eugene O'Doherty . . . . .	1944	71
Kilmore, Austin Quinn . . . . .	1950	147

## BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

## Europe

## CONS.

The Most Revd. Archbishop		
Malta, Michael Gonzi, K.B.E. (1943) . . . . .		1944
The Rt. Revd. Bishops		
Gozo, Joseph Pace . . . . .		1944
Gibraltar, John F. Healy . . . . .		1956

## America

Apostolic Delegate to Canada, Most Rev. Emmanuelle Clarizio (Archbishop of Claudiopole di Isauria).

## The Most Revd. Archbishops CONS.

Edmonton, Anthony Jordan (1964) . . . . .		1945
Halifax, James Martin Hayes (1967) . . . . .		1965
Kingston, Joseph L. Wilhelm (1967) . . . . .		1963
Moncton, Norbert Robichaud . . . . .		1942
Montreal, Paul Gregoire . . . . .		1968
Ottawa, Joseph A. Plourde (1967) . . . . .		1964
Port of Spain, Anthony Pantin . . . . .		1967
Quebec, H.E. Cardinal Maurice L. Roy, O.B.E. (1947) . . . . .		1946
Regina, Michael C. O'Neill . . . . .		1948
Rimouski, Abp. Louis Levesque (1967) . . . . .		1944
St. Boniface, Maurice Baudoux (1955) . . . . .		1948
St. John's, Newfoundland, Patrick Skinner (1951) . . . . .		1950
Sherbrooke, John Fortier (1968) . . . . .		1962
Toronto, H.E. Cardinal James McGuigan (1934) . . . . .		1930
Coadj.-Abp., Philip F. Pocock (1961) . . . . .		1951
Vancouver, B.C., James F. Carney (1969) . . . . .		1966
Winnipeg, H.E. Cardinal George Flahiff (1961) . . . . .		1961
Toronto (Byzantine Rite), Maxim Hermaniuk (1956) . . . . .		1951

\* In addition there are 79 priests serving as regular chaplains in H.M. Forces. The Right Rev. Gerard Tickle, Bp. of Bela, was appointed Bishop-in-Ordinary to H.M. Forces in 1963.

† There is one hierarchy for the whole of Ireland. Several of the Dioceses listed above have territory partly in the Republic of Ireland and partly in Northern Ireland.

## The Rt. Revd. Bishops

CONS.

Alexandria, Adolphe Proulx.....	1967
Amos, Gaston Hains (1969).....	1964
Antigonish, William Power.....	1960
Bahamas, Leonard Hagarty, V. A.....	1950
Bathurst in Canada (vacant)	
Belize, Robert Hodapp.....	1958
Bermuda Islands, Bernard Murphy.....	1967
Calgary, Paul J. O'Byrne.....	1968
Castries, B.W.L. Charles Gachet.....	1957
Charlottetown, Malcolm A. MacEachern.....	1955
Chicoutimi, Mario Paré.....	1956
Churchill, Mark Lecroix (1943).....	1967
Edmonton, Joseph Gagnon.....	1949
Edmonton (Byzantine Rite), Nicholas Sawaryn (1943).....	1956
Fort William, Edward Jennings (1952).....	1941
Gaspé (vacant)	
Georgetown, Richard Guilly, O.B.E. (1956)...	1954
Gravelbourg, Aimé Decosse.....	1953
Grouard, Henry Routhier, (1953).....	1945
Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gerard Couturier.....	1957
Hamilton, Joseph R. Ryan.....	1937
Harbour Grace-Grand Falls, John M. O'Neill.....	1940
Hearst, Jacques Landriault (1962).....	1964
Hull, Paul Charbonneau (1963).....	1961
Îles de la Madeleine, Henri Belleau, V. A.....	1940
Joliette, Joseph Papineau.....	1948
Kamloops, B.C., Michael A. Harrington.....	1952
Keewatin, Paul Dumouchel, V. A.....	1955
Kingston (Jamaica), John McElaney (1956).....	1950
Labrador, Henri Legare.....	1968
London, Gerald Carter (1962).....	1964
Mackenzie, Paul Piché.....	1959
Mont Laurier, Joseph Ouellette (1957).....	1968
Montego Bay, Edgerton Clarke.....	1967
Nelson, William Doyle.....	1958
Nicolet, Albert Martin.....	1950
Pembroke, William Smith.....	1945
Peterboro', Benjamin Webster (1954).....	1946
Prince Albert, Lawrence Morin (1959).....	1955
Prince Rupert, Fergus J. O'Grady.....	1956
Roseau (Dominica), Arnold Boghaert.....	1957
St. Anne de la Pocatière, Bruno Desrochers.....	1951
St. Catharines, Thomas J. McCarthy (1958).....	1955
St. George's, N.F., Michael O'Reilly.....	1941
St. George's (Grenada) (vacant)	
St. Hyacinthe, Albert Sanschagrin.....	1967
St. Jean de Quebec, Gerard Coderre (1955).....	1951
St. Jerome, Emil Frenette.....	1951
St. John in Canada, Alfred Leverman (1953).....	1948
St. Paul in Alberta, Edward Gagnon.....	1969
Saskatoon, James P. Mahoney.....	1968
Saskatoon (Byzantine Rite), Andrew Robo- recki (1956).....	1948
Sault Ste. Marie, Alexander Carter (1958).....	1956
Timmins, Maxim Tessier (1955).....	1951
Toronto (Byzantine Rite), Isidore Borecky (1956).....	1948
Trois Rivières, Georges L. Pelletier (1947).....	1943
Valleyfield, Percival Caza (1968).....	1948
Victoria, B.C., Remi De Roo.....	1962
Whitehorse, J. Mulvihill, O.M.I.....	1965
Yarmouth, Austin Burke.....	1968

## Africa

EAST AFRICA: Pro-Nuncio to Kenya and Uganda, Most Rev. Amelio Poggi; Pro-Nuncio to Malawi and Zambia, Most Rev. Alfred Poledini; Pro-Nuncio to Tanzania, Most Rev. Pierluigi Satorelli.	
WEST CENTRAL AFRICA: Most Rev. Luigi Bellotti.	
WEST AFRICA: Most Rev. John Mariani.	
The Most Revd. Archbishops	
Blantyre, James Coia (1967).....	1965
Cape Coast, John Kodwo Amisshah (1960)...	1957

CONS.

Dar-es-Salaam, H.E. Cardinal Laurence Rugambwa (1969).....	1952
Kaduna, John McCarthy (1959).....	1954
Kampala, Emmanuel Nsubuga (1967).....	1966
Kasama, Clement Chabukansha (1967).....	1963
Lagos, John Aggey (1966).....	1957
Lusaka, Adam Kozlowiecki (1959).....	1955
Nairobi, John McCarthy (1953).....	1946
Onitsha, Francis Aringe (1967).....	1965
Salisbury, Francis Markall.....	1953
Tabora, Mark Mihayo.....	1960

## The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Accra, Joseph Bowers.....	1953
Arua, Angelo Tarantino.....	1953
Arusha, Denis Durning.....	1963
Baifa, Andrea Louchet (Pref.-Ap.).....	
Bathurst in Gambia, Michael Molony, C.B.E.....	1959
Benin City, Patrick J. Kelly (1950).....	1940
Botswana, Urban Murphy, C.P.....	1966
Buea, Guilo Peeters.....	1962
Bukoba, (vacant).	
Bulawayo, Adolf Schmitt (1953).....	1951
Calabar, James Moynagh (1950).....	1947
Chikwawa, Franz Vroemen, S.M.M.....	1965
Chipata, Firmin Courtemanche (1959).....	1953
Dedza, Cornelius Citsulo (1959).....	1957
Dodoma, Anthony Pesce (1953).....	1951
Eldoret, Joseph Houlihan.....	1960
Enugu (vacant)	
Fort Portal, Vincent McCauley.....	1961
Freeport and Bo, Thomas Brosnahan.....	1953
Gulu, Cipriano Kihangire (1969).....	1963
Gwelo, Louis Haene (1955).....	1950
Hoima, Edward Barhgarate.....	1969
Ibadan, Richard Finn.....	1959
Ikotepene, Dominic Ekandem (1954).....	1963
Ilorin, William Mahoney (Pref.-Ap.).....	
Iringa, Attilio Beltramo (1953).....	1948
Jinja, John Wierls, M.H.M. (Admin. Apost.)..	
Jos, John Redington.....	1954
Kabale, Gervase Nkalanga (Apost. Admin.)..	1966
Karema, Charles Msakila.....	1958
Keetmanshoop, Edward Schlotterbucl, V. A.....	1956
Keta, Antony Konings.....	1954
Kigoma, James Holmes Siedle (1958).....	1946
Kisii, Maurice Otunga (1960).....	1957
Kisumu, John de Reeper (1965).....	1964
Kitui, William Dunne.....	1964
Kumasi, Joseph Amihere Essuah.....	1962
Lilongwe, Joseph Fady (1959).....	1951
Lira, Caesar Asili (1968).....	1969
Livingstone, Phelim O'Shea (1959).....	1950
Lodwar, John Mahon (Pref.-Ap.).....	
Lokoja, A. Delisle C.S.sp.....	1964
Mahenge, Ella Mchonde.....	1964
Maiduguri, Timothy Cotter, O.S.A.....	1966
Makeni, Augusto Azzolini.....	1962
Makurdi, Donal Murray, C.S.Sp.....	1968
Mansa, René Pailloux (1968).....	1961
Marsabit, Charles Cavallero.....	1964
Masaka, Adrian Dzungu.....	1962
Mbala, Adolf Furstenberg (1968).....	1959
Mbarara, John Ogez.....	1957
Mbeya, James Sangu.....	1966
Mbulu, Patrick Winters (1953).....	1952
Meru, Laurence Bessone.....	1954
Mombasa, Eugene Butler.....	1957
Monze, James Corboy.....	1962
Minna, Edmund Fitzgibbon (Pref.-Ap.).....	
Morogoro, Adrian MKoba.....	1967
Moroto, Sisto Mazgoidi (1967).....	1966
Moshi, Joseph Sipendi.....	1967
Musoma, John Rudin.....	1957
Mwanza, Renatus Lwamosa.....	
Mzuzu, Jean Jobidon.....	1961

	CONS.		CONS.	
Nachingwea, Arnold Coty .....	1963	Chikmagalur, Alphonse Matthias .....	1964	
Nakuru, Desmond Newman (Ap.-Admin.)..		Chilau, Edmund Peiris .....	1940	
Naurogo, Gerard Bertrand (1957) .....	1948	Chittagong, Raymond Larose .....	1952	
Ndanda, Victor Haelig (1961) .....	1949	Cochin, Alexander Edezbath .....	1952	
Ndola, Nicola Agnozzi O.F.M. Conv. (1966)	1962	Coimbatore, Savari Muthu Muthappa .....	1950	
Nyeri, Kenya, Caesar Gatimo (1964) .....	1961	Cuttack, Paolo Gonzalez .....	1950	
Ngong, Colin Davies (Pref.-Ap.) .....		Cyprus, Elias Farah .....	1954	
Njombe, Bruno Zwissler (Ap. Admin.) .....		Darjeeling, Enrico Benjamin .....	1962	
Ogoja, Thomas McGettrick .....	1955	Dibrugarh, Umberto D'Rosario .....	1964	
Ondo, William Field .....	1958	Dmajpur, Giuseppe Obert .....	1949	
Owerri, Joseph Whelan (1950) .....	1948	Dhaka, Leone Tigga .....	1962	
Oyo, Owen McCoy .....	1963	Galle, Antonio De Sacrum (1965) .....	1963	
Port Harcourt, Goffredo Okoye .....	1961	Guntur, Ignatius Mummadi .....	1943	
Port Louis, Daniel Liston (1949) .....	1947	Hafslong, George Breen (Pref.-Ap.) .....		
Port Victoria, Marcel Maradan, C.B.E. ....	1937	Hong Kong, Laurenzo Bianchi (1951) .....	1949	
Rulenge, Alfred Lancot (1961) .....	1950	Hyderabad in Pakistan (vacant)		
Same, Henry Winkelmolen (Pref.-Ap.) .....		Indore, Francis Simons .....	1952	
Shinyanga, Edward McGurkin .....	1956	Jabalpur, Leonard de Souza (1966) .....	1964	
Sokoto, Michael Dempsey, O.P .....	1967	Jaffna, Emile Pillai (1950) .....	1941	
Solwezi, Rupert Hillerich (Pref.-Ap.) .....		Jaipuri, Leonard de' Souza (1965) .....	1964	
Songea, James Kemba (1969) .....	1962	Jamshepur, Lorenzo Picachy .....	1962	
Tamale, Gabriel Champagne .....	1957	Jesselton, James Buis, C.B.E., V. A. ....	1952	
Tanga, Eugène Arthurs .....	1958	Jhansi, John Mudartha (1967) .....	1963	
Taioro, John Grief, C.B.E. (1953) .....	1951	Jullundur, Alban Swarbrick (Pref.-Ap.) .....		
Umtali, Daniel Lamont .....	1957	Kandy, Leo Nanayakkara .....	[Ap.] 1959	
Umuahia, Antony Nwedo, O.B.E. ....	1959	Kashmir and Jammu, John Boerkamp (Pref.-		
Wa, Peter P. Dery .....	1960	Khuina, Dante Battaglierin .....	1956	
Wankie, Ignatius Vega .....	1963	Kothamangalam, Matthew Potanamuzhi .....	1956	
Warri, Luca Nwaezeapu .....	1964	Kottar, Thomas R. Agniswami .....	1939	
Winhoek, Rudolph Koppmann, O.M.I. (1957)	1962	Kottayam, Thomas Tharayil (1951) .....	1945	
Yola, Patrick Dalton .....	1962	Krisnagar, Luis La Ravoire Morrow .....	1939	
Zanzibar and Pemba, Adrian Mkoba (Ap.		Kuala Lumpur, Dominic Vendargon .....	1955	
Admin.) (1969) .....	1967	Kuching, John Vos, V. A. ....	1952	
Zomba, Lawrence Hardman (1959) .....	1952	Kumbakonam, Daniel Arulswami .....	1955	
<b>Asia</b>				
Pro-Nuncio to India, Most Rev. Giuseppe		Kurnool, Joseph Rayappa .....	1967	
Caprio .....	1968	Kuwait, Victor San Miguel (Admin. Apost.)		
Pro-Nuncio to Pakistan, Most Rev. Constant		Lahore, Felice Raeymaekers (1967) .....	1963	
Maltoni .....	1967	Lucknow, Conrad de Vito .....	1947	
<i>The Most Revd. Archbishops</i>				
Agra, Domenic Athaide .....	1956	Lyallpur, Francis Ciaelo (1960) .....	1931	
Bangalore, Duraisamy Lourdasamy (1968) .....	1962	Mangalore, Salvador D'Souza .....	1965	
Bhopal, Eugene D'Souza (1963) .....	1951	Meerut, Archbishop Joseph B. Evangelisti (1956)	1952	
Bombay, H. E. Cardinal Valerian Gracias (1950)	1940	Miri, Anthony Galvin .....	1960	
Calcutta, Albert D'Souza (1959) .....	1962	Mysore, Matthias Fernandes .....	1964	
Changanacherry, Matthew Kavakat (1956) .....	1953	Multan, Ernest Boland, O.P. ....	1966	
Colombo, H.E. Cardinal Thomas Cooray		Nellore, William Bouter .....	1929	
(1947) .....	1946	Ootacamunda, Anthony Padiyara .....	1955	
Dacca, Theotonius Ganguly (1968) .....	1960	Palai, Sebastian Vayalil .....	1950	
Delli, Angelo Fernandes (1967) .....	1959	Patna, Augustine Wildermuth .....	1947	
Ernakulam, Joseph Parecatil (1956) .....	1953	Penang, Gregorio Yong .....	1968	
Hyderabad (India), Joseph Mark Gopu (1953) ..	1948	Poona, William Gomes (1967) .....	1961	
Karachi, Joseph Cordeiro .....	1958	Quilon, Jerome Fernandez .....	1937	
Madhuri, Justin Diravilam .....	1967	Rajgarh-Ambikapur, Stanislaus Tigga (1957) ..	1956	
Madras and Mylapore, Rayappa Arulappa .....	1965	Raipur, John Weidner, S.A.C., P.A. ....	1966	
Malacca-Singapore, Michel Olcomendy (1953)	1947	Rawalpindi, Nicholas Hettinga .....	1947	
Nagpur, Leonard Raymond (1964) .....	1947	Salem, Lurdu Selvanden .....	1949	
Pondicherry, Ambrose Rayappan (1955) .....	1953	Sambalpur, Herman Westermann .....	1951	
Ranchi, Pio Kerketta (1961) .....	1961	Shillong, Stephen Ferrando (1935) .....	1934	
Trivaniarum (Syro-Malankara Rite), Gregorius		Simla, Alfred Fernandez .....	1967	
Thangalathil (1955) .....	1953	Tanjore, Arokiaswami R. Sundaram .....	1953	
Verapoly, Joseph Attipetty (1934) .....	1933	Tellierry, Sebastian Valloppilly .....	1956	
<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops</i>				
Ahm dabad, Edwin I into .....	1949	Tiruchirappally, James Mendonca .....	1938	
Afmer and Jaipur, Leo D'Mello .....	1949	Tiruvalla, Cheriyan Polachirakal (1955) .....	1954	
Allahabad, Raymond D'Mello .....	1964	Trichur, George Alappatt .....	1944	
Alleppey, Michael Arattukulam .....	1954	Trincomalee, Ignatius Glennale .....	1947	
Amravati, Joseph A. Rosario .....	1955	Trivandrum (Latin Rite), Peter Pereira (1967) ..	1955	
Arabia, Irzio Magliancani O.F.M. ....	1950	Tuticorin, Thomas Fernando (1953) .....	1952	
Bhagalpur, Urban McGarry .....	1965	Vellore, David Pillai .....	1956	
Baroda, Ignatius de Souza .....	1966	Vijayapuram, Juan Abasolo y Leuce .....	1950	
Belgaum, Michel Rodrigues .....	1953	Vijayavada, Ambrogio De Battista .....	1952	
Bellary, Ambrose Yednapally, O.F.M. ....	1964	Visakhapatnam, Ambrose De Battista (1966) ..	1964	
Benares-Gorakpur, Joseph Malefrant (Pref.-Ap.)		Warangal, Alfonso Berreta (1951) .....	1953	
Calicut, Aldo Patroni .....	1948			
<b>Australia</b>				
Apostolic Delegate to Australia, Papua and New				
Guinea, Most Rev. Para Giro .....				1969

## CONS.

The Most Revd. Archbishops	
Adelaide, Matthew Boevich, . . . . .	1940
Brisbane, Patrick O'Donnell (1965) . . . . .	1949
Canberra—Goulbourn, Thomas Cahill (1967) . . . . .	1949
Hobart, Gullford Young (1955) . . . . .	1948
Melbourne, James Knox (1967) . . . . .	1953
Perth, Lancelot Goody (1969) . . . . .	1954
Sydney, H.E. Cardinal Norman Gilroy K.B.E. (1940) . . . . .	1935

## The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Armidaile, James Freeman (1968) . . . . .	1957
Australia (Byzantine Rite), John Prasko . . . . .	1953
Ballarat, James O'Collins (1941) . . . . .	1930
Bathurst, Albert Thomas . . . . .	1963
Broome, John Jobst (1966) . . . . .	1959
Bunbury, Myles McKeon (1969) . . . . .	1962
Cairns, John Aherne . . . . .	1967
Darwin, John O'Loughlin . . . . .	1949
Geraldton, Francis Thomas . . . . .	1962
Lismore, Patrick Farrelly (1949) . . . . .	1931
Maitland, John Toohey (1956) . . . . .	1948
Port Pirie, Bryan Gallagher . . . . .	1954
Rockhampton, Francis Rush (1961) . . . . .	1961
Sale, Arthur Francis Fox (1968) . . . . .	1957
Sandhurst, Bernard Stewart (1950) . . . . .	1947
Toowoomba, William Brennan . . . . .	1953
Townsville, Anthony Faulkner . . . . .	1967
Wagga-Wagga, Francis Patrick Carroll (1968) . . . . .	1967
Wilcannia-Forbes, Douglas J. Warren (1967) . . . . .	1964
Wollongong, Thomas McCabe (1939) . . . . .	1951

## New Zealand

Apostolic Delegate to New Zealand and the Pacific Islands, Most Rev. Raimondo Etteldorf.

## The Most Revd. Archbishop

Wellington, H.E. Cardinal Peter McKeefry (1954) . . . . .	1947
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## CONS.

## The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Auckland, Archbishop James Liston, C.M.G. (1953)	
	1920
Christchurch, Brian Patrick Ashby . . . . .	1964
Dunedin, John Kavanagh (1957) . . . . .	1947
Rarotonga, Henry M de Cocq (1966) . . . . .	1964

## Oceania

## The Most Revd. Archbishops

Madang, Adolf Noser (1966) . . . . .	1947
Noumea, Pierre Martin (1966) . . . . .	1957
Papeete, Paul Maze . . . . .	1939
Port Moresby, Virgil Copas (1966) . . . . .	1960
Rabaul, John Hohne (1966) . . . . .	1963
Tonga and Niue Islands, John Rodgers (1966) . . . . .	1954

## The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Agan, George Pearce (Admin. Apost.) . . . . .	1956
Aitape, Ignatius Doggett (1966) . . . . .	1957
Apia, George Pearce (1966) . . . . .	1956
Bereina, Eugene Klein (1966) . . . . .	1960
Bougainville, Leo Lemay (1966) . . . . .	1960
Daru, Gerard Deschamps . . . . .	1966
Gizo, John Crawford (1966) . . . . .	1960
Goroka, John Cahill . . . . .	1969
Honiara, Daniel Stuyvenberg (1966) . . . . .	1957
Karieng, Alfred Stemper (1966) . . . . .	1957
Lae, Enrico van Lieshout . . . . .	1966
Mendi, Firmin Schmitt . . . . .	1966
Mount Hagen, George Bernarding (1966) . . . . .	1960
Port Vila, Louis Julliard (1966) . . . . .	1962
Sideia, Francis Doyle . . . . .	1966
Taiohae, Louis Tirilly (1966) . . . . .	1954
Tarawa, Pierre Guichet (1966) . . . . .	1961
Vanimo, Pascal Sweeney . . . . .	1966
Wallis and Futuna, Michel Darmancier (1966) . . . . .	1962
Wewak, Leo Arkfield (1966) . . . . .	1948

## LONDON CATHEDRALS, CHURCHES, ETC.

**ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL**, City of London, E.C.4 (1675-1710), cost £747,660. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul," in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls). The choir and high altar were restored in 1958 after war damage and the North Transept in 1962. The American War Memorial Chapel was consecrated in November, 1958. The Chapel of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in the Crypt of the Cathedral was dedicated on May 20, 1960. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on weekdays only, 11 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and—during Summer Time only—4.45 p.m. to 6 p.m.); Crypt, 1s; library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 2s; golden gallery 1s; ball, 1s; total, 5s. Service on Sundays at 8, \*10.30, \*3.15, and \*6.30. Weekdays at 8, \*10, \*4. Also Fridays, \*12.30 p.m. short mid-day service. (\*Services are choral.)

**WESTMINSTER ABBEY**, S.W.1 (built A.D. 1050-1760).—Open on weekdays at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 2s. 6d. (children 1s.) (week-days) except on Fridays (open free). Transepts and Nave open on Sundays only between services. Holy Communion at 8; matins at 10.30; Holy Communion at 11.30. Evensong at 3. Evening service with Sermon at 6.30; Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Westminster School Service at 9 a.m.; matins 10.30 a.m.; 10 a.m. (choral) Tues. and Fri.; evensong (choral), 5.0 p.m. (Saturday and Bank Holidays, 3 p.m.). Chapel of Henry VII, Chapter House and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs

of kings (Edward I, Edward III, Henry V, Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth I), and many other monuments and objects of interest, including the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" and St. George's Chapel at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone" brought from Scotland by Edward I in 1297.

**SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL**, south side of the Thames, near London Bridge, S.E.1.—Mainly 13th century, but the nave is largely rebuilt. Known as St. Mary Overie before 1540. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., free. Sunday services, Holy Communion, 8.30 and 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, 10 a.m., Evening Prayer, 3 p.m., Discussion, 6.30 p.m. Weekdays: Matins, 7.40 a.m.; Evensong, 5.30 p.m. (choral except Thursdays and Saturdays) (5 p.m. on Saturdays). Holy Communion, 8 a.m., also 5.30 p.m.. Thursdays and 1.10 p.m. Fridays. The tomb of John Gower (1330-1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; Shakespeare effigy backed by view of Southwark and Globe Theatre in S. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been restored; the tomb of Bishop Andrewes (died 1626) is near screen. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir), restored 1930, is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner); and is still used for this purpose. John Harvard, after whom Harvard University is named, was baptized here in 1607.

**TEMPLE CHURCH**, The Temple, E.C.4.—The west part forms one of five remaining round churches of the Templars in England. Sunday morning services, open to the public, 11.15 a.m., except in August and September. *Master of the*

Temple, Rev. R. L. P. Milburn, M.A. Reader, Rev. W. D. Kennedy-Bell, M.A.

#### Church of Scotland

CROWN COURT CHURCH, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Sundays, 11.15 and 6.30. Minister, Rev. J. M. Scott, M.A., B.D., F.S.A.Scot.  
ST. COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, S.W.1. Sundays, 11 and 6.30. Minister, Rev. J. F. McLuskey, M.C., D.D.

#### Congregational

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.—Sundays 11 and 6.30. Minister, Rev. K. Slack, M.B.E., B.A.  
WESTMINSTER CHAPEL (CONGREGATIONAL), Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Sundays, 11 and 6.30. Minister (vacant).

#### Methodist

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C.1. Contains many personal possessions of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism. As the "Mother Church of Methodism" visitors attend from all parts of the world.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. Wednesday, 7.30 a.m., Holy Communion. Thursday lunch time, 1.15—1.45. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. Minister, Rev. G. H. Davies, 49 City Road, E.C.1.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W.1.—Sunday Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Minister, Rev. M. Barnett, M.A., B.D., Ph.D.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—Sundays at 10, 11, and 6.30. Minister, Rev. the Lord Soper, M.A., Ph.D.

#### Baptist

BLOOMSBURY CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Junction of Shaftesbury Avenue and New Oxford Street, W.C.2.—Sundays, 11 and 6.30. Minister, Rev. H. Howard Williams, Ph.D.

#### Society of Friends

FRIENDS' HOUSE, Euston Road, N.W.1.

#### Roman Catholic

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W.1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895—1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high—open to public by lift, 2s.).—Sundays. Low Masses with short sermon, 6, 7, 8, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Masses with sermon, 12 noon, 5.30 p.m. and 7 p.m.; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.30. *Weekdays*. Lauds, 8.30 a.m. Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass 10.30, Low Masses, 12.30 and 6 p.m.; Vespers and Benediction, 5 p.m. *Holy days of Obligation*. Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Masses, 11.50 a.m., 12.30, 6 and 8 p.m. Cathedral open 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W. 7.—Sundays: Masses, 6.15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11; (High Mass); 12.15 (with Sermon), 4.30, 7; Vespers and Benediction, 3.30. *Weekdays*: Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 10; 12.30, 6 p.m. (no 12.30 or 6 p.m. on Sats.). Service Tues., Thurs., Fri., 8 p.m. Saturday, Benediction, 4.30. *Holy days*: Masses 6.15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (High Mass), 12.15, 1.15, 6.30 and 8 p.m.; Vespers and Benediction, 5.30 p.m. (Sats., 4.30).

## THE JEWS

It is estimated that about 450,000 Jews are resident in the British Isles, some 280,000 being domiciled in Greater London.

The *Board of Deputies of British Jews*, established in 1760, is the representative body of British Jewry and is recognized by H.M. Government. The basis of representation is mainly synagogal, but secular organizations are also represented. It is a deliberative body and its objects are to watch over the interests of British Jewry, to protect Jews against any disability which they may suffer by reason of their creed and to take such action as may be conducive to their welfare.

*President of the Board of Deputies* (Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1), M. M. Fidler.  
*Secretary*, A. J. Marks.

**CHIEF RABBI**—The Very Rev. I. Jakobovits, Ph.D.  
*Executive Director* Rabbi M. Rose, *Office*, Adler House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

The *Beth Din* (Court of Judgment) is a rabbinic body consisting of *Dayanim* (Assessors) and the Chief Rabbi, who is President of the Court. The Court arbitrates when requested in cases between Jew and Jew and gives decisions on religious ques-

tions. The decisions are based on Jewish Law and practice and do not conflict with the law of the land. The *Beth Din* also deals with matters concerning dietary laws and marriages and divorces, according to Jewish Law.

*Dayanim*, L. Grossnass; A. Rapoport; Dr. M. Lew; M. Steinberg; M. Swift  
*Clerk to the Court*, Marcus Carr, Adler House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1

*Chief Rabbi of the Community of Spanish and Portuguese Jews in London* (Established 1657), Dr. Solomon Gaon.

#### Principal Jewish Synagogues

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E.C.3.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD SYNAGOGUE, Grove End Road, N.W.8.

WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE, Upper Berkeley Street, W.1.

LIBERAL JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8

#### CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1970

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1970, contains 1,237 pages, including illustration and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price 45s. net.

## EDUCATION DIRECTORY

## THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

FULL TERMS, 1970

Hilary, Jan. 18 to March 14

Trinity, April 26 to June 20

Michaelmas, Oct. 11 to Dec. 5

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE

Michaelmas Term, 1968, 10,368

UNIVERSITY OFFICES, &amp;c.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, Balliol.....	1960
High Steward, The Lord Wilberforce, P.C., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.A., <i>All Souls</i> .....	1967
Vice-Chancellor, A. L. C. Bullock, M.A., D.Litt., Master of <i>St. Catherine's</i> .....	1969
Proctors, R. J. Elliott, M.A., D.Phil., <i>St. John's</i> ; A. E. Firth, M.A., <i>University</i> .....	1969
Assessor, T. G. Halsall, M.A., <i>Linacre</i> .....	1969
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Sir Humphrey Waldoek, C.M.G., O.B.E., Q.C., D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i> .....	1947
Public Orator, C. G. Hardie, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i> .....	1967
Bodley's Librarian, R. Shackleton, M.A., D.Litt., <i>Brasenose</i> .....	1966
Keeper of Archives, T. H. Aston, M.A., <i>Corpus Christi</i> .....	1969
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, R. W. Hamilton, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i> .....	1962
Keeper of the Dept. of Western Art, K. J. Garlick, M.A., <i>Balliol</i> .....	1968
Keeper of Dept. of Antiquities, R. W. Hamilton, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i> .....	1957
Keeper of Dept. of Eastern Art, J. C. Harle, M.A., D.Phil., <i>Christ Church</i> .....	1967
Keeper of Heberden Coin Room, C. H. V. Sutherland, M.A., D.Litt., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> .....	1957
Curator of the Museum of History of Science, F. R. Maddison, M.A., <i>Linacre</i> .....	1965
Registrar of the University, Sir Follott Sandford, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.A. <i>New College</i> ....	1958
Secretary for Administration, B. G. Campbell, M.A., <i>Merton</i> .....	1961
Deputy do., A. L. Fleet, M.A., <i>Pembroke</i> ....	1963
Senior Assistant Registrars, Miss E. R. M. Noyce, M.A., <i>Linacre</i> (1969); A. J. Dorey, M.A., D.Phil., <i>Pembroke</i> .....	1969
Assistant Registrars, R. A. Malyn, M.A., <i>St. Peter's</i> (1961; A. Ostler, M.A., B.C.L., <i>Queen's</i> (1964); H. P. Ruglyns, M.A., <i>Hertford</i> (1966); G. P. Collyer, M.A., <i>St. Catherine's</i> (1966); P. S. Crane, M.A., <i>Jesus</i> (1966); J. P. W. Roper, M.A., <i>Lincoln</i> (1967); P. Garnham, M.A. ( <i>Worcester</i> ) (1967); Miss M. E. Grinyer, M.A., <i>St. Hilda's</i> (1968); Miss A. M. Barr.....	1969
Secretary of Faculties, C. H. Paterson, M.A., <i>Corpus</i> .....	1957
Deputy do., H. W. Deane, M.A., <i>St. Catherine's</i> Secretary to the Curators of the University	1968
<i>Chest</i> , J. K. Batey, M.A., <i>Christ Church</i> .....	1964
Chief Accountant, H. Barrett, M.A., <i>Balliol</i> ....	1961
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, F. R. Williamson, M.A., <i>Pembroke</i> .....	1964
University Counsel, Sir Milner Holland, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., Q.C., M.A., B.C.L., <i>Hertford</i> .....	1960
Clerk of the Schools, W. H. Miller.....	1950
Land Agent to the University, J. R. Mills, M.A., <i>Pembroke</i> .....	1961
Surveyor to the University, J. Lankester, M.A., <i>Univ.</i> .....	1956
Director, Department of Educational Studies, A. D. C. Peterson, O.B.E., M.A., <i>Balliol</i> ....	1957

SECRETARY TO DELEGATES OF:—

*Examination of Schools*, J. M. Todd, M.A., *Queen's*.

SECRETARY TO DELEGATES OF:—

*Extra-Mural Studies*, F. W. Jessup, M.A., *St. John's*.*Local Exams.*, J. R. Cummings, B.Litt., M.A., B.N.C.*Lodgings*, A. W. Davies, M.A., *Magdalen*.*Science Area*, G. E. S. Turner, M.A., *St. Catherine's*.*University Press*, C. H. Roberts, M.A., *St. John's*.

SECRETARY OF—

*Committee for Appointments*, C. E. Escritt, M.A., *Keble*.*The Rhodes Trustees*, E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A., *Balliol*.

## HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members, the Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor; the Provost of *Oriel*; the Proctors; the Assessor.

Elected by the Congregation—

The Provost of *Queen's*; the President of *Magdalen*; the President of *Corpus Christi*; the Principal of *Lady Margaret Hall*; the Principal of *Linacre*; the Principal of *St. Hugh's*; J. H. C. Thompson, M.A., D.Phil., E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A.; M. G. Brock, M.A.; J. D. Davies, B.C.L., M.A.; R. A. Fletcher, M.A., D.Phil.; A. H. Hourani, M.A.; Rev. H. Chadwick, D.D.; C. G. Philips, B.Sc., D.M.; R. P. H. Gasser, M.A., D.Phil.; M. Shock, M.A.; Miss E. A. O. Whiteman, M.A., D.Phil.; one vacancy.

## Oxford Colleges and Halls

(With dates of foundation)

<i>All Souls</i> (1238), J. H. A. Sparrow, M.A., <i>Warden</i> (1952).
<i>Balliol</i> (1263), J. E. C. Hill, M.A., D.Litt., <i>Master</i> (1965).
<i>Brasenose</i> (1509) Sir Noel Hall, M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1960).
<i>Christ Church</i> (1546), <i>Dean</i> (vacant).
<i>Corpus Christi</i> (1517), G. D. G. Hall, M.A., <i>President</i> (1969).
<i>Exeter</i> (1314), Sir Kenneth Wheare, C.M.G., M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., <i>Rector</i> (1956).
<i>Hertford</i> (1874), Sir Lindor Brown, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., <i>Principal</i> (1967).
<i>Jesus</i> (1571), H. J. Habakkuk, M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1967).
<i>Keble</i> (1868), Rev. D. E. Nineham, B.D., M.A., <i>Warden</i> (1969).
<i>Linacre</i> (1962), J. B. Bamborough, M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1962).
<i>Lincoln</i> (1227), W. F. Oakeshott, M.A., F.S.A., <i>Rector</i> (1953).
<i>Magdalen</i> (1458), J. H. E. Griffiths, O.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., <i>President</i> (1968).
<i>Merton</i> (1264), R. E. Richards, M.A., D.Phil., <i>Warden</i> (1969).
<i>New College</i> (1379), Sir William Hayter, K.C.M.G., M.A., <i>Warden</i> (1958).
<i>Nuffield</i> (1937), D. N. Chester, M.A., <i>Warden</i> (1954).
<i>Oriel</i> (1326), K. C. Turpin, M.A., B.Litt., <i>Provost</i> (1957).
<i>Pembroke</i> (1624), Sir George Pickering, D.M., F.R.S., <i>Master</i> (1969).
<i>Queen's</i> (1340), R. N. W. Blake, M.A., <i>Provost</i> (1969).
<i>St. Antony's</i> (1950), A. R. M. Carr, M.A., <i>Warden</i> (1968).
<i>St. Catherine's</i> (1962), A. L. C. Bullock, M.A., <i>Master</i> (1962).

St. Cross (1965), W. E. van Heyningen, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Master (1965).		
St. Edmund Hall (1270), Rev. Canon J. N. D. Kelly, D.D., Principal (1951).		
St. John's (1555), R. W. Southern, M.A., (President) (1969).		(1969)
St. Peter's (1929) Sir Alec Cairncross, K.C.M.G. Master		
Trinity (1554), A. G. Ogston, F.R.S. President (1970).		
University (1249), The Lord Redcliffe-Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E., Master (1963).		
Wadham (1612), Sir Maurice Bowra, M.A., D.Litt., Warden (1938).		
Wolfson (1965), Sir Isaiah Berlin, C.B.E., M.A., President (1966).		
Worcester (1714), The Lord Franks, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E., M.A., Provost (1962).		
Campion Hall, Rev. E. J. Yarnold, M.A., Master (1965).		
St. Benet's Hall, Rev. C. L. J. Forbes, M.A., Master (1964).		
Mansfield (1886), Rev. J. Marsh, C.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., D.D., Principal (1953).		
Regent's Park, Rev. G. H. Davies, B.Litt., M.A., Principal (1958).		
Greyfriars Hall, Very Rev. P. E. L. Peacock, M.A., D.Mus., Warden (1953).		
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Lady Margaret Hall (1878), Dame Lucy Sutherland, D.B.E., M.A., D.Litt., Principal (1945).		
St. Anne's (1952) (Originally Society of Oxford Home-Students (1879)), Mrs. N. K. Trenaman, M.A., Principal (1966).		
St. Hilda's (1893) Mrs. M. L. S. Bennett, M.A., Principal (1965).		
St. Hugh's (1886), Miss K. M. Kenyon, C.B.E., M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., Principal (1962).		
Somerville (1879), Mrs. B. Craig, M.A., Principal (1967).		
UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS		
American History (Harmsworth), D. B. Davis, M.A., Queen's		Elect. 1968
American History and Institutions (Rhodes), H. G. Nicholas, M.A., New College		1969
Anatomy (Lee's), G. W. Harris, C.B.E., D.M., F.R.S., Hertford		1962
Anaesthetics (Nuffield), A. C. Smith, M.A., Pemb.		1965
Anglo-Saxon, A. Campbell, B.Litt., M.A., Pembroke		1963
Animal Behaviour, N. Tinberger, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., Wolfson		1966
Anthropology, Social, E. E. Evans-Pritchard, M.A., F.B.A., All Souls		1946
Arabic (Laudian), A. F. L. Beeston, M.A., D.Phil., St. John's		1955
Archaeology, European, C. F. C. Hawkes, M.A., Keble		1946
Archaeology (Lincoln), C. M. Robertson, M.A., Linc.		1961
Archaeology of the Roman Empire, S. S. Frere, M.A., All Souls		1966
Armenian Studies (Gulbenkian), C. J. F. Dowsett, M.A., Pembroke		1965
Astronomy (Savilian), D. E. Blackwell, M.A., New Coll.		1960
Biochemistry (Whitley), R. R. Porter, M.A., Trinity		1967
Biomathematics, M. S. Barlett, M.A.		1967
Botany (Sherardian), C. D. Darlington, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Magd.		1953
Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang. and Lit. (Bywater and Sotheby), K. Mitsakis, Exeter		1968
Celtic, I. Ll. Foster, M.A., Jesus		1947
Chemical Crystallography, H. M. Powell, B.Sc., M.A., Hertford		1964
Chemical Microbiology (Iveagh), J. Mandelstam, M.A., Linacre		1966
Chemical Pathology, E. P. Abraham, M.A., D.Phil., Lincoln		1964
Chemistry, Inorganic, J. S. Anderson, M.A., St. Catherine's		1963
Chemistry (Lee's), R. E. Richards, M.A., D.Phil., Exeter		1964
Chemistry (Waynflete), Sir Ewart Jones, M.A., F.R.S., Magd.		1955
Chemistry, Sir Harold Thompson, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., St. John's		1964
Chemistry, W. A. Waters, M.A., Balliol		1967
Chinese, D. Hawkes, M.A., D.Phil., Ch. Ch.		1959
Civil Law (Regius), D. Daube, D.C.L., All Souls		1955
Clinical Neurology, W. R. Russell, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., Lincoln		1966
Comparative Philology, L. R. Palmer, M.A., Worcester		1952
Comparative Slavonic Philology, R. Auty, M.A., Brasenose		1965
Divinity (Regius), Rev. Canon H. Chadwick, D.D., Ch. Ch.		1953
Divinity (Lady Margaret), Dr. J. Macquarrie		1970
Eastern Religions and Ethics (Spalding), R. C. Zaehner M.A., All Souls		1952
Ecclesiastical History (Regius), Rev. Canon S. L. Greenslade, D.D., Ch. Ch.		1960
Ecological Genetics, E. B. Ford, M.A., D.Sc., All Souls		1963
Economic History (Chichele), P. Mathias, M.A., All Souls		1968
Economics, Applied, J. C. R. Dols, B.Sc. (Econ.)		1970
Economics, J. A. Mirrlees, M.A., Nuffield		1968
Economics of Underdeveloped Countries, S. H. Frankel, M.A., Nuffield		1946
Egyptology, Rev. J. W. B. Barns, M.A., D.Phil., Queen's		1965
Engineering Science, D. W. Holder, M.A., F.R.S., B.N.C.		1961
Engineering, Structural (Stewarts and Lloyds), W. S. Hemp, M.A., Keble		1965
English Language, E. J. Dobson, M.A., D.Phil., Jesus		1961
English Language and Literature (Merton), N. Davis, M.A., Merton		1959
English Literature (Merton), Dame Helen Gardner, D.B.E., M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., St. Hilda's		1966
English Literature (Goldsmiths'), R. Ellman, Yale		1970
Exegesis (Ireland), Rev. G. D. Kilpatrick, D.D., Queen's		1949
Experimental Philosophy (Lee's), B. Bleaney, C.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., Wadham		1957
Fine Art (Slade), Dr. Otto Kurz		1970
Forest Science, J. L. Harley, M.A., D.Phil., St. John's		1969
French (Foeh), J. J. Seznec, M.A., F.B.A., Ph.D., All Souls		1950
Genetics, W. F. Bodmer		1969
Geography, J. Gottmann, M.A., Hertford		1968
Geology, E. A. Vincent, M.A., University		1966
Geometry (Savilian), I. M. James, M.A., D.Phil., F.V.S., St. John's		1970
George Eastman Visiting, E. Rostow		1970
German Language and Literature (Taylor), S. S. Praver, M.A., Queen's		1969
Government and Public Administration (Gladstone), M. Beloff, B.Litt., M.A., All Souls		1957
Greek (Regius), P. H. J. Lloyd-Jones, M.A., Ch. Ch.		1960
Hebrew (Regius), W. D. McHardy, M.A., D.Phil., St. John's		1960
History, Ancient (Camden), P. A. Brunt, Oriel (1970-71)		1970

	Elect.		Elect.
History, Ancient (Wykeham), A. Andrewes, M.A., New Coll. . . . .	1953	Philosophy of the Christian Religion (Nolloth), B. G. Mitchell, M.A., Oriet. . . . .	1967
History of Art, F. J. H. Haskell, M.A., Trinity . . . . .	1967	Physics (Wykeham), Sir Rudolf Peierls, C.B.E., M.A., New College . . . . .	1963
History of the British Commonwealth (Beit), J. A. Gallagher, M.A., Balliol. . . . .	1963	Physics, Elementary Particle, D. H. Perkins, M.A., F.R.S. . . . .	1965
History of Latin America (vacant) . . . . .		Physics, Experimental, D. H. Wilkinson, M.A., F.R.S., Ch. Ch. . . . .	1959
History of Philosophy, J. L. Ackrill, M.A., B.N.C. . . . .	1966	Physics, N. Kurti, M.A., B.N.C. . . . .	1967
History of War (Chichele), N. H. Gibbs, M.A., D.Phil., All Souls. . . . .	1953	Physiology (Waynflete), D. Whitteridge, B.Sc., D.M., F.R.S. Magd. . . . .	1968
Icelandic Literature and Antiquities (Vigfusson), E. O. G. Turville-Petre, B.Litt., M.A., Ch. Ch. . . . .	1953	Poetry, R. B. Fuller, M.A., New College. . . . .	1968
International Relations (Montague Burton), Miss A. Headlam-Morley, B.Litt., M.A., St. Hugh's. . . . .	1948	Political Economy (Drummond), R. C. O. Matthews, M.A., All Souls. . . . .	1965
Interpretation of Holy Scripture, Rev. H. F. D. Sparks, D.D., F.B.A., Oriet. . . . .	1952	Psychiatry (Handley) M. G. Gelder, D.M., Merton. . . . .	1969
Italian (Serena), C. Grayson, M.A., Magdalen . . . . .	1958	Psychology, L. Weiskrantz, M.A., Magdalen. . . . .	1967
Jurisprudence, R. M. Dworkin, M.A., University. . . . .	1969	Public International Law (Chichele), Sir Humphrey Waldoock, C.M.G., O.B.E., Q.C., D.C.L., All Souls. . . . .	1947
Latin (Corpus), Sir Roger Mynors, M.A., F.B.A., Corpus. . . . .	1953	Pure Mathematics (Waynflete), G. Higman, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., Magdalen. . . . .	1960
Law (Comparative), O. Kahn-Freund, M.A., B.N.C. . . . .	1964	Race Relations (Rhodes), K. Kirkwood, M.A., St. Ant. . . . .	1954
Law (English), H. W. R. Wade, Q.C., D.C.L., St. John's. . . . .	1961	Romance Languages, S. Ullmann, M.A., Trinity . . . . .	1968
Law (English) (Vinerian), A. R. N. Cross, D.C.L., All Souls. . . . .	1964	Rural Economy (Sibthorpeian), G. E. Blackman, M.A., F.R.S., St. John's. . . . .	1945
Logic (Wykeham), A. J. Ayer, M.A., New Coll. . . . .	1959	Russian, J. L. I. Fennell, M.A., New Coll. . . . .	1966
Mathematics, J. E. C. Kingman, M.A., St. Cross. . . . .	1969	Russian and Balkan History, D. Obolensky, M.A., Ch. Ch. . . . .	1961
Mathematics (Rouse Ball), C. A. Coulson, M.A., F.R.S., Wadham. . . . .	1952	Sanskrit (Boden), T. Burrow, M.A., Balliol. . . . .	1944
Medicine (Regius), W. R. S. Doll, O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Christchurch. . . . .	1969	Social and Political Theory (Chichele), J. P. Plamenatz, M.A., Nuffield. . . . .	1967
Medicine, Clinical (Nuffield), P. B. Beeson, M.A., Magd. . . . .	1965	Spanish Studies (King Alfonso XIII), P. E. Russell, M.A., Exeter. . . . .	1953
Metallurgy (Wolfsong), P. B. Hirsch, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., St. Edmund Hall. . . . .	1966	Surgery (Nuffield), P. R. Allison, D.M., Balliol . . . . .	1954
Metallurgy, Physical, J. W. Christian, M.A., D.Phil., St. Edmund Hall. . . . .	1967	Zoology (Entomology) (Hope), G. C. Varley, M.A., Jesus. . . . .	1948
Metaphysical Philosophy (Waynflete), P. F. Strawson, M.A., Magd. . . . .	1968	Zoology (Linacre), J. W. S. Pringle, M.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Merton. . . . .	1961
Modern History (Chichele) G. Barraclough. . . . .	1970		
Modern History (Regius), H. R. Trevor-Roper, M.A., Oriet. . . . .	1957	<b>THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE</b> FULL TERMS, 1970 Lent, Jan. 13 to Mar. 13; Easter, Apr. 21 to June 12; Michaelmas, Oct. 6 to Dec. 4.	
Modern History, R. B. Wernham, M.A., Worcester. . . . .	1952	NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE 1968-69: Men, 9,208; Women, 1,208. Chancellor, The Lord Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S., Trin. . . . .	
Molecular Biophysics, D. C. Phillips, M.A., Corpus Christi. . . . .	1966	Vice-Chancellor, Rev. Prof. W. O. Chadwick, D.D., F.B.A., Master of Selwyn. . . . .	
Moral and Pastoral Theology (Regius), Rev. Canon V. A. Demant, M.A., D.Litt., Ch. Ch. . . . .	1949	High Steward, The Lord Devlin, P.C., M.A., Chr. . . . .	
Moral Philosophy (Whites), R. M. Hare, M.A., Corpus Christi. . . . .	1966	Deputy High Steward, The Lord Morton of Henryton, P.C., M.C., M.A., Joh. . . . .	
Music, Sir Jack Westrup, B.Mus., M.A., Wadham. . . . .	1947	Commissary, The Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., Q.C., Tr. H. . . . .	
Natural Philosophy (Sedleian), A. E. Green, M.A., Queen's. . . . .	1968	Orator, L. P. Wilkinson, M.A., King's. . . . .	
Neurophysiology, C. G. Phillips, M.A., B.Sc., D.M., F.R.S., Trin. . . . .	1966	† Registrar, R. E. Macpherson, M.A., King's. . . . .	
Numerical Analysis (and Director of Computing Laboratory), L. Fox, M.A., D.Phil., D.Sc., Balliol. . . . .	1964	† Deputy Registrar, F. Wild, M.A., Ph.D., Down. . . . .	
Nuclear Structure, K. W. Allen, M.A., Balliol . . . . .	1963	Librarian, E. B. Ceadel, M.A., Corp. . . . .	
Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Nuffield), J. A. Stallworthy, M.A., Queen's. . . . .	1967	Treasurer, T. C. Gardner, M.A., Univ. . . . .	
Orthopaedic Surgery (Nuffield), R. B. Duthie, M.A., Worcester. . . . .	1966	Deputy Treasurer, A. B. Shone. . . . .	
Pathology, H. Harris, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., Lincoln . . . . .	1963	Secretary General of the Faculties, W. J. Sartain, M.A., Selw. . . . .	
Pharmacology, W. D. M. Paton, C.B.E., D.M., F.R.S., New Coll. . . . .	1959	Deputy Secretary General of the Faculties, L. M. Harvey, M.A., Chur. . . . .	
Pharmacology, E. Büllring, M.A., Lady Margaret Hall. . . . .	1967	Esquire Bedells, P. T. Sinker, M.A., Cla. . . . .	
		P. C. Melville, M.A., Selw. . . . .	
		Proctors, P. B. Fairest, M.A., Selwyn; R. L. Ferrari, M.A., Trin. . . . .	

† Correspondence for the Registry and Deputy Registry should be sent to the University Registry, The Old Schools, Cambridge.

Organist, D. V. Willcocks, M.C., M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O., King's	Elect.	Magdalene (1542), W. Hamilton, M.A. Master (1966).
Director of the Observatories, Prof. R. O. Redman, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Joh.	1958	Pembroke (1347), Sir William Hodge, Sc.D., F.R.S., Master (1958).
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, D. T. Piper, C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., Chr.	1947	Peterhouse (1284), J. C. Burkill, Sc.D., F.R.S., Master (1968).
Director of the Museum of Zoology, F. R. Parrington, Sc.D., F.R.S., Sid.	1967	Queens' (1448), A. Ll. Armitage, M.A., Ll.B., President (1958).
Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, G. H. S. Bushnell, M.A., Ph.D., Corp.	1938	St. Catharine's (1473), E. E. Rich, Litt.D., Master (1957).
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archaeology Prof. R. M. Cook, M.A., Cla.	1938	St. Edmund's House (1896), Very Rev. Canon G. D. Sweeney, M.A., Master (1964).
Curators of the Sedgwick Museum of Geology, C. L. Forbes, M.A., Ph.D., Cla.	1962	St. John's (1511), P. N. S. Mansergh, O.B.E., Ph.D., Master (1969).
R. B. Richards, Emm.	1966	Selwyn (1882), Rev. W. O. Chadwick, D.D., F.B.A., Master (1956).
Director of the Botanic Garden, J. S. L. Gilmour, M.A., Cla.	1968	Sidney Sussex (1596), D. Thomson, M.A., Ph.D., Master (1957).
Representative on General Medical Council, Prof. A. L. Banks, M.A., Cai	1950	Trinity (1546), The Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, P.C., C.H., M.A., Hon. L.L.D., Master (1965).
	1957	Trinity Hall (1350), W. A. Deer, Ph.D., F.R.S., Master (1966).
		University (1965), J. S. Morrison, M.A., President (1966).

## SECRETARY TO

Local Examinations Syndicate, T. S. Wyatt, M.A., M.Litt., Sid., Syndicate Buildings	1961
Board of Extra-mural Studies, J. M. Y. Andrew, M.A., Cath., Stuart House	1967
Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate, A. E. E. McKenzie, M.A., Trin., 10 Trumpington Street	1945
Appointments Board, W. P. Kirkman, M.A., Univ.	1966
University Library, A. Tillotson, M.A., Univ.	1949
University Press, R. W. David, C.B.E., M.A., Clare H.	1963

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE  
(Secretary, The Registrar)

Ex officio Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor. Heads of Colleges, The Master of Magdalene; The Master of Jesus; The President of New Hall; The Master of Christ's.
Professors and Readers, G. W. H. Lampe, D.D., Cai.; J. M. Plumley, M.A., Selw.; C. P. Parry, Ll.D., Down.; O. L. Zangwill, M.A., King's.
Elected as Members of the Regent House, J. R. Bambrough, M.A., Joh.; D. Harrison, Ph.D., Selw.; F. G. J. Hayhoe, M.D., Darw.; H. S. Kirkaldy, M.A., Qu.; H. P. F. Swinnerton-Dyer, M.A., F.R.S., Trin.; J. M. Y. Andrew, M.A., Cath.; B. M. Herbertson, M.A., Fitzw.; A. M. M. McFarquhar, M.A., Ph.D., Down.

Cambridge Colleges  
(With dates of foundation)

Christ's (1505), The Lord Todd, M.A., F.R.S., Master (1963).
Churchill (1960), Prof. W. R. Hawthorne, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., Master (1968).
Clare (1326), Sir Eric Ashby, M.A., F.R.S., Master (1958).
Clare Hall (1966), Prof. A. B. Pippard, Sc.D., F.R.S., President (1966).
Corpus Christi (1352), Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Lee, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.A., Master (1962).
Darwin (1964), F. G. Young, M.A., F.R.S., Master (1964).
Downing (1800), W. K. C. Guthrie, Litt.D., F.B.A., Master (1957).
Emmanuel (1584), Sir Gordon Sutherland, Sc.D., F.R.S., Master (1964).
Fitzwilliam (1966), W. W. Grave, C.M.G., M.A., Ph.D., Master (1966).
Gonville & Caius (1348), N. J. T. M. Needham, Sc.D., F.R.S., Master (1966).
Jesus (1496), D. L. Page, Litt.D., F.B.A., Master (1959).
King's (1441), E. R. Leach, M.A., Provost (1966).

## COLLEGES FOR WOMEN

Girton (1869), Miss M. C. Bradbrook, Litt.D., Mistress (1968).
Newnham (1871), Miss R. L. Cohen, M.A., Principal (1954).
Hughes Hall (formerly Cambridge T.C. (1885), post-graduate students in training for teaching) Miss M. A. Wileman, M.A., Principal (1953).
New Hall (1954), Miss A. R. Murray, M.A., D.Phil., President.
Lucy Cavendish Collegiate Society (1965) (for women research students and other graduates), Miss A. McC. Bidder, M.A., Ph.D., President (1966).

## UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Aeronautical Engineering (Francis Mond), W. A. Mair, C.B.E., M.A., Down	1952
Agriculture (Drapers), J. W. L. Beament, Sc.D., F.R.S., Qu.	1969
American History and Institutions (Pitt), H. David, Emm. (for 1969-70).	
Anatomy, R. J. Harrison, M.D., Down	1968
Ancient History, A. H. M. Jones, M.A., Ll.D., F.B.A., Jes.	1951
Ancient Philosophy (Laurence), W. K. C. Guthrie, Litt.D., F.B.A., Down	1952
Anglo-Saxon (Elrington and Bosworth), P. A. M. Clemoes, Ph.D., Emm.	1969
Animal Embryology (Charles Darwin), C. R. Austin, M.A., Fitzw.	1967
Animal Pathology, W. I. B. Beveridge, M.A., Jes.	1947
Applied Mathematics, G. K. Batchelor, Ph.D., F.R.S., Trin.	1964
Applied Thermodynamics (Hopkinson and Imperial Chemical Industries), W. R. Hawthorne, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., Chur.	1951
Arabic (Sir T. Adams's), A. J. Arberry, Litt.D., F.B.A., Pemb.	1947
Archaeology (Disney), J. G. D. Clark, Sc.D., F.B.A., Pet.	1952
Architecture, Sir Leslie Martin, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Jes.	1956
Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy (Plumian), F. Hoyle, M.A., F.R.S., Joh.	1958
Astronomy and Geometry (Lowndean), Sir William Hodge, Sc.D., F.R.S., Pemb.	1936
Astrophysics, R. O. Redman, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Joh.	1947
Biochemistry (Sir William Dunn), F. G. Young, M.A., F.R.S., Darw.	1949

	Elect.		Elect.
Biology (Quick), R. R. A. Coombs, sc.D., F.R.S., Corp.	1966	German (Schrüder), L. W. Forster, M.A., <i>Selw.</i>	1961
Biophysics (John Humphrey Plummer) (vacant).		Greek (Regius), D. L. Page, Litt.D., F.B.A., Jes.	1950
Botany, P. W. Brian, sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Qu.</i>	1968	Hæmatological Medicine (Leukemia Research Fund), F. G. J. Hayhoe, M.D., <i>Darw.</i>	1968
Chemical Engineering (Shell), P. V. Danck- werts, G.C., M.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., <i>Pemb.</i>	1959	Hebrew (Regius), Rev. J. A. Emerton, M.A., B.D., <i>Corp.</i>	1968
Chemical Microbiology, E. F. Gale, sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Joh.</i>	1960	Histology (vacant).	
Chemistry (1968), A. D. Buckingham, Ph.D., <i>Corp.</i>	1969	History of International Relations, F. H. Hinsley, M.A., <i>Joh.</i>	1969
Chinese, D. C. Twitchett, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Cath.</i>	1968	History of the British Commonwealth (Smuts), P. N. S. Mansergh, O.B.E., Ph.D., <i>Joh.</i>	1953
Civil Law (Regius), P. G. Stein, M.A., LL.B., <i>Qu.</i>	1968	Human Ecology, A. L. Banks, M.A., <i>Cal.</i>	1949
Classical Archæology (Laurence), R. M. Cook, M.A., <i>Clā.</i>	1962	Imperial and Naval History ( <i>Vere Harms- worth</i> ), E. E. Rich, Litt.D., <i>Cath.</i>	1951
Classics, F. H. Sandbach, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1967	Industrial Relations (Montague Burton), H. A. F. Turner, M.A., <i>Chur.</i>	1964
Clinical Biochemistry, H. Lehmann, sc.D., <i>Chr.</i>	1967	Inorganic Chemistry, H. J. Emeléus, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., <i>Sid.</i>	1946
Comparative Law, C. J. Hamson, M.A., LL.M., <i>Trin.</i>	1953	International Law, C. Parry, LL.D., <i>Down.</i>	1969
Comparative Philology, W. S. Allen, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1955	International Law ( <i>Whewell</i> ), R. Y. Jennings, Q.C., M.A., LL.B., <i>Jes.</i>	1955
Comparative Physiology, J. A. Ramsay, M.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., <i>Qu.</i>	1967	Italian, U. Limentani, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1962
Computer Technology, M. V. Wilkes, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., <i>Joh.</i>	1965	Land Economy, D. R. Denman, M.A., <i>Pemb.</i>	1968
Criminology ( <i>Wolfson</i> ), L. Radzinowicz, LL.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1959	Latin (Kennedy), C. O. Brink, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Cal.</i>	1954
Divinity (Ely), Rev. Canon G. W.H. Lampe, M.C., D.D., <i>Cal.</i>	1960	Latin American Studies ( <i>Simón Bolívar</i> ), Octavio Paz, <i>Chur.</i>	1969
" (Lady Margaret's), Rev. C. F. D. Moule, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Clā.</i>	1951	Laws of England ( <i>Downing</i> ), R. M. Jackson, LL.D., F.B.A., <i>Joh.</i>	1966
" (Norris-Hulse), D. M. MacKinnon, M.A., <i>Corp.</i>	1960	Mathematical Physics, J. C. Polkinghorne, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1968
" (Regius) (vacant).		Mathematical Statistics, D. G. Kendall, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Chur.</i>	1962
Ecclesiastical History ( <i>Dixie</i> ), Rev. E. G. Rupp, D.D., <i>Emm.</i>	1968	Mathematics ( <i>Lucasian</i> ), M. J. Lighthill, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Trin.</i>	1969
Economic History, D. M. Joslin, M.A., <i>Pemb.</i>	1965	Mathematics (Rouse Ball) (vacant).	
Economics, The Lord Kahn, C.B.E., M.A. <i>King's.</i>	1951	Mathematics for Operational Research (Churchill), P. Whittle, M.A., <i>Chur.</i>	1967
Economics, Mrs. J. V. Robinson, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Newn.</i>	1965	Mathematics (Visiting Professorship), J. G. Thompson, <i>Chur.</i>	1968
Economics, N. Kaldor, M.A., <i>King's.</i>	1966	Mechanics, E. W. Parkes, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Cal.</i>	1965
Education, W. Arnold Lloyd, Ph.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1959	Medicine, I. H. Mills, M.D., <i>Chur.</i>	1963
Egyptology (Herbert Thompson), Rev. J. M. Plumley, M.A., <i>Selw.</i>	1957	Medieval and Renaissance English, J. A. W. Bennett, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1964
Electrical Engineering, C. W. Oatley, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Trin.</i>	1960	Medieval Ecclesiastical History, W. Ullmann, Litt.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1966
Engineering, J. F. Coales, O.B.E., M.A., <i>Clare Hall</i> (1965); A. H. W. Beck, M.A., <i>Corp.</i> (1966); J. H. Horlock, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Joh.</i> (1967); K. H. Roscoe, M.C., M.A., <i>Emm.</i>	1968	Medieval History, C. R. Cheney, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Corp.</i>	1955
English, Miss M. C. Bradbrook, Litt.D., <i>Giton</i> (1966); G. G. Hough, Litt.D., <i>Darw.</i>	1966	Metallurgy (Goldsmiths'), R. W. K. Honey- combe, Ph.D., <i>Tr. H.</i>	1966
English Constitutional History, Prof. G. R. Elton, Litt.D., F.B.A., <i>Clā.</i>	1967	Mineralogy and Petrology, W. A. Deer, Ph.D., F.R.S., <i>Tr. H.</i>	1961
English Law (Rouse Ball), G. Ll. Williams, Q.C., LL.D., <i>Jes.</i>	1968	Modern English History, J. H. Plumb, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A., <i>Chr.</i>	1966
English Literature (King Edward VII), L. C. Knights, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Qu.</i>	1964	Modern History, C. H. Wilson, M.A., <i>Jes.</i>	1963
Experimental Physics ( <i>Cavendish</i> ), Sir Nevill Mott, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Cal.</i>	1954	Modern History (Regius), Rev. W. O. Chad- wick, D.D., F.B.A., <i>Selw.</i>	1968
Experimental Psychology, O. L. Zangwill, M.A., <i>King's.</i>	1952	Modern Languages, D. H. Green, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1966
Finance and Accounting (P. D. Leake), J. R. Ne- Stone, C.B.E., sc.D., F.B.A., <i>King's.</i>	1955	Music, R. K. Orr, Mus.D., <i>Joh.</i>	1965
Fine Art (Slade), J. S. Ackerman, <i>King's.</i>	1969	Natural Philosophy (Jacksonian), O. R. Frisch, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., <i>Trin.</i>	1947
French (Drapers), Ll. J. Austin, M.A., <i>Jes.</i>	1967	Organic Chemistry, The Lord Todd, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Chr.</i>	1944
French Literature, J. B. M. Barrère, M.A., <i>Joh.</i>	1954	Organic Chemistry (1969), A. R. Battersby, F.R.S., <i>Cath.</i>	1969
Genetics (Arthur Balfour), J. M. Thoday, sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Emm.</i>	1959	Pathology, R. I. N. Greaves, M.D., <i>Cal.</i>	1962
Geography, H. C. Darby, O.B.E., Litt.D., F.B.A., <i>King's.</i>	1966	Pharmacology (Sheild), A. S. V. Burgen, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Down.</i>	1962
Geology (Woodwardian), H. B. Whittington, M.A., <i>Sid.</i>	1966	Philosophy, Miss G. E. M. Anscombe	1970
Geophysics, Sir Edward Bullard, sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Chur.</i>	1964	Philosophy (Knightbridge), B. A. O. Williams, M.A., <i>King's.</i>	1967
		Physic (Regius), J. S. Mitchell, C.B.E., M.B., F.R.S., <i>Joh.</i>	1957
		Physical Chemistry, J. W. Linnett, Ph.D., F.R.S., <i>Emm.</i>	1965

	Elect.
<i>Physics (John Humphrey Plummer), A. B. Pippard, sc.D., F.R.S., Clare Hall</i> .....	1960
<i>Physiology, Sir Bryad Matthews, C.B.E. sc.D., F.R.S., King's</i> .....	1952
<i>Physiology of Reproduction (Mary Marshall), T. R. R. Mann, C.B.E., sc.D., F.R.S., Trinity Hall</i> .....	1967
<i>Political Economy, W. B. Reddaway, M.A., Cla.</i> .....	1969
<i>Political Science, W. B. Gallie, M.A., Pei.</i> .....	1967
<i>Pure Mathematics (Sadleirian), J. W. S. Cassels, Ph.D., F.R.S., Trin.</i> .....	1967
<i>Radio Astronomy, Sir Martin Ryle, M.A., F.R.S., Trin.</i> .....	1959
<i>Sanskrit, J. Brough, M.A., F.B.A., Joh.</i> .....	1967
<i>Slavonic Studies, L. R. Lewitter, M.A., Ph.D., Christ's</i> .....	1968
<i>Social Anthropology (William Wyse), M. Fortes, M.A., F.B.A., King's</i> .....	1950
<i>Sociology, J. A. Barnes, D.S.C., M.A., Chur.</i> .....	1969
<i>Spanish, E. M. Wilson, M.A., Ph.D., F.B.A., Emm.</i> .....	1953
<i>Surgery, R. V. Calne, M.A., Tr. H.</i> .....	1966
<i>Theoretical Astronomy, R. A. Lyttelton, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Joh.</i> .....	1969
<i>Theoretical Physics (Visiting), P. W. Anderson, M.A., Chur.</i> .....	1967
<i>Tropical Botany, E. J. H. Corner, M.A., F.R.S., Sid.</i> .....	1966
<i>Veterinary Clinical Studies, A. T. Phillipson, M.A., Ph.D., Chur.</i> .....	1963
<i>Zoology, T. Weis-Fogh, M.A., Christ's</i> .....	1966

### THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

(Founded 1832; re-organized 1908, 1937 and 1963)  
Old Shire Hall, Durham

Students (1968-69), 3,212.

Chancellor (vacant).

*Vice-Chancellor and Warden, Sir Derman Christopherson, O.B.E., D.Phil., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.*

*Pro-Vice-Chancellor, G. D. Rochester, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.*

*Registrar and Secretary, I. E. Graham, M.A.*

*Treasurer, Col. J. C. R. Fitzgerald-Lombard, O.B.E., M.A.*

*Professor of Education, Prof. H. S. N. McFarland, M.A., B.Ed.*

*Director of Institute of Education, J. J. Grant, C.B.E., M.A., Ed.B., D.C.L.*

#### Colleges

*University, L. Slater, M.A., Master.*

*Hatfield, T. Whitworth, M.A., D.Phil., Master.*

*Grey, S. Holgate, M.A., Ph.D., Master.*

*Van Mildert, W. A. Prowse, O.B.E., T.D., B.Sc., Ph.D., Master.*

*St. Chad's, Rev. J. C. Fenton, M.A., B.D., Principal.*

*St. John's, Rev. Canon J. P. Hickinbotham, M.A., Principal.*

*St. Mary's, Mrs. M. Holdsworth, M.A., Principal.*

*St. Aidan's, Dame Enid Russell-Smith, D.B.E., M.A., Principal.*

*Trevelyan, Joan Constance Bernard, M.A., B.D., Principal.*

*Bede, K. G. Collier, M.A., Principal.*

*\*St. Hild's, Nina Mary Elizabeth Joachim, M.A., Principal.*

*\*Neville's Cross, R. G. Emmett, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D., Principal.*

*St. Cuthbert's Society, Prof. J. L. Brooks, M.A., Principal.*

*The Graduate Society, Prof. W. B. Fisher, B.A., Principal.*

*Ushaw, Rt. Rev. Mgr. P. Loftus, B.C.L., President.*

\* Halls of Residence.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1836

Senate House, W.C.1

Internal Students (1967-68), 36,217. Registered

External Students, 33,149.

Visitor, H.M. the Queen in Council.

Chancellor, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

*Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Sir Brian Windeyer, M.B., B.S., D.Sc., F.R.C.P.*

*Chairman of the Court, Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L.*

*Chairman of Convocation, Sir Charles Harris, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.*

*Principal, Sir Douglas Logan, M.A., D.Phil., D.C.L., LL.D. (1947).*

#### THE COURT

*Ex Officio, The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation.*

*Appointed by the Senate, Prof. J. Greig, M.Sc.(Eng.), Ph.D.; Prof. C. T. Ingold, D.Sc.; Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C.; Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, Bt., M.A., LL.D.; Miss E. M. Williamson, M.Sc., Ph.D.; Sir Harry Melville, K.C.B., F.R.S. By Her Majesty in Council, J. C. Gridley, C.B.E.; P. Parker, M.V.O., M.A.; Rt. Hon. A. G. F. Rippon, Q.C., M.P.; The Lord Shawcross, P.C., Q.C.; By the G.L.C. or I.L.E.A., Sir Isaac Hayward, LL.D.; D. Plummer, T.D.; Home Counties and County Boroughs Member, T. I. Smith, O.B.E., M.A.; Co-opted Member, Mr. Justice Scarman, O.B.E., M.A., LL.D.*

#### THE SENATE

*Ex Officio, The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation, The Principal.*

*Heads of the following Schools—University College: King's College, Bedford College, Birkbeck College, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London School of Economics and Political Science, Queen Mary College, Royal Holloway College, School of Oriental and African Studies, Westfield College. Appointed by Convocation—(Arts) H. A. L. Cockerell, O.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Fletcher, M.P.; V. I. Gaster, O.B.E.; Miss M. C. Grobel; Mrs. J. Russell-Gebbett; (Economics), J. B. Bonham; (Engineering), F. E. A. Manning, C.B.E., M.C., T.D.; J. Gratwick; (Laws), S. R. Speller, O.B.E.; (Medicine), J. B. Hume; Prof. J. P. Quilliam; (Music) C. P. J. Steinitz; (Science), J. S. Cook; C. C. Hentschel; M. V. Hoare; W. C. Peck; J. H. Pryor; (Theology), Rev. G. Huelin. Appointed by the Faculties—(Arts), Prof. S. T. Bindoff; Prof. R. Browning; Prof. A. C. Taylor; (one vacancy); (Economics) Prof. M. Freedman; (Engineering), Prof. J. Greig; (one vacancy); (Laws), Prof. F. R. Crane; (Medicine), M. J. A. Hunter; Prof. A. Kekwick; H. B. May; Prof. Sir Brian Windeyer; (Music), Prof. Thurston Dart; (Science), Prof. C. T. Ingold; Prof. J. F. Kirkaldy; Prof. A. Maccoll; Prof. B. C. L. Weedon; (Theology), Rev. Prof. C. W. Dugmore. Appointed by General Medical Schools, R. W. Nevin, T.D.; Frances V. Gardner. By King's College Theological Dept., Rev. Canon S. H. Evans. By University College, Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, Bt. Director of British Post-Graduate Medical Federation, Prof. Sir John McMichael, F.R.S. Co-opted Members, H. L. Elvin; F. Hartley; Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C.; Sir Harold Shearman.*

*Principal Officers*

*Clerk of the Court, J. R. Stewart, O.B.E., M.A.*

*Clerk of the Senate, L. L. Pownall, M.A., Ph.D.*

*Registrars: (Academic) M. A. Baatz, M.A.; (External), P. F. Vowles, M.A.*

*Secretary to University Entrance and School Examinations Council, A. R. Stephenson, M.A.*

Goldsmiths' Librarian, D. T. Richnell, B.A., F.L.A.  
Secretary to the Appointments Board, E. H. K. Dibden,  
B.Sc., M.A.  
Secretary to the Athlone Press, A. M. Wood, M.Sc.,  
M.A.

#### University Institutes

Courtauld Institute of Art, 20 Portman Square, W.1.  
Prof. Sir Anthony Blunt, K.C.V.O., D.Litt., F.B.A.,  
Dir.  
Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, 25 Russell  
Square, W.C.1, Prof. J. N. D. Anderson, O.B.E.,  
M.A., LL.D., Dir.  
Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square,  
W.C.1, Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., D.Litt.,  
F.S.A., Dir.  
Institute of Classical Studies 31-34 Gordon Square,  
W.C.1, Prof. E. W. Handley, M.A., Dir.  
Institute of Commonwealth Studies, 27 Russell Square,  
W.C.1, Prof. W. H. Morris-Jones, B.Sc.(Econ.),  
Dir.  
Institute of Computer Science, 44 Gordon Square,  
W.C.1, Prof. R. A. Buckingham, Ph.D., Dir.  
Institute of Education, Malet Street, W.C.1, H. L.  
Elvin, M.A., Dir.  
Institute of Germanic Languages, 29 Russell Square,  
W.C.1, Prof. W. D. Robson-Scott, M.A., D.Phil.,  
Hon. Dir.  
Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, W.C.1  
Prof. A. G. Dickens, M.A., D.Lit., F.B.A., F.S.A.,  
Dir.  
Institute of Latin American Studies, 31 Tavistock  
Square, W.C.1, Prof. R. A. Humphreys, O.B.E.,  
Ph.D., D. Litt., Dir.  
School of Slavonic and E. European Studies, University  
of London, W.C.1, G. H. Bolsover, O.B.E., Ph.D.,  
Dir.  
Institute of United States Studies, 31 Tavistock Square,  
W.C.1, Prof. H. C. Allen, M.C., M.A., Dir.  
Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, W.C.1, Prof.  
E. H. J. Gombrich, C.B.E., D.Lit., Litt.D., F.B.A.,  
F.S.A., Dir.  
British Institute in Paris (Department of French), 6 Rue  
de la Sorbonne, Paris Ve., Prof. F. H. Scarfe,  
O.B.E., M.A., M.Litt., Dir.

#### Schools of University\*

Bedford College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.1,  
Mrs. E. M. Chilver, M.A., Principal (1964).  
Birkbeck College, Malet Street, W.C.1, R. C. Tress,  
C.B.E., B.Sc. (Econ.), D.Sc., Master (1968).  
Chelsea College of Science and Technology, Manresa  
Road, S.W.3, M. K. Gavin, M.B.E., D.Sc., Principal  
(1965).  
Imperial College of Science and Technology, Prince  
Consort Road, S.W.7, The Lord Penney, K.B.E.,  
D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., Rector (1967).  
King's College, Strand, W.C.2, Sir John Hackett,  
G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., M.A., Principal (1968).  
London School of Economics and Political Science,  
Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2, W. Adams,  
C.M.G., O.B.E., B.A., LL.D., Director (1967).  
Queen Elizabeth College, Campden Hill Road, W.8,  
K. G. Denbigh, D.Sc. F.R.S., Principal (1966).  
Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, E.1, Sir Harry  
Melville, K.C.B., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Principal (1967).  
Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey,  
Miss E. Marjorie Williamson, M.Sc., Ph.D.,  
Principal (1962).  
School of Oriental and African Studies, University of  
London, W.C.1, Prof. C. H. Philips, M.A., Ph.D.,  
Dir. (1957).  
School of Pharmacy, Brunswick Square, W.C.1, F.  
Hartley, B.Sc., Ph.D., Dean (1962).  
University College, Gower Street, W.C.1, The Lord  
Annan, O.B.E., M.A. Provost (1966).  
Westfield College, Kidderpore Avenue, Hampstead,  
N.W.3, B. Thwaites, M.A., Ph.D. Principal (1966).

Wye College, nr. Ashford, Kent, H. S. Darling,  
C.B.E., B.Sc., M.Agric., Ph.D. (1968).  
King's College Theological Department, Rev. Canon  
S. H. Evans, B.D., M.A., Dean (1956).  
New College, 527 Finchley Road, N.W.3, Rev.  
C. S. Duthie, D.D., Principal (1964).  
Richmond College, Richmond, Surrey, Rev. A. R.  
George, B.D., M.A., Principal (1968).  
Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Bridge  
Road, S.W.1, Prof. Sir Ashley Miles, C.B.E., M.A.,  
M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Director (1952).  
\* For Medical Schools, Training Colleges and  
Veterinary Colleges, see under Professional Educa-  
tion.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Oxford Road, Manchester  
(Founded 1851; re-organized 1880 and 1903).  
Full-time Students (1968-69), Men, 8,072; Women,  
2,878, including 2,767 and 250 respectively at  
Univ. of Manchester Inst. of Science and  
Technology.  
Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, P.C., M.C.  
(1965).  
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Sir William Mansfield  
Cooper, LL.M., LL.D., D.Litt. (1956).  
Registrar, V. Knowles, M.A. (1952).

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE

(Founded 1852; re-organized 1908, 1937 and 1963)  
Newcastle upon Tyne.  
Students (1968-69), 5,415. [1964]  
Chancellor, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., T.D.  
Vice-Chancellor, H. Miller, M.D., F.R.C.P.  
Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Prof. S. R. Dennison, C.B.E.,  
M.A.; Prof. N. J. Petch, Ph.D.  
Registrar, E. M. Bettenson, M.A.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, 1900

Birmingham 15  
Full-time Students (1968-69), 6,667.  
Chancellor, The Earl of Avon, K.G., P.C., M.C. (1945).  
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, R. B. Hunter, M.B.E.,  
F.R.C.P. (1968).  
Secretary, H. Harris, B.Sc.(Econ.), LL.B.  
Registrar, W. R. G. Lewis.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL, 1903

Liverpool  
Students (1968), 6,416.  
Chancellor, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C.  
(1951).  
Vice-Chancellor (vacant).  
Treasurer, H. B. Chrimmes, M.A.  
Registrar, H. H. Burchinal, M.A. (1962).

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, 1904

Full-time Students (1969), 8,471.  
Chancellor, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent (1966).  
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Roger Stevens, G.C.M.G., M.A.  
(1963).  
Treasurer, Brig. J. N. Tetley, D.S.O., T.D.  
Registrar, J. V. Loach, O.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.  
(1945).

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, 1905

Sheffield  
Full-time Students (1969)—Men, 4,028; Women,  
1,528.  
Chancellor, The Lord Butler of Saffron Walden,  
P.C., C.H., M.A., LL.D. (1959).  
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. H. N. Robson, M.B., Ch.B.,  
F.R.C.P. (1966).  
Registrar, A. M. Currie, B.A., B.Litt. (1965).

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, 1909

Bristol 11  
Full-time Students (1969)—Men, 3,907; Women,  
2,058.

*Chancellor*, The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (1966).

*Vice-Chancellor*, A. W. Merrison, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S. (1967).

*Registrar and Secretary*, H. C. Butterfield, M.A. (1950).

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF READING, 1926

London Road, Reading

Number of Students (1968), 4,965.

*Chancellor* (vacant).

*Vice-Chancellor*, H. R. Pitt, Ph.D., F.R.S. (1964).

*Registrar*, J. F. Johnson, B.A. (1955).

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM, 1948

University Park, Nottingham

Undergraduates (1968-69), 3,924

*Chancellor*, The Duke of Portland, K.G. (1955).

*Vice-Chancellor*, F. S. Dainton, Sc.D., F.R.S. (1965).

*Registrar*, A. Plumb, M.A. (1958).

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON, 1952

Students (1968-69), *Men*, 2,998; *Women*, 1,133.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Murray of Newhaven, K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L. (1964).

*Vice-Chancellor*, K. Mather, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1965).

*Secretary and Registrar*, R. M. Urquhart, O.B.E., M.A. (1966).

*Academic Registrar*, D. A. Schofield, M.A.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF HULL, 1954

Full-time Students (1968-69)—*Men*, 2,413; *Women*, 1,258.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Middleton, K.G., M.C., T.D. (1954).

*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Brynmor Jones, Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.I.C. (1956).

*Registrar*, W. D. Craig (1954).

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF EXETER, 1955

Full-time students (1969-70), 3,200.

*Chancellor*, The Dowager Duchess of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.

*Vice-Chancellor*, F. J. Llewellyn, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.

*Secretary*, Roderick Ross, M.A. (Admin.).

*Academic Registrar*, A. G. Bartlett, M.A.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER, 1957

Full-time Students (1969-70), 3,250.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S. (1957).

*Vice-Chancellor*, T. A. F. Noble, M.B.E., M.A. (1962).

*Registrar*, H. B. Martin, B.Com. (1947).

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, 1961

Brighton

Full-time Students (1968-69), 3,457.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Shawcross, P.C., Q.C., LL.D.

*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. A. Briggs, B.Sc. (Econ.), M.A.

*Registrar and Secretary*, A. E. Shields, M.B.E., M.A.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF KEELE, 1962

Keel, Staffordshire.

Undergraduates (1968-69), 1,634.

*Chancellor*, H.R.H. the Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, C.I., G.C.V.O. (1962).

*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. W. A. C. Stewart, M.A., Ph.D.

*Registrar*, J. F. N. Hodgkinson, M.A.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA, 1963

Earlham Hall, Norwich.

Students (1969), 2,400.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Franks, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E., M.A., F.B.A. (1965).

*Vice-Chancellor*, F. Thistlethwaite, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.

*Registrar and Secretary*, G. A. Chadwick, B.Sc.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF YORK, 1963

Heslington, York

Undergraduates (1968), 1,800.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Clark, C.H., K.C.B., D.Litt., F.B.A. (1969).

*Pro-Chancellors*, The Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. the Archbishop of York; R. S. Butterfield, O.B.E., M.C.; A. S. Rymer, O.B.E.

*Vice-Chancellor*, The Lord James of Rusholme, M.A. D.Phil., LL.D.

*Registrar*, J. P. West-Taylor, M.A.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER, 1964

Bailrigg, Lancaster

Undergraduates (1969-70), 2,000

*Chancellor*, H. R. H. Princess Alexandra, G.C.V.O.

*Pro-Chancellor*, The Earl of Derby, M.C.

*Vice-Chancellor*, C. F. Carter, M.A., D.Econ.Sc.

*Secretary*, A. S. Jeffreys, B.A., B.Litt.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX, 1964

Wivenhoe Park, Colchester

Students (1969-70), 1,644.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, P.C., C.H., M.A., LL.D.

*Pro-Chancellor*, Col. Sir John Ruggles-Brise, Bt. C.B., O.B.E., T.D.

*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. A. E. Sloman, M.A., D.Phil.

*Registrar*, D. W. Girvan, M.A., LL.B.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK, 1965

Coventry, Warwickshire

Students (1969-70), 1,800.

*Chancellor*, The Viscount Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E.

*Pro-Chancellor*, Sir Arnold Hall, M.A., F.R.S.

*Vice-Chancellor*, J. B. Butterworth, M.A.

*Registrar*, D. W. Dykes, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.

#### UNIVERSITY OF KENT AT CANTERBURY, 1965

Canterbury, Kent

Students (1968-69), 1,842.

*Chancellor* (vacant).

*Vice-Chancellor*, G. Templeman, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.

*Registrar*, E. Fox, M.A.

#### LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, 1966

Students (1968-69), 2,270.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Pilkington.

*Vice-Chancellor*, E. J. Richards, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.A.

*Registrar*, F. L. Roberts, B.A.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF ASTON IN BIRMINGHAM, 1966

Gosta Green, Birmingham 4

Full-time Students (1968-69), 2,659.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Nelson of Stafford, M.A.

*Vice-Chancellor*, J. A. Pope, D.Sc., Ph.D.

*Secretary*, R. J. Rackham, M.A.

#### THE CITY UNIVERSITY, 1966

St. John Street, E.C.1

Students (1968-69), 2,300.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Mayor of London.

*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir James Tait, B.Sc., Ph.D.

*Registrar*, L. A. Fairbairn, B.Sc., Ph.D.

#### BRUNEL UNIVERSITY, 1966

Uxbridge, Middlesex

Students (1968-69), 1,752.

*Chancellor*, The Earl of Halsbury, F.R.S.

*Vice-Chancellor*, J. Topping, M.Sc., Ph.D.

*Academic Registrar*, E. R. Chandler.

**BATH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, 1966**

Claverton Down, Bath, Som.

Undergraduates (1968-69), 1,850.  
*Chancellor*, The Lord Hinton of Bankside, K.B.E., F.R.S.  
*Vice-Chancellor*, G. H. Moore, D.Sc.  
*Registrar*, G. S. Horner, M.A.

**UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD, 1966**

Richmond Road, Bradford, 7

Undergraduates (1968-69), *Men*, 2,685; *Women*, 439.  
*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. J. H. Wilson, O.B.E., M.P., M.A.(Oxon.).  
*Vice-Chancellor and Principal*, E. G. Edwards, Ph.D., B.Sc.  
*Registrar*, D. H. McWilliam, B.A.

**UNIVERSITY OF SURREY 1966**

Guildford, Surrey

Undergraduates (1968-69), 1,892.  
*Chancellor*, The Lord Robens of Woldingham, P.C.  
*Vice-Chancellor*, D. M. A. Leggett, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D.  
*Registrar*, A. E. Johnston, C.B.E., B.Sc.

**UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD, 1967**

Undergraduates (1968-69), 2,991.  
*Chancellor*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T.  
*Vice-Chancellor*, C. Whitworth, M.Sc., Ph.D.  
*Registrar*, E. T. Sharman.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART, 1837**

Kensington Gore, S.W.7

Under Royal Charter (1967) the Royal College of Art grants the degrees of Doctor, Master and Bachelor of Art or Design (RCA).  
 Students (1969), 525 (all postgraduate).  
*Provost*, Sir Colin Anderson.  
*Rector and Vice-Provost*, Sir Robin Darwin, C.B.E., D.Litt., A.R.A.  
*Registrar*, B. Cooper, B.A.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF WALES, 1893**

University Registry, Cardiff

*Chancellor*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., (1948).  
*Pro-Chancellor*, The Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., LL.D. (1956).  
*Vice-Chancellor*, F. Llewellyn-Jones, C.B.E., M.A., D.Phil, D.Sc. (1969).  
*Registrar*, J. Gareth Thomas, M.A. (1962)

**COLLEGES**

*Aberystwith*, G. H. Daniel, C.B., D.Phil., *Principal* (1969).  
*Bangor (North Wales)*, Sir Robert Evans, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., *Principal* (1958).  
*Cardiff (Institute of Science and Technology)*, A. F. Trotman-Dickenson, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., *Principal* (1968).  
*Cardiff (National Sch. of Medicine)*, J. P. D. Mounsey, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., *Provost* (1969).  
*Cardiff (S. Wales and Monmouthshire)*, C. W. L. Bevan, C.B.E., Ph.D., *Principal* (1966).  
*Swansea*, F. Llewellyn-Jones, C.B.E. M.A., D.Phil., D.Sc., *Principal* (1965).

*Lampeter (St. David's College)*, Rev. Canon J. R. Lloyd Thomas, M.A. (1953).

**SCOTLAND****UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS, 1411**

Students (1968-69), *Men*, 1,393; *Women*, 977.  
*Chancellor*, The Duke of Hamilton, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C. (1948).  
*Principal and Vice-Chancellor*, J. S. Watson, M.A., D.Litt., F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S.E. (1966).  
*Rector*, The Lord Constantine, M.B.E., LL.D. (1967).  
*Registrar and Secretary*, A. N. Mitchell, O.B.E., M.A. (1961).

**UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, 1451**

Gilmorehill, Glasgow

Students (1968-69), *Men*, 6,222; *Women*, 2,659.  
*Chancellor*, The Lord Boyd-Orr, C.H., D.S.O., M.C., M.A., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E. (1946)  
*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Charles Wilson, M.A., LL.D. (1961).  
*Rector*, The Very Rev. The Lord MacLeod of Fuinary, M.C., D.D. (1968).  
*Secretary to the University Court and Registrar*, Robert T. Hutcheson, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D. (1942).

**UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, 1494**

Undergraduates (1969), 4,611.  
*Chancellor*, The Lord Polwarth, T.D., LL.D.  
*Rector*, F. G. Thomson (1966-Dec. 1969).  
*Principal*, E. M. Wright, M.A., D.Phil., LL.D., F.R.S.E. (1962).  
*Vice-Principal*, Prof. W. S. Watt, M.A.  
*Secretary*, T. B. Skinner, M.A.

**UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, 1583**

Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh 8

Students (1968-69), 10,523.  
*Chancellor*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., (1952).  
*Rector*, K. Allsop (1968).  
*Vice-Chancellor and Principal*, Prof. M. M. Swann, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E. (1965).  
*Secretary*, C. H. Stewart, O.B.E., M.A., LL.B. (1948).

**UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE, 1964**

George Street, Glasgow C.1.

Full-time students (1968-69), 5,048.  
*Chancellor*, The Lord Todd, D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S. (1964).  
*Principal*, S. C. Curran, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1959).  
*Registrar*, G. P. Richardson, M.A. (1966).

**HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY, 1966**

Chambers Street, Edinburgh 1

Students (1968-69), 1,855.  
*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander Douglas-Home, K.T., M.P. (1966).  
*Rector*, Peter Ustinov, F.R.S.A. (1968).  
*Principal and Vice-Chancellor*, R. A. Smith, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E. (1968).  
*Secretary*, D. I. Cameron (1966).

**UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE, 1967**

Full-time students (1968-69), 2,394.  
*Chancellor*, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.  
*Principal and Vice-Chancellor*, J. Drever, M.A., F.R.S.E.  
*Registrar and Secretary*, R. N. M. Robertson, M.A., LL.B.

**UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING, 1967**

Undergraduates (1969-70), 550.  
*Chancellor*, The Lord Robbins, C.H., C.B. (1967).  
*Vice-Chancellor*, T. L. Cottrell, D.Sc. (1965).  
*Secretary*, H. H. Donnelly, C.B., M.A., LL.B. (1965).

## NORTHERN IRELAND

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST,  
1908

Full-time Students (1967-68), 5,523.  
 Chancellor, Sir Tyrone Guthrie, LL.D. (1963).  
 President and Vice-Chancellor, F. A. Vick, O.B.E.,  
 B.Sc., Ph.D.  
 Secretary, G. R. Cowie, M.A., LL.B. (1948).  
 Secretary to the Academic Council, D. G. Neill, M.A.  
 (1966).

MAGEE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE  
LONDONDERRY, 1865

(Associated college of University of Dublin since  
 1909; recognized college of the Queen's University  
 of Belfast since 1951.)  
 President, Prof. W. G. Guthrie, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.,  
 F.R.A.S. (1959).  
 Vice-President, Prof. F. J. Lelièvre, M.A.  
 Registrar, F. Smyth, LL.B. (1963).

## NEW UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER, 1965

Coleraine, Co. Londonderry  
 (First students admitted, 1968).

Undergraduates (1968-69), 356.  
 Vice-Chancellor, N. A. Burges, M.Sc., Ph.D. (1966).  
 Registrar and Secretary, W. T. Ewing, M.A., LL.B.  
 (1966).

THE ASSOCIATION OF COMMONWEALTH  
UNIVERSITIES

36 Gordon Square, W.C.1

The Association holds quinquennial Congresses  
 of the Universities of the Commonwealth and  
 other meetings in the intervening years, publishes  
 the *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*, etc., acts  
 as a general information centre on universities in  
 U.K. and Commonwealth countries and provides  
 an advisory service for the filling of university  
 teaching staff appointments overseas. It also supplies  
 the secretariat for the Commonwealth  
 Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom,  
 for the Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission  
 and for the Kennedy Memorial Trust.  
 Secretary-General, J. F. Foster, C.M.G., LL.D.

## REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Note.—It was announced on July 5, 1968, that  
 the National University of Ireland would be dis-  
 solved, the University Colleges of Cork and  
 Galway constituted separate universities and a  
 single University of Dublin formed by Trinity  
 College, Dublin, and University College, Dublin,  
 each college retaining its identity.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN TRINITY  
COLLEGE, 1591

Undergraduates (1968-69), 3,860.  
 Chancellor, F. H. Boland, LL.D. (1964).  
 Provost, A. J. McConnell, Sc.D. (1952).  
 Registrar, D. I. D. Howie, Ph.D. (1966).

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND,  
DUBLIN, 1908

49 Merrion Square, Dublin

Chancellor, Éamonn de Valéra, Ph.D. LL.D., Sc.D.  
 (1921).  
 Vice-Chancellor, J. J. Hogan, M.A., D.Litt.  
 Registrar, Seamus Wilmot, B.A., B.Comm., LL.D.

## CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

Univ. Coll., Dublin, J. J. Hogan, M.A., D.Litt.,  
 President (1964).

Univ. Coll., Cork, M. D. McCarthy, M.A., Ph.D.,  
 D.Sc., President (1967).

Univ. Coll., Galway, M. O. Tnúthail, D.Sc., President  
 (1960).

## RECOGNIZED COLLEGE

St. Patrick's Coll. Maynooth, Right Rev. Mgr.  
 J. Newman, M.A., D.Ph., President (1967).

## ADULT EDUCATION

Adult Education is carried on in the United  
 Kingdom by universities and university colleges  
 (pp. 503-512), local education authorities (pp.  
 515-517) and by a wide variety of voluntary  
 organizations.

The Universities Council for Adult Education,  
 consisting of two representatives from each univer-  
 sity, was constituted in 1946 for interchange of ideas  
 and formulation of common policy on extra-mural  
 education.—Hon. Secretary, F. W. Jessup, M.A.,  
 LL.B., F.S.A., Extra-mural Delegacy, Rewley House,  
 Wellington Square, Oxford.

The National Institute of Adult Education (Eng-  
 land and Wales), 35 Queen Anne Street, W.1 (Sec.,  
 E. M. Hutchinson, O.B.E.) and the Scottish  
 Institute of Adult Education, Education Offices,  
 Alloa, Clackmannan, exist to provide a means of  
 consultation and co-operation between the various  
 forces in adult education.

COUNCIL FOR  
NATIONAL ACADEMIC AWARDS

3 Devonshire Street, W.1

Established in 1964 with powers to award degrees  
 and other academic distinctions, comparable in  
 standard with awards granted and conferred by  
 universities, to students who pursue their higher  
 education in establishments for further education  
 which do not have the power to award their own  
 degrees. The Council awards first degrees of B.A.  
 and B.Sc. and has established a structure of higher  
 degrees, including M.A. and M.Sc. for post-graduate  
 courses of study; M.Phil. and Ph.D. for research  
 work. The Council has taken over the Diploma  
 in Technology and the work of the College of  
 Technologists.

President, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T.  
 Chairman, The Lord Kings Norton, D.Sc., Ph.D.  
 Chief Officer, F. R. Hornby, M.B.E.  
 Secretary and Registrar, F. G. Hanrott.

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS OF  
EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES AND  
ADULT EDUCATION

OXFORD, Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies,  
 Rewley House, Wellington Square, Oxford.—  
 Sec., F. W. Jessup.

CAMBRIDGE, Board of Extra-Mural Studies, Stuart  
 House, Mill Lane, Cambridge.—Sec., J. M. Y.  
 Andrew, M.A.

LONDON, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, Uni-  
 versity of London, 7 Ridgmount Street, W.C.1.  
 —Dir., W. Burnmeister.

DURHAM, Department of Extra-Mural Studies,  
 32 Old Elvet, Durham.—Dir., J. F. Dixon.

BIRMINGHAM, Department of Extramural Studies,  
 P.O. Box 363, University of Birmingham,  
 Birmingham, 15.—Dir., A. M. Parker.

BRISTOL, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The  
 University, Bristol.—Dir., Prof. G. Cunliffe.

EXETER, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The  
 University, Exeter.—Head, Prof. T. F. Daveney.  
 HULL, Department of Adult Education, the Uni-  
 versity, Hull.—Dir., Prof. W. E. Styler.

KEELE, Department of Adult Education, The Uni-  
 versity, Keele, Staffs.—Dir., Prof. R. Shaw.

LEEDS, Department of Adult Education and Extra-  
 Mural Studies, The University, Leeds, 2.—Head  
 of Dept. (vacant).

- LEICESTER, Department of Adult Education, The University, Leicester.—*Head of Dept.*, Prof. J. A. Jones.
- LIVERPOOL, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, ■ Abercromby Square, Liverpool.—*Dir.*, Prof. T. Kelly, ph.D.
- MANCHESTER, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Manchester, 13.—*Dir.*, Prof. E. G. Wedell.
- NEWCASTLE, Department of Adult Education, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne.—*Dir.*, E. W. Hughes.
- NOTTINGHAM, Department of Adult Education, 14-22 Shakespeare Street, Nottingham.—*Dir.*, Prof. H. C. Wiltshire.
- READING, The University, Reading.—*Registrar*, J. F. Johnson.
- SHEFFIELD, Department of Extramural Studies, The University, Sheffield.—*Dir.*, Prof. M. Bruce.
- SOUTHAMPTON, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Southampton.—*Dir.*, H. J. Trump.
- WALES, The University Extension Board, University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, J. Gareth Thomas.
- ABERYSTWYTH, University College, Aberystwyth.—*Dir.*, A. D. Rees.
- BANGOR, University College, Bangor.—*Dir.* A. Llywelyn-Williams.
- CARDIFF, University College Cardiff, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 38-40 Park Place, Cathays Park, Cardiff.—*Dir.*, L. Jones.
- SWANSEA, University College Swansea.—*Dir.* I. M. Williams.
- ABERDEEN, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Aberdeen.—*Dir.*, K. A. Wood, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.).
- DUNDEE, Department of Extra Mural Education, The University, Dundee.—*Dir.*, A. G. Robertson.
- EDINBURGH, Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Edinburgh.—*Dir.*, J. Lowe, B.A., ph.D.
- GLASGOW, Department of Extra-Mural Education, 57-9 Oakfield Avenue, Glasgow, W.2.—*Dir.*, N. Dees.
- ST. ANDREWS, Department of Extra-Mural Education, The University, St. Andrews.—*Dir.*, J. C. Geddes.
- BELFAST, Queen's University, Department of Extra-Mural Studies and Adult Education.—*Dir.*, E. C. Read, M.A., B.Sc.

#### RESIDENTIAL COLLEGES FOR ADULT EDUCATION

(Offering courses for a year or longer)

##### England

- CLIFF COLLEGE, Calver, Sheffield. Residential Methodist Lay Training College open to all denominations (Men and Women).—*Principal*, Rev. H. A. G. Belben.
- CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE, Stanford Hall, Loughborough, Leics. (Men and Women).—*Principal*, R. L. Marshall, O.B.E.
- FIRCROFT COLLEGE, Selly Oak, Birmingham 29 (Men) (50).—*Principal*, P. G. H. Hopkins.
- HILLCROFT RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Subbiton, Surrey (75).—*Principal*, Mrs. J. Cockerill.
- PLATER COLLEGE, Boars Hill, Oxford (Men and Women).—*Principal*, J. R. Kirwan.
- RUSKIN COLLEGE, Oxford (Men and Women) (165). *Principal*, H. D. Hughes.
- WOODBROOKE, 1046 Bristol Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham 29. Quaker Foundation for Religious, Social and International Studies (Men and Women). Shorter Courses also available.—*Warden*, W. R. Fraser.

##### Wales

- COLEG HARLECH, Harlech, Merioneth (Men and Women) (100).—*Warden*, I. W. Hughes.

##### Scotland

- NEWBATTLE ABBEY COLLEGE, Dalkeith, Midlothian (Men and Women)—*Warden*, C. L. Rigg.

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(Offering Shorter Courses)

- ATTINGHAM PARK, nr. Shrewsbury (Shropshire Adult College).—*Warden*, Sir George Trevelyan, Bt.
- AVONCROFT RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR SHORT-TERM ADULT EDUCATION COURSES, Stoke Prior, nr. Bromsgrove, Worcs.—*Warden*, B. G. Foord.
- BELSTEAD HOUSE, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk.—*Warden*, G. E. Curtis.
- BRAZIER PARK, Ipsden, Oxon.—*Convener of Studies*, R. G. Faithfull, ph.D.
- BURTON MANOR, Neston, Wirral, Cheshire.—*Warden*, John Newton.
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- DENMAN COLLEGE, Marcham, Abingdon, Berks. (N.F.W.I.).—*Warden*, Miss H. Anderson.
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- DUNFORD HOUSE, Midhurst, Sussex (Y.M.C.A. Adult Education and Training Centre).—*Principal*, Rev. P. G. Hayman.
- GRANTLEY HALL, Ripon, Yorks.—*Warden*, Dr. H. C. Strick.
- HOLLY ROYDE COLLEGE (Of Manchester University Extra-Mural Dept.), 56-62 Palatine Road, West Didsbury, Manchester 20.—*Warden*, D. Garside.
- HORNCASTLE RESIDENTIAL CENTRE, Horncastle, Lincs.—*Warden*, S. L. Josephs.
- HUNTERCOMBE MANOR, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks. (Buckinghamshire Education Cttee.).—*Warden*, G. F. Thomas.
- KINGSGATE COLLEGE, Broadstairs, Kent (Y.M.C.A. College for Adults).—*Principal*, E. F. Bellchambers.
- KNUSTON HALL, Ircester, Wellingborough, Northants.—*Warden*, Miss E. Smith.
- MISSENDEN ABBEY, Great Missenden, Bucks.—*Warden*, M. Lloyd.
- MOOR PARK COLLEGE, Farnham, Surrey.—*Warden*, F. S. Grimwood, D.Phil.
- OFFLEY PLACE, nr. Hitchin, Herts.—*Warden* (vacant).
- PENDRELL HALL COLLEGE, Codsall Wood, nr. Wolverhampton (L.E.A.).—*Warden*, L. N. A. Davies.
- ROFFEY PARK INSTITUTE, Horsham, Sussex.—*Director*, W. J. Giles.
- UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Cambridge. In conjunction with the Y.M.C.A., reserves 10 places each term for men and women from industry and commerce for ■ a 2 months' course.—*Tutor*, P. J. Alexandér.
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- WANSFELL COLLEGE, Theydon Bois, Epping.—*Warden*, A. Kingsbury.
- WEDGWOOD MEMORIAL COLLEGE, Barlaston, nr. Stoke-on-Trent.—*Warden*, W. E. Lloyd.
- WESTHAM HOUSE, Barford, nr. Warwick.—*Principal*, F. Owen, T.D.
- PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS AND ADULT EDUCATION CENTRES
- BEDFORD INSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, 128A Hoxton Street, N.1. (5 Friends' centres at Barking, Bethnal Green, Clerkenwell, Hoxton, Waltham-stow).—*Gen. Sec.*, T. Hood.

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**BIRMINGHAM SETTLEMENT**, 318 Summer Lane, Birmingham, 19.—*Dir.*, P. D. Houghton; and 610 Kingstanding Road, Birmingham, 22.—*Warden*, C. J. Blamire.

**BLACKFRIARS SETTLEMENT** (formerly Women's University Settlement), 44 Nelson Square, S.E.1.—*Warden*, A. Markham.

**BOSTON**, Department of Adult Education, University of Nottingham, Pilgrim College.—*Warden and Resident Tutor*, A. Champion.

**BRADFORD**, UNIVERSITY ADULT EDUCATION CENTRE, 10 Mornington Villas, Manningham Lane, Bradford 8. (Dept. of Adult Education and Extramural Studies, University of Leeds).—*Warden* (vacant).

**BRISTOL**, The Folk House, 40 Park Street.—*Warden*, J. F. Matthews.

**BRISTOL** (Headquarters, 43 Ducie Road, Barton Hill).—*Warden*, Mrs. M. N. Maddock.

**CAMBRIDGE HOUSE**, 131-139 Camberwell Road, S.E.5.—*Head*, Rev. P. Bibby.

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**GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE**, New Cross, S.E.14.—*Principal*, Dept. of Adult Studies, J. A. Gulland.

**LEEDS**, Swarthmore Educational Centre, 3-5 Woodhouse Square, Leeds 3.—*Warden*, B. J. W. Thompson.

**LEICESTER**, Vaughan College.—*Warden*, D. J. Rice.

**LIVERPOOL**, Nile Street.—*Warden*, H. M. Brinkman.

**LIVERPOOL**, Victoria Settlement, 294 Netherfield Road, N., Liverpool 5.—*Warden*, Miss D. M. Bouckley.

**LOUGHBOROUGH**, Quest House, Loughborough Technical College, Radmoor.—*Wardens*, D. Bodger, Dept. of Adult Education, University of Nottingham; M. F. Somerton, W.E.A. (East Midlands).

**MANCHESTER**, Round House, 20 Every Street, Ancoats, Manchester 4.—*Warden*, K. Hill.

**MANSFIELD HOUSE**, Fairbairn Hall, E.13.—*Warden*, Rev. Canon E. A. Shipman.

**MORLEY COLLEGE**, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Principal*, B. Till.

**OXFORD HOUSE IN BETHNAL GREEN, INC.**, Derbyshire Street, E.2.—*Head*, C. Bradby.

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**ROLAND HOUSE** (Scout Centre), 29 Stepney Green, E.1.—*Warden*, J. J. Dow.

**ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE SETTLEMENT**, 21 Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, E.2.—*Warden*, Miss T. J. Fleming.

**SPENNYMOOR SETTLEMENT**, 58 King Street, Spenny-moor, Co. Durham.

**TEESSIDE: MIDDLESBROUGH SETTLEMENT COMMUNITY CENTRE**, 132-134 Newport Road, Middlesbrough.—*Warden*, E. Delves.

**TEESSIDE: UNIVERSITY ADULT EDUCATION CENTRE**, 37 Harrow Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough. (Department of Adult Education and Extramural Studies, University of Leeds).—*Warden*, J. W. Saunders.

**TOYNBEE HALL, THE UNIVERSITIES' SETTLEMENT IN EAST LONDON**, 28 Commercial Street, White-chapel, E.1.—*Warden*, W. Birmingham.

**WILMSLOW**, The Wilmslow Guild, 1 Bourne Street, Wilmslow, Cheshire.—*Warden*, A. B. Kirkwood.

**WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE**, Crowndale Road, N.W.1.—*Principal*, L. P. Thompson-McCauley, C.M.G.

**YORK EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENT**, Holgate Hill *Wardens*, A. J. Peacock; M. Peacock.

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**LORD KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND**, Finsbury Barracks, City Road, E.C.1.—*Sec.*, C. R. Allison. Awards annually for university courses 30 to 40 scholarships established to reward long and distinguished service, and especially war service, in H.M. Armed Forces. Competition is open to (a) sons of members or ex-members (men or women) of the British Navy, Army or Air Force, aged over 17 and under 20 on 1st January of year of competing, and (b) male applicants aged under 30, who have served in war in the British Navy, Army or Air Force. No awards are made in respect of postgraduate studies. Application forms, available after Nov. 18, are returnable by Feb. 3.

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**NUFFIELD FOUNDATION**, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Dir.*, B. W. M. Young.

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## English and Welsh Counties

- ANGLESEY, Shire Hall, Llangefni.—*Director* D. G. Hopkin.
- BEDFORDSHIRE, Shire Hall, Bedford.—*Director*, P. Shallard, O.B.E.
- BERKSHIRE, Shire Hall, Reading.—*Director*, T. D. W. Whitfield, T.D.
- BRECKNOCKSHIRE, Watton Mount, Brecon.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. Williams.
- BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, County Offices, Aylesbury.—*Chief Education Officer*, R. P. Harding.
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- CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ISLE OF ELY, Shire Hall, Cambridge.—*Chief Education Officer*, G. D. Edwards.
- CARDIGANSHIRE, County Office, Marine Terrace, Aberystwyth.—*Director*, J. H. Jones, Ph.D.
- CARMARTHENSHIRE, County Hall, Carmarthen.—*Director*, I. Howells.
- CHESHIRE, County Hall, Chester.—*Director*, E. A. Armitage.
- CORNWALL, County Hall, Truro.—*Secretary*, J. G. Harries, M.B.E.
- CUMBERLAND, 5 Portland Square, Carlisle.—*Director*, G. S. Bessey, C.B.E.
- DENBIGHSHIRE, Ruthin.—*Director*, T. G. Davies, C.B.E.
- DERBYSHIRE, County Offices, Matlock.—*Director*, J. L. Longland.
- DEVON, County Hall, Exeter.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. Cook, Ph.D.
- DORSET, County Hall, Dorchester.—*County Education Officer*, J. R. Bradshaw.
- DURHAM, County Hall, Durham.—*Director*, G. H. Metcalfe.
- ESSEX, County Hall, County Gardens, Chelmsford.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. N. Bungey.
- FLINTSHIRE, Shire Hall, Mold.—*Secretary and Director*, M. J. Jones.
- GLAMORGAN, County Hall, Cardiff.—*Director*, T. Jenkins.
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- ISLE OF WIGHT, County Hall, Newport.—*County Education Officer*, H. W. Barrett.
- KENT, Springfield, Maidstone.—*County Education Officer*, J. Haynes.
- LANCASHIRE, County Hall, Preston.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. S. B. Boyce, T.D.
- LEICESTERSHIRE, County Hall, Glenfield, Leicester.—*Director*, S. C. Mason, C.B.E.
- LINCOLNSHIRE (Holland), Boston.—*County Education Officer*, A. W. Newsom.
- LINCOLNSHIRE (Kesteven), Sleaford.—*Director*, G. R. Scott.
- LINCOLNSHIRE (Lindsey), Lincoln.—*Director*, G. V. Cooke.
- LONDON. See Column 2.
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- NORTHUMBERLAND, County Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne.—*Director*, M. H. Trollope.
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- SURREY, County Hall, Kingston on Thames.—*Chief Education Officer*, A. M. Baird.
- SUSSEX (East), County Hall, Lewes.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. R. Jones.
- SUSSEX (West), County Hall, Chichester.—*Chief Education Officer*, C. W. W. Read, Ph.D.
- WARWICKSHIRE, 22 Northgate Street, Warwick.—*County Education Officer*, C. J. Chenevix-Trench, M.B.E.
- WESTMORLAND County Hall, Kendal.—*Director*, K. G. Greenwood.
- WILTSHIRE, County Hall, Trowbridge.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. H. Bradley.
- WORCESTERSHIRE, 17 Castle Street, Worcester.—*County Education Officer*, J. C. Brooke.
- YORKSHIRE, E.R., County Hall, Beverley.—*Chief Education Officer*, V. Clark, C.B.E.
- YORKSHIRE, N.R., County Hall, Northallerton.—*Director*, G. A. Winter.
- YORKSHIRE, W. R., County Education Office, Bond Street, Wakefield.—*Chief Education Officer*, Sir Alexander Clegg.

## London

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY—*Education Officer*, Sir William Houghton.

## Education Officers

- BARKING, Civic Centre, Dagenham.—J. L. Haselden.
- BARNET, Town Hall, Friern Barnet, N.11.—N. F. H. Butcher, Ph.D.
- BEXLEY, Town Hall, Crayford.—S. Semple, Ph.D.
- BRENT, Chesterfield House, 9 Park Lane, Wembley.—F. W. Wyeth.
- BROMLEY, Sunnymead, Bromley Lane, Chislehurst.—D. R. Barraclough.
- CROYDON, Taberner House, Park Lane.—K. J. Revell.
- EALING, 24 Uxbridge Road, W.5.—F. Ayres.
- ENFIELD, Church Street, Edmonton, N.9.—D. B. Denny.
- HARINGEY, Somerset Road, Tottenham, N.17.—A. V. Slater.
- HARROW, Hanover House, Lyon Road.—(*Director of Education*) (vacant).
- HAVERING, Upminster Court, 133 Hall Lane, Upminster, Essex.—D. H. Wilcockson.
- HILLINGDON, Council Offices, 265 High Street, Uxbridge, Middx.—Miss C. A. Pratt.
- HOUNSLOW, 88 Lampton Road.—P. J. Lee.
- KINGSTON UPON THAMES, Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, Surrey.—J. S. Bishop.
- MERTON, Station House, London Road, Morden, Surrey.—R. Greenwood.

- NEWHAM, Town Hall, East Ham, E.6.—R. Openshaw.
- REDBRIDGE, Town Hall, Ilford, Essex.—J. E. Fordham.
- RICHMOND UPON THAMES, Regal House, Twickenham, Middx.—W. R. Wainwright.
- SUTTON, The Grove, Carshalton, Surrey.—H. M. Evans.
- WALTHAM FOREST, Municipal Offices, Leyton, E.10.—W. E. D. Stephens, Ph.D.
- English and Welsh County Boroughs**
- BARNSELY.—Director, H. A. Redburn, O.B.E., T.D.
- BARROW IN FURNESS, John Whinnerah Institute, Abbey Road.—Chief Education Officer, W. G. Bate.
- BATH, Guildhall.—Director, H. W. Brand.
- BIRKENHEAD, 63 Hamilton Square.—Director, R. E. Price.
- BIRMINGHAM, Margaret Street, Birmingham 3.—Chief Education Officer, K. Brooksbank, D.S.C.
- BLACKBURN, Library Street.—Chief Education Officer, J. Dawkins.
- BLACKPOOL, 3 Caunce Street.—Chief Education Officer, R. E. Hodd.
- BOLTON, Nelson Square.—Chief Education Officer, W. T. Selley.
- BOOTLE, Balliol House, The Stanley Precinct.—Director, W. R. J. Coe.
- BOURNEMOUTH, Portman House, Richmond Hill.—Director of Education, W. R. Smedley.
- BRADFORD, City Hall.—Director, F. J. Adams.
- BRIGHTON, 54 Old Steine.—Director, K. A. Antcliffe.
- BRISTOL, The Council House, College Green.—Chief Education Officer, H. S. Thompson, M.B.E.
- BURNLEY, 14 Nicholas Street.—Director, R. O. Beeston.
- BURTON UPON TRENT, Guild Street.—Director, G. S. Bull.
- BURY, Town Hall.—Director, P. Evans.
- CANTERBURY, 78-79 London Road.—Chief Education Officer, N. Polmear.
- CARDIFF, Magne House, Kingsway.—Director, A. J. Mackay.
- CARLISLE Civic Centre.—Director, L. Charnley.
- CHESTER, Mezzanine Floor, Public Market.—Director, L. E. Griffiths.
- COVENTRY, Council Offices, Earl Street.—Director, W. L. Chinn, O.B.E.
- DARLINGTON, Town Hall.—Chief Education Officer, D. Peter.
- DERBY, Becket Street.—Director, C. Middleton.
- DEWSBURY, Halifax Road.—Chief Education Officer, J. Clitheroe.
- DONCASTER, Princegate.—Chief Education Officer, M. J. Pass.
- DUDLEY, 23 St. James's Road.—Chief Education Officer, H. W. C. Eisel.
- EASTBOURNE, Grove Road.—Chief Education Officer, J. C. Aspden.
- EXETER, 32 St. David's Hill.—Director, J. L. Howard.
- GATESHEAD, Prince Consort Road South.—Director, F. A. Stokes.
- GLOUCESTER, Belsize House, Brunswick Square.—Education Officer, R. Turner.
- GRIMSBY, Eleanor Street.—Director, J. E. Shepherd.
- HALFAX, West House.—Chief Education Officer, L. T. Jackson.
- HARTLEPOOL, Park Road.—Director, A. D. Jackson.
- HASTINGS, 20 Wellington Square.—Chief Education Officer, M. O. Palmer.
- HUDDERSFIELD, Civic Centre.—Chief Education Officer, H. Gray.
- IPSWICH, 17 Tower Street.—Chief Education Officer, A. Owen.
- KINGSTON UPON HULL, Guildhall, Hull.—Chief Education Officer, S. W. Hobson.
- LEEDS, Municipal Buildings, Calverley Street.—Director, J. Taylor.
- LEICESTER, Newarke Street.—Director, E. Thomas, Ph.D.
- LINCOLN, 4 Lindum Road.—Chief Education Officer, F. A. Stuart.
- LIVERPOOL, 14 Sir Thomas Street.—Education Officer, C. P. R. Clarke.
- LUTON, Old Bedford Road.—Director, J. A. Corbett, Ph.D.
- MANCHESTER, Cumberland House, Crown Square.—Chief Education Officer, D. A. Fiske.
- MERTHYR TYDFIL, Pontmorlais.—Director, J. Beale.
- NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, Civic Centre, Barras Bridge.—Director, G. Squires.
- NEWPORT, Mon., Educ. Dept., Civic Centre.—Chief Education Officer, E. H. Loudon.
- NORTHAMPTON, Springfield, Cliftonville.—Chief Education Officer, M. J. Henley.
- NORWICH, Education Office, City Hall.—Director C. Harrison, Ph.D.
- NOTTINGHAM, Exchange Buildings.—Director, W. G. Jackson.
- OLDHAM, Union Street West.—Director, G. R. Pritchett.
- OXFORD, Education Office, City Chambers, Queen Street.—Chief Education Officer, J. Garne, M.C.
- PLYMOUTH, Municipal Offices.—Director, J. F. Chadderton.
- PORTSMOUTH, 17-18 Western Parade, Southsea.—Chief Education Officer, S. R. Hall.
- PRESTON, Municipal Building.—Chief Education Officer, W. R. Tuson.
- READING, Blagrove Street.—Chief Education Officer, W. L. Thomas.
- ROCHDALE, Fleece Street.—Chief Education Officer, F. H. Pedley.
- ROTHERHAM, Wellgate.—Director, R. Bloomer.
- ST. HELENS, 17 Cotham Street.—Director, W. H. Cubitt.
- SALFORD, Chapel Street, Salford, 3.—Director J. A. Barnes.
- SHEFFIELD, Leopold Street.—Director, G. M. A. Harrison.
- SOLIHLUL, The Council House.—Director, D. B. Love.
- SOUTHAMPTON, Civic Centre.—Chief Education Officer, D. P. J. Browning.
- SOUTHEND ON SEA, Civic Centre.—Chief Education Officer, D. B. Bartlett.
- SOUTHPORT, 99-105 Lord St.—Chief Education Officer, K. Robinson.
- SOUTH SHIELDS, Westoe Hall.—Director, G. Denton.
- STOCKPORT, Town Hall.—Director, C. G. Davey.
- STOKE ON TRENT, Town Hall, Hanley.—Chief Education Officer, H. Dibden.
- SUNDERLAND, 15 John Street.—Director, J. Bridge, G.C., G.M.
- SWANSEA, The Guildhall.—Director, L. J. Drew.
- TESSIDE, Woodlands Road, Middlesbrough.—Director, E. D. Mason.
- TORBAY, Oldway, Paignton.—Director, K. W. Baddeley.
- TYNEMOUTH, The Chase, North Shields.—Chief Education Officer, G. Wilson.
- WAKEFIELD, King Street.—Director (vacant).
- WALLASEY, Town Hall.—Director, K. A. Rowland.
- WALSALL, Darwall Street.—Director, R. D. Nixon.
- WARLEY, Flash Road, Oldbury.—Chief Education Officer, C. E. Robin.
- WARRINGTON, Sankey Street.—Chief Education Officer, H. M. Phillipson.
- WEST BROMWICH, Highfields.—Director, M. J. Gibbs.
- WIGAN, Town Hall.—Director (vacant).

- WOLVERHAMPTON, North Street.—*Director*, D. Grayson.  
 WORCESTER, 5-6 Barbourne Terrace.—*Director*, T. A. Ireland.  
 YARMOUTH, 22 Euston Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. G. Farrow, O.B.E.  
 YORK, 5 St. Leonard's Place.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. Threlfall.

## Channel Islands, etc.

- JERSEY, Pier Road, St. Helier.—*Director*, H. C. A. Wimberley.  
 GUERNSEY, La Couperderie, St. Peter Port.—*Education Officer*, L. K. Redford.  
 ISLE OF MAN, Strand Street, Douglas.—*Director*, F. Bickerstaff.  
 ISLES OF SCILLY, Town Hall, St. Mary's.—*Clerk*, R. Phillips.

## Scotland

- ABERDEEN (City), Castle Street.—*Director*, J. R. Clark, C.B.E.  
 ABERDEENSHIRE, 22 Union Terrace, Aberdeen.—*Director*, J. A. D. Michie.  
 ANGUS, County Buildings, Forfar.—*Director*, A. Crawford.  
 ARGYLL (County), Education Offices, Dunoon.—*Director*, T. G. Henderson.  
 Ayrshire, County Buildings, Ayr.—*Director*, J. I. Wallace.  
 BANFF (County), Education Offices, Keith.—*Director*, J. K. Purves.  
 BERWICK (County), Education Office, Southfield, Duns.—*Director*, R. D. Birch.  
 BUTE (County), County Offices, Rothesay.—*Director*, J. E. Harrison.  
 CAITHNESS, Education Office, Rhind House, Wick.—*Director*, H. R. Stewart.  
 CLACKMANNAN (County), Education Offices, Glebe Terrace, Alloa.—*Director*, T. E. M. Landsborough.  
 DUMFRIESHIRE, Huntingdon, 27 Moffat Road, Dumfries.—*Director*, J. L. Brown.  
 DUNBARTON, Crosslet, Dunbarton.—*Director*, A. B. Cameron.  
 DUNDEE, 24 City Square.—*Director*, J. Carson.  
 EAST LOTHIAN, Education Offices, Haddington.—*Director*, Dr. J. Meiklejohn.  
 EDINBURGH, St. Giles Street, Edinburgh.—*Director*, G. Reith, Ph.D.  
 ELGIN. See MORAY AND NAIRN.  
 FIFE, County Offices, Wemyssfield, Kirkcaldy.—*Director*, I. S. Flett.  
 GLASGOW, Education Offices, 129 Bath Street and 25 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Director*, J. T. Bain.  
 INVERNESS (County), Ardross Street, Inverness.—*Director*, R. Macdonald.  
 KINCARDINESHIRE, Education Office, Stonehaven.—*Director*, B. B. Smith.  
 KINROSS. See PERTHSHIRE  
 STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Castle-Douglas.—*Director*, D. J. Baillie.  
 LANARKSHIRE, County Buildings, Hamilton.—*Director*, J. S. McEwan.  
 MIDLOTHIAN, 9 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.—*Director*, T. Henderson.  
 MORAY AND NAIRN, County Buildings, Elgin.—*Director*, W. F. Lindsay.  
 ORKNEY (County), Albert Street, Kirkwall.—*Director*, R. Mack.  
 PEEBLES (County), County Buildings, Peebles.—*Director*, A. H. R. Calderwood.  
 PERTHSHIRE AND KINROSS-SHIRE, County Offices, York Place, Perth.—*Director*, L. B. Young.  
 RENFREWSHIRE, 26 Glasgow Road, Paisley.—*Director*, H. Fairlie.

- ROSS and CROMARTY, County Buildings, Dingwall.—*Director*, R. M. Inglis.  
 ROXBURGH (County), Newtown St. Boswells.—*Director*, C. Melville.  
 SELKIRK, County Offices, Melrose Road, Galashiels.—*Director*, D. G. Robertson.  
 STIRLING (County), Spittal Street.—*Director*, J. S. Meldrum.  
 SUTHERLAND (County), Education Office, Brora.—*Director*, J. McLellan.  
 WEST LOTHIAN, Linlithgow.—*Director*, J. W. Taylor.  
 WIGTOWNSHIRE, 10 Market Street, Stranraer.—*Director*, D. G. Gunn.  
 ZETLAND (County), Brentham Place, Lerwick.—*Director*, J. H. Spence.

## Northern Ireland

- ANTRIM COUNTY, Education Office, 475-7 Antrim Road, Belfast, 15.—*Director*, R. J. Dickson, Ph.D.  
 ARMAGH COUNTY, Education Office, 8 Beresford Row, Armagh.—*Director*, W. J. Dickson.  
 BELFAST (County Borough), Education Office, 40 Academy Street, Belfast, 1.—*Director*, W. C. H. Eakin.  
 DOWN COUNTY, Education Office, 18 Windsor Avenue, Belfast 9.—*Director*, F. H. Ebbitt.  
 FERMANAGH COUNTY, Education Office, East Bridge Street, Enniskillen.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. Malone.  
 LONDONDERRY COUNTY, Education Office, County Hall, Coleraine.—*Director*, R. B. Hunter, O.B.E.  
 LONDONDERRY (City), Education Office, Brooke Park, Londonderry.—*Director*, H. M. D. McWilliam, M.B.E., T.D.  
 TYRONE COUNTY, Education Office, Omagh.—*Director of Education*, A. Gibson.

## PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

NOTE.—References to university courses in the sections following cover first degrees; the considerable facilities available at universities for post-graduate study or research are not treated.

## ACCOUNTANCY

*Degrees*.—Under a scheme arranged by the Joint Standing Committee on Degree Studies and the Accountancy Profession (details from the Secretary to the Joint Standing Committee, Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales), it is possible to obtain in 5½ years both a university or C.N.A.A. degree and certain exemptions from the examinations of the accountancy bodies participating in the scheme. The participating universities and colleges in the United Kingdom are:

*Universities*: Aston in Birmingham, Bath, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Heriot-Watt, Hull, Kent at Canterbury, Lancaster, Leeds, Liverpool, London (London School of Economics and Political Science), Manchester, Manchester (Institute of Science and Technology), Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Sheffield, Southampton, Strathclyde, Wales (University Colleges at Aberystwyth and Cardiff; and Institute of Science and Technology).

*Colleges providing courses for C.N.A.A. degrees*: Barking Regional College of Technology, City of London College, Dundee College of Technology, Ealing Technical College, Enfield College of Technology, Hatfield Polytechnic, Hendon College of Technology, Lanchester College of Technology, Portsmouth College of Technology, Wolverhampton College of Technology, Woolwich Polytechnic.

*Professional Bodies*.—The main bodies granting membership on examination after a period of practical work are:

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 56 Goswell Road, E.C.1.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF SCOTLAND, 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2. and 278 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow C.2.

ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED AND CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS, 22 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL TREASURERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, 1 Buckingham Place, S.W.1.

INSTITUTE OF COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS, 63 Portland Place, W.1.

### ACTUARIES

Two professional organizations grant qualifications after examination:

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES, Staple Inn Hall, High Holborn, W.C.1.

FACULTY OF ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND, *Hall and Library*, 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

### AERONAUTICS

#### and Aeronautical Engineering

Degrees in *Aeronautical Engineering* are granted by Bath University of Technology and by the Universities of Belfast, Bristol, Cambridge (*Aeronautics*), the City University, the Universities of Glasgow, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology; Queen Mary College), Loughborough, Manchester, Salford and Southampton; and in *Air Transport Engineering* by the City University. Courses leading to degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Hatfield Polytechnic and Kingston College of Technology.

### THE COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICS

Cranfield, Bedford

For post-graduate instruction in aeronautical and other branches of science and engineering; and in industrial management.

*Principal*, Prof. A. J. Murphy, C.B.E., M.Sc.

### OTHER COLLEGES

COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICAL AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, 102 Sydney Street, Chelsea, S.W.3, and Redhill Aerodrome, Surrey.

COLLEGE OF AIR TRAINING, Hamble, Southampton.  
HAWKER SIDDELEY AVIATION TRAINING SCHOOL, Hatfield, Herts.

### AGRICULTURE

Degrees in *Agriculture* or *Agricultural Sciences* are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, London (Wye College), Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading and Wales (University Colleges of Aberystwyth and Bangor); and in *Horticulture* by Bath, London (Wye College), Nottingham and Reading. Other schools of agriculture are:

ABERDEEN (North of Scotland College of Agriculture, 581 King Street).—*Sec.*, H. Munro.

CIRENCESTER, Royal Agricultural College.—*Principal*, F. H. Garner.

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, THE, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Principal*, Prof. N. F. Robertson, B.Sc., Ph.D.

HARPER ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newport, Salop.—*Principal*, R. Kenney, B.Sc.

SEALE-HAYNE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.—*Principal*, H. I. Moore, C.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D.

SHUTTLEWORTH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Old Warden Park, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.—*Principal*, J. E. Scott.

WEST OF SCOTLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, 6 Blythswood Square, Glasgow, and Auchincruive, Ayr.—*Principal*, Prof. J. S. Hall, B.Sc.

There are in addition over twenty county Agricultural Institutes giving a one-year course.

### ARBITRATION

THE INSTITUTE OF ARBITRATORS, 16 Park Crescent, W.1, conducts examinations and maintains a Register of Fellows and Associates.—*Secretary*, D. Reid.

### ARCHAEOLOGY

Degrees in Archaeology are granted by the Universities of Belfast, Birmingham, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Liverpool, London (Institute of Archaeology, Bedford and University Colleges), Manchester, Nottingham, Reading, Sheffield, Southampton, Wales (University College, Cardiff).

### ARCHITECTURE

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, W.1, has three classes of members. Fellows, Associates and Licentiates. The R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education sets standards and guides the whole system of architectural education throughout Great Britain. Courses at the following Schools are recognized by the R.I.B.A. They are visited regularly by the R.I.B.A. Visiting Board to ensure that they meet the minimum standards for exemption from the R.I.B.A.'s own examinations.

### UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS

(Subject to exceptions noted below, courses are full-time for five years, leading to a degree or diploma; number of students and name of Head of School or Department of Architecture are included).  
BELFAST: Queen's University \*(134).—Prof. J. A. Potter.

BRISTOL: University Dept. of Architecture (128).—Prof. A. D. Jones.

Bath University of Technology, School of Architecture and Building Technology, King's Weston House, Bristol.\* (104).—Prof. K. Panter. (6-yr. composite course).

CAMBRIDGE: University School of Architecture (189).—Prof. Sir Leslie Martin, Ph.D.

CARDIFF: The Welsh School of Architecture, University of Wales, Institute of Science and Technology (169).—Prof. D-P. Thomas.

EDINBURGH: University of Edinburgh, Dept. of Architecture (128).—Prof. Sir Robert Matthew, C.B.E.

GLASGOW: University of Strathclyde School of Architecture (201).

LIVERPOOL: University of Liverpool School of Architecture (190).—Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin.

LONDON: Bartlett School of Architecture, University College London (186).—Prof. Lord Llewelyn-Davies.

MANCHESTER: University of Manchester School of Architecture (184).—Prof. N. L. Hanson.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE: University School of Architecture (162).—Prof. J. H. Napper, C.B.E.

NOTTINGHAM: University Dept. of Architecture and Civic Planning (94).—Prof. A. Ling.

SHEFFIELD: University Dept. of Architecture (187).—Prof. J. Needham.

### NON-UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS

(Subject to the exceptions listed below, courses are full-time and lead to a diploma. Number of students and name of Head of School are shown.)  
ABERDEEN: Scott Sutherland School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology (160).—S. Wilkinson.

- BIRMINGHAM:** School of Architecture, College of Art and Design, New Corporation Street (192).—Prof. D. Hinton (four-year sandwich course).
- BRIGHTON:** School of Architecture, Brighton College of Art 62 Grand Parade (122).—J. P. Lomax, Ph.D.
- CANTERBURY:** School of Architecture, Canterbury College of Art, St. Peter's Street (119).—R. W. Paine.
- DUNDEE:** School of Architecture and Town Planning, Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art, Perth Road (172).—J. Paul.
- EDINBURGH:** School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art, Lauriston Place (202).—Prof. R. Cowan.
- GLASGOW:** School of Architecture, Glasgow School of Art, 167 Renfrew Street\* (5-year part-time course leading to the Certificate of the School) (307 part-time students).—D. S. R. Waugh.
- HULL:** School of Architecture, Regional College of Art, Anlaby Road (92).—A. Arschavir.
- KINGSTON UPON THAMES:** School of Architecture and Civic Design, Kingston College of Art, Knight's Park (191).—D. Berry.
- LEEDS:** School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art, 43A Woodhouse Lane (134).—J. M. Jenkins.
- LEICESTER:** Faculty of Architecture, Leicester College of Art and Design, 1 Newarke Street (232).—R. Howrie, M.B.E.
- LONDON:** Architectural Association School of Architecture, 36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. (358).—J. Lloyd.

Department of Architecture, Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, S.W.4.\* (121).—A. Reed.

School of Architecture, Surveying and Town Planning, The Polytechnic, Regent Street, W.1 (192).—D. J. Oakley.

Dept. of Architecture, Surveying, Building and Interior Design, Northern Polytechnic, Holloway, N.7 (186).—C. G. Bath (C.N.A.A. degree).

Dept. of Architecture, Hammersmith College of Art and Building, Lime Grove, W.12 (172)—P. Nightingale.

**MANCHESTER:** School of Architecture, Dept. of Environmental Design, Manchester College of Art and Design,\* Cavendish Street (6-yr. composite course) (121).—M. H. Darke.

**OXFORD:** School of Architecture, College of Technology, Headington Road (256).—R. Cave.

**PORTSMOUTH:** School of Architecture, Portsmouth College of Technology, High Street (195).—G. H. Broadbent.

\* Recognized for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination only.

## ART

Degrees in Art or History of Art are granted by the Universities of Bristol, East Anglia, Edinburgh, Essex, Glasgow, Leeds, London (Courtauld Institute of Art; Birkbeck, University and Westfield Colleges), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Reading and Sussex. The degrees in Art granted by the Royal College of Art are higher degrees.

Among the many non-degree qualifications in art are the Diploma in Art and Design and the Art Teachers' Diploma, for which courses are provided by many colleges of art.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR DIPLOMAS IN ART AND DESIGN (16 Park Crescent, W.1) was set up in March, 1961, as an independent body to administer the award of diplomas available to students in Colleges of art and design who successfully complete courses approved by the Council.

Chairman, Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.R.A.  
Chief Officer, E. E. Pullee, C.B.E.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—Barber Institute of Fine Arts, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston.—Dir., E. K. Waterhouse, C.B.E.

**LONDON.**—Royal Academy Schools of Painting and Sculpture, Burlington Gardens, W.1. (65).—Keeper, Peter Greenham, B.A.; Secretary, S. C. Hutchison; Curator, W. Woodington; Registrar, K. J. Tanner.

**LONDON.**—The Slade School of Fine Art, University College, W.C.1, provides courses in Drawing, Painting and Sculpture, Etching, Engraving, Lithography, Silk Screen Printing and Stage Design. Facilities available for the Study of Film.—Slade Professor, Sir William Coldstream, C.B.E.; Sec., I. E. T. Jenkin, M.A.

**LONDON.**—Royal Drawing Society, 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—Pres., R. R. Tomlinson, O.B.E., A.R.C.A., R.B.A.; Sec., W. Manston.

**LONDON.**—Royal College of Art, see p. 511.

**OXFORD,** The Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art, at the Ashmolean Museum (90 students).—Principal, R. Naish (Ruskin Master of Drawing). Courses in Drawing, Painting and Design. The University awards a Certificate in Fine Art.

**GLASGOW,** School of Art, 167 Renfrew Street.—Chairman, J. D. Kelly, C.B.E.; Director, H. J. Barnes; Sec. & Treas., F. W. Kean.

## BANKING

Professional organizations granting qualifications after examination:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS, 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN SCOTLAND, 62 George Street, Edinburgh.

## BIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS

Degrees are granted by Universities and by the Council for National Academic Awards. Technical College courses lead to diplomas and to National Certificates. Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGY, 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—Gen. Sec., D. J. B. Copp.

THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS, 47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, 30 Russell Square, W.C.1.—President, L. H. Williams; Sec. and Registrar, R. E. Parker, Ph.D.

## BREWING

FULL-TIME COURSES for brewers are conducted for those in possession of an approved University Degree in Science (with Chemistry as a main subject), at The British School of Malting and Brewing, University of Birmingham, and at Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh. The latter also offers a three-year undergraduate course.

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BREWING, 33 Clarges Street, W.1; Sec., Capt. S. Le H. Lombard-Hobson, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.

## BUILDING

Degrees in Building or Building Technology are granted by the following Universities: Aston in Birmingham, Bath, Heriot-Watt, Liverpool, London (University College: Architecture, Planning and Building), Manchester (Manchester Institute of Science and Technology), Salford and Wales (Institute of Science and Technology). Courses leading to degrees in Building granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Brighton College of Technology, Lanchester College of Technology and Brixton School of Building.

Ordinary and Higher National Diplomas and certificates in Building are awarded by Technical

Colleges in agreement with the Department of Education and Science, the Scottish Education Department and The Institute of Building.

Examinations are conducted by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BUILDING, 48 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF CLERKS OF WORKS OF GREAT BRITAIN, Sardinia House, 52 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—Sec. R. G. Staples.

THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 25 Eccleston Square, S.W.1 (Building Inspector's Ordinary and Higher Certificate).

### BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Degrees in *Business Studies* are granted by the Universities of Bradford, Salford (*Business Operation and Control*), Sheffield (*Engineering with Business Studies*), Strathclyde (School of Business and Administration), Ulster; in *Administration* by the Universities of Aston in Birmingham (*Administrative Science*), Bath (*Economics and Administration*), and Strathclyde; in *Management Sciences* by the Universities of Bradford, Manchester (Institute of Science and Technology) and Warwick; and in *Commerce* by the following Universities: Birmingham, Edinburgh, Heriot-Watt, Leeds, Liverpool and Strathclyde. These subjects also form part of degree courses in other universities.

Courses leading to degrees in *Business Studies* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Barking Regional College of Technology, Brighton College of Technology, City of London College, Dundee College of Technology, Ealing Technical College, Enfield College of Technology, Hatfield Polytechnic, Hendon College of Technology, Kingston College of Technology, Leeds College of Commerce, Manchester College of Commerce, Nottingham Regional College of Technology, The (Regent Street, London) Polytechnic, Portsmouth College of Technology, Wolverhampton College of Technology and Woolwich Polytechnic.

The (Regent Street, London) Polytechnic also provides courses for the C.N.A.A. degree in *Commerce with Engineering*; Woolwich Polytechnic courses for the C.N.A.A. degree in *International Marketing*; and Sheffield Polytechnic courses for C.N.A.A. degree in *Public Administration*.

Professional bodies conducting training and/or examinations in Administration and Management include:

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 24 Park Crescent, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MANAGERS, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS, 75 Portland Place, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, 80 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

INSTITUTION OF WORKS MANAGERS, 34 Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.

INSTITUTE OF HOUSING MANAGERS, Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.

INSTITUTE OF OFFICE MANAGEMENT, 167 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

SOCIETY OF HOUSING MANAGERS, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.—Princ., J. P. Martin-Bates (1961).

LONDON GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS STUDIES, 28 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.—Princ., A. F. Earle, B.Sc., Ph.D.

Courses of advanced training in most branches of commerce, including preparation for examinations of the recognized professional organizations as well as for the National Certificate in Business Studies are available at the Polytechnics and other institutions listed by cities on p. 535.

Throughout the country commercial education at a lower level is provided at *Evening Institutes*, particulars of which may be obtained from the Local Education Authority.

There are also numbers of well-established private schools awarding certificates which are widely accepted.

Institutions awarding Professional Qualifications in Commerce:—

#### A. GENERAL

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS (Examinations Dept.), 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

THE SCOTTISH COUNCIL FOR COMMERCIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION, 22 Great King Street, Edinburgh 3.

THE EAST MIDLAND EDUCATIONAL UNION, Robins Wood House, Aspley, Nottingham.

THE NORTHERN COUNTIES TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2.

THE UNION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, Norfolk House, Smallbrook Kingway, Birmingham 5.

#### B. SPECIALIZED

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES, 16 Park Crescent, W.1.

THE CORPORATION OF SECRETARIES, Devonshire House, 13 Devonshire Street, W.1.

CRIPPLEGATE SECRETARIAL COLLEGE, Golden Lane, E.C.1.

THE FACULTY OF SECRETARIES, 51 Tormead Road, Guildford, Surrey.

THE INSTITUTE OF EXPORT, Export House, 14 Halam Street, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED SHIPBROKERS, 25 Bury Street, E.C.3.

THE INSTITUTE OF MARKETING AND SALES MANAGEMENT, Marketing House, Richbell Place, Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT, 80 Portland Place, W.1.

THE ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, 1 Bell Yard, W.C.2.

INSTITUTE OF PRACTITIONERS IN ADVERTISING, 44 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

INSTITUTE OF PURCHASING AND SUPPLY, York House, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.

### COMPUTER SCIENCE

Degrees in *Computer/Computing Science* are granted by Brunel, City and Heriot-Watt Universities and by the Universities of Bristol, Edinburgh, Essex, Glasgow, Lancaster, Leeds, London (Queen Mary College), Loughborough, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Reading, St. Andrew's, Sheffield, Strathclyde, Surrey and Warwick.

Courses leading to degrees in *Computer Science* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Brighton College of Technology, Constantine College of Technology, Hatfield Polytechnic, Kingston College of Technology, Leicester College of Technology, Staffordshire College of Technology and Wolverhampton College of Technology; in *Operational Research with Computing* by Leeds College of Technology; and in *Statistics and Computing* by Northern Polytechnic.

## DANCING

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF DANCING (incorporated by Royal Charter), 6 Addison Road, W.14 (trains students of exceptional promise in Ballet, 3 years' teachers' course and conducts examinations).—*Dir.*, Miss L. Charlesworth, C.B.E.

THE ROYAL BALLET SCHOOL, 155 Talgarth Road, W.14, and White Lodge, Richmond Park.—*Director*, M. Wood.

IMPERIAL SOCIETY OF TEACHERS OF DANCING (1904), 70 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, P. J. Pearson.

LONDON COLLEGE OF DANCE AND DRAMA, Marylebone Lane, W.1.

## DEFENCE

## Royal Naval Colleges

## ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE,

Greenwich, S.E.10.

*President*, Rear-Admiral E. F. Gueritz, O.B.E., D.Sc.  
*Secretary*, C. W. Coffin.

## ROYAL NAVAL STAFF COLLEGE

Greenwich, S.E.10.

*Director*, Capt. P. G. R. Mitchell, M.V.O.

## INSTITUTE OF NAVAL MEDICINE

Alverstoke, Hants.

*Medical Officer in Charge*, Surgeon Capt. F. P. Ellis, O.B.E., Q.H.P., M.D., F.R.C.P.

## BRITANNIA ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE

Dartmouth (2141)

*Captain*, Cdr. D. E. Macey.

*Commander*, Cdr. D. R. Reffell.

*Dir. of Studies*, H. G. Stewart, M.B.E., M.A.

*Captain's Secretary*, Lt.-Cdr. B. C. Thomas.

## ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE

H.M.S. *Thunderer*.

Manadon, Plymouth (500)

*Captain*, Capt. D. G. Satow.

*Commander*, Cdr. J. K. Robertson.

*Dir. of Engineering*, Cdr. A. J. R. Smith.

*Dean*, Instr. Capt. B. J. Morgan.

## JOINT ANTI-SUBMARINE SCHOOL

Londonderry, N. Ireland

*Director*, R.N., Capt. A. S. Morton, R.N.

*Director*, R.A.F., Gp. Capt. K. Courtnege, O.B.E., A.F.C.

*Deputy Directors*, Cdr. F. K. Steel; Wing Cdr. P. Kent, M.B.E.

## Military Colleges

## STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY

Officers who graduate at the college have the letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service Lists.

*Commandant*, Maj.-Gen. A. MacN. Taylor, M.C.

*Deputy Commandant*, Brig. D. A. D. J. Bethell.

## ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY

SANDHURST

Camberley, Surrey.

The Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, founded in 1741, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, founded in 1799, were amalgamated in 1946 under the above title.

The Academy trains officer cadets for regular commissions in the Army. Length of course, 3 years. Entrance from school, from Welbeck College, or from the ranks of the Regular Army.

*Commandant*, Maj.-Gen. A. MacN. Taylor, M.C.

## ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

Shrivenham, nr. Swindon, Wilts.

The College was founded at Woolwich in 1864 and transferred to Shrivenham in 1946. Officer

(and a few civilian) students are prepared for degrees in Applied Science and Engineering, of the Council for National Academic Awards; Staff Officers for the Home and Commonwealth armies take post-graduate courses in science and technology and officers of the three Services take more advanced courses.

*Commandant*, Maj.-Gen. F. D. King, M.B.E.

*Dean*, F. J. M. Farley, sc.D., Ph.D.

*Registrar*, E. J. Morgan.

## ARMOUR SCHOOL

R.A.C. CENTRE

Bovington Camp, nr. Warcham, Dorset

*Commandant and Chief Instructor*, Col. A. A. V. Cockle.

## WELBECK COLLEGE

Workop, Notts.

*Headmaster* D. A. Rickards, C.B.E., M.A.

*Bursar*, Col. W. R. Potter, M.B.E., T.D.

## INSTITUTE OF ARMY EDUCATION

Court Road, S.E.9 (90)

*Commandant*, N. T. St. J. Williams.

## Royal Air Force Colleges

## ROYAL AIR FORCE STAFF COLLEGE

Bracknell

*Commandant*, Air Vice-Marshal N. M. Maynard, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (1968).

## ROYAL AIR FORCE COLLEGE

Cranwell

Founded in 1920, the College provides permanent officers for the General Duties, Engineer, Equipment, Secretarial and R.A.F. Regiment Branches of the Royal Air Force, and engineering training for all officers of the Engineer Branch. The R.A.F. Technical College, formerly at Henlow, Beds., merged with R.A.F. College, Cranwell in 1965.

*Air Officer Commanding and Commandant*, Air Vice-Marshal T. N. Stack, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., A.F.C.

*Director of Studies*, Air Cdre. C. E. P. Suttle, O.B.E., B.Sc.(Eng.).

## ROYAL AIR FORCE SCHOOL OF

EDUCATION

Upwood, Huntingdon

*Commanding Officer*, Gp. Capt. J. A. Hope, O.B.E., D.F.C., B.Sc.

## DENTISTRY

Degrees in Dentistry are granted by the Universities of Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London (Guy's Hospital Dental School, King's College Hospital Medical School, London Hospital Medical College, Royal Dental Hospital School of Dental Surgery, University College Hospital Medical School), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Sheffield, Wales (University College, Cardiff, and Welsh National School of Medicine).

Any person is entitled to be registered in the Dentists Register if he holds the degree or diploma in dental surgery of a University in the United Kingdom or Republic of Ireland or the diploma of any of the Licensing Authorities (The Royal College of Surgeons of England, of Edinburgh and in Ireland, and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow).

## DOMESTIC SCIENCE, ETC.

Degrees are granted by the Universities of Belfast (Food Science), Bristol (Domestic Science), Leeds (Food Science), London (Queen Elizabeth College) (Food and Fabric Science and either Chemistry or Physiology),

Nottingham (*Food Science*), Reading (*Food Science/Food Technology*), Strathclyde (*Food Science*) and Surrey (*Home Economics*).

#### Schools and Colleges of Domestic Subjects

Courses leading to diplomas or certificates of the professional organizations are available at the following centres. Courses for the training of teachers are available at the centres marked with an asterisk\*.

Aberdeen\*; Ballymoney, Co. Antrim; Bangor\*; Barnstaple; Bath\*; Belfast; Birkenhead; Birmingham; Blackpool; Bournemouth; Bradford; Brighton; Bristol; Buxton; Cambridge; Cardiff\*; Carlisle; Chelmsford; Cheltenham; Chichester; Clacton\*; Colchester; Coventry; Crewe\*; Darlington; Douglas, I.O.M.; Eastbourne; Eastleigh; Edinburgh\*; Ely; Exeter; Glasgow\*; Gloucester\*; Guildford; Hastings; Hereford; Huddersfield; Hull; Ilkley\*; Leeds\*; Leicester\*; Letchworth; Liverpool\*.

LONDON: Borough, Chiswick and Northern Polytechnics; College of All Saints, N.17\*; Sidney Webb Day Training College, Barrett Street, W.1\*; (I.L.E.A.) South-East London Technical College, Lewisham Way, S.E.4; Westminster Technical College; Digby Street College, Roehampton Lane, S.W.15\*; Croydon Technical College; Ealing Technical College; Hendon College of Technology; Waltham Forest Technical College.

Loughborough; Manchester\*; Mansfield; Newcastle upon Tyne\*; Northampton; Norwich; Nottingham; Omagh, Co. Tyrone; Oxford; Plymouth; Portrush, Co. Antrim; Portsmouth; Ramsgate; Reading; Redruth; St. Helens; Salford; Salisbury; Seaford\*; Sheffield\*; Shrewsbury\*; Slough; Southend; Stafford; Stoke-on-Trent; Taunton; Torquay; Trowbridge; Watford; Weston-super-Mare; Weybridge; Wolverhampton; Worcester\*; Workington and Wrexham.

#### DRAMA

Degrees in Drama are granted by the Universities of Birmingham, Bristol and Manchester.

The chief training institutions in Drama are:—

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA (see p 529).

ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, 1904), 62-64 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Principal*, H. P. Cruttwell.

BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE, 9 Fitzroy Square, W.1.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART (L.A.M.D.A.), Tower House, 226 Cromwell Road, S.W.5.—*Principal*, N. Ayrton.

ROSE BRUFORD COLLEGE OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, Lamorby Park, Sidcup, Kent.—*Principal*, C. J. Williams.

#### ENGINEERING

Degrees in *General Engineering* or *Engineering Science* are granted by the Universities of Cambridge, Durham, Exeter, Leicester, Loughborough, Oxford, Reading, Southampton and Warwick. Training leading to national certificates and diplomas and to qualification through professional institutes is available at most Technical Schools and Colleges. The fourteen institutions in membership of The Council of Engineering Institutions, 2 Little Smith Street, S.W.1, are the principal qualifying Societies (see below).

##### Aeronautical Engineering

See main heading:

AERONAUTICS AND AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

##### Agricultural Engineering

Degrees are granted by the University of Newcastle upon Tyne. Courses leading to degrees granted by the Council for National Academic

Awards are provided by National College of Agricultural Engineering, Silsoe, Beds.

##### Chemical Engineering

Degrees are granted by the Universities of Aston in Birmingham, Bath, Birmingham, Bradford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Exeter, Heriot-Watt, Leeds, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology, University College, also West Ham College of Technology), Loughborough, Manchester (Manchester Institute of Science and Technology), Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Salford, Sheffield, Strathclyde, Surrey, Wales (University College, Swansea). Courses leading to external degrees of the University of London are provided by Borough Polytechnic and West Ham College of Technology. Courses leading to degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Constantine College of Technology and Glamorgan College of Technology.

##### Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering

Degrees in *Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering* are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Aston in Birmingham, Bath (*E. & M.*), Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Brunel University (*E. & M.*), Cambridge, the City University, the Universities of Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Heriot-Watt, Leeds, Liverpool, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology, King's College, Queen Mary College, University College; also West Ham College of Technology), Loughborough, Manchester, also Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Salford, Sheffield, Southampton, Strathclyde, Surrey, Sussex (*E. & M.*), Wales (University Colleges at Cardiff and Swansea; Institute of Science and Technology, Cardiff).

Some 30 colleges of technology provide courses (in one or more of civil, electrical and mechanical engineering) leading to external degrees of the University of London or to degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards.

##### Electronic Engineering & Electronics

Degrees in *Electronic Engineering* or *Electronics* or *Electrical and Electronic Engineering* are granted by the following universities: Bath, Birmingham, Bradford, Brunel, City, Dundee, Essex, Heriot-Watt, Hull, Kent at Canterbury, Leeds, Liverpool, London (Chelsea College of Science and Technology), King's, Queen Mary and University Colleges), Loughborough, Manchester (also Manchester Institute of Science and Technology), Nottingham, Salford, Sheffield, Southampton, Surrey, Sussex, Wales (University Colleges of Bangor and Cardiff; Institute of Science and Technology).

Courses leading to degrees in *Electronic Engineering* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, and Staffordshire College of Technology; in the *Physics and Technology of Electronics* by the Northern Polytechnic, London; and in *Physical Electronics* by Rutherford College of Technology.

##### Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture

Degrees in *Marine Engineering* and *Naval Architecture* are granted by the University of Newcastle upon Tyne; and in *Naval Architecture* by Glasgow and Strathclyde. Courses leading to degrees in *Marine Engineering* of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne are also provided by Sunderland Technical College.

##### Production Engineering

Degrees are granted by the following Universities: Aston in Birmingham, Bath, Birmingham,

Brunei, City, Loughborough, Nottingham, Strathclyde and Wales (Institute of Science and Technology). Courses leading to degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Lanchester College of Technology and Nottingham Regional College of Technology.

#### Structural Engineering

Degrees are granted by the Universities of Cambridge, Sheffield and Wales (University College, Cardiff: *Civil and Structural Engineering*). Courses leading to degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Brixton School of Building.

#### Qualifying Engineering Institutions

ROYAL AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY, 4 Hamilton Place, W.1.

INSTITUTION OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, 16 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRONIC AND RADIO ENGINEERS, 9 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

INSTITUTE OF MARINE ENGINEERS, 76 Mark Lane, E.C.3.

INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, 1 Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.

INSTITUTION OF MINING ENGINEERS, 3 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

INSTITUTION OF MINING AND METALLURGY, 44 Portland Place, W.1.

INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 25 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

INSTITUTION OF PRODUCTION ENGINEERS, 10 Chesterfield Street, W.1.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS, 10 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

#### ESTATE MANAGEMENT AND SURVEYING

Degrees are granted by the Universities of Cambridge (*Land Economy*) and Reading (*Estate Management*).

Degrees in *Quantity Surveying* are granted by the University of Reading. The Council for National Academic Awards grants degrees in *Quantity Surveying* for which courses are provided at Leeds College of Technology and Nottingham Regional College of Technology; in *Building Economics (Quantity Surveying)* and *Estate Management* with courses at Brixton School of Building; in *Urban Surveying* with courses at Nottingham Regional College of Technology; and in *Urban Land Economics* with courses at Sheffield Polytechnic.

Qualifying professional bodies include:

THE CHARTERED AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE, 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF VALUERS AND AUCTIONEERS 34 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

RATING AND VALUATION ASSOCIATION, 29 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 29 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, W.1.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS, 98 Gloucester Place, W.1.

#### FORESTRY

Degrees in Forestry are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Oxford and Wales (University College, Bangor).

#### Professional Organizations

THE COMMONWEALTH FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, Royal Commonwealth Society, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.

THE ROYAL FORESTRY SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND, 49 Russell Square, W.C.1.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH FORESTRY SOCIETY, 25 Drumshugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.

THE SOCIETY OF FORESTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 3 Belsize Crescent, N.W.3.

#### FUEL TECHNOLOGY

Degrees in *Fuel Technology* are granted by the Universities of Leeds and Sheffield; and in *Oil Technology* by London (Imperial College of Science and Technology).

Courses leading to certificates and qualifications by professional bodies are available at many Technical Colleges.

The principal professional bodies are:—

THE INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.2.

THE INSTITUTE OF FUEL, 18 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF PETROLEUM, 26 Portland Place, W.1.

#### GEOLOGY

Degrees in *Geology* or *Applied Geology* are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Dundee (provisional), Durham, East Anglia, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Hull, Keele, Leeds (*Earth Sciences*), Leicester, Liverpool, London (Bedford College, Birbeck College, Chelsea College of Science and Technology, Imperial College of Science and Technology, King's College, Queen Mary College, University College), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, St. Andrews, Sheffield, Southampton, Strathclyde, Wales (University Colleges at Aberystwyth, Cardiff and Swansea). Courses leading to external degrees in *Geology* of the University of London are provided by Kingston College of Technology.

Courses leading to degrees in *Engineering Geology* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Portsmouth College of Technology.

#### HOTEL ADMINISTRATION

Degrees are granted by the Universities of Strathclyde (*Hotel and Catering Management*) and Surrey (*Hotel and Catering Administration*).

National Diplomas in Hotel Keeping and Catering are awarded by a joint Committee representing the Department of Education and Science, the Hotel and Catering Institute, and the Technical Colleges, to students who successfully complete courses at a number of colleges in the United Kingdom. National Diploma courses are available at technical colleges at the following centres: Birmingham (College of Food and Domestic Arts), Blackpool, Bournemouth, Brighton, Cheltenham, Colwyn Bay, Ealing, Hendon, Huddersfield, Leeds, London (Westminster), Manchester (Hollings College for the Food and Fashion Industries), Oxford, Portsmouth and Torquay. Details of the diploma conditions are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office. (See also DOMESTIC SCIENCE).

Qualifying professional bodies are:

INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1 (awards certificates in Institutional Management).

HOTEL AND CATERING INSTITUTE, 191 Trinity Road, Tooting, S.W.17.

THE BRITISH HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS ASSOCIATION, 20 Upper Brook Street, W.1.

CATERERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1917), Victoria House, Vernon Place, Southampton Row, W.C.1.

NATIONAL CATERERS' FEDERATION, 156 Camden High Street, N.W.1.

INDUSTRIAL CATERING ASSOCIATION, 53-54 King William Street, E.C.4.

### INSURANCE

Organizations conducting examinations and awarding diplomas:—

THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE, 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2.

THE ASSOCIATION OF AVERAGE ADJUSTERS, 12 Great James Street, W.C.1.

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF LOSS ADJUSTERS, 2-3 Broad Street Place, E.C.2.

### JOURNALISM

Courses for working journalists are available at 8 centres. One-year full-time courses are also available for selected students leaving school. Particulars of all these courses are available from the Secretary of the National Council for Training of Journalists, 11 Bouverie Street, E.C.4.

Short courses for experienced newspapermen and periodical and public relations journalists are also arranged by the National Council.

### LANGUAGES

Degrees in a very wide range of languages (including Oriental and African languages) are granted by universities. Degrees in *Linguistics* are awarded by the University of Reading, and in *Language* by the University of York. These subjects also form part of degree courses at many other universities.

Courses leading to external degrees of the University of London in *French* and in *German* are provided by North Western Polytechnic and Manchester College of Commerce. Courses leading to degrees in *Languages* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Ealing Technical College, Lanchester College of Technology; Leeds College of Commerce and Liverpool College of Commerce; and in *French Studies* by Portsmouth College of Technology; and in *Spanish* by Portsmouth College of Technology.

### LAW

Degrees in Law are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Dundee, Durham, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Hull, Keele, Kent at Canterbury, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London (King's College; London School of Economics and Political Science; Queen Mary College; University College), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Sheffield, Southampton, Strathclyde, Sussex, Wales (University Colleges at Aberystwyth and Cardiff, Institute of Science and Technology) and Warwick.

Courses leading to external degrees in Law of the University of London are provided by Birmingham College of Commerce, Bristol College of Commerce; City of Leicester Polytechnic; Ealing Technical College; Holborn College of Law, Languages and Commerce; Kingston College of Technology; Leeds College of Technology; Liverpool College of Technology; Mid-Essex Technical College; Newcastle Municipal College of Commerce; North-Western Polytechnic; Nottingham Regional College of Technology. Courses leading to degrees in Law granted by the

Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the City of London College, Lanchester College of Technology, Manchester College of Commerce, Newcastle College of Commerce and Nottingham Regional College of Commerce.

Qualifications for Barrister are obtainable only at one of the Inns of Court or Faculty of Advocates; for Solicitor, from the Law Society or its equivalent in Scotland or Ireland.

### THE INNS OF COURT

#### THE SENATE OF THE FOUR INNS OF COURT

5 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.4

Established in 1966 to represent the common view of the Inns, and to exercise jurisdiction in matters of legal education, discipline, professional planning and public relations.

President, Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Widgery, C.B.E., T.D.

Vice-President, D. Ackner, Q.C.

Hon. Treasurer, P. H. R. Bristow, Q.C.

Secretary, Miss N. Gow.

#### THE INNER TEMPLE, E.C.4

Treasurer (1969), Sir Gordon Willmer, P.C., O.B.E., T.D.

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Asst. Sub-Treasurer, Miss J. Morris.

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Asst. Under-Treasurer, H. W. Challoner.

#### LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2

Treasurer (1969), Hon. Mr. Justice Buckley, M.B.E.

Master of the Library, Sir Louis Gluckstein, G.B.E., T.D., Q.C.

Under-Treasurer and Steward, Col. E. R. Bridges, O.B.E.

Deputy do., F. C. Coales.

#### GRAY'S INN, W.C.1

Treasurer (till Dec. 31, 1969), Hon. Mr. Justice Willis.

Master of Library, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederic Sellers, M.C.

Under-Treasurer, Oswald Terry.

Asst Under Treasurer, C. R. G. Hughes.

### COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

(Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1.)

Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the English Bar.

Chairman, The Lord Diplock, P.C.

Vice-Chairman (Academic) and Chairman of the Board of Studies, Hon. Mr. Justice Megarry.

Vice-Chairman (Admin.) and Chairman of the Finance Committee, Rt. Hon. Sir David Renton, K.B.E., Q.C., M.P.

Inns of Court School of Law, Dean of Faculty, C. A. Morrison.

Registrar, G. J. Adams.

### FACULTY OF ADVOCATES

(Advocates' Library, Edinburgh)

Application for admission as an Advocate of the Scottish Bar is made by Petition to the Court of Session. The candidate is remitted for examination to the Faculty of Advocates. Enquiries should be addressed to The Clerk of Faculty.

Dean of Faculty, G. C. Emslie, M.B.E., Q.C.

Vice-Dean, D. M. Ross, Q.C.

Treasurer, G. E. O. Walker, M.B.E., T.D., Q.C.

Clerk of Faculty, D. A. O. Edward.

Keeper of the Library, Miss M. H. Kidd, Q.C.

Agent, P. J. Oliphant.

## NORTHERN IRELAND

Admission to the Bar of Northern Ireland is controlled by the Honourable Society of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland (established Jan. 11, 1926), Royal Courts of Justice (Ulster), Belfast. Treasurer (until Dec. 31, 1969), Hon. Mr. Justice McGonigal.

*Under-Treasurer and Librarian*, J. A. L. McLean.

## THE LAW SOCIETY

(113 Chancery Lane, W.C.2)

The Society controls the education and examination of articulated clerks, and the admission of solicitors in England and Wales. Number of members, 20,371.

*President of the Society (1969-70)*, R. F. Payne.

*Vice-President (1969-70)*, G. W. R. Morley.

*Secretary-General*, H. Horsfall Turner.

*Secretaries*, J. F. Warren (*Legal Education*); A. F. S. Pollock (*Contentious Business*); S. K. Garratt (*Public Relations*); P. A. Leach (*Professional Purposes*); J. R. Bonham (*Non-Contentious Business*); P. G. W. Simes (*Law Reform*); S. J. Saunders (*Finance*).

## THE COLLEGE OF LAW

Braboeuf Manor, St. Catherine's, Guildford.

The College of Law, established by The Law Society, provides a series of courses in preparation for legal examinations. The courses are available to students who have attained the appropriate qualification for entry into the profession or for a law degree, on payment of the prescribed fees.

*Chairman of Governors*, M. L. Edwards.

*Chairman, Board of Management*, E. R. Dew.

*Secretary*, L. A. Tipson.

## LAW SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND

Law Society's Hall, 26-27 Drumshuegh Gardens, Edinburgh

The Society comprises all practising solicitors in Scotland. It controls the examination of legal apprentices and the admission of solicitors in Scotland and acts as registrar of solicitors under the Solicitors (Scotland) Acts, 1933 to 1965.

The Law Society of Scotland administers the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme set up under the Legal Aid (Scotland) Act, 1967.

*President (1969-70)*, J. M. Wilkie.

*Secretary*, R. B. Laurie, O.B.E., W.S.

## LIBRARIANSHIP AND ARCHIVE ADMINISTRATION

Degrees are granted by Loughborough University of Technology and the University of Wales (Aberystwyth) (*Library Studies*) and by the University of Strathclyde (*Librarianship*). Courses leading to degrees in *Librarianship* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Birmingham College of Commerce, Manchester College of Commerce, North Western Polytechnic, London, N.W.5, and Leeds College of Commerce. Courses in *Information Science* are offered by Leeds College of Commerce and Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic.

Post-graduate diploma courses are available at the Universities of London (*Dir.*, Prof. A. Brown), Sheffield (*Dir.*, W. L. Saunders), Strathclyde (*Dir.*, W. Tyler), and at Queen's University, Belfast (*Dir.*, P. Havard-Williams) where a non-graduate diploma course is also available.

The Library Association, 7 Ridgmount Street, Store Street, W.C.1, maintains the professional register of Chartered Librarians (Fellows and Associates), for which examinations are held twice yearly.

Schools of Librarianship conducting full-time courses of instruction in preparation for the examinations of the Library Association; Robert

Gordon's Institute of Technology, Aberdeen; College of Librarianship, Llanbadarn, Aberystwyth; Birmingham College of Commerce, Birmingham 4; Brighton College of Technology, Brighton 7; Ealing Technical College, W.5; College of Commerce, Leeds 2; North Western Polytechnic, N.W.5; College of Further Education, Loughborough, Leics.; College of Commerce, Manchester 1; The Polytechnic, Education Precinct, St. Mary's Place, Newcastle upon Tyne.

## Archive Administration

The University of London offers a Postgraduate Diploma in Archive Administration, intended primarily for candidates hoping to obtain appointments in local record offices and similar institutions. The full time course lasts one year, and a first or second class honours degree in an arts subject is required. Information may be obtained from the Director, School of Librarianship and Archives, University College London, Gower Street, W.C.1. The University of Liverpool (Department of History) offers a rather similar Diploma in the Study of Records and the Administration of Archives, and the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, offers a post graduate Diploma in Palaeography and Archive Administration. The I.L.E.A. provides a course in palaeography and one also in archive repair work each year.

## MATHEMATICS

Degrees in *Mathematics* and/or *Applied Mathematics* are granted by all universities. Courses leading to external degrees in *Mathematics* of the University of London are provided by Kingston College of Technology, The (Regent Street London) Polytechnic, Northern Polytechnic, Portsmouth College of Technology, Rugby College of Engineering Technology, Sir John Cass College and West Ham College of Technology.

Courses leading to degrees in *Mathematics* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by City of Leicester Polytechnic, Constantine College of Technology, Enfield College of Technology, Hatfield Polytechnic, Kingston College of Technology, Lanchester College of Technology, Portsmouth College of Technology, Rutherford College of Technology and Woolwich Polytechnic.

## MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

Training of Medical Social Workers is organized by the Institute of Medical Social Workers (formerly the Institute of Almoners), 42 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

## MEDICINE

Degrees in *Medicine and Surgery* are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London (see *Teaching Hospitals, below*), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Sheffield, Southampton, Wales (University College, Cardiff, and Welsh National School of Medicine).

## TEACHING HOSPITALS IN LONDON

Under the National Health Service (Designation of Teaching Hospitals) Order, 1957, and subsequent amendments, the following were designated Teaching Hospitals for the University of London.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand, W.C.2.—Number of beds, 293; In-patients, 1968, 7,250; New out-patients, 1968, 12,027. 41 house appointments open annually in Group. *House Governor and Secretary*, Frank Hart, Medical School, Adelphi, John Adam Street, W.C.2. *Dean*, S. J. R. Reynolds, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.

- Secretary, B. S. Drewe, E.R.D., T.D., M.A., LL.B. Charing Cross Hospital Group: Fulham (400 beds); Kingsbury Maternity (56 beds); West London (217 beds).
- GUY'S HOSPITAL**, St. Thomas's Street, S.E.1.—Number of beds, 1,576 (in Group); In-patients 1968, 26,921; New out-patients, 1968, 58,788; Accident and Emergency Dept. attendances 1968, 117,461. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, The Lord Robens of Woldingham, P.C.; *Secretary*, A. H. Burfoot. *Medical School, Dean*, J. C. Houston, M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Sub-Dean*, Prof. J. R. Trounce, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Dean of Dental Studies*, Prof. R. D. Emslie, B.D.S., F.D.S. *Secretary*, W. F. Cook, O.B.E. *Guy's Hospital Group*. New Cross Hospital, Avonley Road, S.E.14; St. Olave's Hospital, Lower Road, Rotherhithe, S.E.16; Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1; Dunoran Home, Park Farm Road, Bickley, Kent; Public Health Centre, Grange Road, S.E.1; Southwark Chest Clinic, Walworth Road, S.E.17.
- KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL**, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.—Number of beds, 596; In-patients, 1968, 17,409; New out-patients, 1968-69, 56,350; Casualty attendances, 1968-69, 55,386. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, The Marquess of Normanby, M.B.E. *House Governor and Secretary*, J. D. Banks, M.A. *Medical School, Dean*, D. I. Williams, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean, Director of Dental Studies*, Prof. R. Cocker, F.D.S.R.C.S. *Secretary*, W. F. Gunn, LL.B. *King's College Hospital Group*. Dulwich Hospital, East Dulwich Grove (335 beds); St. Giles Hospital, St. Giles Road, S.E.5 (309 beds); St. Francis Hospital, Constance Road, S.E.22 (426 beds); Belgrave Hospital for Children, Clapham Road (53 beds). *Annexe*, Camberley (40 beds). The Group complement of 1,759 beds includes 50 for private patients.
- THE LONDON HOSPITAL**, Whitechapel, E.1.—Number of beds, 1,481; In-patients, 1968, 29,474; New out-patients, 1968, 72,555. *House Governor*, Hon. J. L. Scarlett; *Deputy House Governor* M. J. Fairley. *Medical College and Dental School, Turner Street, E.1, Dean*, J. R. Ellis, M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P. *Dean of Dental Studies*, Prof. G. L. Slack, O.B.E., T.D., F.D.S., D.D.S. *Secretary*, H. P. Laird. *London Hospital Group*: Queen Mary's Maternity Home, Hampstead, N.W.3; Mile End Hospital, E.1; St. Clement's Hospital, E.3. *Annexes* at Banstead, Brentwood, Hayes and Regiate.
- MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL**, Mortimer Street, W.1.—Number of beds in Group, 1,016; In-patients, 1968, 21,704; New out-patients, 1968, 62,769. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, The Lord Cobbold, P.C., G.C.V.O. *Secretary-Superintendent*, G. K. Buckley. *Medical School, Dean*, Prof. E. W. Walls, M.D., F.R.S.(Ed.). *Secretary*, G. Clark. *Middlesex Hospital Group*; St. Luke's-Woodside Hospital, N.10; Hospital for Women, Soho Square, W.1; Recovery Unit, Highgate, N.6; Convalescent Home, Clacton-on-Sea.
- ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON**, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—New out-patients, 1968, 47,879. *House appointments* open twice yearly. *14, Hospital Secretary*, Miss L. J. M. Brace. *School of Dental Surgery*: Scholarships and Prizes open, 1; value £100. *Dean*, Prof. R. B. Lucas, M.D., M.R.C.P. *Secretary*, K. R. McK. Biggs, B.A.
- ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL**, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—Number of beds, 1,070 (in Group); In-patients, 1968, 24,680; New out-patients, 1968, 36,643; Casualty attendances, 1968, 100,264. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Dame Anne Bryans, D.B.E. *Secretary to the Board of Governors*, R. G. Heppell. *School of Medicine, Hunter Street, W.C.1, Dean*, Miss F. Gardner, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Secretary*, G. C. Moore. *Royal Free Hospital Group*: Lawn Road, New End, and Hampstead General Hospitals, N.W.3; Liverpool Road, N.1 and Coppetts Wood Hospital, N.10.
- ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL**, Smithfield, E.C.1.—Number of beds, 818; In-patients, 1968, 17,021; New out-patients, 1968 (including Casualty), 71,318; 43 resident appointments open annually. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, R. E. Brook, C.M.G., O.B.E. *Clerk*, J. W. Goody. *Medical College, Dean*, A. E. Jones; *Secretary*, C. E. Morris.
- ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL**, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1.—Number of beds, 903 (in group); In-patients 1968, 23,075. *Clinic attendances*, 1968, 358,339; *Casualty Dept.*, 1968, 77,519. 55 resident appointments open annually. *House Governor and Secretary*, R. Ellis. *Medical School, Dean*, M. I. A. Hunter, M.D. *Secretary*, C. R. Cuthbert. *St. George's Hospital Group*. St. George's Hospital (293 beds); Atkinson Morley's Hospital, Wimbledon (160 beds); St. George's, Tooting Grove (450 beds); Royal Dental Hospital (q.v.).
- ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL**, Praed Street, W.2.—Number of beds, 1,329 (in Group); In-patients, 1968, 31,497; New out-patients, 1968, 73,512. *House Governor and Secretary to the Board of Governors*, A. Powditch, M.C. *Medical School, Norfolk Place, W.2, Scholarships and Prizes*: Entrance, 1 of £100 and 2 of £40 p.a. for 5 years; University, for Clinical students, 1 of £100, 1 of £50 p.a. and 1 of £40 a year for 3 years. *Dean*, Prof. R. E. O. Williams, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Secretary* J. E. Stevenson, I.L.B. *St. Mary's Hospital Group*: Paddington Green Children's Hospital, W.2; Princess Louise (Kensington) Hospital, St. Quintin Avenue, W.10; Samaritan Hospital for Women, N.W.1; St. Luke's Hospital, Bayswater, W.2; St. Mary's Hospital, Harrow Road, W.9; Western Ophthalmic Hospital, N.W.1; Chepstow Lodge Pre-Convalescent Annexe, Chepstow Place, W.2; Joyce Grove Convalescent Home, Nettlebed, Oxon.
- ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL**, S.E.1.—Number of beds, 1,554 (in Group); In-patients, 1968, 32,567; New out-patients 1968, 102,155. The Hospital, which was founded in Southwark, was rebuilt on its present site in 1868-71. The main hospital buildings were extensively damaged during the war of 1939-45 and a comprehensive reconstruction scheme is in progress. *Treasurer and Chairman, Board of Governors* J. F. Prideaux, O.B.E.; *Clerk of the Governors*, B. A. McSwiney. *Medical School, Albert Embankment, S.E.1, Dean*, Prof. P. Rhodes, M.A., M.B., B.Chir.(cantab.), F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. *Secretary*, V. H. Warren, St. Thomas's Hospital Group: Lambeth Hospital, S.E.11; General Lying-In Hospital, S.E.1; Grosvenor Hospital, S.W.1; Royal Waterloo Hospital, S.E.1; South Western Hospital, S.W.9.
- UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL**, Gower Street, W.C.1.—Number of beds, 1,198; In-patients, 1968, 24,523; New out-patients, 1968, 64,216. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Sir Desmond Bonham-Carter, T.D. *Administrator and Secretary*, O. R. Cross, *Medical School, University Street, W.C.1, Dean*, B. J. Harries, F.R.C.S. *Secretary*, D. H. L. Morgan. *University College Hospital Group*: St. Pancras Hospital, N.W.1; Hospital for Tropical Diseases, N.W.1; National Temperance Hospital, Hampstead Road, N.W.1.
- WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL**, St. John's Gardens, S.W.1.—Number of beds, 429; In-patients, 1968, 19,968; New out-patients, 1968, 36,862. *House*

Governor and Secretary, R. P. MacMahon, M.A. Medical School. Dean, Dr. J. B. Wyman, M.B.E. Secretary, Capt. A. D. Robin, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.). Westminster Hospital Group: Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton (439 beds); Westminster Children's Hospital (106 beds), Vincent Square, S.W.1; The Gordon Hospital (111 beds), Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. All Saints Hospital (52 beds), Austral Street, S.E.11.

#### Post Graduate Teaching Hospitals

HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL, W.12; St. Mark's Hospital for Diseases of the Rectum and Colon, E.C.1. HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, W.C.1; Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children, E.2. (Country Branch, Tadworth, Surrey). NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C.1; Maida Vale Hospital for Nervous Diseases, W.9. ROYAL NATIONAL THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1 and Golden Sq., W.1. MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITALS, City Road, E.C.1 and High Holborn, W.C.1. BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL AND MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL, Beckenham, Kent and Denmark Hill, S.E.5. ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Lisle Street, W.C.2 and Homerton, E.9. BROMPTON HOSPITAL, S.W.3; Brompton Hospital, Frimley, Hants; London Chest Hospital, E.2. ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, Gt. Portland Street, W.1 and Stanmore. NATIONAL HEART HOSPITAL, W.1. ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, W.C.2; St. Paul's, St. Philip's and Shaftesbury Hospitals, W.C.2. ROYAL MARSDEN HOSPITAL, S.W.3. Royal Marsden Hospital, Sutton, Surrey. QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, W.6; Chelsea Hospital for Women, S.W.3. EASTMAN DENTAL HOSPITAL, W.C.1.

#### POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, W.C.1. E. T. C. Spooner, C.M.G., Dean.

British Postgraduate Medical Federation, 14 Millman Mews, Millman Street, W.C.1. Prof. Sir John McMichael, I.D., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Director.

Comprises—

ROYAL POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL, Ducane Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.12. S. Taylor, D.M., M.Ch., F.R.C.S., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES, Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. R. Smith, M.S., F.R.C.S., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH, Royal Cancer Hospital, 34 Sumner Place, S.W.7. Prof. L. F. Lamerton, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.Inst.P., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF CARDIOLOGY, 35 Wimpole Street, W.1. A. G. Leatham, F.R.C.P., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH, 30 Guilford Street, W.C.1. G. H. Newns, M.D., F.R.C.P., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Eastman Dental Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. Prof. Sir Robert Bradlaw, C.B.E., LL.D., D.C.L., D.D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.D.S.R.C.S., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY, St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Lisle Street, W.C.2. P. D. Samman, M.D., F.R.C.P.

INSTITUTE OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton Hospital, S.W.3. J. Smart, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY, Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, 330-332 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. P. M. Ellis, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY, National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.1. R. E. Kelly, M.D., F.R.C.P., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNÆCOLOGY, Chelsea Hospital for Women, Dovehouse Street, S.W.3. R. B. K. Rickford, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, Judd Street, W.C.1. A. G. Cross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF ORTHOPÆDICS, Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, 234 Great Portland Street, W.1. H. J. Burrows, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. G. F. M. Russell, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.(ed.), Dean.

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY, 10 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. H. G. Hanley, M.D., F.R.C.S., Dean.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Millbank, S.W.1. —Commandant, Maj.-Gen. J. M. Matheson, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE, Pembroke Place, Liverpool 3.—Dean, Prof. B. G. Macgrath, C.M.G.

#### OTHER TEACHING HOSPITALS

Under the National Health Service Designation of Teaching Hospitals Order, 1959, the following have been designated teaching hospitals in the 10 university medical centres outside London:

*University of Newcastle.*—United Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals: Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne; Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne; Babies' Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne; Newcastle upon Tyne Dental Hospital; Royal Victoria Infirmary Country Branch, Castle Hill, Wylam.

*University of Leeds.*—United Leeds Hospitals: General Infirmary, Leeds; Hospital for Women, Leeds; Maternity Hospital, Leeds; Leeds Dental Hospital; The Ida and Robert Arthington Branch Hospital, Leeds 16.

*University of Sheffield.*—United Sheffield Hospitals: Royal Infirmary, Sheffield; Royal Hospital, Sheffield and Annexe; Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, including Firth Auxiliary Hospital, Sheffield; Children's Hospital, Sheffield and Annexes; Edgar Allen Physical Treatment Centre; Charles Clifford Dental Hospital; Hallamshire Hospital Out-patients Dept.

*University of Cambridge.*—United Cambridge Hospitals: Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; Maternity Hospital, Cambridge; Brookfields Hospital, Cambridge; Chesterton Hospital, Cambridge.

*University of Oxford.*—United Oxford Hospitals: Radcliffe Infirmary; Churchill Hospital; Oxford Eye Hospital; Osler Hospital; Cowley Road Hospital; Slade Hospital. *Chairman of Board of Governors,* E. W. Towler. *Medical School:* *Regius Professor of Medicine,* W. R. S. Doll, O.B.E., D.M., M.D., D.Sc. *Director of Clinical Studies,* M. S. Dunnill, M.A., M.D. *Director of Post-Graduate Medical Studies,* A. W. Williams, C.B.E., D.M. *Pre-Clinical Adviser,* J. M. Walker, D.M. *Secretary of the Medical School,* P. H. Brown, M.A.

*University of Bristol.*—United Bristol Hospitals: Bristol Royal Hospital (including Bristol Royal Infirmary and Bristol General Hospital); Bristol Maternity Hospital; Bristol Royal Hospital for Sick Children; Bristol Eye Hospital; Bristol Homoeopathic Hospital; Bristol Dental Hospital.

*University of Wales.*—United Cardiff Hospitals: Cardiff Royal Infirmary; Llandough Hospital, Penarth; Wm. Nicholls Pre-Convalescent Home; the Lord Pontypridd Hospital, Dulwich House, Cardiff; The Maternity Hospital, Cardiff; University Hospital of Wales Dental Hospital; St. David's Hospital, Cardiff; Whitchurch Hospital,

Cardiff; Lansdowne Hospital, Cardiff; Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff; Sully Hospital, Sully.

*University of Birmingham.*—United Birmingham Hospitals: Queen Elizabeth Hospital; General Hospital; Children's Hospital; Midland Nerve Hospital, Birmingham; Birmingham Dental Hospital; Birmingham and Midland Hospitals for Women.

*University of Manchester.*—United Manchester Hospitals: Manchester Royal Infirmary and Annexes; St. Mary's Hospitals for Women and Children, Manchester; Manchester Royal Eye Hospital; Dental Hospital of Manchester; Manchester Foot Hospital.

*University of Liverpool.*—United Liverpool Hospitals: Liverpool Royal Infirmary; Royal Southern Hospital; Royal Northern Hospital; Women's Hospital, Liverpool; Liverpool Maternity Hospital; Royal Liverpool Children's Hospitals; Liverpool Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary; St. Paul's Eye Hospital, Liverpool; Liverpool Dental Hospital.

#### Licensing Corporations granting Diplomas

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Examining Board in England, Examination Hall, Queen Square, W.C.1.

THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNÆCOLOGISTS, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Edinburgh.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

THE SCOTTISH JOINT BOARD, 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh 8, and 242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

#### PROFESSIONS SUPPLEMENTARY TO MEDICINE

The standard of professional education in chiropody, dietetics, medical laboratory technology, occupational therapy, orthotics, physiotherapy, radiography and remedial gymnastics is the responsibility of eight professional boards, which also publish an annual register of qualified practitioners. The work of the Boards is co-ordinated and supervised by The Council for Professions Supplementary to Medicine (York House, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1).

##### CHIROPODY

Professional qualifications are granted by the Society of Chiropodists, 11 Wimpole Street, W.1, to students who have passed the qualifying examinations after attending a course of full-time training for three years at one of the six recognized schools in England and Wales and two in Scotland. Qualifications granted by the Society are approved by the Chiropodists Board for the purpose of State Registration, which is a condition of employment within the National Health Service.

##### DIETETICS

(See also Domestic Science and Nursing)

Degrees in Nutrition are granted by the Universities of London (Queen Elizabeth College), Nottingham and Surrey.

The professional association which exercises general supervision over training is the British Dietetic Association, 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3. Membership is open to dietitians holding a recognized qualification who may also become State Registered Dietitians through the Council for Professions Supplementary to Medicine (q.v.).

##### MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

Courses in technical institutions and training in medical laboratories are approved for progress to

the professional examinations and qualifications of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology, 12 Queen Anne Street, W.1.

#### OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by the Association of Occupational Therapists, 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3 which recognizes 9 training schools in England and Wales. Training courses leading to the qualification awarded by the Scottish Association of Occupational Therapists are available in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

#### ORTHOPTICS

Orthoptists undertake the diagnosis and treatment of all types of squint and other anomalies of binocular vision, under the direction of an ophthalmic surgeon or a recognized ophthalmic medical practitioner. The training and qualification of Orthoptists are the responsibility of the Faculty of Ophthalmologists advised by the British Orthoptic Board. Training consists of a two-years and three months' course at one of 11 approved Orthoptic Schools in England and Wales and 1 in Scotland.

The Professional Association is the British Orthoptic Society and the recognized qualifying body, The British Orthoptic Board, Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

(See also under Optics.)

#### PHYSIOTHERAPY

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, 14 Bedford Row, W.C.1 and by the Faculty of Physiotherapists, 29 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, C.2, at 34 schools in Great Britain. In addition training for a limited number of civilian students is available at the Service Schools at Gosport, Woolwich and Aylesbury.

#### RADIOGRAPHY AND RADIOTHERAPY

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Society of Radiographers, 14 Upper Wimpole Street, W.1.

There are recognized training centres in radiography and radiotherapy at 49 cities and towns in England and Wales, 4 in Scotland and 2 in Northern Ireland.

In London courses are available at the London Teaching Hospitals listed on pp. 525-7; and at Hammersmith, Lambeth and Royal Northern Hospitals, at Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford, Essex and at Woolwich.

#### REMEDIAL GYMNASTICS

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Society of Remedial Gymnasts, c/o Northampton Town F.C., County Ground, Abington, Northampton. The recognized training centre is the School of Remedial Gymnastics and Recreational Therapy, Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield, Yorks.

#### METALLURGY

Degrees in Metallurgy and/or Metallurgical Engineering are granted by the following universities: Aston in Birmingham, Birmingham, Brunel, Cambridge, Leeds, Liverpool, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology; also at Sir John Cass College), Loughborough, Manchester, also Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Salford, Sheffield, Strathclyde, Surrey, Wales (University Colleges at Cardiff and Swansea).

Courses leading to external degrees in Metallurgy of the University of London are provided by Sir John Cass College. Courses leading to degrees in Metallurgy/Metallurgy and Materials granted by the

Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Lanchester College of Technology, Sheffield Polytechnic and Sir John Cass College.

THE INSTITUTION OF METALLURGISTS, 17 Belgrave Square, S.W.1, is a qualifying body.

### MINING AND MINING ENGINEERING

Degrees in Mining or Mining Engineering are granted by the following Universities: Birmingham (*Minerals Engineering*), Heriot-Watt, Leeds, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology), Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Strathclyde, Wales (University College, Cardiff). Courses in Metalliferous Mining are available at the School of Metalliferous Mining, Camborne, Cornwall. Courses of study in preparation for certificates of competence in Mining and Mining Engineering awarded by the Board for Mining Examinations and the Institution of Mining Engineers are available at these universities together with most Technical Colleges in mining districts.

#### Miscellaneous Authorities

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD, Ministry of Power, Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1.  
THE INSTITUTION OF MINING ENGINEERS, 3 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.  
COUNCIL OF ENGINEERING INSTITUTIONS, 2 Little Smith Street, S.W.1.

### MUSIC

Degrees in Music are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, East Anglia, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, London (King's College, Royal Holloway College (provisional); also Goldsmiths' College, Royal Academy of Music, Royal College of Music, and Trinity College of Music), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield, Southampton, Surrey, Wales (University Colleges at Aberystwyth, Bangor and Cardiff); and York. Courses leading to external degrees in Music of the University of London are provided by the North-East Essex Technical College.

ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ROYAL SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, 14 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

Instituted in 1889 to conduct the local examinations in music of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, which were joined in 1947 by the Royal Manchester College of Music and the Royal Scottish Academy of Music, Glasgow.

Secretary, W. Cole, M.V.O., D.Mus., F.R.A.M., F.R.C.M., F.R.C.O.

### ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822)

Marylebone Road, N.W.1

A complete training is offered to students of both sexes intending to take up music as a profession. Scholarships are offered for competition in March. The particulars are available in January. All students must take the full curriculum. No. of Students, 800. Examinations for Licentiate (L.R.A.M.) are held three times a year.  
Principal, A. Lewis, C.B.E., M.A., Mus.B.  
Sec.-Gen., H. S. Creber, O.B.E.  
Dir. of Studies, D. Gaye, M.A.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883)

Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.7

A.R.C.M., G.R.C.M. and M.MUS.R.C.M. awarded by examination. No. of Students 690.

Director, Sir Keith Falkner, F.R.C.M.  
Registrar, J. R. Stainer, B.A., MUS.B., F.R.C.M., F.R.C.O.  
Bursar, Capt. J. Shrimpton, C.B.E., R.N.

### GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA (1880)

John Carpenter Street, E.C.4

Full-time and part-time courses in Music, Speech and Drama. Awards Diplomas of Graduateship (G.G.S.M.), Associateship (A.G.S.M.) and Licentiate-ship (L.G.S.M.). The Diploma of Graduateship (G.G.S.M.) confers graduate addition to salary.

Principal, A. Percival, Mus.B.

Secretary, E. H. Day, M.A.

Registrar, John Isard.

### TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1872)

Mandeville Place, W.1

Complete training in music for teachers and performers. Awards diplomas of graduateship (3 yr. course for G.T.C.L.), licentiate-ship (L.T.C.L.) and fellowship (F.T.C.L.). G.T.C.L. is approved for graduate equivalent status.

Principal, M. Foggin, F.R.A.M.

Dir. of Studies, C. Cork, B.Mus.

Secretary, E. Heberden, M.A.

### LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Great Marlborough Street, W.1 (500)

Complete training in music and courses in speech. Awards diplomas of Graduateship (G.L.C.M.) and Licentiate-ship (L.L.C.M.). Courses recognized by the Dept. of Education and Science and Burnham Committee.

Director, W. S. L. Webber, D.Mus., F.R.C.M., F.R.C.O.

Secretary, Miss B. Duffy.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS (1864)

Kensington Gore, S.W.7

For the promotion of the highest standard in organ playing and choir-training. Awards Diplomas of Associateship (A.R.C.O.) and Fellowship (F.R.C.O.); Diploma in choir training (C.H.M.).  
President, I. Keys, M.A., D.Mus.

Hon. Treas., W. Cole, M.V.O., D.Mus., F.R.A.M., F.R.C.M., F.R.C.O.

Hon. Sec., Sir John Dykes Bower, C.V.O., M.A., D.Mus.

### BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF MUSIC

27 Dale End, Birmingham 4.

Principal, G. Clinton, F.R.C.M.

### TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Southern Music Training Centre,  
Bromley, Kent.

International examining and teaching body for dual notation. Awards Associateship (A.T.S.C.), Licentiate-ship (L.T.S.C.), Fellowship (F.T.S.C.) and Dip. Mus. Ed.

Principal, Rev. P. Faunch.

Registrar, C. W. West.

### DARTINGTON COLLEGE OF ARTS

Music Education Dept., Totnes, S. Devon (85)

Training courses for Teachers of music.

Director of Musical Studies, J. Dobbs.

Secretary, D. Bignold.

### ROYAL SCHOOL OF CHURCH MUSIC

Addington Palace, Croydon, Surrey

Founded (1927) for the advancement of good music in the Church

Director, Gerald H. Knight, M.A., D.Mus., F.R.C.O.

Secretary, V. E. Waterhouse.

### ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Devas Street, Oxford Road, Manchester, 15 (332)

Awards diplomas of Graduateship and Associateship.

Principal, F. R. Cox, O.B.E., M.A.  
Warden J. Wray, D.Mus., F.R.C.O.

#### NORTHERN SCHOOL OF MUSIC

99 Oxford Road, Manchester, (1900).

Principal, Miss I. Carroll, O.B.E., M.A.

#### ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Kneller Hall, Twickenham (42)

Commandant, Col. C. A. Morris, C.B.E.

Director of Music and Chief Instructor, Lt.-Col. C. H. Jaeger, O.B.E.

#### ROYAL MARINES SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Deal, Kent (250)

Commandant, Col. J. A. C. Uniacke.

Principal Director of Music, Royal Marines, Maj.

P. J. Neville, M.V.O., A.R.A.M., R.M.

(Sixteen Bands in commission in 1969).

#### ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND DRAMA

St. George's Place, Glasgow C.2 (900)

Curriculum provides for all branches of study necessary for entry into the professions of music and drama. Special Diploma Courses for those who wish to teach music and drama in schools.

Principal, K. Barritt, D.Mus., F.R.A.M., F.R.C.O.

#### NAUTICAL STUDIES

Degrees.—The University of Wales grants a degree in *Maritime Studies* (courses at Institute of Science and Technology) and the University of Southampton grants a degree in *Nautical Studies*. Courses leading to degrees in *Nautical Studies* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Liverpool Regional College of Technology and Plymouth College of Technology; and in *Maritime Studies* by Sir John Cass College.

#### Merchant Navy Training Ships

For Officers

H.M.S. CONWAY (1859) Merchant Navy Cadet School, Llanfairpwll, Anglesey (210). Headmaster, B. E. Lord.

MERCHANT NAVY COLLEGE (incorporating the Nautical Colleges Worcester and King Edward VII). Principal, Capt. K. E. Ballard; Offices, Greenhithe, Kent.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON (School of Navigation), Warsash, Southampton (1935). Director, Capt. H. Stewart, M.B.E.

For Seamen

INDEFEATIGABLE AND NATIONAL SEA TRAINING SCHOOL, Plas Llanfair, Anglesey, N. Wales (140). Capt. Supt., Capt. W. Wade. Sec. R. N. Hatfield, c/o Liverpool Sailors' Home, Canning Place, Liverpool. 1.

NATIONAL SEA TRAINING SCHOOL, Denton, Gravesend, Kent. Secretary, G. R. Browne.

#### NURSING

Degrees in Nursing are granted by the University of Manchester; the University of Edinburgh grants a B.Sc. (Social Science—Nursing) and an M.A. with a nursing qualification; and the University of Surrey a B.Sc. in *Human Biology* with a nursing qualification.

Three-year courses for State Registration in general, sick children's, mental and mental deficiency nursing. Two-year course for State enrolment. Training schools in many parts of Great Britain.

Diplomas or certificates are granted by the following Universities: Aston in Birmingham (*Nursing Administration*); Edinburgh (*Nursing Studies*); London (*Nursing*); (for Sister Tutors), Queen Elizabeth College; Manchester (*Community Nursing*).

#### THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING AND NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

12 Henrietta Place, W.1.

The Royal College of Nursing provides education at post-registration level in hospital, occupational health and community health fields. Full-time courses are held in preparation for senior posts in administration and teaching as well as training courses for health visitors, occupational health nurses, ward sisters, clinical teachers and teachers of pupil nurses.

Director of Education, Miss J. K. McFarlane.

#### CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

39 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7

Chairman, H. G. E. Arthur, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

Secretary, R. J. Fenney, M.B.E., B.A. (Admin.).

#### CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

for Scotland

24 Dublin Street, Edinburgh 1.

Chairman, G. D. Matthew, M.D., F.R.C.O.G., F.R.C.S.E.

Secretary, Miss D. S. Young, M.A.

#### OPTICS

Degrees in *Ophthalmic Optics* are granted by the following Universities: Aston in Birmingham, Bradford, City, Manchester (Manchester Institute of Science and Technology), and Wales (Institute of Science and Technology).

Examining bodies granting qualifications as an ophthalmic or dispensing optician:—

THE BRITISH OPTICAL ASSOCIATION, 65 Brook Street, W.1.

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SPECTACLE MAKERS, Apothecaries Hall, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.

THE ASSOCIATION OF DISPENSING OPTICIANS, 22 Nottingham Place, W.1 (training institution; qualification as dispensing optician).

THE SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS, 116 West Regent Street, Glasgow C.2 (qualification as ophthalmic optician).

#### OSTEOPATHY

LONDON COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, 24-25 Dorset Square, N.W.1.—Sec., A. F. Lockwood.

BRITISH SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, 16 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Principal, C. I. Dove.

#### FATENT AGENCY

The Register of Patent Agents is kept, under the authority of the Board of Trade, by the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Qualification is by examination; Intermediate and Final Examinations are held each year. Details can be obtained from the Institute.

CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PATENT AGENTS, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C.1.—Sec. and Registrar, P. E. Lincroft, M.B.E.

#### PHARMACY

Degrees in Pharmacy are granted by the Universities of Aston in Birmingham, Bath, Belfast, Bradford, Heriot-Watt University, London (Chelsea College of Science and Technology, School of Pharmacy), Manchester, Nottingham, Strathclyde, Wales (Institute of Science and Technology).

Courses leading to degrees in Pharmacy granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Brighton College of Technology, Leicester Polytechnic, Liverpool Regional College of Technology, Portsmouth College of Technology, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology (Aberdeen), and Sunderland Polytechnic.

Further information may be obtained from The Registrar, The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

Courses leading to a *Degree in Photographic Technology* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by The (Regent Street, London) Polytechnic.

INSTITUTE OF INCORPORATED PHOTOGRAPHERS (1901) (formerly BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHERS), Amwell End, Ware, Herts.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. L. A. Hunt.

Examinations in Commercial and Industrial, Scientific and Technical, Medical and Portrait Photography, for Associateships.

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF PHYSICAL RECREATION (26 Park Crescent, W.1).—*President*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. K.T.; *Secretary*, W. Winterbottom, O.B.E. Brings together over 200 national organizations in England, Wales and N. Ireland concerned with outdoor and indoor physical recreation; advises local authorities, youth organizations and industry, arranges training for coaches and leaders, administers National Sports Centres at Bisham Abbey, Berks.; Lilleshall Hall, Salop; Crystal Palace, London; also The National Mountaineering Centre, Plas y Brenin, N. Wales and The National Sailing Centre, Cowes, Isle of Wight.

## Training Colleges

M.=For Men; W.=For Women

BEDFORD (College of Physical Education, Lansdowne Road, Bedford). W. (460).—*Principal*, Miss E. Alexander.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY. M. & W. (51).—*Director*, A. D. Munrow, O.B.E.

CHESTER (Chester College), see p. 532.

DARTFORD Kent (Dartford College of Education), see p. 532.

DOVER (Nonington College of Physical Education, Dover). M. & W. (294).—*Principal*, Miss E. M. Hinks.

EASTBOURNE (Chelsea College of Physical Education, Denton Road). W. (520).—*Principal*, Miss A. J. Bamba.

EDINBURGH (Dunfermline College of Physical Education, Cramond). W. (430). *Principal*, Miss N. Blunden.

EXETER (St. Luke's College). See p. 533.

LIVERPOOL (I. M. Marsh College of Physical Education, Barkhill Road, Liverpool. 17). Lancashire Education Committee. W. (550).—*Principal*, Miss M. I. Jamieson.

LONDON (I.L.E.A. Coll. of Physical Education, 16 Paddington Street, W.1). Courses for serving teachers only. M. & W.—*Principal*, P. C. McIntosh.

LOUGHBOROUGH, Leics. (Loughborough T.C.). See p. 533.

SUTTON COLDFIELD, Warwickshire (Anstey College of Physical Education, Chester Road), Staffordshire Education Committee. W. (192).—*Principal*, Miss I. Webb.

WENTWORTH WOODHOUSE, Yorks. (Lady Mabel College of Education), see p. 534.

YORK (St. John's College). M. & W.—see p. 534.

## PRINTING

Courses leading to *degrees in Printing Technology* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Watford College of Technology.

Courses in technical and general, design and administrative aspects of printing are available at technical colleges throughout the United Kingdom. Details can be obtained from the Institute of Printing and the British Federation of Master Printers (see below).

In addition to the examining and organizing bodies listed below, examinations are held by various independent regional examining boards in further education.

INSTITUTE OF PRINTING (1961), 10-11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.

JOINT COMMITTEE (AND SCOTTISH JOINT COMMITTEE) FOR NATIONAL CERTIFICATES IN PRINTING.

BRITISH FEDERATION OF MASTER PRINTERS, 11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE, 76 Portland Place, W.1.

PRINTING INK AND ROLLER MAKING TECHNICAL TRAINING BOARD, Burley House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR DIPLOMAS IN ART AND DESIGN, 16 Park Crescent, W.1.

## PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

Courses suitable for those wishing to train as psychiatric social workers are provided (1 year except where otherwise indicated) by the Universities of Aberdeen (2 years); Belfast; Birmingham (1 year or 16 months); Bradford (4 years); Bristol; Edinburgh; Exeter (2 years); Glasgow (16 months); Leeds; Liverpool; London (London School of Economics and Political Science); Manchester; Newcastle upon Tyne (16 months); St. Andrews; Southampton; Sussex (17 months); Wales (University College, Cardiff) (16 months); York (2 years).

The Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, Oxford House, Derbyshire Street, E.2., maintains a register of Associates.

## SOCIAL WORK

*Degrees in Social Studies* or in *Social Sciences* are granted by all universities. Courses leading to degrees in *Social Science* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Enfield College of Technology, Hatfield Polytechnic, Lanchester College of Technology and Manchester College of Commerce.

The following are among the associations awarding professional qualifications and/or providing training:—

THE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKERS, 42 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH, 39 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Mary Applebey, O.B.E.

THE INSTITUTE OF HOUSING MANAGERS, Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. Key.

JOSEPHINE BUTLER MEMORIAL HOUSE, 34 Alexandra Drive, Liverpool, 17.

## SPEECH THERAPY

The University of Newcastle upon Tyne awards B.Sc. (Speech).

The Directory of qualified Speech Therapists is published by the College of Speech Therapists, 47 St. John's Wood High Street, N.W.8. Courses leading to the Diploma of Licentiatehip of The College of Speech Therapists are available at:

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH AND DRAMA (Department of Speech Therapy), Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

THE KINGDON-WARD SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 26 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.1.

THE OLDREY-FLEMING SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 84a Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

THE WEST END HOSPITAL SPEECH THERAPY TRAINING SCHOOL, 59 Portland Place, W.1.

THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, Mathew Boulton Technical College, Sherlock Street, Birmingham 5.

ELIZABETH GASKELL COLLEGE, SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, Hathersage Road, Manchester 13.  
LEEDS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, School of Speech Therapy, Calverley Street, Leeds 1.  
CITY OF LEICESTER COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, Dept. of Speech Therapy, Pelham House, 100 Welford Road, Leicester.  
THE EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 7 Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh 8.  
JORDANHILL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, School of Speech Therapy, 76 Southbrae Drive, Glasgow, W.3.

### TEACHING

Following ■ recommendation of the Robbins Committee, degrees in Education (B.Ed.) are granted by most universities (to selected students training to become teachers at colleges of education associated with the Universities usually through their Institutes or Schools of Education). Graduates in other subjects may take at many universities a one-year course leading to a postgraduate diploma or certificate in education.

Courses leading to a degree in *Sociology of Education* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Enfield College of Technology.

### COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

(With number of students and name of Principal; for Training Colleges in Housecraft, see p. 522, in Physical Education, see p. 531.)

M.=For Men; W.=For Women; L.E.A.=Local Education Authority; C. of E.=Church of England; R.C.=Roman Catholic.

ABERDEEN (Aberdeen College, Hilton Place). M. & W. (1,600).—J. Scotland.  
ABINGDON, Berks. (Culham College). C. of E. M. & W. (590).—J. V. Barnett.  
ALNWICK (Alnwick College). L.E.A. W. Mature Course (2-yr. and 3-yr.). M. & W. (380).—Miss L. K. Hollamby.  
ALSAGER (Cheshire College). L.E.A. M. & W. (1,600).—R. Wesley.  
AMBLESIDE, Westmorland (Charlotte Mason College). M. & W. (300).—Miss M. Boulton.  
BANGOR Caernarvonshire (S. Mary's College, Bangor). Church in Wales. W. (400).—F. E. Clegg.  
" (Normal College, Bangor). L.E.A. M. & W. (850).—J. A. Davies.  
BARNSELY, Yorks. (Wentworth Castle College). L.E.A. W. (310).—J. G. Minton.  
BARRY, S. Wales (Glamorgan College). L.E.A. M. & W. (775).—E. D. Lewis, D.Sc.  
BATH, Somerset (Newton Park College). L.E.A. M. & W. (655).—N. P. Payne.  
BEDFORD (Bedford College, Polhill Avenue). L.E.A. M. & W. (525).—H. H. Humphrey.  
BINGLEY, YORKS. L.E.A. M. & W. (750).—E. T. Butcher.  
BIRMINGHAM (Bordesley College). L.E.A. W. (Day College).—Mrs. R. M. D. Roe.  
" (City of Birmingham College). L.E.A. M. & W. (1,250).—Miss M. M. Rigg.  
" (Newman College). R.C. M. & W.—S. Quinlan.  
" (St. Peter's College, Saltley). C. of E. M. & W. (650).—Rev. C. Buckmaster.  
" (Westhill College, Selly Oak). M. & W. (480).—Rev. R. T. Newman.  
BISHOP'S STORTFORD, Herts (Hockerrill College). M. & W. (500). C. of E.—Miss A. Eden.  
BOGNOR REGIS, Sussex (Bognor Regis College, Upper Bognor Road). L.E.A. M. & W. (640).—J. P. Parry.

BOLTON (Bolton College of Education (Technical), Chadwick Street). L.E.A. M. & W. (450).—Director, V. J. Sparrow.  
BRADFORD (Margaret McMillan College). L.E.A. M. & W. (750).—Miss M. R. Goodison.  
BRENTWOOD, Essex (Brentwood Day College, Sawyers Hall Lane). L.E.A. M. & W. (800).—D. C. Crane.  
BRIGHTON (Brighton College, Falmer). L.E.A. M. & W. (1,200).—A. Steward.  
BRISTOL (The College of St. Mathias, Fishponds). C. of E. M. & W. (830).—Miss M. M. Graham.  
" (Redland College, Redland Hill). L.E.A. M. & W. (750).—J. W. P. Taylor.  
BROMSGROVE, Worcs. (Shenstone College, Burcot Lane). L.E.A. M. & W. (540).—D. Brailsford.  
CAERLEON (Monmouthshire College). L.E.A. M. & W. (750).—G. P. Ambrose.  
CAMBRIDGE (Homerton College). W. (630).—Dame Beryl Paston Brown, D.B.E.  
CANTERBURY (Christ Church College). C. of E. M. & W. (720).—Rev. F. Mason.  
CARDIFF (City of Cardiff College, Cyncoed). M. & W. (1,150).—L. G. Bewsher.  
CARMARTHEN (Trinity College). Church in Wales. Bilingual. M. & W. (800).—Rev. Canon D. G. Childs.  
CHALFONT ST. GILES, Bucks (Newland Park College). L.E.A. M. & W. (554).—A. H. Ensor.  
CHELTENHAM, Glos. (St. Mary's College). W. (700). C. of E.—Miss V. N. Hall.  
" (St. Paul's College). M. (750). C. of E.—E. L. Bradby.  
CHESTER (Chester College). M. & W. (900). C. of E.—Sir Bernard de Bunsen, C.M.G.  
CHICHESTER, Sussex (Bishop Otter College). M. & W. (700). C. of E.—Miss K. M. E. Murray.  
CHORLEY, Lancs. (Chorley College, Union Street). L.E.A. M. & W. (1,100).—L. Kenworthy.  
CLACTON-ON-SEA, Essex (St. Osyth's College, Marine Parade). L.E.A. M. & W. (830).—Miss J. G. Pilmer.  
COVENTRY, Warwick (Coventry College). L.E.A. M. & W. (1,350).—Miss J. D. Browne.  
CREWE (Crewe College). L.E.A. M. & W. (900).—Miss M. J. P. Laurence.  
DARLINGTON (Darlington College). Voluntary. M. & W. (425).—Miss P. M. Steele.  
" (Middleton St. George College). L.E.A. M. & W.—E. L. Black.  
DARTFORD, Kent (Dartford College of Education) (L.E.A.). M. & W. (425).—Principal, Mrs. M. J. Chamberlain.  
DERBY (Bishop Lonsdale College, Western Road, Mickleover). M. & W. (760). C. of E.—Miss A. E. G. Sephton.  
DONCASTER (Doncaster College High Melton Hall). L.E.A. M. & W. (850).—Miss G. A. Williams.  
" (Scawsby College). L.E.A. M. & W. (360).—Miss E. M. Goodjohn.  
DUDLEY, Worcs. (Dudley College, Castle View). L.E.A. M. & W. (850).—D. Broadhurst.  
DUNDEE (Dundee College, Park Place). M. & W. (1,100).  
DURHAM (Neville's Cross College). L.E.A. M. & W. (650).—R. Emmett.  
" (St. Hil'd's College). W. (410). C. of E.—Miss N. M. E. Joachim.  
" (The Venerable Bede; with annexe at South Shields). M. & W. (725). C. of E.—K. G. Collier.

- EASTBOURNE, Sussex (Eastbourne College, Darley Road). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (725).—Miss T. S. Hichens.
- EDINBURGH (Craiglockhart College). R. C. *W.* (370).—Mother Veronica Blount.  
 " (Moray House College). *M. & W.* (2,000).  
 —D. M. McIntosh, C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
- ENFIELD (Trent Park College). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (910).—T. R. Theakston.
- EXETER (St. Luke's College). *M.* (1,250). C. of E.—J. L. Smell.
- EXMOUTH, Devon (Rolle College). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (740).—Miss D. E. L. Spicer.
- GLASGOW (Jordanhill College). *M. & W.* (3,000).  
 —Sir Henry Wood, C.B.E.  
 " (Notre Dame College, Courthill, Bearsden). R.C. *M. & W.* (1,200).
- GLOUCESTER (Gloucestershire College). L.E.A. *W.*—Miss N. E. Bradshaw.
- HEREFORD (County College). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (650).—Miss M. E. Hipwell.
- HERTFORD (Balls Park College). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (630).—P. E. Sangster.
- HUDDERSFIELD (College of Education, Technical). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (550).—A. MacLennan.
- HULL (Endsleigh College). R.C. *W.* (630).—Sister Mary Aquin.  
 " (Hull College, Cottingham Road). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (700).—Dr. C. Bibby.
- ILKLEY, Yorks. (Ilkley College). L.E.A. *W.*—Miss C. M. Harding.
- KIDDERMINSTER, Worcs. (Summerfield College, nr. Kidderminster). L.E.A. *W.* (300).—H. F. Mathews.
- KINGSTON-ON-THAMES Surrey (Gipsy Hill College, Kenry House, Kingston Hill). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (800).—Miss F. D. Batstone.
- LANCASTER (St. Martin's College). C. of E. *M. & W.*—H. M. Pollard, Ph.D.
- LEEDS (City of Leeds and Carnegie College, Beckett Park). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (1,350).—L. Connell, Ph.D.  
 " (James Graham College, Chapel Lane, Farnley). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (Day students only (422)).—Miss J. Harland.  
 " (Trinity College). R.C. *W.*—Sister Augusta Mary; and (All Saints' College). R.C. *M.*—A. M. Kean.
- LEICESTER (City of Leicester College, Scraftoft). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (1,050).—B. A. Fisher, Ph.D.
- LINCOLN (Bishop Grosseteste College). *M. & W.* (630). C. of E.—Miss J. E. Skinner.
- LIVERPOOL (City of Liverpool, C. F. Mott College, Prescott). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (1,020).—R. J. A. F. Clarke.  
 " (St. Katharine's College). *M. & W.* (750). C. of E.—G. L. Barnard, Ph.D.  
 " (Notre Dame College, Mount Pleasant). *W.* (870). R.C.—Miss A. Rawcliffe.
- LONDON (Avery Hill College, Eltham, S.E.9). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (1,165; Annexe, 210).—Mrs. K. E. Jones.  
 " (Borough Road College, Isleworth, Middx.). *M. & W.* (920).—K. E. Priestley.  
 " (College of All Saints, N.17). C. of E. *M. & W.* (600).—G. E. Cunliffe.  
 " (North-Western Polytechnic, Kentish Town, N.W.5). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (360) (Day College).—G. W. Pollard.  
 " (Philippa Fawcett College, Leigham Court Road, S.W.16). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (600).—Miss A. C. Shrubsole.  
 " (College) of S. Mark and S. John, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.10). *M. & W.* (740). C. of E.—W. H. Mawson.  
 " (Digby Stuart College, Roehampton, S.W.15). *W.* (825). R.C.—Sister D. Bell.
- LONDON (Froebel Institute College, Grove House, Roehampton Lane, S.W.15). *M. & W.* (640).—Miss M. Brearley.  
 " (Furzedown College, Welham Road, S.W.17). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (780).—Miss M. E. Garvie.  
 " (Garnett College (Technical), Downshire House, Roehampton Lane, S.W.15). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (500).—C. Jameson.  
 " (Goldsmiths' College, Dept. of Arts, Science and Educ., New Cross, S.E.14). London Univ. *M. & W.* (1,900).—Dr. D. R. Chesterman.  
 " (Maria Assumpta College, 23 Kensington Square, W.8). *W.* (430). R.C.—Sister Augustine Mary.  
 " (Maria Grey College, 300 St. Margaret's Road, Twickenham). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (900).—Mrs. K. M. Saunders.  
 " (Rachel McMillan College, Deptford, S.E.8). *W.* (450).—Miss E. M. Puddephat.  
 " (St. Gabriel's College, Cormont Road, Camberwell, S.E.5). *W.* (400). C. of E.—Miss E. Blackburn.  
 " (St. Mary's College, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham). *M. & W.* (1,230). R.C.—Very Rev. T. P. Cashin.  
 " (Shoreditch College, Cooper's Hill, Englefield Green, Surrey). I.L.E.A. *M.* (710).—J. N. Smith.  
 " (Sidney Webb Day College, 9-12 Barrett Street). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (350).—Miss R. Beresford.  
 " (Southlands College, 65 Wimbledon Parkside, S.W.19). *M. & W.* (830). Methodist.—Miss M. P. Callard.  
 " (Stockwell College, Bromley, Kent). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (1,050).—Miss R. F. Carr.  
 " (Whitelands College, West Hill, Putney, S.W.15). C. of E. *M. & W.* (850).—Miss M. M. Saunders.
- LOUGHBOROUGH, Leics. (Loughborough College). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (1,230).—J. W. S. Hardie.
- MADELEY, Staffs. (College, Madeley, nr. Crewe). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (1,200).—Miss E. G. Malloch.
- MANCHESTER (Manchester College, Long Millgate). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (800).—Miss M. S. Valentine.  
 " (Didsbury College, Wilmslow Road, Didsbury). *M. & W.* (1,365).—R. J. Goldman.  
 " (Elizabeth Gaskell College). L.E.A. *W.*—Miss M. Allen.  
 " (Sedgley Park College). R.C. *W.*—Sister Mary Regis.
- MATLOCK, Derbyshire. L.E.A. *M. & W.* (775).—R. Clayton.
- MIDDLETON, Manchester (De la Salle College). M. (900). R.C.—The Rev. Brother Augustine.
- NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Newcastle upon Tyne College). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (360).—R. D. Bramwell, Ph.D.  
 " (Northern Counties College, Coach Lane). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (900).—P. T. Underdown, Ph.D.  
 " (St. Mary's College). *M. & W.* (800). R.C.—Sister P. M. Baker.  
 " (Kenton Lodge College, Gosforth). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (360).—Miss N. I. Chelton.  
 " (Northumberland College, Ponteland). L.E.A. *M. & W.*—Miss E. M. Churchill.
- NORWICH (Keswick Hall). *M. & W.* (700). C. of E.—Rev. Canon J. Gibbs.
- NOTTINGHAM (Nottingham College, Clifton). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (1,250).—K. A. Baird.  
 " (Mary Ward College, Keyworth). R.C. *W.*—Sister Mary Barry.

ORMSKIRK, Lancs. (Edge Hill College, St. Helens Road). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (1,050).—P. K. C. Millins.

OXFORD (Westminster College, North Hinksey). *M. & W.* (660). Methodist.—D. W. Crompton.

PLYMOUTH, Devon (College of S. Mark and S. John, Albert Road, Devonport). C. of E. *M. & W.* (70).—W. H. Mawson.

PORTSMOUTH (City of Portsmouth College, Milton). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (900).—Mrs. D. J. Williams.

POULTON-LE-FYLDE, Nr. Blackpool, Lancs. (College of Educ.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* and Mature Course. (530).—Miss M. H. Wilson.

PRESTWICH, Lancs. (Sedgley Park College). *W.* (540). R.C.—Madame P. Grogan.

READING, Berks. (Berkshire College: Bulmershe Branch). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (950).—J. F. Porter. (See also WOKINGHAM.)

RETFORD, Notts (Eaton Hall College). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (680).—E. L. Ableson.

RIPON, Yorks. (Ripon, Wakefield and Bradford Diocesan College). *M. & W.* (570). C. of E.—Miss M. D. Gage.

RUGBY Warwick. (St. Paul's College, Newbold Revel Stratton-under-Fosse). *W.* (570). R.C.—Sister Christina.

SAFFRON WALDEN, Essex (British and Foreign School Society). *W.* (350).—Miss G. P. Collins.

SALISBURY, Wilts. (College of Sarum St. Michael). C. of E. *W.* (490).—Miss A. M. D. Ashley.

SCARBOROUGH, Yorks. (North Riding College). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (360).—Miss E. L. Madge.

SHEFFIELD (Sheffield City College, Collegiate Crescent). *M. & W.* (1,350).—H. J. Peake, ph.D.

" (Thornbridge Hall, Ashford-in-the-Water, nr. Bakewell, Derbyshire). L.E.A. *W.* (250).—Miss P. H. Whittaker.

" (Totley Hall College, Totley). L.E.A. *M. & W.*—Miss O. Metcalfe.

SOUTHAMPTON (La Sainte Union College, The Avenue). *M. & W.* (780). R.C.—Miss M. E. Ward.

STOKE ROCHFORD, Lincs. (Kesteven College). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (720).—S. R. Dawes.

SUNDERLAND (Sunderland College). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (800).—H. Armstrong-James.

SWANSEA (Swansea College, Townhill Road, Cockett). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (780).—Miss M. R. Smith.

WAKEFIELD, Yorks. (Bretton Hall College). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (620).—A. S. Davies.

WARRINGTON, Lancs. (Padgate College, Fearnhead). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (1,000).—J. L. Dobson, ph.D.

WATFORD, Herts. (Wall Hall College, Aldenham). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (720).—Miss A. K. Davies.

WENTWORTH WOODHOUSE, Yorks. (Lady Mabel College of Education). *W.* (380).—Principal, Miss E. H. Casson.

WEST WICKHAM, Kent (Coloma Coll., Wickham Court). *W.* (800). R.C.—Mother Mary Benignus.

WYMOUTH Dorset. (Weymouth College, Dorchester Road; Annexe at Poole). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (650).—Miss N. M. O'Sullivan.

WHEATLEY, Oxon. (Lady Spencer-Churchill College). L.E.A. *W.* (520).—Lady Linstead.

WINCHESTER, Hants. (King Alfred's College). *M. & W.* (970). C. of E.—M. Rose.

WOKINGHAM, Berks. (Berkshire College: East-hampstead Park Branch). L.E.A. *W.* (375).—Miss R. I. L. Goodwin.

WOLVERHAMPTON (Day College, Walsall Street). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (505).—R. H. Durham.

" (Technical Teachers' College, Compton Road West). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (300). F. Elliott.

WORCESTER (Worcester College, Henwick Grove). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (1,200).—E. G. Peirson.

WREXHAM (Cartrefre College). L.E.A. *W.* (750).—Miss M. Taylor.

YORK (St. John's College). *M. & W.* (1,000). C. of E.—Rev. Canon P. J. Lamb.

#### For Teachers of the Deaf

DEPARTMENT OF AUDIOLOGY AND EDUCATION OF THE DEAF, Manchester University. *M. & W.* (100).—Head of Dept., Prof. I. G. Taylor, M.D.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF TEACHERS OF THE DEAF.—Hon. Sec., E. Brown, Needwood School, Rangesmore Hall, Burton-on-Trent (Teachers' association with recognized examination board).

#### For Teachers of the Blind

THE COLLEGE OF THE TEACHERS OF THE BLIND (School for the Blind, Westbury on Trym, Bristol). Hon. Registrar, B. Hechle, Royal School for the Blind, Church Road North, Wavertree, Liverpool 15. Award certificates after examination to social welfare officers, school teachers and craft instructors of the Blind (700). Courses of training are also available at:

THE NORTH REGIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND. *M. & W.* (40), Headingley Castle, 72 Headingley Lane, Leeds 6.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

(See also: AERONAUTICS; BUILDING; COMPUTER SCIENCE; ENGINEERING; FUEL TECHNOLOGY; MINING; OPTICS; PATENT AGENCY; PRINTING AND TEXTILES.)

#### Regional Advisory Councils

Set up in 1947 (i) to bring education and industry together to find out the needs of young workers and advise on the provision required, and (ii) to secure reasonable economy of provision. They also have certain responsibilities in connection with the procedure for the approval by the Department of Education and Science of advanced courses, and issue handbooks, etc., giving, for the guidance of students and teachers, information about the facilities available within a region or district for various types of training (e.g. electrical engineering, textiles, building and chemistry). There are ten Regional Advisory Councils, in England and Wales:—

REGION 1 (LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES).—Regional Advisory Council for Technological Education, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

REGION 2 (SOUTHERN).—Regional Council for Further Education, 9 Bath Road, Reading.

3 (SOUTH-WEST).—Regional Council for Further Education, 12 Lower Castle Street, Bristol, 1.

■ (WEST MIDLANDS).—Advisory Council for Further Education, Pitman Buildings, 162 Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4.

■ (EAST MIDLANDS).—Regional Advisory Council for the Organization of Further Education, Robins Wood House, Robins Wood Road, Aspley, Nottingham.

6 (EAST ANGLIA).—Regional Advisory Council for Further Education, County Hall, Martineau Lane, Norwich.

7 (YORKSHIRE).—Council for Further Education, Bowling Green Terrace, Jack Lane, Leeds 11.

8 (NORTH-WEST).—Regional Advisory Council for Further Education, Africa House, 54 Whitworth Street, Manchester, 1.

9 (NORTHERN).—Advisory Council for Further Education, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2.

10 (WALES).—Welsh Joint Education Committee, 30 Cathedral Road, Cardiff.

## City and Guilds of London Institute

76 Portland Place, W.1.

Dir.—Gen., C. R. English.

(1.) City and Guilds College.

(2.) City and Guilds Art School, 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.

## Technical Colleges

Nearly all technical colleges in England and Wales are maintained or assisted by local education authorities. There are about 560 colleges, a number of which provide a substantial amount of higher education including, in particular, full-time and sandwich courses. These also carry out some less advanced work. A wide range of mainly part-time vocational courses are provided by the other colleges, of which over a third offer courses to H.N.C. level or its equivalent and the remainder to O.N.C. or its equivalent. However, the existing pattern is being altered and in future the development of full-time (and to a lesser extent part-time) higher education will be concentrated in some 30 institutions, to be known as Polytechnics, which will be based upon existing colleges. The first four Polytechnics which were established early in 1969 are:—

HATFIELD POLYTECHNIC.—Dir., N. Lindop.

CITY OF LEICESTER POLYTECHNIC.—Dir., R. E. Wood.

SHEFFIELD.—Dir., G. Tolley, Ph.D.

SUNDERLAND.—Rector, M. Hutton, Ph.D.

The remaining Polytechnics which were expected to be established by 1970 are (together with the colleges from which they will be formed):—

BIRMINGHAM.—Aston Technical College; City of Birmingham College of Commerce; South Birmingham Technical College; Birmingham College of Art and Design; Birmingham School of Music.

BRIGHTON.—Brighton College of Technology; Brighton College of Art.

†BRISTOL.—Bristol Technical College; Bristol College of Commerce; West of England College of Art.

COVENTRY AND RUGBY.—Lanchester College of Technology; Coventry College of Art; Rugby College of Engineering Technology.

GLAMORGAN.—Treforest College of Technology.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield College of Technology; Oastler College of Education.

KINGSTON.—Kingston College of Technology; Kingston College of Art.

LEEDS.—Leeds College of Technology; Leeds College of Commerce; Leeds College of Art; Yorkshire College of Education and Home Economics.

LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool College of Technology; Liverpool College of Building; Liverpool College of Commerce; Liverpool College of Art.

LONDON (CENTRAL).—The Polytechnic, Regent Street; Holborn College of Law, Languages and Commerce; (City) City of London College; Sir John Cass College; Nautical College; (Northern/North Western) Northern Polytechnic; North Western Polytechnic; (South Bank) Borough Polytechnic; Brixton School of Building; National College for Heating, Ventilating, Refrigeration and Fan Engineering; City of Westminster College; (Thames) Woolwich Polytechnic; Hammersmith College of Art and Building.

LONDON (NORTH).—Hendon College of Technology; Enfield College of Technology; Hornsey College of Art.

LONDON (NORTH-EAST).—Barking Regional College of Technology; West Ham College of Technology; Waltham Forest Technical College and School of Art.

MANCHESTER.—John Dalton College; Manchester College of Art and Design; Manchester College of Commerce.

†NEWCASTLE.—Rutherford College of Technology; Newcastle upon Tyne College of Art and Industrial Design; Newcastle upon Tyne Municipal College of Commerce.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—Staffordshire College of Technology; North Staffordshire College of Art; Stoke-on-Trent College of Art.

OXFORD.—Oxford College of Technology.

PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth College of Technology.

†PORTSMOUTH.—Portsmouth College of Technology; Portsmouth College of Art and Design.

TEESSIDE.—Constantine College of Technology.

TRENT.—Nottingham Regional College of Technology; Nottingham College of Art.

†WOLVERHAMPTON.—Wolverhampton College of Technology; Wolverhampton College of Art.

†Establishment of the Polytechnics of Bristol, Newcastle upon Tyne, Portsmouth and Wolverhampton, was announced on Sept. 2, 1969.

In addition to these colleges, there are some 7,500 Evening Institutes and similar types of establishment providing a wide variety of non-vocational classes for adults.

## Scottish Technical Education Consultative Council

The Consultative Council represents both sides of industry and educational interests. The Council's object is "to secure the widest possible measure of consultation on vocational further education between employers, employees and those responsible for its provision, and to advise, and generally to promote, the development of such education".—Sec., Mrs. E. C. G. Craghill, Scottish Education Department, 8 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.

## Scottish Technical Colleges

Technical education is available at approximately 100 day-course schools and colleges in Scotland, including those which specialize in a particular subject. The following are among those recognized by the Scottish Education Department as "central institutions" (colleges for higher technical learning); other Scottish central institutions appear under Agriculture, Art, Domestic Science and Music.

ABERDEEN: ROBERT GORDON'S INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Aberdeen.—Director, G. Bulmer, Ph.D. DUNDEE INSTITUTE OF ART AND TECHNOLOGY, 40 Bell Street, Dundee.—Princ. (Technical), H. G. Cuming, Ph.D.

GALASHIELS: SCOTTISH COLLEGE OF TEXTILES, Galashiels, Selkirkshire.—Princ., J. G. Martindale, Ph.D.

LEITH NAUTICAL COLLEGE, 59 Commercial Street, Leith, Edinburgh.—Princ., E. T. Morgan.

PAISLEY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, High Street, Paisley.—Princ., E. Kerr, Ph.D.

## Northern Ireland

BELFAST (College of Technology).—Princ., W. F. K. Kerr, Ph.D.

LONDONDERRY (Technical and Teacher Training Coll.).—Princ., T. Williams.

## Industrial Training Boards

Established under the Industrial Training Act, 1964.

AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND FORESTRY, Bourne House, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent.—Sec., R. F. B. Eager.

CARPET, Evelyn House, 32 Alderley Road, Wilmslow, Cheshire.—Sec., D. Borthwick.

CERAMICS, GLASS AND MINERAL PRODUCTS, Bovis House, Northolt Road, Harrow, Middx.—Sec., H. B. Chubb.

CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, Staines House, 158-162 High Street, Staines, Middx.—*Sec.*, D. G. Knight.

CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT, Staines House, 158-162 High Street, Staines, Middx.—*Sec.*, R. N. Boyd.

CONSTRUCTION, Radnor House, London Road, Norbury, S.W.16.—*Sec.*, G. R. Gardner.

COTTON AND ALLIED TEXTILES, Sunlight House, Quay Street, Manchester 3.—*Sec.*, N. T. Hunt.

DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES, Cumberland House, Lissadel Street, Salford.—*Sec.*, A. E. Winspur.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, 30 Millbank, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. Skinner.

ENGINEERING, St. Martin's House, 140 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—*Sec.*, H. M. Lang.

FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO, Leon House, High Street, Croydon.—*Sec.*, J. T. Newton.

FOOTWEAR, LEATHER AND FUR SKIN, Windsor House, 3 Temple Row, Birmingham, 2.—*Sec.*, W. G. Bowman.

FOUNDRY INDUSTRY TRAINING COMMITTEE, 50-54 Charlotte Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, A. L. Rice.

FURNITURE AND TIMBER, York House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middx.—*Secretaries*, P. J. D. Nesbitt-Hawes (*Training*); H. A. d'Avray (*Administration*).

GAS, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. H. Evans.

HOTEL AND CATERING Ramsey House, Central Square, Wembley, Middx.—*Sec.*, J. Crabtree.

IRON AND STEEL, 4 Little Essex Street, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, M. O. Bury, O.B.E.

KNITTING, LACE AND NET, 4 Hamilton Road, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham.—*Sec.*, A. B. Ross.

MAN-MADE FIBRES PRODUCTION, 5th floor, Bowater House, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, K. R. Lambert.

PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS, Star House, Potters Bar, Herts.—*Sec.*, G. H. C. Alton.

PETROLEUM, York House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middx.—*Sec.*, L. F. Robinson.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, Merit House, Edgware Road, Colindale, N.W.9.—*Sec.*, J. A. Marshall.

ROAD TRANSPORT, Capitol House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middx.—*Dir.*, J. M. Carlin, O.B.E., D.F.C.

RUBBER AND PLASTICS PROCESSING, 950 Great West Road, Brentford, Middx.—*Sec.*, S. L. Thompson.

SHIPBUILDING, Raebarn House, Northolt Road, South Harrow, Middx.—*Sec.*, D. O. Savill.

WATER SUPPLY, 104A Park Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. R. Porter.

WOOL, JUTE AND FLAX, 55 Well Street, Bradford 1.—*Sec.*, F. Bingham.

#### Industrial Training Foundation

18 Thurloe Place, S.W.7

Formed in 1964 with the support of the Ministry of Labour (now Department of Employment and Productivity) and the Department of Education and Science to assist in implementing the Industrial Training Act, 1964.

It provides a service for all industries and all categories of employees through its six regional offices. A Training Officer and Advisory Service assists individual firms in the development of training programmes and makes available the part-time services of qualified training officers. This service also provides assistance in maintaining training records required by Industrial Training Boards and advice on dealing with questionnaires and grant claims.

The main activities of the ITF are: assessment of training needs; provision of training for apprentices, operators, supervisors, instructors and salesmen. There is a personal tutorial service for management. The Foundation operates training schemes to the

requirements of individual firms or on a group basis.

A further activity of the ITF under its training officer service is the operation and expansion of the Engineering Industries Group Apprenticeship Scheme (EIGA) formed in 1953, which serves 1,000 firms throughout the country and provides 3,000 training places.

#### TEXTILES

*Degrees in Textiles or Fibre Science* are awarded by the Universities of Bradford, Leeds, Manchester (Manchester Institute of Science and Technology) and Strathclyde. Courses leading to degrees in *Textile Marketing* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Huddersfield College of Technology.

THE TEXTILE INSTITUTE, 10 Blackfriars Street, Manchester, is an examining body.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. B. Moore, M.A.

#### THEOLOGY

The degree of B.D. granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Cambridge, Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, London (King's College; New College; Richmond College), Manchester, Nottingham, Oxford, St. Andrews and in Wales at St. David's College, Lampeter. At most of these the degree is open to graduates.

#### Theological Colleges

##### *Church of England and Church in Wales*

BANGOR (Church Hostel) (30).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon R. G. Williams.

BIRMINGHAM (Queen's Coll., Somerset Road, Edgbaston) (75).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. S. Habgood, Ph.D.

CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall) (50).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. M. Hennell.

„ (Westcott House, Jesus Lane) (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon P. K. Walker.

CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's College—King's College, London) (60).—*Warden*, Rev. A. E. Harvey.

CHICHESTER (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon C. P. M. Jones.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL (Tyndale Hall) (50).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. I. Packer.

CLIFTON THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, 9 (63).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. C. F. O'Byrne.

CUDESDON, Oxon. (54).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon R. A. K. Runcie, M.C.

DURHAM. See University of Durham—St. Chad's; St. John's.

HAWARDEN, Flint. (St. Deiniol's Residential Library, Gladstone Memorial) (12).—*Warden*, Rev. J. S. Lawton, B.D., D.Phil.

KELHAM (House of the Sacred Mission) (80).—*Warden*, Rev. P. S. Mein.

LAMPETER (St. David's College), see University of Wales.

LICHFIELD (50).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Yates.

LINCOLN (Theological College) (50).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon A. B. Webster.

LLANDAFF, Cardiff (St. Michael's) (57).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon O. G. Rees.

LONDON (King's College, W.C.2).—See University of London.

LONDON COLLEGE OF DIVINITY, Bramcote, Notts. (78).—*Princ.*, Rev. E. M. B. Green.

MIRFIELD (College of the Resurrection) (52).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. Wheeldon.

OAK HILL (Southgate, N.14) (78).—*Princ.*, Rev. Preb. M. A. P. Wood, D.S.C.

OXFORD (Ripon Hall) (46).—*Princ.* Rev. A. O. Dyson.

OXFORD (St. Stephen's House) (40).—*Princ.*, Rev. D. W. Allen.  
 .. (Wycliffe Hall) (50).—*Princ.*, (vacant).  
 ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, Rochester, Kent.—*Warden*, Rev. Canon S. L. S. Allen.  
 SALISBURY (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon H. Wilson.  
 WELLS (50).—*Princ.*, Rev. Preb. T. G. A. Baker.

#### Church of Scotland

ABERDEEN (Christ's Coll.).—*Master*, Rev. Prof. A. M. Hunter, Ph.D., D.Phil., D.D.  
 EDINBURGH (New Coll., Univ. of Edinburgh) (196).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. McIntyre, D.D., D.Litt.  
 GLASGOW (Trinity Coll.) (70).—*Princ.*, Rev. Prof. J. Mauchline, D.D.  
 ST. ANDREWS (College of St. Mary, University of St. Andrews).

#### Scottish Episcopal Church

EDINBURGH (30).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon K. J. Woollcombe.

#### Presbyterian

BELFAST (Presbyterian Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. L. M. Haire, D.D.  
 CAMBRIDGE (Westminster Coll., Presbyterian Church of England) (30).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. G. MacLeod.  
 LONDONDERRY (Magee Coll.).—*See* Irish Universities Colleges.

#### Calvinistic Methodists, or Presbyterian Church of Wales

ABERYSTWYTH (31).—*Princ.*, Rev. Prof. S. I. Enoch.

#### Methodist

BELFAST (Edgehill Coll.). (25).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. Greenwood.  
 BRISTOL (Wesley Coll., Westbury-on-Trym) (58).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. E. Davies.  
 CAMBRIDGE (Wesley House) (20).—*Princ.*, Rev. Prof. E. G. Rupp, D.D.  
 HANDSWORTH, Birmingham 20 (66).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. L. Mitton, Ph.D., D.D.  
 MANCHESTER (Hartley Victoria College, Alexandra Road South) (102).—*Princ.*, Rev. P. Scott, D.Theol.  
 RICHMOND.—*See* University of London.

#### Congregational

BANGOR (Bala-Bangor Independent Coll.).—*Princ.*, R. T. Jones, D.Phil., D.D.  
 EDINBURGH (Scottish Congregational College, Hope Terrace) (13).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Wood.  
 LONDON (New College).—*See* University of London.  
 OXFORD (Mansfield College) (85).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Marsh, C.B.E., D.Phil., D.D.  
 SWANSEA (22).—*Princ.*, Prof. W. T. Pennar Davies, Ph.D.

#### Roman Catholic

##### (Colleges for the Diocesan Clergy)

ABERYSTWYTH (St. Mary's College (for late vocations, secular and regular)) (30).—*Prior*, Very Rev. D. C. Flanagan, O.Carm.  
 GLASGOW (St. Peter's Coll., Cardross, Dunbartonshire) (33).—*Rector*, Very Rev. M. J. Connolly, D.D., Ph.D.  
 KIRKBY LONSDALE (via Carnforth, Lancs.) (St. Michael's Minor Seminary, Underley Hall) (150).—*Rector* Rt. Rev. Mgr. B. Kershaw.  
 MARK CROSS, Crowborough, Sussex (St. Joseph's Diocesan College) (150).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. W. J. Westlake.

OSCOTT COLL., Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks. (110).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. F. G. Thomas.  
 OSTERLEY, Middlesex (Campion House, 112 Thornbury Road) (165).—*Superior*, Rev. A. Robinson, S.J.  
 UP HOLLAND, nr. Wigan, Lancs. (St. Joseph's Diocesan College) (200).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. S. F. Breen.  
 USHAW (Durham) (315).—*Pres.*, Rt. Revd. Mgr. P. Loftus.  
 WARE (Old Hall Green) (122).—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. Bishop B. C. Butler, O.S.B.  
 WONERSH, Guildford (St. John's) (114).—*Rector*, Very Rev. J. P. McConnon.

#### Baptist

BANGOR (North Wales Baptist Coll.) (22).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. R. M. Lloyd.  
 BRISTOL (40).—*Pres.*, Rev. L. G. Champion.  
 CARDIFF (S. Wales Baptist Coll.) (16).—*Princ.*, J. Ithel Jones.  
 GLASGOW (The Baptist Theological College of Scotland, 31 Oakfield Avenue, Glasgow, W.2) (20).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. E. O. White.  
 LONDON (Spurgeon's Coll., South Norwood Hill, S.E.25) (62).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. R. Beasley-Murray, D.D.  
 MANCHESTER (Northern Baptist College, Rusholme) (affiliated to Manchester Univ.) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. H. Taylor.  
 OXFORD (Regent's Park Baptist Coll.) (48).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. Henton Davies, D.D.

#### Unitarian

MANCHESTER (Unitarian College, Victoria Park) (14).—*Princ.*, Rev. F. Kenworthy.

#### Interdenominational—Unitarian

OXFORD (Manchester Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. L. Short.

#### Jewish

JEWS' COLLEGE (and Institute for the Training of Teachers), Montagu Place, W.1.—*Princ.*, Rabbi Dr. H. J. Zimmels.  
 LEO BAECK COLLEGE, 33 Seymour Place, W.1.—*Hon. Dir. of Studies*, Rabbi J. D. Rayner.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Degrees in Town and Country Planning are granted by Heriot-Watt University and by the Universities of Aston in Birmingham (*Town Planning*), London (University College: *Architecture, Planning and Building*), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Reading (*Planning Sciences*), Sheffield, and Wales (Institute of Science and Technology: *Town Planning*). Courses leading to degrees in *Urban and Regional Planning* granted by the National Council for Academic Awards are provided by Lancaster College of Technology. Full-time diploma courses are available at Birmingham College of Art and Design, Lancaster College of Technology, Leeds College of Art (School of Town Planning) and Nottingham College of Art and Design.

THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, 26 Portland Place, W.1, conducts examinations in town planning for student members.

## VETERINARY

Admission to the Register of Veterinary Surgeons under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1966, may be obtained by holders of veterinary degrees of the universities of Bristol, Cambridge, Liverpool, London (Royal Veterinary College), Edinburgh and Glasgow.

## HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE SCHOOLS

THE HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE.—*Chairman*, T. E. B. Howarth, M.C., T.D., (*St. Pauls*) Sec., H. E. Birbeck, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1. *Deputy Sec.*, R. St. J. Pitts-Tucker. The annual meetings are, as a rule, held at the end of September.

In considering applications for election to membership the Committee will have regard to the scheme or other instrument under which the school is administered (taking particularly into consideration the degree of independence enjoyed by the Headmaster and the Governing Body); the number of boys over thirteen years of age in the school; the number of boys in proportion to the size of the school who are in the sixth form, *i.e.* engaged on studies above the standard of the Ordinary level of the General Certificate Examination; and the connection with the Universities, as indicated by the number of undergraduates from the school at British universities.

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
England and Wales				
Abbotsholme, Uttoxeter, Staffs. ....	1889	190	£588-627 £D392-418	S. D. Snell (1967)
Abingdon, Berks. ....	1256	615	£483.....D £174	J. M. Cobban, T.D. (1947)
Aidenham, Elstree, Herts. ....	1597	325	£606.....D £309	P. Griffin, M.B.E. (1962)
Alleyn's School, Dulwich, S.E.22 ....	1619	780	.....D £164	J. L. Fanner (1967)
Allhallows, Rousdon, Dorset. ....	1515	253	£624.....D £324	G. E. Hewan (1965)
Ampleforth College (R.C.), York. ....	1802	700	£549.....	Rev N. P. Barry, O.S.B. (1964)
Archbishop Holgate's Grammar, York. ....	1546	730	£249.....Dnil	D. A. Frith (1959)
Ardingly Coll., Haywards Heath, Sussex	1858	310	£600.....	C. H. Bulteel, M.C. (1962)
Arnold School, Blackpool. ....	1896	630	£363.....D £158	O. C. Wigmore (1966)
Ashville College, Harrogate. ....	1877	420	£359.....D £146	G. R. Southam (1958)
Bablake, Coventry. ....	1344	840	.....D £118	E. H. Burrough, T.D. (1962)
Bancroft's, Woodford Green, Essex. ....	1737	440	£410.....D £160	I. M. Richardson (1965)
Barnard Castle, Co. Durham. ....	1883	480	£366.....D £141	S. D. Woods (1965)
Bedford School. ....	1552	941	£552.....D £276	W. M. Brown (1955)
Bedford Modern School. ....	1566	1040	£258.....D £132	B. H. Kemball-Cook (1966)
Berkhamsted, Herts. ....	1541	715	£510.....D £249	B. H. Garnons-Williams (1953)
Birkenhead, Cheshire. ....	1860	640	£394.....D £154	J. A. Gwilliam (1963)
Bishop's Stortford Coll., Herts. ....	1868	481	£633.....D £330	P. W. Rowe (1957)
Bloxham School, Banbury, Oxon. ....	1860	250	£600.....D £318	D. R. G. Seymour (1965)
Blundell's, Tiverton. ....	1604	400	£615.....D £264	Rev. J. M. Stanton (1959)
Bolton. ....	1524	1044	.....D £161	C. D. A. Bagley (1966)
Bootham, York. ....	1823	260	£558.....	A. F. Lindley (1961)
Bradfield College, Berks. ....	1850	435	£636.....	B. M. S. Hoban (1964)
Bradford Gr., Yorks. ....	1548	1090	.....D £146	K. D. Robinson (1963)
Brentwood Sch., Essex. ....	1557	1074	£408.....D £162	R. Sale (1966)
Brighton College, Sussex. ....	1845	350	£585.....D £381	C. H. Christie (1963)
Bristol Grammar. ....	1532	1025	.....D £141	J. Mackay, D.Phil. (1960)
Bromsgrove, Worcs. ....	1553	343	£525.....D £357	L. M. Carey, T.D. (1953)
Brynston School, Blandford. ....	1928	450	£672.....	F. G. R. Fisher (1959)
Bury Grammar, Lancs. ....	1600	690	.....D £156	W. J. H. Robson (1969)
Canford, Wimborne, Dorset. ....	1923	450	£627.....D £354	I. A. Wallace (1961)
Caterham, Surrey. ....	1811	447	£398.....D £152	T. R. Leatham (1950)
Charterhouse, Godalming. ....	1611	650	£675.....	A. O. Van Oss (1965)
Cheltenham College. ....	1841	424	£615.....D £339	D. Ashcroft, T.D. (1959)
Cheltenham Grammar. ....	1572	850	.....Dnil	A. E. Bell, Ph.D. (1953)
Chigwell, Essex. ....	1629	390	£537.....D £261	D. H. Thompson (1947)
Christ Coll., Brecon. ....	1541	232	£534.....D £366	J. Sharp, D.Phil. (1962)
Christ's Hospital, Horsham. ....	1553	800	(various).....	C. M. E. Seaman (1955)
City of London, E.C.4. ....	1442	800	.....D £294	J. A. Boyes (1965)
Clayesmore, Iwerne Minster, Blandford	1896	165	£585.....	R. McIsaac (1966)
Clifton College, Bristol. ....	1862	810	£600.....D £350	S. J. McWatters (1963)
Cranleigh, Surrey. ....	1863	440	£696.....D £429	D. A. Emms (1960)
Cullford Sch., Bury St. Edmunds. ....	1881	450	£423.....D £171	C. Storey, Ph.D. (1951)
Dame Allan's School, Newcastle on Tyne	1705	460	.....D £158	B. C. Harvey (1953)
Dauntsey's, Devizes. ....	1543	400	£448.....D £174	G. E. King-Reynolds (1969)
Dean Close, Cheltenham. ....	1884	320	£618.....D £369	C. G. Turner (1968)
Denstone Coll., Uttoxeter, Staffs. ....	1868	354	£605.....D £401	D. Maland (1969)
Douai (R.C.), Woolhampton. ....	1615	260	£480.....	Rev. F. A. Tierney, O.S.B. (1952)
Dover College, Kent. ....	1871	315	£555.....D £255	T. H. Cobb (1958)
Downside (R.C.), Stratton-on-the-Fosse, Som. ....	1607	546	£642.....D £321	Rev. C. A. Watkin (1962)
Dulwich College, S.E.21. ....	1619	1360	£540.....D £279	C. W. Lloyd (Master) (1967)
Durham. ....	1414	250	£555.....D £300	W. B. Cook (1967)
Eastbourne College, Sussex. ....	1867	480	£624.....D £348	M. P. Birley (1956)
Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey. ....	1563	560	£330.....D £105	J. K. Day, T.D. (1958)
Ellesmere Coll., Shropshire. ....	1879	345	£582.....D £306	D. J. Skipper (1969)

Name of School	F'ded.	No of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Eltham College, S.E.9.	1842	480	£487....D £185	C. Porteous (1959)
Epsom College, Surrey.	1853	530	£612....D £366	A. D. D. McCallum, T.D. (1962)
Eton College, Windsor.	1440	1224	£684....D	A. Chenevix-Trench (1964)
Exeter, Devon.	1633	580	£424....D £172	R. M. Hone (1966)
Felsted, Dunmow, Essex.	1564	440	£600....D £303	A. F. Eggleston, O.B.E. (1968)
Forest Sch., Snaresbrook, E.17.	1834	450	£549....D £375	D. A. Foxall (1960)
Framlingham Coll., Suffolk.	1864	460	£400....D £160	W. S. Porter, T.D. (1955)
Giggleswick, Settle, Yorks.	1512	260	£540....D £300	O. J. T. Rowe (1961)
Gresham's, Holt, Norfolk.	1555	435	£645....D £384	L. Bruce Lockhart (1955)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree, Herts.	1690	1060	£480 .D £180-210	T. W. Taylor, Ph.D. (1946)
Haileybury, Herts.	1862	575	£627....D £414	W. Stewart, M.C. (Master) (1963)
Harrow, Middlesex.	1571	690	£669.....	R. L. James, Ph.D. (1953)
Hereford, Cathedral Sch.	1381	370	£332....D £152	D. M. Richards (1968)
Highgate, N.6.	1595	680	£534....D £276	A. J. F. Doulton, O.B.E., T.D.
High Wycombe (Royal Gr.)	1562	1040	£290.....Dnil	M. P. Smith (1965) [(1955)]
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham.	1611	620	.....D £140	S. W. Johnson (1965)
Hurstpierpoint College, Sussex.	1849	320	£567.....	R. N. P. Griffiths (1964)
Hymers Coll., Hull.	1893	625	.....D £183	H. R. Roach (1951)
Ipswich, Suffolk.	1400	330	£534....D £312	P. H. F. Mermagen, T.D. (1950)
John Lyon School, Harrow.	1868	410	.....D £216	G. V. Surtces (1968)
Kelly College, Tavistock.	1867	225	£576....D £345	J. T. Melvin, T.D. (1959)
Kent College, Canterbury.	1885	390	£421....D £184	D. E. Norfolk (1960)
Kimbolton, Hants.	1600	420	£435....D £177	C. H. Lewis, M.B.E. (1947)
King Edward VI Grammar, Stour- bridge, Worcs.	1552	620	.....Dnil	R. L. Chambers (1951)
King Edward VI Grammar, South- ampton.	1553	817	.....Dnil	L. J. Stroud (1952)
King Edward VII School, Lytham.	1908	600	.....D £128	C. J. Lipscomb (1966)
King Edward's, Bath, Som.	1552	411	.....D £118	B. H. Holbeche (1961)
King Edward's, Birmingham.	1552	730	.....D £115	Rev. Canon R. G. Lunt, M.C. (Chief Master) (1952)
King Henry VIII, Coventry.	1545	830	.....D £145	H. Walker (1950)
King's Coll., Taunton.	1522	467	£582....D £312	J. M. Batten (1969)
King's College Sch., Wimbledon, S.W.19	1829	585	£525....D £300	F. H. Shaw, M.B.E., T.D. (1960)
King's Sch., Bruton.	1519	260	£525....D £285	R. C. Davey (1957)
King's Sch., Canterbury.	600	675	£588....D £285	Rev. Canon J. P. Newell (1962)
King's Sch., Chester.	1541	530	.....D £165	A. R. Munday (1964)
King's Sch., Ely.	1541	460	£609....D £354	H. Ward (1970)
King's Sch., Macclesfield.	1502	1175	.....D £204	A. H. Cooper (1966)
King's Sch., Rochester.	604	475	£546....D £285	Rev. Canon D. R. Vicary (1957)
King's Sch., Worcester.	1541	551	£402....D £165	D. M. Annett (1959)
Kingston Grammar, Kingston upon Thames.	1561	560	.....D £170	P. W. Rundle (1950)
Kingswood Sch., Bath.	1748	440	£575....D £325	A. L. Creed (1959)
Lancing College, Sussex.	1848	411	£597....D £360	I. D. S. Beer (1969)
Latymer Upper, Hammersmith, W.6.	1624	1150	.....D £156	K. E. Sutcliffe (1958)
Leeds Gr. Sch., Leeds 6.	1552	1100	.....D £155	E. E. Sabben-Clare (1963)
Leeds Modern, Leeds 16.	1845	740	.....Dnil	F. Holland (1948)
Leighton Park Sch., Reading.	1890	298	£558....D £372	J. Ounsted (1948)
The Leys Sch., Cambridge.	1875	400	£591.....	W. A. Barker (1958)
Liverpool College, Liverpool 18.	1840	400	£417....D £240	L. H. Collison, T.D. (1952)
Llandoverly Coll.	1848	245	£525....D £246	R. G. Jones (1967)
Lord Wandsworth Coll., Long Sutton, Hants.	1912	310	£594....D £350	C. A. N. Henderson (1968)
Loughborough Grammar.	1496	670	£380....D £155	N. S. Walter (1959) [(1967)]
Magdalen Coll. Sch., Oxford.	1478	470	£437....D £164	A. R. Tammadge (Master)
Malvern Coll., Worcs.	1865	575	£609....D £390	D. D. Lindsay (1953)
Manchester Gr. Sch.	1515	1425	.....D £147	P. G. Mason, M.B.E. (High Master) (1962)
Manchester, Wm. Hulme's Gr. (Sir Roger) Manwood's, Sandwich, Kent.	1887	760	.....D £165	J. G. Bird, M.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Marlborough Coll., Wilts.	1563	400	£252.....Dnil	J. F. Spalding (1960)
Merchant Taylors', Northwood.	1843	820	£660.....	J. C. Dancy (Master) (1961)
Merchant Taylors', Crosby, Lancs.	1561	660	£550....D £360	B. Rees (1965)
Mill Hill, N.W.7.	1620	750	£420....D £175	Rev. H. M. Luft (1964)
Milton Abbey, nr. Blandford, Dorset.	1807	440	£609....D £324	M. Hart (1967)
Monkton Combe, Bath.	1954	250	£597.....	W. M. T. Holland (1969)
Monmouth.	1868	310	£591....D £396	R. J. Kright (1968)
	1615	450	£355....D £135	R. F. Glover, T.D. (1959)

Name of School	F.led.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Mount St. Mary's Coll., Spinkhill Derbyshire (R.C.).....	1842	350	£450.....D £186	Rev. A. A. Nye, S.J. (1968)
Newcastle on Tyne (Royal Gr. Sch.)..	1525	830	.....D £170	W. D. Haden, T.D. (1960)
Norwich Sch.....	1240	650	£380.....D £140	S. M. Andrews (1967)
Nottingham High Sch.....	1513	940	.....D £231	K. R. Imeson (1954)
Oakham, Rutland.....	1584	650	£489.....D £165	J. D. Buchanan, M.B.E. (1958)
Oratory, Woodcote, Reading.....	1859	208	£600.....D £270	W. W. Wilson (1967)
Oundle, Peterborough, Northants.....	1556	720	£690.....	B. M. W. Trapnell, Ph.D.
Perse Sch. for Boys, Cambridge.....	1015	570	£402.....D £172	A. E. Melville (1969) [(1968)
Plymouth College.....	1877	600	£378.....D £168	C. M. Meade-King (1955)
Pocklington Sch., E. Yorks.....	1514	579	£381.....D £153	G. L. Willatt (1966)
Portsmouth Gr. Sch.....	1732	715	.....D £165	C. Macdonald (1965)
Queen Elizabeth's Gr., Blackburn.....	1509	900	.....D £156	D. J. Coulson (1965)
Queen Elizabeth Gr. Sch., Wakefield.....	1591	726	£353.....D £149	J. K. Dudley (1964)
Queen Mary's Grammar, Walsall, Staffs.....	1554	620	.....Dnil	S. L. Darby (1955)
Queen's College, Taunton, Som.....	1843	355	£453.....D £240	S. J. Haynes (1953)
Radley Coll., Abingdon.....	1847	470	£694.....	D. R. W. Silk (Warden) (1968)
Ratcliffe Coll. (R.C.), Leicester.....	1847	325	£558.....	Very Rev. J. F. Morris (1963)
Reed's, Cobham, Surrey.....	1813	290	£480.....D £300	R. N. Exton (1964)
Rendcomb Coll., Cirencester, Glos.....	1920	160	£435.....	A. O. H. Quick (1961)
Repton Sch., Derby.....	1557	480	£606.....D £420	J. F. Gammell, M.C. (1968)
Rossall, Fleetwood, Lancs.....	1844	504	£600.....D £372	R. W. Ellis (1967)
Royal Grammar, Lancaster.....	1469	790	£210.....Dnil	J. L. Spencer, T.D. (1961)
Royal Masonic School, Bushey.....	1789	350	.....Dnil	H. G. Mullens, T.D. (1957)
Rugby, Warwickshire.....	1567	710	£675.....D £297	J. S. Woodhouse (1967)
Rydal, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire.....	1885	280	£534.....	P. F. Watkinson (1968)
St. Albans, Herts.....	948	500	.....D £156	F. I. Kilvington (1964)
St. Bees, Cumberland.....	1583	235	£585.....D £240	G. W. Lees (1963)
St. Benedict's, Ealing, W.5 (R.C.).....	1902	560	.....D £270	Rev. G. G. Brown, O.S.B. (1969)
St. Dunstan's, Catford, S.E.6.....	1446	800	.....D £210	R. R. Pedley (1967)
St. Edmund's, Canterbury.....	1749	323	£555.....D £342	F. R. Rawes, M.B.E. (1964)
St. Edward's, Oxford.....	1863	520	£648.....D £420	R. A. Bradley (Warden) (1966)
St. George's College, Weybridge (R.C.).....	1869	500	£510.....D £273	Rev. B. P. Murtough (1953)
St. John's, Leatherhead.....	1851	346	£564.....D £366	I. Sutherland (1960)
St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate.....	1879	355	£540.....D £285	P. H. Harris (1969)
St. Olave's, Orpington, Kent.....	1571	600	.....Dnil	R. C. Carrington, D.Ph. (1937)
St. Paul's, Lonsdale Road, Barnes, S.W.13.....	1509	700	£567.....D £363	T. E. B. Howarth, M.C., T.D. (High Mast.) (1962)
St. Peter's, York.....	627	400	£585.....D £270	P. D. R. Gardiner (1967)
Sebright Sch., Wolverley, Worcs.....	1620	210	£555.....D £300	A. C. S. Gimson, M.B.E., M.C. (1963)
Sedbergh, Yorks.....	1525	438	£636.....D £318	G. M. C. Thornely (1954)
Sevenoaks School, Kent.....	1418	750	£597.....D £300	M. G. Hinton, Ph.D. (1968)
Sherborne, Dorset.....	1550	612	£570.....D £289	R. W. Powell (1950)
Shrewsbury School.....	1552	578	£675.....D £345	A. R. D. Wright (1963)
Silcoates School, Wakefield, Yorks.....	1820	280	£474.....D £255	R. J. M. Evans, Ph.D. (1960)
Solihull, Warwicks.....	1560	900	£531.....D £261	B. H. McGowan (1964)
Stamford, Lincs.....	1532	700	£410.....D £164	H. A. Stavelly (1968)
Stockport Sch., Cheshire.....	.....	.....	.....	L. H. Shave (1968)
Stockport Gr. Sch.....	1487	490	.....D £156	F. W. Scott (1962)
Stoneyhurst Coll. (R.C.), Blackburn.....	1593	500	£576.....	Rev. G. H. Earle, S.J. (1963)
Stowe, Bucks.....	1923	600	£696.....	R. Q. Drayson, D.S.C. (1964)
Sutton Valence, Kent.....	1576	311	£592.....D £315	M. R. Ricketts (1967)
Taunton, Somerset.....	1847	560	£540.....D £279	J. M. Rac, Ph.D. (1966)
Tettenhall College, Staffs.....	1863	350	£435-540 D £276-342	W. J. Dale (1968)
Tonbridge, Kent.....	1553	500	£621.....D £330	M. W. McCrum (1962)
Trent College, Long Eaton, Derbyshire	1866	239	£405-588 D £294	A. J. Maltby (1968)
Trinity Sch., Croydon.....	1596	650	.....D £63	O. C. Berthoud (1952)
Truro, Cornwall.....	1879	570	£398.....D £161	D. W. Burrell (1959)
(Sir William) Turner's Sch., Redcar, Yorks.....	1692	860	£235.....Dnil	S. G. Barker (1953)
University Coll. Sch., Frogal, N.W.3	1830	500	.....D £258	C. D. Black-Hawkins (1956)
Uppingham, Rutland.....	1584	590	£606.....D £404	J. C. Roys (1965)
Victoria Coll., Jersey.....	1852	425	£450.....D £135	M. C. Devenport (1967)
Warwick.....	914	850	£420-459 D £204-237	P. W. Martin, T.D. (1962)
Wellingborough, Northants.....	1595	439	£579.....D £330	J. G. Sugden (1965) [(1966)
Wellington Coll., Crowthorne, Berks.....	1859	662	£600.....D £366	Hon. F. F. Fisher, M.C. (Master)

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Wellington Sch., Somerset.....	1842	440	£384.....D £147	J. C. Stredder (1957)
West Buckland Sch., Barnstaple.....	1858	240	£451.....D £145	Rev. G. Ridding (1968)
Westminster, Dean's Yard, S.W.1....	1560	460	£663.....D £390	J. D. Carleton (1957)
Whitgift, Croydon.....	1596	800	.....D £158	M. J. Huggill (1961)
William Ellis Sch., Highgate, N.W.5..	1862	650	.....Dnil.	S. L. Baxter (1954)
Winchester College.....	1382	530	£672.....	J. L. Thorn (1968)
Wolverhampton Gr. Sch., Staffs.....	1512	610	.....Dnil	E. R. Taylor (1956)
Woodhouse Grove Sch., Bradford....	1812	365	£389.....D £158	F. C. Pritchard, Ph.D. (1950)
Worcester College for the Blind.....	1866	72	£660.....	R. C. Fletcher (1959)
Worcester (Royal Gr.).....	1291	750	£255.....Dnil	A. G. K. Brown (1950)
Workshop College, Notts.....	1895	420	£615.....D £411	R. J. Northcote-Green, M.C., T.D. (1952)
Wrekin Coll., Wellington, Salop.....	1880	385	£606.....	R. H. Dahl, T.D. (1952)
Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse, Glos.....	1882	279	£558.....D £285	R. D. H. Roberts (1967)
Daniel Stewart's Coll., Edinburgh 7... The Edinburgh Academy, Edinburgh 3	1855 1824	950 560	£398.....D £121 £518.....D £248	B. T. Bellis (1965) H. H. Mills, M.C., Ph.D. (Rector) (1962)
Fettes College, Edinburgh 4.....	1870	450	£615.....	I. D. McIntosh, I.L.D. (1958)
George Heriot's, Edinburgh 3.....	1628	1500	.....D £87	W. McL. Dewar, O.B.E. (1947)
George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh....	1723	1515	£398.....D £122	R. W. Young (1958)
Glasgow Academy, Glasgow, W.2....	1846	950	£456-516 D £156-216	B. M. Holden (Rector) (1959)
Gordonstoun, Elgin, Morayshire.....	1934	404	£723.....D £300	J. W. R. Kempe (1968)
Hutchesons' Gr. Sch., Beaton Road, Glasgow, S.1.....	1641	856	.....D £99	P. Whyte (1966)
Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow.....	1878	640	.....D £102-198	C. J. R. Mair (1958)
Loretto Sch., Musselburgh, Midlothian	1827	240	£510.....	R. B. Bruce Lockhart (1960)
Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh 13.....	1833	312	£525.....D £275	D. J. Forbes (1969)
Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen.....	1729	1184	£341.....D £83	J. Marshall (1960)
Royal High Sch., Edinburgh 1.....	1519	1265	£346.....D £46	B. T. Ruthven (1965)
Strathallan, Forgandenny, Perthshire..	1912	350	£543.....	W. N. S. Hoare, T.D. (1951)
Trinity Coll., Glenalmond, Perthshire..	1847	360	£663.....	D. J. Graham-Campbell (Warden) (1964)
<b>Northern Ireland</b>				
Campbell Coll., Belfast.....	1894	480	£483.....D £209	F. J. G. Cook (1954) [(1954)
Portora Royal, Enniskillen.....	1608	530	£423.....D £130	Rev. P. H. Rogers, M.B.E.
Royal Belfast Academical Instn.....	1810	1040	.....D £130	S. V. Peskett (Principal) (1959)
<b>Isle of Man</b>				
King William's College.....	1668	360	£579.....D £261	G. R. Rees-Jones (Principal) (1958)
<b>Republic of Ireland</b>				
St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham..	1843	180	£420.....	Rev. F. M. Argyle (Warden) [(1949)

With a few exceptions the schools above are members of the Association of Governing Bodies of Public Schools (G.B.A.). Other schools in membership of G.B.A. but not of the Headmasters' Conference are:—

- Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorks.
- Adams' Grammar Sch., Newport, Salop.
- \*Austin Friars Sch., Carlisle.
- \*†Bedales, Petersfield, Hants.
- \*Belmont Abbey Sch., Hereford.
- †Canon Slade Gr. Sch., Bolton.
- \*Carmel College, Wallingford, Berks.
- Cathedral Sch., Bristol.
- Cheadle Hulme Sch., Cheshire.
- Churchers, Petersfield, Hants.
- \*Colston's Boys' Sch., Bristol.
- Cranbrook School, Kent.
- Duke of York's R.M. Sch., Dover.
- Dundee High School.
- \*Frensham Heights Sch., Petworth, Sussex.
- Friends' Sch., Great Ayton, N. Yorks.
- Friends' Sch., Saffron Walden.
- Grenville Coll., Bideford, Devon.
- Hardye's Sch., Dorchester.
- \*King's School, Gloucester.
- Langley School, Norwich.
- Melville College.
- Millfield School, Somerset.
- Morrison's Academy, Crieff.
- Nautical Coll., Pangbourne, Berks.
- Newcastle High Sch., Staffs.
- \*Oswestry School, Salop.
- \*Prior Park Sch., Bath.
- Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Bristol.
- Rannoch School, Edinburgh.
- \*Rishworth Sch., nr. Halifax, Yorks.
- Redrice Sch., nr. Andover, Hants.
- Royal Lancaster Grammar Sch.
- Bearwood College, Wokingham.
- \*Royal Wolverhampton School.
- Ruthin School, Denbighshire.
- St. Augustine's Coll., Ramsgate, Kent.
- St. Bartholomew's Sch., Newbury.
- St. Bede's Coll., Manchester.
- St. Boniface's Coll., Plymouth.
- St. Brendan's Coll., Bristol.
- †St. George's Sch., Harpenden, Herts..
- St. John's Coll., Southsea, Hants.
- St. Peter's Sch., Bournemouth.
- \*Scarborough College.
- \*Shebbear Coll., Beaworthy, Devon.
- Shiplake Coll., Henley, Oxon.

\*Sidcot Sch., Winscombe, Som.

\*Truro Cathedral School.

Wakefield Grammar School.

\*Wells Cathedral School.

Woodbridge School, Suffolk.

Worth Sch., Crawley, Sussex.

† Dollar Academy, Clackmannan.

† Co-educational School.

\* The Headmaster of each school marked is a member of the Society of Headmasters of Independent Schools (*Hon. Sec.*, S. Mischler, M.B.E., Cathedral School, Truro), together with the Headmasters of the following schools, Bembridge, I.O.W.; Bentham Grammar, Lancs.; Cotton College, Oakamoor, Staffs.; Keil School, Dumbarton; Kingham Hill, Oxford; King's, Tynemouth; St. Edmund's Coll., Ware, Herts. and Seaford College, Petworth, Sussex.

### THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF PREPARATORY SCHOOLS (1992)

There are 485 schools in the British Isles whose headmasters are members of I.A.P.S. and 47 overseas. Most are boys' schools but it was decided in 1968 to admit headmasters of co-educational schools provided that girls do not outnumber boys in the age group 11 to 13. It is a condition of membership that a school be recognized as efficient by the Department of Education and Science and all applications for membership are carefully scrutinized by the Council of the Association. The Annual Conference is held early in September at Oxford or Cambridge.

Chairman, W. L. V. Caldwell

Secretary, L. H. A. Hankey, 138 Church Street, Kensington, W.8.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS OVERSEAS

NOTE.—Headmasters of Schools marked (\*) are Members of the *Headmasters' Conference*; marked (†) of the *Headmasters' Conference of Australia*.

Name of School	F'dcd.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
<b>South America</b>				
*Markham Coll., Lima, Peru.....	1946	866	.....D £150	R. C. Pinchbeck (1966)
*Queen's Coll., Georgetown, Guyana..	1844	762	.....Dnil	D. Hetram (1963)
*St. George's Coll., Quilmes, Argentine	1898	266	£750....D £375	C. G. Graham (1968)
<b>India</b>				
*Mayo College, Ajmer.....	1875	620	Rs.2,750 ..DRs.300	S. R. Das (1969)
*Cathedral and John Cannon Boys', Bombay	1860	1364	.....D £50	K. K. Jacob (1969)
*St. Joseph's Coll., Darjeeling.....	1887	464	£200....D £45.	Rev. M. Stanford, S.J. (1969)
*St. Paul's, Darjeeling.....	1823	346	£231....D £66	D. S. Gibbs (Rector) (1964)
*Doon Sch., Chand Bagh, Dehra Dun..	1935	419	Rs.3,000 DRs.1,960	C. J. Miller (1966)
*Scindia Sch., Gwalior.....	1897	670	Rs.2,400....DKs.75	S. P. Sahi (Principal) (1968)
<b>Canada</b>				
*Ashbury Coll., Ottawa.....	1891	250	\$2,700....D \$1,075	W. A. Joyce, D.S.O. (1966)
Hillfield College, Hamilton, Ont.....	1901	360	.....D \$1,200	M. B. Wansbrough (1969)
*Lakefield College Sch., Ontario.....	1879	210	\$2,850	J. E. Matthews (1967)
<b>Lower Canada Coll., Montreal.....</b>				
Ridley Coll., St. Catharines, Ont.....	1889	452	.....D \$1,200	H. G. Merrill (1968)
*St. Andrew's Coll., Aurora, Ont.....	1899	300	\$2,800....D \$1,300	E. V. B. Pilgrim (1962)
*Trinity Coll. Sch., Port Hope, Ont...	1865	340	\$3,000....D \$1,400	J. R. Coulter (1958)
*Upper Canada Coll., Toronto.....	1829	815	\$2,800....D \$1,350	A. C. Scott (1962)
<b>Australia</b>				
<b>N.S.W.:</b>				
*† Armidale Sch., Armidale.....	1894	350	\$A1,260 ..D \$A405	A. H. Cash (1962)
*† Barker Coll., Hornsby.....	1890	875	\$A1,185 ..D \$A525	T. J. McCaskill (1963)
*† Sydney C. of E. Gr. Sch., North Sydney	1889	1080	\$A1,140-1,320	B. H. Travers, O.B.E. (1959)
<b>D \$A480-600</b>				
*† Cranbrook Sch., Sydney.....	1918	1000	\$A1,380 ..D \$A615	M. Bishop (1963)
*† The King's Sch., Parramatta.....	1831	867	\$A1,290-1,350	Rev. S. W. Kurlle (1965)
<b>D \$A630-690</b>				
† Knox Gr. Sch., Wahroonga.....	1924	1255	\$A1,080 ..D \$A480	I. W. Paterson, Ph.D. (1969)
† Newington Coll., Stanmore.....	1863	961	\$A1020-1245	Rev. D. A. Trathen (1963)
<b>D \$A420-555</b>				
† St. Aloysius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney.....	1879	887	.....D \$A306	Rev. T. F. O'Donovan, S.J. (1968)
† St. Ignatius Coll. (R.C.), Riverview, Lane Cove, N.S.W. 2066.....	1880	720	\$A930-1,005	Rev. G. F. Jordan, S.J. (1968)
<b>D \$A315-360</b>				
† St. Joseph's Coll. (R.C.), Hunter's Hill	1881	823	\$A870.....	Rev. Br. Gildas (1968)
* Scots Coll., Sydney.....	1893	880	\$A1,290 ..D \$A570	A. E. McLucas (1969)
*† Sydney Gr. Sch., Sydney.....	1857	1072	\$A1,320 ..D \$A600	(vacant)
† Trinity Gr. Sch., Sydney.....	1913	960	\$A1,320 ..D \$A600	J. W. Hogg (1944)
<b>Victoria:</b>				
† Ballarat Coll.....	1864	385	\$A1,470 ..D \$A590	R. M. Horner (1967)
† Carey Baptist Gr. Sch., Kew.....	1923	1250	.....D \$A330	G. L. Cramer (1965)
† Caulfield Gr. Sch.....	1881	1285	\$A1,410-1,623	B. C. Lumsden (1965)
<b>D \$A585</b>				

Name of School	Est. d.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
*†Geelong Coll., Geelong.....	1861	745	\$A1,707...D\$A726	P. N. Thwaites (1960)
*†Geelong C. of E. Gr. Sch., Corio...	1857	664	\$A2,070...D\$A972	T. R. Garnett (1961)
*†Haileybury Coll., E. Brighton.....	1892	1410	\$A1,550...D\$A620	D. M. Bradshaw (1954)
†Ivanhoe Gr. Sch.....	1915	675	\$A1,413...D\$A558	V. R. C. Brown (1948)
*†Melbourne, C. of E. Gr. Sch.....	1858	1545	\$A1,566...D\$A696	B. W. Hone, O.B.E. (1950)
*†Scotch Coll., Hawthorn, Melbourne	1851	1580	\$A1,725...D\$A760	C. O. Healey, O.B.E., T.D. (1964)
†Trinity Gr. Sch., Kew.....	1902	1030	\$A930...D\$A573	J. J. Leppitt (1959)
†Wesley Coll., Melbourne.....	1865	1180	\$A1,700 D\$A423-741	T. H. Coates, Ph.D. (1957)
†Xavier Coll. (R.C.), Melbourne.....	1878	775	\$A1,152...D\$A492	Rev. J. G. Hawkins, S.J. (1968)
<i>Queensland:—</i>				
†All Souls' Sch., Charters Towers....	1920	312	\$A741...D\$A120	M. A. P. Mattingley (1958)
*†Brisbane Boys' Coll., Toowong.....	1902	710	\$A900...D\$A300	A. J. Birtles (1956)
*†Brisbane C. of E. Grammar Sch.....	1912	1251	\$A900...D\$A291	Hon. C. D. Fisher (1962)
†Brisbane Grammar Sch.....	1868	1104	\$A860...D\$A260	M. A. Howell (1965)
†The Southport Sch.....	1901	625	\$A1,000...D\$A351	C. G. Pearce (1951)
†Toowoomba Gr. Sch.....	1876	480	\$A794...D\$A254	C. E. Olsen (1962)
<i>South Australia:—</i>				
†Sacred Heart College, Somerton Park	1902	855	\$A780...D\$A210	Rev. K. Harris (1964)
*†St. Peter's Coll., Adelaide.....	1847	1051	\$A1,314...D\$A549	Rev. J. S. C. Miller (1961)
*†Prince Alfred Coll., Adelaide.....	1869	944	\$A1,275...D\$A555	J. A. Dunning, O.B.E. (1949)
†Pulteney Grammar Sch., Adelaide....	1847	900	.....D\$A460	Rev. Canon W. R. Ray O.B.E.
*†Scotch Coll., Mitcham.....	1919	600	\$A1,305...D\$A540	(vacant). [1947]
<i>Western Australia:—</i>				
*†Christ Church Gr. Sch., Claremont .	1910	904	\$A1,185...D\$A555	P. M. Moyes (1951)
†Guildford C. of E. Gr. Sch.....	1896	664	\$A1,200...D\$A576	D. A. L. Davies (1957)
*†Hale School, Wembley Downs.....	1858	700	\$A1,170...D\$A525	K. G. Tregonning (1967)
†Scotch Coll., Swanbourne.....	1897	734	\$A1,230 D\$A330-570	D. H. Prest (1969)
†Wesley Coll., Perth.....	1923	660	\$A1,200...D\$A540	C. A. Hamer (1965)
<i>Tasmania:—</i>				
†Launceston Church Gr. Sch.....	1846	494	\$A1,038-1,380 D\$A246-561	D. V. Selth (1959)
†Hutchins Sch., Hobart.....	1846	550	\$A1,194-1,365 D\$A294-603	D. R. Lawrence (1964)
†Scotch College, Launceston.....	1900	313	\$A1,047-1,248 D\$A94-200	J. T. Sykes (1966)
<i>New Zealand</i>				
*Auckland, Gr. Sch.....	1860	1282	\$NZ390.....Dnil	W. H. Cooper, C.B.E. (1954)
*King's Coll., Otahuhu.....	1896	585	\$NZ780.D\$NZ300	G. N. T. Greenbank (1944)
<i>Canterbury:—</i>				
*Christchurch Boys' High.....	1881	1092	\$NZ420.....	C. F. S. Caldwell (1959)
*Christ's Coll., Christchurch.....	1850	605	\$NZ396.D\$NZ180	N. A. H. Creese (1963)
*St. Andrew's Coll., Christchurch....	1916	568	\$NZ375.D\$NZ165	I. T. Galloway, O.B.E., T.D.
*Timaru High Sch.....	1880	720	\$NZ378.....Dnil	R. J. Welch (1965) [(1962)]
Nelson College, Nelson.....	1856	912	\$NZ395.....Dnil	B. H. Wakelin (1956)
New Plymouth Boys' High School....	1881	1090	\$NZ405.....Dnil	W. E. Alexander (1967)
Waitaki Boys' High Sch., Oamaru....	1883	920	\$NZ360.....Dnil	J. H. Donaldson (1961)
*Wanganui Collegiate.....	1852	459	\$NZ870.D\$NZ345	T. U. Wells (1960)
Wellington Coll., Wellington.....	1874	980	\$NZ405.....Dnil	S. H. W. Hill (1963)
<i>South Africa</i>				
*St. Andrew's Sch., Bloemfontein....	1863	340	R.632....DR.408	B. C. Thiel (1968) [(1965)]
*St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown....	1855	498	R.783....DR.339	Rev. Canon J. W. Aubrey
*†Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch.....	1849	400	R.812....DR.424	A. W. H. Mallett (1964)
*St. John's Coll., Johannesburg.....	1808	766	R.768....DR.404	D. Yates (1954)
*Michaelhouse, Balgowan, Natal.....	1896	420	R.760.....	R. F. Pennington (1969)
<i>Rhodesia</i>				
*Falcon College, Essexvale.....	1954	350	£390.....	D. E. Turner (1962)
*Peterhouse, Marandellas.....	1954	380	£420.....	B. R. Fieldsend (1968)
*St. George's College, Salisbury.....	1896	670	£320.....D£120	Rev. J. Brogan, S.J. (1968)
<i>Hong Kong</i>				
*St. Stephen's College.....	1903	350	£310.....D£120	Rev. R. B. Handforth (1965)
<i>Kenya</i>				
*Nairobi School.....	1031	722	£162-384...D£57	F. W. Dollimore (1969)
*Lenaha Sch., Nairobi.....	1949	625	£162.....D£59	T. W. Brown, V.R.D. (1965)
<i>West Indies</i>				
*Harrison College, Barbados.....	1729	682	.....Dnil	A. G. Williams (1965)
*Lodge School, St. John, Barbados....	1721	80	£292.....D£18	P. McD. Crichlow (1965)
*Munro College, Jamaica.....	1856	375	£196.....D£60	R. B. Roper (1955)
Wolmer's Sch., Jamaica.....	1729	690	.....D£74	D. L. Bogle (1967)
<i>Malta</i>				
*St. Edward's College, Cottonera.....	1929	250	£270.....	Rev. B. Rickett (1967)

## PRINCIPAL GIRLS' SCHOOLS

NOTES:—(a) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, *exclusive* of fees for optional subjects. (b) "Headmistress." In certain Schools other titles prevail, e.g., St. Paul's, "High Mistress."

School	Dated	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
Abbey Sch., Malvern Wells.....	1883	255	£585.....	J. F. Jones (1963)
Abbey Sch., Reading.....	1887	650	..... D £177	S. M. Hardcastle (1963)
Abbots Hill, Hemel Hempstead .....	1912	98	£585..... D £300	Mrs. R. Anderson (1966)
The Alice Ottley Sch., Worcester .....	1883	600	£495..... D £258	E. D. Millett (1964)
Ashford, Middlesex, St. David's.....	1716	210	£432..... D £267	J. D. Alderson (1955)
Ashford Sch. for Girls, Kent.....	1910	734	£351-396 D £156-207	M. Nightingale (1955)
Ashstead, Surrey, Parsons Mead Sch....	1897	200	£513..... D £273	M. E. Long (1969)
Badminton Sch., Bristol.....	1858	238	£585..... D £294	M. F. C. Harvey (1969)
Bath, Royal Sch. for Daughters of Officers of the Army.....	1864	280	£486..... D £246	M. Campbell (1968)
Bedford High Sch.....	1882	591	£414-471 D £180-237	E. K. Wallen (1965)
Bedford, Dame Alice Harpur School... ..	1882	850	£326..... D £125	H. Lawson Brown (1955)
Benenden, Kent.....	1924	320	£645.....	E. B. Clarke (1954)
Berkhamsted, Herts.....	1888	490	£468..... D £213	B. W. Russell (1950)
Bilston Girls' High, Staffs.....	1919	390	..... Dnil	H. E. Mottershead (1951)
Bishop's Stortford, Herts. & Essex H.S..	1909	600	..... Dnil	J. Hammersley (1965)
Blackpool, Elmslie Girls' Sch.....	1918	427	..... D £165	E. L. Oldham (1952)
Bolton, Lancs.....	1877	700	..... D £145	M. D. Higginson (1954)
Bradford Girls' Gr. Sch.....	1875	595	..... D £129	M. M. Black (1955)
Brentwood, Ursuline Convent High (R.C.).....	1900	730	£395..... D £158	Sister Joseph Howley (1947)
Bridlington High Sch.....	1905	550	£250..... Dnil	D. I. Matthews (1956)
Bruton School for Girls, Som.....	1900	446	£441..... D £195	D. F. Cumberlege (1964)
Burgess Hill, Sussex (P.N.E.U.).....	1906	210	£450..... D £150-220	M. A. Morris (1955)
Bury St. Edmunds, East Anglian Sch..	1935	224	£518..... D £252	M. Tuck (1949)
Casterton Sch., Kirkby Lonsdale, West- morland.....	1823	300	£510..... D £270	R. Willson (1962)
Charters Towers, Bexhill on Sea, Sussex	1929	243	£510.....	E. M. McGarry (1946)
Chatham, Grammar Sch. for Girls.....	1907	560	..... Dnil	H. Evans (1962)
Chelmsford County High Sch.....	1907	648	..... Dnil	P. Pattison (1961)
Cheltenham Ladies' College.....	1853	833	£558..... D £291	M. G. Hampshire (Princ.) (1964)
Chester, Ursuline Convent Sch. (R.C.)	1850	546	..... D £116	Sister Mary Paul Flood O.S.U. (1951)
Christ's Hospital, Hertford.....	1552	300	Various.....	D. R. West (1942)
Church Education Corporation (35 Deni- son House, Westminster, S.W.1.):				
Bedgebury Park, Goudhurst, Kent.....	1920	170	£480.....	J. M. Nixon (1964)
Uplands, Sandecotes, Parkstone.....	1903	130	£450..... D £217	G. R. Hills (1967)
Church Schools Company (29 Euston Road, N.W.1.):				
Guildford High Sch.....	1888	526	..... D £150-216	M. J. Harley-Mason (1969)
Hull High Sch., Tranby Croft.....	1890	403	£303..... D £195	H. W. Thompson (1955)
Southampton (Atherley Sch.).....	1925	319	..... D £216	U. V. Laidlaw (1950)
Sunderland Church High Sch.....	1884	364	..... D £144-186	J. L. Wisbach (1957)
Surbiton High Sch.....	1884	450	..... D £150-204	E. M. Kobrak (1964)
York College.....	1908	340	..... D £216	M. G. Drury (1967)
Clevedon, St. Brandon's School.....	1831	290	£450..... D £105-165	M. Lamb (1967)
Clifton High School for Girls.....	1877	726	£477..... D £216	P. M. Stringer (1965)
Cobham Hall, Kent.....	1962	255	£630..... D £315	D. B. Hancock (1951)
Colston's, Bristol.....	1891	645	..... D £174	A. M. S. Dunn (1954)
Commonweal Lodge, Purley, Surrey ..	1916	210	..... D £115-264	J. M. Blunden (1966)
Cranborne Chase Sch., Tisbury, Wilts.	1946	160	£630.....	Mrs. M. Neal (1966)
Croham Hurst, South Croydon, Surrey	1899	425	..... D £84-258	M. E. Ayre (1959)
Derby High Sch.....	1892	340	..... D £69-210	D. M. Hatcl. (1957)
Dolgellau, Dr. Williams' School.....	1878	285	£450..... D £206	N. Lloyd-Jones (1969)
Doncaster, Grammar School for Girls	1905	475	..... Dnil	H. V. Mellor (1949)
Downe Hse., Cold Ash, Newbury, Berks	1007	270	£561.....	Mrs. L. Wilson (1967)
Durham High Sch.....	1884	350	..... D £195	C. I. Salter (1958)
Edgbaston High, Birmingham.....	1876	881	..... D £204	V. R. Belton (1967)
Edgbaston C. of E. Coll.....	1886	475	..... D £120-201	M. E. Joice (1967)
Edgehill, Bideford, N. Devon.....	1884	445	£378..... D £159	A. M. Shaw (1955)
Ely High School.....	1905	400	..... Dnil	E. Moody (1966)
Etohen, Caterham, Surrey.....	1892	300	..... D £282	J. Harrison (1955)
Exeter, Maynard's Girls' Sch.....	1658	550	..... D £149	J. M. Bradley (1963)
Farnborough Hill, Hants.....	1889	450	£465..... D £225	Mother R. Alexander (1958)
Farringtons, Chislehurst, Kent.....	1911	320	£498..... D £327	J. M. Smith (1968)
Felixstowe College, Suffolk.....	1929	330	£552..... D £276	E. M. Manners, T.D. (1967)

School	F'ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
<b>Girls' Public Day School Trust (26 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.):</b>				
Bath High.....	1875	579	£337-360 D £120-156	D. J. Chapman (1969)
Birkenhead High.....	1901	771	..... D £136-156	I. Hindmarsh (1964)
Blackheath High.....	1880	514	..... D £139-159	F. M. Abraham (1962)
Brighton and Hove High.....	1876	571	£317-396 D £136-156	J. P. Turner (1969)
Bromley High.....	1883	713	..... D £139-159	M. E. Hardwick (1963)
Croydon High.....	1874	1040	..... D £139-159	E. B. J. Cameron (1963)
Ipswich High.....	1878	537	..... D £136-156	Mrs. N. W. Middlemas (1966)
Liverpool (Belvedere).....	1880	518	..... D £136-156	M. C. L. Ward (1962)
Newcastle (Central) High.....	1895	716	..... D £136-156	C. Russell (1962)
Norwich High.....	1875	661	..... D £136-156	D. F. Bartholomew (1954)
Nottingham High.....	1875	905	..... D £136-156	L. L. Lewenz (1967)
Notting Hill and Ealing High.....	1873	598	..... D £139-159	J. M. S. Hendry (1960)
Oxford High.....	1875	543	£337-366 D £136-156	Mrs. H. M. Warnock (1966)
Portsmouth High.....	1882	569	..... D £136-156	M. L. Clarke (1968)
Putney High.....	1893	642	..... D £139-159	R. Smith (1963)
Sheffield High.....	1878	575	..... D £136-156	M. C. Lutz (1959)
Shrewsbury High.....	1885	538	..... D £136-156	M. Crane (1963)
South Hampstead High.....	1876	563	..... D £139-159	Mrs. S. Wiltshire (1969)
Streatham Hill and Clapham High.....	1887	434	..... D £139-159	I. A. Wulff (1963)
Sutton High.....	1884	869	..... D £139-159	J. R. Glover (1959)
Sydenham High.....	1887	522	..... D £139-159	M. L. J. Hamilton (1966)
Wimbledon High.....	1880	647	..... D £139-159	Mrs. A. A. Piper (1962)
Godolphin, Salisbury.....	1726	300	£573..... D £273	V. M. Fraser (1968)
Gravesend School.....	1914	450	..... Dnil	M. H. White (1950)
Gt. Crosby, Lancs. Seafield Gr. School. Sacred Heart of Mary (R.C.).....	1908	650	..... D £121	Sister Françoise Dromgoole G. W. Steele (1962)
Greenacre, Banstead, Surrey.....	1933	280	£474.. D £99-237	M. W. S. Todd (1953)
Harrogate College, Harrogate.....	1893	378	£594..... D £276	Mrs. C. L. McClenaghan (1960)
Haslemere, Royal Naval School.....	1840	255	£456..... D £234	M. E. Twist (1961)
Hawnes, Haynes Park, Beds.....	1929	230	£480.....	P. A. Dunn (1959)
Headington School, Oxford.....	1915	509	£510-546 D £93-276	A. M. Amos (1960)
Hollington Park, St. Leonards, Sussex.....	1860	120	£504.....	J. Sadler (1968)
Howells', Denbigh.....	1859	400	£522..... D £234	M. Ll. Lewis (1941)
Howells', Llandaff.....	1860	530	£384..... D £141	E. M. Crabtree (1968)
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham.....	1895	480	..... D £150	B. M. Bray (1967)
Hunmanby Hall, Yks.....	1928	318	£522.....	E. J. Atkinson (1957)
Ipswich, Northgate Gr.....	1906	600	..... Dnil	J. R. F. Wilks (1965)
King Edward VI High Sch., B'ham.....	1883	500	..... D £115	F. W. Hare (1948)
King's High Sch., Warwick.....	1879	630	..... D £135	R. G. Scott (1949)
Lady Eleanor Holles, Hampton, Middx.....	1711	700	..... D £204-252	N. K. Jones (1961)
Leamington, Kingsley Sch.....	1884	370	£414-444 D £135-228	M. G. Sykes (1949)
Leeds, Girls' High.....	1876	500	..... D £131	D. M. Mills (1965)
Lillesden School, Hawkhurst, Kent.....	1901	170	£531..... D £309	M. Leahy (1964)
Lincoln, Christ's Hosp. Girls' High Sch.....	1893	540	..... Dnil	J. Cadman-Smith (1965)
Liverpool Girls' College, Liverpool.....	1856	310	..... Dnil	E. M. J. Webber (1966)
Liverpool, Huyton College.....	1893	370	£576..... D £334	
Liverpool (Everton Valley). Notre Dame Collegiate (R.C.).....	1869	570	..... D £116	Sister Marie, S.N.D. (1966)
Liverpool (Mt. Pleasant), Notre Dame High Sch. (R.C.).....	1851	500	..... Dnil	Sister M. M. Taylor (1963)
<b>London*:</b>				
C. E. Brooke Sch., Langton Rd., S.W. 9.....	1898	360	..... Dnil	J. L. Hay (1956)
Burlington, Wood Lane, W.12.....	1999	530	..... Dnil	Mrs. E. Moore (1967)
Camden, Sandall Road, N.W.5.....	1871	700	..... Dnil	A. M. Dennis (1969)
Channing School, Highgate, N.6.....	1885	340	..... D £290-307	E. M. Saunders (1964)
City of London, Barbican, E.C.2.....	1894	430	..... D £192	G. M. Colton (1949)
Godolphin and Latymer, W.6.....	1905	640	..... Dnil	M. C. Gray (1963)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Acton, W.3.....	1690	670	..... Various	J. C. Gillett (1969)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham, S.E.14.....	1876	580	..... Dnil	J. A. Kirby (1953)
Francis Holland, Clarence Gate, N.W.1.....	1878	316	..... D £297	Mrs. H. Brigstocke (1965)
Francis Holland, Graham Terr., S.W.1.....	1881	270	..... D £162-270	R. E. Colville (1965)
James Allen's Girls', Dulwich, S.E.....	1741	520	..... D £195	I. Prissian (1969)
Lady Margaret, Parsons Green, S.W.6.....	1017	400	..... Dnil	F. E. Marshall (1947)

\* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School	F'ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
<i>London—cont.</i>				
Mary Datchelor, Camberwell Green, S.E.5.	1877	650	..... Dnil	E. B. Godwin (1968)
North London Collegiate, Canons, Edgware	1850	850	..... D £159	M. M. N. McLauchlan (1965)
Prendergast Grammar, Catford, S.E.6	1890	600	..... Dnil	C. M. Johnson (1959)
Queen's College, Harley Street, W.1.	1848	250	..... D £264	Mrs. S. C. P. Fierz (Princ.) (1964) [O.S.U. (1967)]
St. Angela's, Ursuline Convent Sch., Forest Gate, E.7 (R.C.)	1862	900	..... Dnil	Sister M. M. Mylod,
St. Paul's Girls' Sch., Brook Green, W.	1904	499	..... D £264	Mrs. A. Munro, C.B.E. (High Mistress) (1964)
St. Saviour's and St. Olave's Gr., New Kent Road, S.E.1.	1903	500	..... Dnil	E. J. M. Wilson (1959)
Loughborough High Sch., Leicestershire	1850	545	£295..... D £120	P. J. Hadley (1963)
Loughton High School	1906	620	..... Dnil	M. E. Heald (1945)
Lowther College, nr. Rhyl	1900	230	£582..... D £255	G. E. Kelly (1963)
Luckley-Oakfield, Wokingham, Berks.	1894	160	£402..... D £216	I. F. Earle (1969)
Malvern Girls' College	1893	485	£600..... D £285	V. M. H. Owen (1968)
Manchester High Sch. for Girls	1874	950	..... D £160	K. L. Cottrell (1959)
Manchester, Withington Girls' Sch.	1890	540	..... D £141	M. Hulme (1961)
Merchant Taylors', Gt. Crosby	1822	580	..... D £143	M. E. Walsh (1963)
Monmouth Sch. for Girls	1891	420	£339..... D £120	A. Page (1960)
Newcastle upon Tyne Church High Sch.	1885	590	..... D £138-168	M. B. Lewis (1965)
Northampton High Sch.	1878	525	..... D £118	S. J. Lightburne (1964)
North Foreland Lodge, Sheffield-on-Loddon, Hants.	1909	112	£600.....	R. Irvine (1967)
Northwood Coll., Northwood, Middx.	1878	457	£417-462 D £114-237	M. D. Hillyer-Cole (1966)
Norwich, Blyth	1889	790	..... Dnil	Mrs. V. M. Glauert (1965)
Oakdene, Beaconsfield	1911	353	£390..... D £180	A. J. Havard (1959)
Orme Girls' Sch., Newcastle under Lyme	1876	620	..... Dnil	Mrs. W. Barlow (1969)
Overstone Sch., Northampton	1929	180	£525..... D £315	† J. W. Aïrs (1968)
Oxted, The Manor House, Limpsfield.	1897	143	£450..... D £225	D. C. Cutter (1966)
Palmer's Girls' School, Grays, Essex	1700	560	..... Dnil	K. W. H. Jackson (1962)
Pate's Gr. Sch., Cheltenham	1905	760	..... Dnil	M. E. Lambrick (1952)
Penrhos, Colwyn Bay	1880	360	£432-600.....	M. Waddington (1966)
Perse Sch. for Girls, Cambridge	1881	580	..... D £152	C. M. Bedson (1967)
Plymouth, Notre Dame High (R.C.)	1860	434	..... D £131	Sister V. Henderson (1968)
Polam Hall, Darlington	1880	460	£483..... D £231	Mrs. K. M. Davies (1963)
Preston, Winckley Sq. Convent (R.C.)	1875	684	..... D £122	Sister Catherine Walsh (1968)
Princess Helena Coll., Temple Dinsley, Hitchin, Herts.	1820	140	£585..... D £315	C. J. Stratford (1960)
Prior's Field	1902	182	£630..... D £360	Mrs. F. M. Hiles (1964)
Queen Anne's, Caversham	1894	313	£558.....	M. J. Challis (1958)
Queen Ethelburga's, Harrogate	1912	206	£528.....	D. Tweed (1966)
Queen Margaret's, Escrick Park, York	1901	255	£523.....	B. D. Snape (1960)
Queen Mary, Lytham	1930	822	..... D £135	J. L. Harley (1952)
Queen's Sch., Chester	1878	560	..... D £140	E. N. MacLean (1947)
Queenswood, Hatfield, Herts.	1894	420	£630.....	E. M. Essame (1943)
Redland High Sch., Bristol	1882	575	..... D £128	W. M. Hume (1969)
Red Maids', Bristol	1634	304	£297..... D £150	D. D. Dakin (1960)
Rochester Gr. School, Kent	1888	540	..... Dnil	N. C. Day (1962)
Roedean, Brighton	1885	400	£621-651.....	Mrs. J. Fort (1961)
Rosemead, Littlehampton	1919	230	£510.....	Mrs. N. R. Tobenhouse (1969)
Royal Masonic Sch., Rickmansworth Pk.	1978	380	Nil.....	Mrs. U. J. Campbell (1959)
Runton Hill, W. Runton, Norfolk	1911	130	£495..... D £330	M. L. Kilvert (1958)
Rye St. Antony, Oxford	1930	155	£465..... D £219	I. B. King (1930)
St. Albans High School, Herts.	1907	470	..... D £138-252	M. E. Denham (1966)
St. Audries, West Quantoxhead, Som.	1906	158	£540..... D £195	Mrs. L. M. Ayres (1967)
St. Catherine's, Bramley, Guildford	1885	290	£540..... D £270	C. E. Stoner (1947)
St. Clare, Polwïthen, Penzance	1885	209	£477..... D £228	M. M. Coney (1969)
St. Dominic's High Sch., Stoke-on-Trent (R.C.)	1857	659	..... D £119	Sister Mary Laurence (1957)
St. Elphin's, Darley Dale, Matlock	1844	395	£447..... D £222	P. M. Robinson (1958)
St. Felix, Southwood, Suffolk	1897	405	£540..... D £225	M. Oakeley (1958)
St. Helen and St. Katharine, Abingdon	1903	420	£386..... D £137	F. P. B. Hayward (1968)
St. Helen's, Northwood	1899	614	£477-534 D £165-279	J. D. Leader (1966)
St. James's School, West Malvern	1896	189	£660.....	R. R. Braithwaite (1969)
St. Joseph's Coll., Bradford (R.C.)	1908	980	£259..... D £145	Sister Wilfrid, C.P. (1965)
St. Margaret's, Bushey, Herts.	1749	342	£492..... D £231	B. Scatchard (1965)
St. Mary & St. Anne, Abbots Bromley	1874	501	£495..... D £273	M. E. S. Roch (1953)

† Headmaster.

School	Found.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See Note (a) D—Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
St. Mary Sch., Baldslow, St. Leonards..	1913	202	£390....D £165	Sister B. Allen (1958)
St. Mary's, Calne, Wilts.....	1873	220	£591....D £261	E. M. Gibbins (1946)
St. Mary's Convent, Cambridge (R.C.)..	1908	600	£315....D £150	Sister M. Christopher (1949)
St. Mary's Sch., Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.	1872	220	.....D £210	† Rev. V. J. Bailey (1969) [(1967)
St. Mary's School, Wantage, Berks....	1873	226	£555.....	Sister Anne Julian, C.S.M.V.
S. Michael's, Burton Park, Petworth...	1844	250	£600.....	P. M. Lancaster (1962)
St. Monica's, Clacton-on-Sea .....	1936	80	£498....D £247	G. M. Whitter (1967)
St. Stephen's College, Broadstairs .....	1867	140	£492....D £226	J. Selby-Lowndes (1968)
St. Swithun's, Winchester .....	1884	387	£438-576	P. M. C. Evans (1953)
			D £82-282	
Salford, Adelphi House (R.C.).....	1852	800	.....D £133	A. M. Dempsey (1947)
Sheffield, Notre Dame High (R.C.)....	1855	817	.....D £122	Sr. Mary Gray, F.C.I. (1965)
Sherborne Sch. for Girls, Dorset.....	1909	434	£585....D £291	D. Reader Harris (1950)
Shillingstone, Dorset, Croft House Sch.	1941	200	£525....D £264	M. Palmer (1969)
Southend-on-Sea High Sch.....	1913	730	.....Dnil	M. R. Haine (1969)
Stamford High Sch., Lincs.....	1876	750	£348....D £136	M. L. Medcalf (1968)
Stockton-on-Tees, Queen Victoria High	1883	298	.....D £128	M. W. Gosling (1965)
Stonar, Arworth, Melksham, Wilts....	1923	330	£594....D £255	F. D. Denmark (1962)
Stover Sch., Newton Abbot .....	1932	134	£507....D £234	C. A. Smith (1969)
Talbot Heath Sch., Bournemouth.....	1886	547	£355....D £140	A. L. Macpherson, Ph.D. (1956)
Tormead, Cranley Road, Guildford...	1905	400	£489....D £234	M. C. Shackleton (1959)
Truro High Sch.....	1880	540	£399....D £172	S. M. Peatfield (1959)
Tudor Hall, Wykham Pk., Banbury...	1850	130	£600.....	Mrs. M. R. Blyth (1969)
Upper Chine, Shanklin, I.O.W.....	1799	279	£450....D £195	P. M. Gifford (1955)
Wadhurst College .....	1930	230	£474....D £279	R. G. Barclay (1969)
Walsall, Queen Mary's High Sch.....	1893	530	.....Dnil	Mrs. B. E. Richardson (1968)
Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks, Kent...	1838	428	£373....D £157	E. A. Blackburn (1946)
Watford Gr. Sch., Herts.....	1704	780	.....Dnil	J. Tennet (1957)
Wentworth Milton Mt., Bournemouth	1899	240	£456....D £210	N. A. E. Hibbert (1961)
Westcliff-on-Sea High Sch.....	1926	820	.....Dnil	J. K. Raeburn (1952)
Westonbirt, Tetbury, Glos.....	1928	302	£660....D £300	M. Newton (1965)
Westwood House, Peterborough.....	1936	350	£420....D £180	Mrs. G. J. Bowis (1960)
Wheelwright Gr. Sch., Dewsbury.....	1888	360	.....Dnil	D. M. Levitt (1963)
Wigan Girls' High Sch., Lancs.....	1887	550	.....Dnil	G. Holland (1952)
Wycombe Abbey, Bucks.....	1896	410	£660.....	P. A. Fisher (1962)
Wyggeston Girls' Sch., Leicester.....	1878	615	.....Dnil	M. E. Pedley (1948)
York, The Mount School.....	1831	250	£534.....	J. Blake (1960)
<b>Scotland</b>				
Craigholme, Glasgow.....	1891	600	.....D £76-97	G. M. MacLean (1962)
George Watson's Ladies', Edinburgh...	1871	523	.....D £122	H. Fleming (1958)
High School, Glasgow.....	1878	650	.....Dnil	F. Barker (1947)
Hutcheson's Girls' Gr. Sch., Glasgow..	1876	872	.....D £99	I. G. McIver (1948)
James Gillespie's, Edinburgh.....	1803	1250	.....D £40	M. G. McIver (1967)
Laurel Bank, Glasgow .....	1903	595	.....D £92-123	A. J. B. Sloan (1968)
Mary Erskine, Edinburgh .....	1894	980	.....D £122	J. Thow (1967)
Morrison's Academy, Crieff.....	1860	468	£389....D £88-125	M. Baillie (1965)
Park Sch., 25 Lynedoch St., Glasgow..	1879	496	.....D £110-158	J. Lightwood (1962)
St. Bride's, Helensburgh.....	1895	300	£450....D £158	R. Drever Smith (1953)
St. Columba's, Kilmacollm.....	1897	475	£420-432	E. M. Clark (1966)
			D £112-168	
St. Denis', Edinburgh.....	1858	460	£510....D £210	M. P. Poots (1964)
St. George's, Garscube Terr., Edinburgh	1888	677	£468-510....D £240	Mrs. J. O. Lindsay, Ph.D. (1960)
St. Leonards, St. Andrews, Fife.....	1877	350	£585....D £234	J. S. A. Macaulay (1956)
<b>Channel Islands, etc.</b>				
Buchan Sch., Castletown, I.O.M.....	1875	268	£399....D £189	Mrs. J. M. Watkin (1962)
Jersey College for Girls, Jersey.....	1888	530	.....D £135	E. M. Farewell (1960)
Châtelard Sch., Les Avants, Montreux, Switzerland .....	1927	210	Sw. Frs. 6,375-7,050	J. M. Blacklock (1960)

† Headmaster.

## THE ROYAL HOUSE

(1968) Oct. 1. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opened new £1,000,000 extension to Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand, providing for twelve extra courts, a library and other offices, and to be known as the Queen's Building; later Her Majesty and His Royal Highness flew to Balmoral Castle. 11. The Duke of Edinburgh left Dyce Airport, Aberdeen, to visit Mexico City for the Olympic Games; en route he met Mr. Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, in Ottawa. 14. The Queen opened the £15,000,000 rebuilt Euston Station. 16. Princess Alexandra opened the Motor Show at Earl's Court. 18. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited Stirling. Princess Margaret visited Swindon. 23. The Queen opened new ward block at King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, London. It was announced that Her Majesty had approved the Home Secretary's recommendation that Covent Garden Opera should be known in future as the Royal Opera. 24. The Queen received the Sultan of Brunei at Buckingham Palace; later Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, attended a gala performance at the Royal Opera House in celebration of 21st anniversary of its reopening after the War. 25. Her Majesty, and other members of the Royal Family attended memorial service for Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, at Westminster Abbey. 30. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and Princess Anne, opened new Session of Parliament. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited Smithfield Market in celebration of its centenary.

Nov. 1. The Queen left Heathrow Airport for state visits to Brazil and Chile; she arrived later in Recife in Brazil and was met by the Duke of Edinburgh who had flown there from Mexico; on the following day they sailed to Salvador da Bahia in *Britannia*. 5. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Rio de Janeiro in *Britannia* and then flew to Brasilia where they were met by Marshal Arthur da Costa e Silva, President of Brazil, at official start of state visit; on the following evening Her Majesty attended state banquet at new Itamaraty Palace. 6. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother paid farewell visit to liner *Queen Elizabeth* at Southampton before the vessel's departure to Florida. 7. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited São Paulo. 9. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was present at British Legion Festival of Remembrance at Royal Albert Hall. 10. Her Majesty watched Lent carnival in grounds of residence of British Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro. The Duke of Kent, on behalf of the Queen, laid wreath at Cenotaph on Remembrance Day. 11. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Santiago to begin state visit to Chile, and on following day Her Majesty addressed Chilean National Congress. 12. Princess Margaret, accompanied by Lord Snowdon, opened Scottish Design Centre in Glasgow. 13. While the Queen continued her tour of Santiago, the Duke of Edinburgh visited world's largest underground copper mine at El Teniente in the Andes. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited Birmingham. 15. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Pucon, a small resort in Chile's lake district, to spend two days resting. 17. Her Majesty returned to Santiago and went to the races. 18. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left Santiago at end of their state visit to Chile and spent night on *Britannia* in Recife; they continued their homeward journey on following day by way of Dakar, Senegal, where Her Majesty laid foundation stone of new British institute before returning to London

later. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother with other members of the Royal Family was present at variety performance at Palladium Theatre in aid of Variety Artists' Benevolent Fund. 25. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, attended reception given by R.A.F. Club in celebration of its fiftieth anniversary. 26. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited Crewe and opened South Cheshire Central College of Further Education.

Dec. 4. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited Royal Smithfield Show at Earl's Court. 6. The Queen presented Robert Graves with Queen's Gold Medal for Poetry for 1968. 10. Her Majesty attended Royal Academy's bicentenary dinner and reception at Burlington House. 17. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Prince of Wales, visited Cardiff; later Her Majesty opened new Royal Mint at Llantrisant and struck first decimal coins to be produced there. 18. Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh entertained the King and Queen of Tonga to luncheon at Buckingham Palace. 20. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Windsor Castle to spend Christmas with other members of the Royal Family. 28. Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh with Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother arrived at Sandringham.

(1969) Jan. 1. New Years Honours List was published naming four new life peers, including Sir Leerie Constantine. E. M. Forster, the novelist, was appointed member of Order of Merit. 6. The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace from Sandringham. 7. Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh gave dinner party at Buckingham Palace for Commonwealth Prime Ministers; the Queen had received a number of the Prime Ministers during the day. 10. The Queen left London to rejoin other members of the Royal Family at Sandringham. 21. It was announced that the Prince of Wales would take up his first Service appointment in June, becoming Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Regiment of Wales. 27. It was stated that the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh would visit New Zealand and Australia in March and April, 1970.

Feb. 4. The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace from Sandringham and later received Colonel Frank Borman, commander of *Apollo 8* spacecraft, and his family. 6. The Duke of Edinburgh began visit to Yorkshire. 7. The Queen visited Cruft's Dog Show at Olympia. 19. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opened National Postal Museum in London. 20. The Duke of Edinburgh, as President of British Commonwealth Games Federation visited Edinburgh to see preparations for 1970 Games; His Royal Highness, as Chancellor, later visited the University of Edinburgh. 24. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, accompanied by other members of the Royal Family, attended Royal Film Performance in London. 25. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave luncheon party for President Nixon at Buckingham Palace at which the Prince of Wales and Princess Anne were present.

March 2. The Duke of Edinburgh left R.A.F. Marham to visit game parks in Ethiopia and Kenya as international trustee of World Wildlife Fund; he returned to London by air on March 18. 3. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Anne, attended Henry Wood Centenary Concert at the Royal Albert Hall. 7. The Queen opened latest section of Victoria Underground Line from Victoria to Warren Street; after her opening speech at Green Park station, Her Majesty travelled on the new line to Oxford Circus and then returned to Victoria and

## THE QUEEN AND PRESIDENT NIXON



The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are seen talking with President Nixon at Buckingham Palace when the President attended a luncheon party given in his honour while he was visiting this country in February.

## INVESTITURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES



The Queen places the coronet on the head of the Prince of Wales as he kneels before her at his investiture at Caernarvon Castle on July 1.

## THE PRINCE IS PRESENTED TO THE PEOPLE



After the Investiture ceremony, the Prince of Wales was presented by the Queen to the Welsh people from a balcony of Caernarvon Castle.

## MAN STEPS ON TO THE MOON



The Apollo 11 astronaut Col. Edwin E. Aldrin is shown descending the steps of the lunar module before setting foot on the Moon on July 21. The picture was taken by his companion Neil A. Armstrong, who had earlier become the first man to step on to the surface of the Moon.

MAN WALKS ON THE MOON



Colonel Aldrin is seen walking near the lunar module on the surface of the Moon.

## CONCORDE'S MAIDEN FLIGHT



The British-built *Concorde 002* supersonic aircraft made its maiden flight from Filton, near Bristol, on April 9. It is shown taking to the air for the first time.

QUEEN ELIZABETH II'S MAIDEN VOYAGE



The *Queen Elizabeth II* is shown sailing into New York on May 7 at the end of her maiden voyage from Southampton. The great liner was welcomed by many small craft and crowds lining the shores.

TWO GREAT LEADERS



Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the U.S.A. from 1953 to 1961, died on March 28. The former Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in Western Europe was aged 78. Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis, one of Britain's greatest military leaders, died at the age of 77 on June 16.

## PRESIDENT POMPIDOU



M. Georges Pompidou is seen being invested with the Legion of Honour during his installation as President of France at the Elysée Palace on June 20. M. Pompidou was elected President on June 15, following the resignation of General de Gaulle.

## JOHN FAIRFAX'S ATLANTIC ROW



John Fairfax, a British oarsman, made landfall at Hollywood Beach, Florida on July 19 to become the first man ever to row the Atlantic Ocean alone. He is seen in his tiny boat *Britannia* signalling to a passing aircraft during his 180-day voyage from the Canary Islands.

## STRIFE IN NORTHERN IRELAND



Northern Ireland was troubled during the year by violent disturbances, especially in Londonderry and Belfast, where the situation became so critical in mid-August, that British troops were called in to help restore order. Troops are shown with fixed bayonets standing guard in front of a blazing building in the Falls Road area of Belfast.

## THE BRITISH TRANS-ARCTIC EXPEDITION



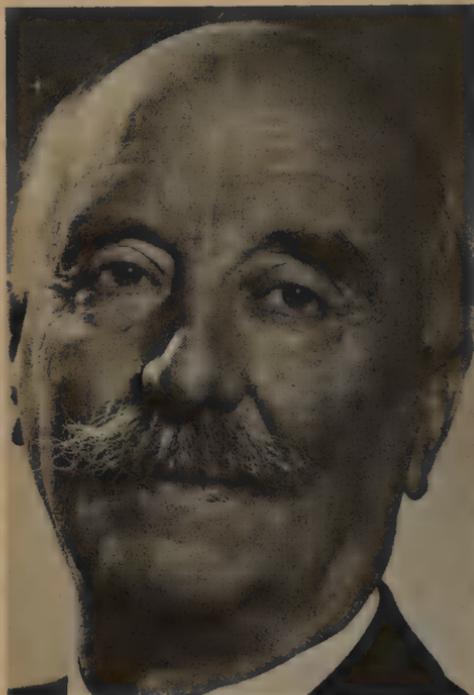
The British Trans-Arctic Expedition successfully completed a surface crossing of the Arctic Ocean in May. The four-man team is shown travelling across the ice during the hazardous journey which took fifteen months.

THE VICTORIA UNDERGROUND LINE



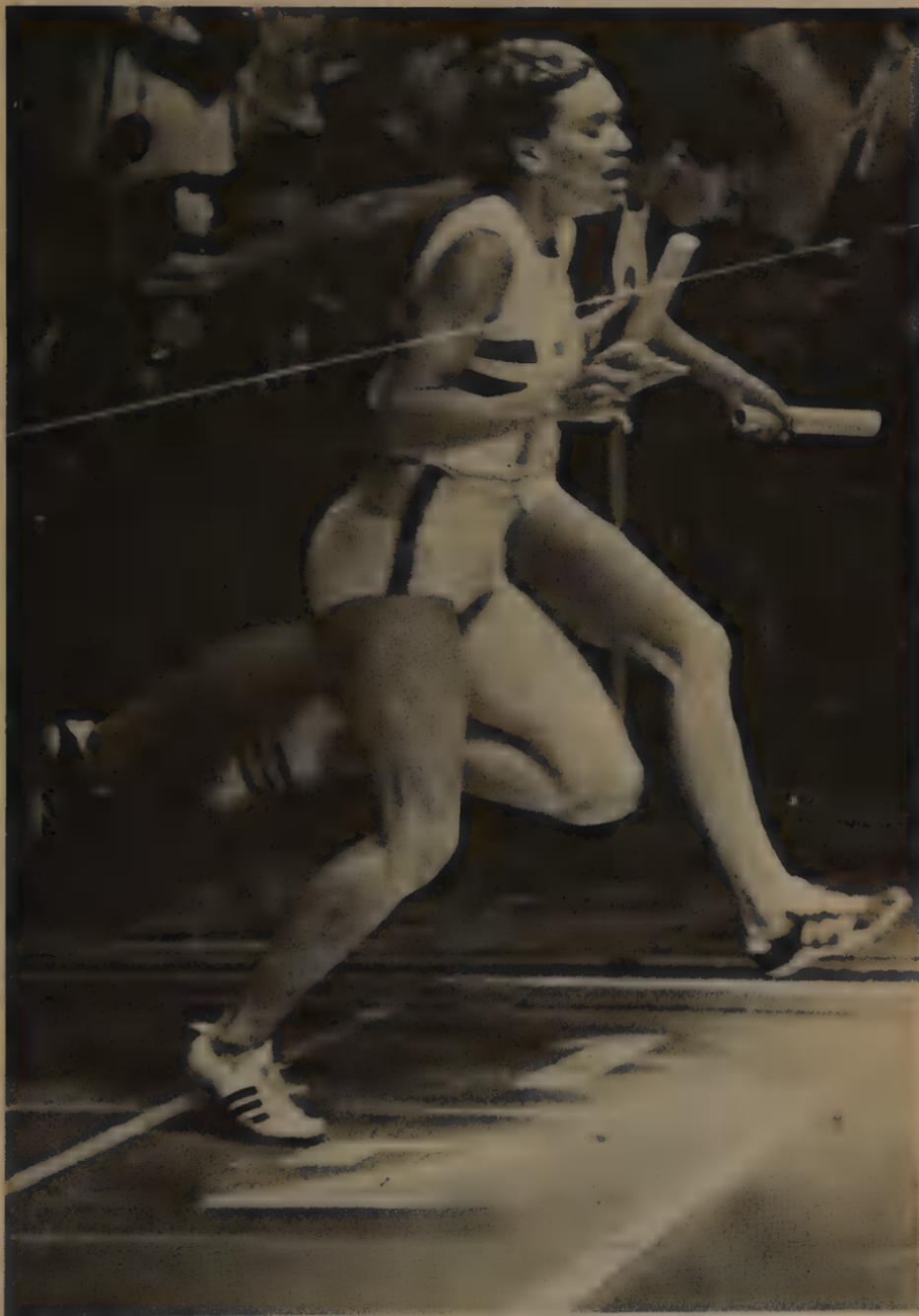
The latest section of the Victoria Underground Line was opened in March. One of the new automatic trains is shown entering a station on the line, which now stretches from Walthamstow Central to Victoria, with an extension to Brixton at present under construction.

## HONOURED IN 1969



Among those honoured in 1969 were Sir Adrian Boult, the conductor (*top left*), who was made a Companion of Honour, Anna Neagle, the actress, who was appointed a D.B.E., and Mr. R. F. Lusty, managing director of Hutchinson Publishing Group (*bottom left*), and Mr. Christopher S. Cockerell, the inventor of the Hovercraft (*bottom right*), who both received knighthoods.

## THE EUROPEAN GAMES



Lillian Board crosses the line inches ahead of the French competitor for the British team to win the women's 4 × 400 metres relay in a world record time of 3m. 30.8s. at the European Games, held in Athens in September. Great Britain also won five other gold medals in the Games.

## TWO BRITISH SPORTING TRIUMPHS



Ann Jones seen holding the trophy after her victory over Billie Jean King in the final of the women's singles at the Wimbledon Championships on July 4. Tony Jacklin in action during the final round of the British Open Golf Championship at Royal Lytham and St. Annes on July 12. He became the first British player to win the title since 1954.

unveiled commemorative plaque. 15. Princess Margaret attended Football League Cup Final at Wembley Stadium. 16. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attended Irish Guards' St. Patrick's Day parade at Victoria Barracks, Windsor. 21. The Duke of Edinburgh visited Exeter. 27. The Queen visited Royal Regiment of Artillery at Woolwich. 31. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family were present at dedication service of King George VI Memorial Chapel in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

**April 1.** Princess Margaret visited Wolverhampton. 3. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, distributed Royal Maundy at Selby Abbey. 14. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was present at memorial service for General Eisenhower in St. Paul's Cathedral; the Queen was represented by the Duke of Edinburgh. 17. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, inaugurated new terminal at Heathrow Airport. 20. The Prince of Wales arrived at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, to begin nine-week term as student. 22. President Saragat of Italy arrived at Heathrow Airport at start of his state visit and was met by Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon; he then drove with them to Home Park, Windsor, where he was met by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh; the party proceeded by carriage to Windsor Castle where the President stayed during his visit. 23. President Saragat visited Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, and in the evening the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave state banquet in his honour at Windsor Castle; two days later he left Windsor Castle for a three-day visit to Scotland. 25. Princess Anne visited Warwickshire on her first solo engagement in the provinces. 26. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were present at St. George's Day parade of Queen's Scouts at Windsor Castle. Princess Anne attended F.A. Cup Final at Wembley Stadium. 30. President Saragat left Heathrow Airport at end of his state visit. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh went by train to Southampton Docks for tour of *Queen Elizabeth 2*.

**May 2.** Princess Anne named and launched 253,000-ton tanker *Esso Northumbria*, largest ship ever to be built in Britain, at Wallsend. 5. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left Heathrow Airport for state visit to Austria; they were met at Vienna airport by President Jonas and in evening attended state banquet at Hofburg Palace followed by gala reception at Schönbrunn Palace on outskirts of the city. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother travelled by train to Portsmouth, where she embarked in *Britannia* for visit to Devon and Cornwall, including the Scilly Islands; she returned to London on May 12. 6. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended gala performance by Vienna Spanish riding school and later visited St. Stephen's Cathedral and the Houses of Parliament; they attended the opera in the evening; on the following day they were joined by Princess Anne, who missed the first two days of state visit because of influenza; the Queen gave banquet in honour of President Jonas at British Embassy. 8. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh with Princess Anne visited Innsbruck and on following day went to Salzburg and Graz before returning to London on May 10. 13. Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Plymouth. 15. The Queen, with Princess Anne, attended swimming gala at Crystal Palace National Recreation Centre, organized to celebrate centenary of Amateur Swimming Association. 16. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne, reviewed ships of twelve N.A.T.O. countries at

Splithed from *Britannia* as part of the alliance's twentieth anniversary celebrations. 19. Her Majesty, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Princess Anne arrived at Holyroodhouse. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, Lord Snowdon and the Duchess of Kent all visited Chelsea Flower Show. 20. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne, addressed meeting of annual General Assembly of Church of Scotland in Edinburgh. 22. Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Glasgow. 23. The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh addressed General Assembly of Free Church of Scotland. 28. The Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne left Holyroodhouse. 29. The Queen visited Dundee.

**June 3.** Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited Wolverhampton. 4. The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne, accompanied by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, attended Epsom races. 5. Princess Alexandra reviewed founder's day parade at Royal Hospital, Chelsea. 9. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited Hertford. 11. Prince Charles, as colonel-in-chief, presented new Colours to the Royal Regiment of Wales at inauguration ceremony in Cardiff Castle. 13. The Queen's Birthday Honours List was published; four new life peers were created. 14. Her Majesty was present at her Birthday Parade on Horse Guards Parade. 17-20. The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, attended Ascot Races. 26. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother presented her Colour to the R.A.F.'s Central Flying School at Little Rissington; the Prince of Wales was also present. 30. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Prince of Wales, were present at Second Test Match between England and West Indies at Lord's.

**INVESTITURE OF PRINCE OF WALES. July 1.** Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh with the Prince of Wales and Princess Anne and accompanied by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and other members of the Royal Family arrived by train in Caernarvon. The Queen's carriage procession and the Prince of Wales's carriage procession left for Caernarvon Castle, other members of the royal party travelling by car; on arrival at the Castle Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh proceeded to the dais, the Prince of Wales was summoned and the Queen invested him with the insignia of his Principality and Earldom of Chester; he then delivered an address and a religious service followed, after which the Queen presented the Prince of Wales to the people of Wales; the ceremony completed, the Prince of Wales drove with the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to the royal train and then parted from them and went by car to Holyhead harbour where he embarked on *Britannia*. 2. At start of four-day tour of Wales, Prince of Wales visited Llandudno, Llanrwst, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Bala, Glanllyn, Newtown, New Quay, Cardigan and Fishguard; on following day he went to Carmarthen, Kidwelly, Llanelli and Swansea, where he announced that the Queen had decided to confer city status on the town. 4. The Prince of Wales visited Neath, Aberdare, Merthyr Tydfil, Brynmawr, Pontypool and Newport and on the following day ended his tour by carrying out engagements in Cardiff. 11. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Dorset. 14. It was announced that Prof. Sir Geoffrey Taylor, Lord Penney, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, and Dame Veronica Wedgwood had been appointed to the Order of Merit. 15. Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh, with other members of the Royal Family, met President Kekkonen of Finland at

Victoria Station at the start of his state visit and subsequently travelled with him in a carriage procession to Buckingham Palace where state banquet was held in his honour. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited Exeter. 16. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Anne, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward, was present at performance of Royal Tournament at Earls Court. 17. Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Prince of Wales, Princess Anne and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother were entertained at a luncheon by President Kekkonen at Finnish Embassy. Princess Margaret visited Liverpool 20. President Kekkonen left Heathrow Airport at end of his state visit. 23. The Prince of Wales visited Breconshire and opened new county library at Brecon. 24. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, with Princess Anne, Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon were present at Royal International Horse Show at Wembley Stadium. 25. Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh were present at the first Test match between England and New Zealand at Lord's. 28. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, with Prince of Wales and Princess Anne, arrived by train at Torquay and subsequently embarked in *Britannia* and reviewed ships of Western Fleet in Torbay, later visiting several of the ships; on following day the Queen presented new colours to Western Fleet on board H.M.S. *Eagle* and later the whole Fleet steamed past *Britannia* in salute to Her Majesty.

Aug. 2. Her Majesty visited International Stoke Mandeville Games at Stoke Mandeville Hospital Sports Ground, and opened national sports stadium for paralysed and other physically handicapped people in Great Britain. 4. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne, opened new Queen Elizabeth Dock in Hull and visited other parts of the city before embarking in *Britannia* and sailing for Shetland. 5. The Prince of Wales arrived by air at Prestatyn and later visited Rhyl, Colwyn Bay, Abergele, St. Asaph, Denbigh, Ruthin, Wrexham and Mold. Princess Alexandra, with Mr. Angus Ogilvy, left Heathrow Airport for visit to Singapore to attend 150th anniversary celebrations to mark founding of colony. 6. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Shetland and later, with the Prince of Wales, Princess Anne, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward, set sail in *Britannia* for private visit to Norway. The Duke and Duchess of Kent left Heathrow Airport for tour of Australia, British Solomon Islands and New Hebrides; they returned on Sept. 11. 7. The Royal Family arrived at Bergen in *Britannia* after having been met at sea by King Olav of Norway in his royal yacht. 10. *Britannia* docked in Trondheim and Her Majesty went ashore with the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne and members of Norwegian Royal Family. 12. The Queen, with Prince Andrew and Prince Edward, left Trondheim in *Britannia* for Balmoral, where they arrived on Aug. 14, while the Duke of Edinburgh, with Prince of Wales and Princess Anne, remained in Norway for a few days for private sailing holiday. 17. Princess Alexandra and Mr. Angus Ogilvy returned from Far East. 25. It was announced that the Prince of Wales had decided that half net revenue of Duchy of Cornwall should be made over to Consolidated Fund.

Sept. 1. Princess Alexandra left London Airport to visit Swaziland, Madagascar and Mauritius; she was accompanied on tour by Mr. Angus Ogilvy. 10. Princess Anne opened Road Transport Industry Training Board's education and training centre at High Ercall, Shropshire. 17. Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon attended gala opening of the Thorndike Theatre at Leatherhead; two days

later they left Heathrow Airport for a visit to Japan, Hong Kong, Cambodia, Thailand and Iran.

#### BRITISH POLITICS

(1968) Oct. 2. Miss Alice Bacon, Minister of State, Ministry of Education and Science, said at Labour Party Conference in Blackpool, that party's national executive committee had rejected Newsom Committee's report on public schools, and Government would take powers to enforce comprehensive system of education and make local authorities end eleven-plus examination. 3. Prime Minister said that if Britain's economic situation improved sufficiently, the Government would not introduce restrictive legislation on prices and incomes when its powers expired at end of year. Labour Party Executive Policy on Rhodesia was defeated at Conference by 463,000 votes. 8. Mr. Wilson arrived in Gibraltar for talks with Mr. Ian Smith in attempt to resolve the Rhodesian crisis; they met the following day on board H.M.S. *Fearless*, and first full day of talks took place on Oct. 10. It was stated that Government had approved expenditure of between £1,750,000 and £2,000,000 for research ship for British Antarctic Survey. 9. Conservative Party Conference opened in Blackpool. 13. Talks between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Smith ended in deadlock; joint statement was issued stating that some progress had been made but disagreement on fundamental issues still remained and both sides recognized that very wide gulf still remained between them on certain issues; Mr. Smith returned to Salisbury to consult his Cabinet on Mr. Wilson's proposals; Mr. Wilson returned to London on following day. 15. Prime Minister assured Commons that there would be no sell-out over Rhodesia, but Britain had not barred the way to further negotiations. Mr. Jenkins, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in Commons that £50 basic travel allowance limit would remain for the twelve months beginning on Nov. 1. 16. Foreign Office and Commonwealth Office merged; Mr. George Thomson ceased to be Commonwealth Secretary and became Minister without Portfolio, remaining in the Cabinet; Prime Minister also announced merging of Ministries of Health and Social Security on Nov. 1, with Mr. Crossman as Secretary of State. 17. Among further Ministerial changes made by the Government, Mrs. Judith Hart, former Minister of Social Security, became Paymaster-General with seat in Cabinet; Mr. K. Robinson was appointed Minister for Planning and Land at Ministry of Housing and Local Government; Mr. Peart, former Lord Privy Seal, became Lord President of the Council, and Lord Shackleton became Lord Privy Seal, and Mr. John Diamond, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, was promoted to Cabinet. 22. In Commons, 51 Labour backbenchers, six Liberals, and one Welsh Nationalist forced token vote to dissociate themselves from proposals for Rhodesian settlement made during talks on H.M.S. *Fearless*. 23. Seventy-five Labour backbenchers voted against Government motion approving amendment by House of Lords to Justices of Peace Bill allowing City of London aldermen to continue to sit as *ex officio* magistrates; amendment was eventually carried by 195 votes to 82. 27. About 25,000 people marched through London in anti-Vietnam War demonstration; an estimated 6,000 marchers broke away from main demonstration and headed for American Embassy, but were held back by police; 42 people were arrested, 4 policemen injured and about 50 demonstrators hurt. Sir Eric Fletcher resigned as Deputy Speaker and Mr. Sydney Irving was later appointed in his place. 30. The Queen's Speech at opening of new session of Parliament contained proposals

for reform of House of Lords by curbing its powers and depriving hereditary peers of their right to vote, and Bill to lower voting age to 18; it was also declared that a commission would be set up to investigate demand for nationalism in Scotland and Wales, and responsibility for health service and agriculture in Wales would be transferred to Welsh Office. Mr. Wilson met Mr. Lynch, Prime Minister of Irish Republic, for talks in London. 31. At Bassetlaw, Notts., by-election, Labour's General Election majority of 10,428 was cut to 740 after recount.

**Nov. 1.** Mr. Crosland, President of Board of Trade, told Commons of increased Government restrictions on hire-purchase and rental contracts—for cars new minimum deposit would be raised from 33½ per cent. to 40 per cent., with maximum period of repayment reduced from 27 months to two years; for furniture new rates would be 10 per cent. and two years instead of 15 per cent. and 30 months, and for most other consumer durables 33½ per cent. and two years. Prime Minister told Commons that Mr. George Thomson, Minister without Portfolio, was going to Rhodesia to resume negotiations with Mr. Ian Smith. 4. Government said that scheme under which free school meals were given, irrespective of income, to fourth and subsequent children of large families, would be dropped only 18 months after its introduction. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Callaghan, Home Secretary, met Captain O'Neill, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, in London to discuss situation in Ulster after recent clash between police and civil rights demonstrators in Londonderry. 5. Mr. Jenkins, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told Commons that there was every sign that main Budget objective of achieving ever improving balance of payments was working out. 7. Conservatives won New Forest by-election with increased majority of 19,595 compared with 13,032 at General Election; Labour candidate was beaten for second place by Liberal. 10. Mr. Edward Short, Secretary of State for Education and Science, stated that total school building programme for 1969-70 would be £129,000,000. 11. Prime Minister warned City to exercise self-discipline in its affairs, saying Government would not hesitate, if necessary, to take action, although it had no desire to introduce legislation to force interference on City. Foreign Office told Soviet Ambassador to reduce staff of Russian Embassy in London. 13. Mr. Crosland told Commons that Government would set up new statutory organization consisting of three boards to promote British tourism. Figures released showed that trade gap for October widened to £66,000,000 compared with £33,000,000 in September and imports established new record at £664,000,000. 19. Chancellor of Exchequer flew to Bonn to attend emergency discussions on international monetary crisis. 21. Lords voted by 251 votes to 56 in favour of Government proposals to reform their House. 22. On his return from Bonn, Mr. Jenkins announced new deflationary measures consisting of tax increases of 5d. a gallon on petrol, 1d. a pint on beer, 4s. on a bottle of whisky, and 5d. on packet of twenty cigarettes, with 10 per cent. addition to existing rates of purchase tax on such goods as cars, refrigerators and washing machines to bring in about £250,000,000 in full year; the Chancellor also said that new import deposit scheme to be in force for a year, would be introduced whereby importers would have to pay deposit of 50 per cent. of value of all goods other than food, feedingstuffs, fuel, raw materials and certain categories of goods, mainly from developing countries, before Customs would release them and deposits would be repaid in

six months without interest, to bring in payments estimated at £100,000,000 in each of following six months; details of severe curbs in bank lending to private sector were also given. 25. Government had majority of 77 after debate on their handling of the economy. 28. Mr. Short, rejected demands for end to three-year-old experiment with British Standard Time, which was compelling children to travel to school in darkness on winter mornings. Twenty-three Labour backbenchers abstained from voting when Government's motion authorizing recent purchase tax and customs duty increases was approved in Commons. Ministry of Defence announced new system of Army reserves; territorials would be abolished but as many as possible of their present strength would be encouraged to join expanded force of Volunteers.

**Dec. 17.** It was stated that House of Commons Services Committee had rejected sound broadcasting of Commons proceedings. 18. It was announced that Government had accepted recommendation from Prices and Incomes Board for £3,500,000 increase in academic salaries.

(1969) **Jan. 7.** Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference opened in London. 8. Mr. Short, Secretary of State for Education and Science, gave details of school-building programme of £105,000,000 to pave way for raising school-leaving age to 16 in 1972. 9. In spite of pressure by African delegates at Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, British Government refused to reaffirm its pledge of no independence for Rhodesia before majority rule. 10. It was stated that Minister of Housing and Local Government and Secretary of State for Wales had agreed that amount lent by local authorities for house purchase during 1969-70 should be £30,000,000, reduction of £65,000,000 on current financial year. 12. Four hundred young demonstrators stormed South Africa House in London; previously 500 policemen had prevented nearby Rhodesia House from being occupied. It was made known that Mr. Stonehouse, Postmaster General, had ordered cuts of £4,000,000 in post office spending because twofold postal system was not yielding expected profit. 15. *Communiqué* issued at end of Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference said that Prime Ministers had failed to agree on formula for Rhodesia, but acknowledged that most heads of government saw H.M.S. *Fearless* terms as unacceptable. 21. Details were published of increases to be made in pensions of retired public servants and their widows and dependants and similar increases for regular pensioners of the armed forces. 28. Particulars of Government's new earnings-related scheme, due to operate from April, 1972, were published as White Paper; under the scheme most people would have to pay higher national insurance contributions. 29. Mr. Short, said in Commons that Government would do all in its power to support university vice-chancellors in their battle with student agitators. White Paper on ports reorganization was published, providing for setting up of new National Ports Authority expected to nationalize ports handling more than 5,000,000 tons of goods a year. 30. Government announced new restrictions to curb loophole in immigrant controls; in future male Commonwealth citizens would not be allowed to enter Britain to marry and then settle in the country unless there were special compassionate circumstances, regardless of whether wife or fiancée concerned was British born or of immigrant origin.

**Feb. 20.** White Paper on Defence was published giving defence estimates for 1969—£2,266,000,000, ■ reduction of £5,000,000 on 1968 figure. 21.

Announcement was made in London of French scheme to replace Common Market with wider European economic grouping independent of N.A.T.O. and U.S.A., with four-power inner council consisting of Britain, France, Italy and West Germany; the plan was understood to have been outlined by General de Gaulle during luncheon on Feb. 4 with Mr. Soames, British Ambassador in Paris; French official sources, however, denied that the General made any such suggestion. 23. Mr. Soames visited Mr. Wilson at Chequers and reported to Prime Minister on angry French reaction to London's disclosure of alleged French proposals.

24. Prime Minister welcomed President Nixon at Heathrow Airport on his arrival from Brussels and the two leaders went to Chequers for talks. Lady Serota became Minister of State at Department of Health and Social Security. 25. President Nixon visited House of Commons and listened to proceedings. Monopolies Commission report was published stating that statutory monopoly existed among estate agents and might be expected to operate against public interest. 27. Bank rate was increased from 7 per cent. to 8 per cent.

**March 3.** In Commons, nearly 100 Labour M.P.s either voted against Government motion approving White Paper proposals for trade union reforms, or abstained; entire Conservative party abstained and motion was carried by 224 votes to 62. 5. About 30 Labour M.P.s deliberately abstained from voting to approve White Paper on Defence in Commons; final vote was 279 for and 232 against. 10. Herr Brandt and Dr. Luns, German and Dutch Foreign Ministers, arrived in London for talks with Mr. Stewart, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, on future developments in Europe. 13. Mr. Stewart told Commons that the Prime Minister would be visiting Nigeria to explore possibilities of international embargo on arms supplies in Nigerian civil war, a peace settlement, and opening of relief corridors to Biafra; Government obtained majority of 170 in favour of its Nigerian policy. Board of Trade announced £62,000,000 deficit on visible trade in February. 14. It was announced that building societies' home mortgage rates to new borrowers would go up from 7½ per cent to 8½ per cent. from April 1. 19. Mr. Stewart told Commons that British troops had taken over Anguilla to prevent islanders' wishes being frustrated by small armed minority. 21. Ministry of Defence announced plans for early withdrawal of British parachute troops from Anguilla. 24. In Commons, Mr. Stewart defended action taken by Government in Anguilla; he said there had been danger of disorder on the island which had been causing concern to other Caribbean countries. All-party select committee published a report stating that there was no foundation for allegations made by Sir Gerald Nabarro of Budget leak over increase in cost of car licences. 25. Prices and Incomes Board recommend large pay increases up to £7,500 a year for heads of nationalized industries. 27. In by-election at Walthamstow East, Conservatives won seat from Labour, turning Labour majority of 1,807 at General Election into their own majority of 5,479; they also won by-elections at Brighton Pavilion and Weston-super-Mare with greatly increased majorities of 12,982 and 20,472 respectively; Liberal candidate beat Labour candidate for second place at Weston-super-Mare but their candidate at Brighton lost his deposit; Mr. Julian Amery, former Minister of Aviation, was victorious at Brighton.

**April 11.** Mr. Wilson told T.U.C. leaders that Government would press on with its plan to curb "wildcat" strikes. 15. Mr. Jenkins introduced his

Budget, proposing to increase revenue by ■ estimated £272,000,000 in 1969-70 and £340,000,000 in ■ full year; main tax changes were Corporation tax up by 2½ per cent. to 45 per cent., to yield £120,000,000 in full year, selective employment tax raised by 28 per cent. to 48s. for adult males from July 7 with other rates rising proportionately, new contractual savings scheme to be operated by Department of National Savings with tax-free bonuses, and pensions increases from early November by 10s. to £5 for a single person, and by 16s. to £8 2s. for a married couple; the Chancellor also announced increase in petrol tax of 3d. ■ gallon to yield £45,000,000 ■ year, 1s. 1d. extra duty on ■ bottle of table wine and 9d. a bottle on heavy wines to yield £10,000,000 a year, new supplementary duty on off-course betting shops to raise £7,000,000 ■ year, existing bingo tax to be replaced by new duty of 2½ per cent. on stakes, rates of duty for gambling casinos with rateable value exceeding £1,500 to go up by one-third, duty raised for 6d. gaming machines from £75 to £100 for first machine and £300 for any other machines, exemption limit for estate duty to be raised from £5,000 to £10,000, range of goods subject to purchase tax to be extended, and concessions estimated to abolish income tax for 1,100,000 people and reduce it for 600,000 others. 16. Mrs. Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, told Commons that Government was shelving proposal that it should have power to call ballot before major official strike; Prime Minister and Mrs. Castle met T.U.C. leaders, who at end of talks still remained hostile to Government's proposals. 18. Miss Bernadette Devlin, 21-year-old independent Unity candidate, won Mid-Ulster by-election, turning Ulster Unionist majority of 2,560 at General Election into her own majority of 4,211, and so became youngest M.P. in House of Commons. 21. Forty-one Labour M.P.s abstained on division on Budget proposals for increase in S.E.T., Government's majority being cut to 28; main division on the Budget was carried by 322 votes to 253; letters of suspension were later sent to some of the Labour backbenchers who abstained. 24. Mr. Wilson and other British Ministers had talks with President Saragat of Italy and his Foreign Minister. 28. Monopolies Commission report was published recommending that licensing system in England and Wales should be greatly relaxed to permit sale of alcoholic drinks for consumption on or off the premises by any retailer whose character and premises satisfied certain minimum standards. President Saragat addressed members of both Houses of Parliament. 29. It was made known that Mr. John Silkin, Government Chief Whip, was immediately changing posts with Mr. Robert Mellish, Minister of Public Building and Works, and that new Cabinet committee of six senior Ministers under the Prime Minister had been created to give Government stronger central direction.

**May 1.** Government stated that Britain's teaching staff in universities would receive merit pay awards as previously recommended by Prices and Incomes Board. 4. In May Day rally speech at Festival Hall, Mr. Wilson declared firmly that he intended to continue as Prime Minister. 5. Mr. Crossman, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced in Commons higher health service charges of 5s. in the pound for spectacle lenses and dentures to bring £3,500,000 in full year and £1,700,000 in current year. 6. Prime Minister told European parliamentarians in London for 20th anniversary of Council of Europe that British policy remained "firmly based on our application for full membership of the European communities". 7. Mr. Bradshaw,

Prime Minister of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, arrived in London for talks with Foreign Secretary on Britain's future role in Anguilla. 12. Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Castle met T.U.C. leaders to discuss Government's proposals for trade union reform; talks ended in stalemate; at a further meeting on May 21, Prime Minister warned T.U.C. leaders that deep split between parliamentary and trade union wings of Labour Party raised serious doubts whether Labour Government could continue. 13. It was made known that Mr. Callaghan had been excluded from Prime Minister's Inner Cabinet. 15. Mr. Crossman told Commons that when pensions and other social security benefits were increased in the autumn £360,000,000 of total bill of £430,000,000 extra a year would have to come from insurance contributors, the Exchequer providing remaining £70,000,000; he said that the increase would be shared by employers, graded contributors and flat-rate contributors; flat-rate would be adjusted by as small an increase as possible, large proportion being placed on the graded element. 19. Prime Minister, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Jenkins had talks with Herr Strauss, West German Finance Minister, at start of his two-day visit to London; later he urged immediate negotiations between Britain and the European Economic Community. 20. Government's majority fell to 29 in Commons on clause in Finance Bill implementing increase in S.E.T. 21. Mr. Wilson had talks with Major Chichester-Clark, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, in London. 22. Conservatives won by-election at Chichester with majority of 26,087 compared with 17,574 at General Election; Liberal candidate came second and Labour candidate lost his deposit.

June 5. Special Trades Union Congress at Croydon voted 8,252,000 for and 359,000 against motion condemning penal clauses in Government's proposed industrial relations Bill, and overwhelmingly in favour of giving general council of T.U.C. power to intervene in unofficial strikes and in disputes between unions. 9, 11 and 12. T.U.C. general council met Prime Minister and Mrs. Castle for further talks on several clauses in Government's proposed industrial relations Bill. 10. Mr. Crossman announced in Commons that biggest rise in national insurance contributions under Government's pension increases scheme would be 7s. 7d. a week, to be paid by men earning £30 a week or more. 11. Mr. Wilson had meeting with Mrs. Golda Meir, Israeli Prime Minister, at 10 Downing Street; later during her visit she had talks with Mr. Stewart and a further meeting with Mr. Wilson on June 17. 16. Prime Minister said that Britain had applied for membership of Common Market not in the hope of creating European economic block but as step on way to wider world free trade. It was made known that armed forces would receive pay increase averaging 3½ per cent. and back-dated to April 1, 1969, as recommended by Prices and Incomes Board; new pay structure would be introduced in April, 1970 replacing existing basic pay and allowances with salary scale. 18. Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Castle reached settlement with T.U.C. General Council by which they agreed to drop penal clauses from their proposed industrial relations Bill in return for solemn and binding undertaking by T.U.C. to use their influence in unconstitutional strikes; Government also dropped entire Bill from the current session's legislative programme. 19. Mr. Callaghan told Commons that Government proposed to reduce number of parliamentary constituencies from 630 to 626 and that he intended to introduce legislation to alter the law which made Nov. 9 as the date by which boundaries should be redrawn.

23. It was stated that to qualify for a new stand-by credit of £416,000,000, Government had given undertakings in its letter of intent to International Monetary Fund to aim at balance of payments surplus of at least £300,000,000 by end of March, 1970. 24. Mr. Stewart told the Commons that as result of Rhodesian referendum favouring republic, Rhodesia House in London would be closed and British residual mission in Salisbury withdrawn. 26. In by-election at Ladywood, Birmingham, Liberal Candidate captured seat from Labour with a majority of 2,713, compared with Labour majority of 5,315 at General Election.

July 1. Mr. Crossman said in Commons that important role in financing rising costs of National Health Service should be played by the employer, possibly by payment on his total payroll. 11. Big pay increases of up to £24 a week were announced for about 1,000 senior civil servants, adding £1,600,000 a year to Government's annual salary bill and eventually giving permanent secretaries more pay than most Ministers; it was also stated that increases would be phased in accordance with Government's prices and incomes policy. 14. It was stated that visible trade deficit for June had risen to £25,000,000; exports rose to £594,000,000, but imports also rose by £40,000,000 to a record figure of £698,000,000. 15. Prices and Incomes Board gave its approval to Post Office proposals to increase charges for parcels, postal orders and money orders. 16. Report of Review Committee on Overseas Expenditure was published as White Paper and recommended drastic reductions in size and coverage of Diplomatic Service, aimed at pruning its present expenditure by 5 to 10 per cent. before mid-1970; the report suggested that information staffs overseas should be halved, service attachés and defence staffs reduced by a third, consular services scaled down and some embassies reduced to three-man team. 17. Lord Shackleton said in Lords that Government was considering fixing a limit to the time that boundary changes could be postponed. 21. In Lords, Government was defeated by 270 votes to 96 on opposition amendment to Boundaries Bill. In Commons, fifty Labour M.P.s voted against Government's decision to increase health service charges for false teeth and spectacles; Government's majority was 140. 24. Gerald Brooke, the London lecturer imprisoned in Russia four years earlier for distributing anti-Soviet literature, arrived back in London after being released by the Russians; later, Mr. Stewart told Commons that Mr. Brooke's release was part of agreement with Russians under which Peter and Helen Kroger, who were imprisoned for 20 years in 1961 in connection with Portland spy case, would be freed by British Government in three months' time. White Paper was published giving details of proposed new scheme of paying invalidity pension to persons sick for longer than six months. Mr. Peart, Leader of House of Commons, announced that Government had agreed that level of M.P.s salaries should be referred to Prices and Incomes Board for independent arbitration; he also announced that there would be free trunk calls for members representing constituencies outside London area and free postal services for M.P.s official business. 29. The leaders of the three main political parties, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Heath and Mr. Thorpe spoke of European commitments of their respective parties at a European dinner at Guildhall. Aug. 3. Mr. Wilson had brief meeting with President Nixon at American Air Force base at Mildenhall, Suffolk, while plane taking the President back to Washington from his world tour was being refuelled. 13. It was stated that visible trade deficit for July had increased again to £37,000,000.

14. Government announced that combined television and radio licence fee would be increased by 10s. to £6 10s. from April 1, 1971, colour television licences would rise from £11 to £11 10s. and the sound-only licence would be abolished. 17. Irish Republican and other demonstrators fought with police in London; petrol bomb was thrown at Ulster Office in Berkeley Street; 15 persons, including 8 policemen, were taken to hospital and 9 arrests were made. 21. Unemployment figures for month rose to 567,828, highest August figure since 1940. Prices and Incomes Board approved coal price increases worth £15,000,000 a year; it was stated that price of Welsh anthracite would be raised by 10 to £1 a ton.

Sept. 10. Mr. Short, gave details of extra £5,000,000 Government building programme for renewing outdated primary schools in "twilight" areas. 11. Treasury announced that Britain's balance of payments moved into surplus during first half of 1969 and overall surplus was £100,000,000 in second quarter, allowing for seasonal factors. 15. Board of Trade announced that exports for August had reached their highest ever level at £630,000,000 and there was a visible trade surplus for the first time since July, 1967 of £40,000,000 or £48,000,000, allowing for some still unrecorded exports. 19. It was announced that 200,000 government industrial workers would get pay increases of between 3½ per cent. and 12½ per cent., backdated to July. 29. On the opening day of Labour Party conference at Brighton, Mrs. Castle announced that Government would introduce legislation to implement equal pay for women in next session of Parliament, so that by end of 1975 it would be illegal to discriminate against women in rates of pay. 30. Mr. Wilson told Labour Party conference that Britain was ready to enter negotiations on entry into Common Market, but no longer with "cap in hand".

#### NORTHERN IRELAND

(1968). Oct. 1 and 6. Police fought violent street battles with civil rights demonstrators in Londonderry; at least 96 people were injured. Dec. 11. Capt. O'Neill, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, dismissed Mr. William Craig, his Minister of Home Affairs. 12. At meeting in Belfast, 28 of the Irish Unionist M.P.s voted for Capt. O'Neill personally and for his liberal policies; 11 one voted against.

(1969). Jan. 1 and 5. Sixty-eight policemen were injured during riots in Londonderry and on Jan. 6, Northern Ireland Cabinet authorized large-scale call-up of police reservists. 12. Many people were injured in civil rights riots in border town of Newry. 15. Northern Ireland Cabinet announced stern measures to end violence and civil disorder, including extensions and reinforcements of existing legal powers and the setting up of an independent commission to investigate recent troubles. 24. Mr. Brian Faulkner, Deputy Prime Minister of Northern Ireland and Minister of Commerce, resigned. Feb. 3. Northern Ireland Government announced that Parliament would be dissolved and general election held on Feb. 24. 24. In Northern Ireland general election, the Unionist party was returned with majority of 20 seats over all other parties and groups and won 266,286 of the total 559,106 votes cast; Capt. O'Neill was returned at Bannside with majority of only 1,414 votes over Mr. Ian Paisley, the Protestant extremist leader; the election was notable for large number of constituencies which were contested and the division in the Unionist Party, reflected at the polls, between supporters and opponents of Capt.

O'Neill's leadership. 28. Ten Unionist M.P.s walked out of meeting of Unionist Parliamentary party at Stormont called to give vote of confidence to Capt. O'Neill; after they had gone, a motion endorsing his position as Prime Minister was carried by 23 votes to 1, with one abstention. April 19. Civil rights campaigners took part in violent riots in Londonderry and on following day the trouble spread to Belfast where nine post offices and a bus depot were set on fire; explosions also damaged Belfast's main reservoir causing water shortage, and an electricity pylon; United Kingdom Government agreed to make available Army units for guard duties in Northern Ireland. 22. Capt. O'Neill threatened to resign if Parliamentary Unionist Party refused to accept Government's proposal for "one man, one vote" in municipal elections, but on following day the Party voted by 28 to 22 in favour of the principle; immediately after result was known, Major Chichester-Clark, Minister of Agriculture, resigned. 25. United Kingdom Government agreed to send more troops to Northern Ireland as guards against mounting campaign of sabotage. 28. Capt. O'Neill resigned as leader of Ulster Unionist party and said that soon as successor could be found he would also resign as Prime Minister. May 1. Major Chichester-Clark defeated Mr. Brian Faulkner by 17 votes to 16 to win leadership of Ulster Unionist party and become Prime Minister. 3. Mr. Faulkner accepted post of Minister of Development in new Government. 6. Northern Ireland Prime Minister ordered general amnesty for all persons convicted of offences during recent disturbances and for those against whom charges were pending in what he called effort to "wipe the slate clean and look to the future"; Mr. Ian Paisley and Major Ronald Bunting, the extremist Protestant leaders, were released from prison. July 13. A fresh wave of violence broke out in Londonderry causing many people to be arrested; a number of policemen were injured and police were forced to fire shots over heads of stone-throwing mob who had trapped them in cul-de-sac; on following day about 150 troops were moved into the town to help to restore order. Aug. 3. A number of policemen were injured and several people arrested during disturbances in Belfast; on following day violence continued and shops were set on fire. 12. Rioting mobs fought with police in Londonderry following traditional march of Protestant organization, the Apprentice Boys of Derry; 94 people were injured, 82 of them policemen, who faced a hail of petrol bombs, stones and bricks and fired tear gas into the crowds; following day situation worsened in Londonderry police again used tear gas and many fires were started by petrol bombs; trouble spread to other parts of the country; in Belfast a police station was attacked with petrol bombs and other stations under siege were at Coalisland, Co. Tyrone, Dungiven, Co. Londonderry, Armagh, and Enniskillen, and demonstrations took place in Lurgan, Dunganannon and Newry despite Government ban. 14. Four hundred British troops, moved in at request of Northern Ireland Government, occupied centre of Londonderry, and rioters in Bogside agreed to disperse as the city became quieter; shot dead in renewed rioting in Armagh; police armoured cars opened fire in Belfast when shooting broke out; 4 persons were killed. 15. Six hundred British troops flew to Belfast and moved into Falls Road area; Bren guns were used during attack on Tennant Street police station; houses and shops were set on fire, and another man was shot dead. Republic of Ireland Army announced immediate call-up of 2,000 reservists. British Foreign Office rejected Republic of Ireland's proposals for joint

Anglo-Irish peacekeeping force or U.N. force in Northern Ireland. 18. Major Chichester-Clark held conference at Stormont with representatives of all sections of responsible opinion in Northern Ireland. 19. Announcement from 10 Downing Street said that G.O.C., Northern Ireland would take over responsibility for all security there, including Royal Ulster Constabulary and B Specials, and that there would be amnesty to allow arms to be handed in. 21. Northern Ireland Government announced that advisory body under chairmanship of Lord Hunt would be set up to examine structure and composition of Royal Ulster Constabulary and Specials and to recommend any necessary changes. 22. General Freeland, G.O.C.-in-C., Northern Ireland, ordered B Specials to start handing in their arms to central armoury. Mr. Oliver Wright, former British Ambassador in Denmark, was appointed to represent British Government in Major Chichester-Clark's office. 27. Mr. Justice Scar- was appointed chairman of commission of inquiry into the disturbances. 29. After four-hour meeting between Mr. Callaghan, and Major Chichester-Clark and his Cabinet at Stormont, it was announced that Northern Ireland Government would appoint a Minister with responsibility for community relations; Mr. Callaghan also said that British Government would make immediate grant of £250,000 to reduce hardship and that it had agreed to send a mission to Northern Ireland to economic and industrial prospects. Sept. 7. Troops in Belfast used tear gas to disperse angry Protestant crowd on border of predominantly Roman Catholic Falls Road area. 8. A Protestant vigilante was shot dead in Belfast; 500 troops were moved from Londonderry to Belfast. 9. Major Chichester-Clark said in a television broadcast that all barricades in Belfast would be demolished, either voluntarily or by troops, and troops would also erect and man a "peace line" between the city's Protestant and Roman Catholic areas. 11. Report of Cameron Commission of Inquiry set up in March, 1969, into disturbances in Northern Ireland, was published; its main findings were of evidence of police misconduct, infiltration of Civil Rights Association by subversive left-wing and revolutionary elements, and rising sense of injustice and grievance among large sections of Catholic community; report said that Ministerial orders banning demonstrations in Londonderry in 1968 heightened tension and that I.R.A. members were active but not dominant in Civil Rights movement. 24. A man received injuries during rioting between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Bogside area of Londonderry and died soon after; a heart condition contributed to his death. 25. Northern Ireland Government announced that ban on outdoor processions and public meetings had been extended for another three months to end of 1969. New wave of violence broke out in Belfast; on following day Royal Marine commando reinforcements flew into the city.

#### LOCAL AFFAIRS

(1968). Oct. 23. It was announced that new town, to be named Telford, with eventual population of 220,000, would be developed in Shropshire from present new town at Dawley and from Wellington and Oakengates. 30. It was stated, that Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Housing and Local Government, had directed Great Yarmouth and Harwich to reduce increases they had made in council rents, thus using for first time powers contained in Prices and Incomes Act, 1968. Nov. 14. Newham borough council in London decided that

more than 300 families living in three tower blocks would be evacuated while the buildings were strengthened. 21. Mr. Greenwood announced that he had approved £2,238,000 scheme to build reservoir in Meldon Valley on Dartmoor. Dec. 3. Details of £327,000,000 plan to expand Northampton from town of about 130,000 people to a city of 250,000 were given. 19. It was announced that proposed new city in central Lancashire would go ahead. 23. British Railways Board said that it had been decided not to proceed with merger of King's Cross and St. Pancras Stations because financial returns would not justify expenditure.

(1969). March 3. Roskill Commission published report submitting four sites for London's third airport; they were Cublington, Bucks., Foulness, Essex, Nuthampstead, Herts; and Thurleigh, Beds.; later on June 27 the Commission announced a fifth site providing for an alternative for that at Thurleigh. 17. It was made known that Minister of Housing and Local Government would not intervene to save Woburn Square in Bloomsbury, London, from being demolished to make way for new London University buildings. May 1. Mr. Shore, Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, told Commons that Government had approved construction of a bridge across the Humber; work would begin in 1972 and the bridge was expected to be completed by 1976. 6. In local government elections in Scotland, Conservatives and Progressives made 24 gains and won overall control of Glasgow, while Labour had only 16 gains and 46 losses; the Scottish Nationalist Party polled many fewer votes than in 1968. 8. Elections took place in 342 English and Welsh boroughs resulting in sweeping Conservative gains and heavy Labour losses; the Conservatives had 633 gains compared with Labour's 23 gains and 639 losses; with the sole exception of Sheffield, which was regained by Labour, Conservatives retained control of all boroughs where they were previously in power, and also won control of another 25 boroughs; their biggest success was at Hull, which had been Labour-controlled for twenty-four years. 22. It was made known that a British businessman had given £150,000 to National Trust to enable it to buy and preserve Lundy, the island in the Bristol Channel, which had been offered for sale by its owners. June 2. Mr. Greenwood told local authorities that because responsibility for collapse of Ronan Point block of flats in May, 1968 fell jointly on central and local government and on building industry, Government would not meet entire cost of strengthening tall blocks. 11. Redcliffe-Maud Report on local government was published; its main recommendations were major rationalization of local government, very marked reduction in number of units with executive responsibility, and ending of "anachronistic division" between town and country; it proposed that England (outside London) should be reconstructed into 61 new local government areas grouped in eight provinces. 20. Mr. Greenwood announced that Ipswich would not be expanded under New Towns Act. July 8. Mr. Wilson told Commons that scheme for destroying portico and steps of Tate Gallery and building frontal extension had been abandoned and instead new galleries would be built adjacent site. 16. Mr. Greenwood approved proposal for new 1.41-mile footpath to follow as far as possible the crest of the North Downs. 17. Greater London Council announced details of proposed eleven-mile ring-way motorway through South London costing nearly £158,000,000 and causing demolition of 2,189 houses. Sept. 29. Sir Ian Frank Bowater was elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

## ACCIDENTS

(1968). Oct. 10. Four men and a woman died in fire at chemists' warehouse in Finsbury, London. 11. Hundreds of people were reported missing and feared dead when heavily loaded ferry boat sank near south Philippines island of Mindanao. 22. It was reported in Delhi that more than 2,400 people were believed dead in recent floods in eastern India. Nov. 3. Many people lost their lives when dam burst at Vallemosso in northern Italy during severe flooding. Nearly 100 homes were flooded and roads closed as River Ouse at York rose to its highest level for 20 years. 15. Forty-seven men were rescued when "blow-out" occurred on North Sea gas drilling platform, 19 miles off Cromer, Norfolk, and supply ship which went to rescue capsized and sank; two of the crew of the supply ship lost their lives and one was reported missing. 17. Seven people died in fire at Marine Hotel on Brighton seafront; a man was later charged with arson. 18. Twenty-two people lost their lives when they were trapped in blaze which swept through warehouse in Glasgow. 19. It was reported that about 200 people were missing feared dead when crowded inter-island boat broke in two and sank after colliding with British-owned cargo ship at Cebu in central Philippines. 28. Many homes were destroyed and several people killed in severe bushfires in suburbs of Sydney.

(1969). Jan. 4. London to Ramsgate express train hit back of parcels train near Marden, Kent in fog, four people being killed. 5. Boeing 707 aircraft of Ariana Airlines of Afghanistan ploughed through house in thick fog and crashed in field at Horley, Surrey; fifty people were killed, including a couple in the house; their baby, however, was found alive in the debris. 9. About 105 vehicles were involved in accidents on motorways in freezing fog and black ice; the M.1 and M.10 were the worst affected by multiple collisions. 14. Twelve explosions and fire caused damage to U.S. nuclear powered aircraft carrier *Enterprise* off Hawaii; U.S. Navy authorities said that 14 men were killed, 85 to 100 injured and many missing. 21. Three men were killed and eight other people seriously injured in explosion at I.C.I. plant at Wilton, Teesside. 27. It was stated that at least 89 persons had lost their lives and more than 10,000 made homeless during worst floods in southern California for more than 30 years. Feb. 20. Four people died as severe blizzards swept across Britain. March 11. Four male patients died in fire at Carlton Hayes Mental Hospital, Narborough, Leicestershire. 16. Venezuelan airliner crashed and exploded on housing estate in the city of Maracaibo; 76 people on board and many on the ground were killed. 17. Death toll in flood stricken Brazilian town of São José da Laje rose to nearly 300, and two thirds of the population were made homeless. 18. Bodies of seven of the eight man crew of the Longhope lifeboat were found aboard their capsized vessel four miles from her station on Isle of Hoy, Orkney; the lifeboat had been missing since the previous day when she had gone to answer emergency call from tanker which had gone aground on rocks. 19. The 1,200 ft. high television aerial mast at Emley Moor, near Huddersfield collapsed as result of wind pressure and accumulated ice on guy ropes. 20. About 87 people lost their lives when an Egyptian airliner bringing Muslim pilgrims back from Mecca crashed on landing at Aswan airport. British Midland Airways Viscount crashed on take-off from Manchester Airport on training flight; three of its crew of four were killed. 24. Six crew members of R.A.F. Hercules aircraft were killed when it crashed at Fairford, Gloucestershire, shortly after taking off. April 8. Two train drivers were

killed when electric train, carrying 100 passengers, collided head-on with diesel goods train at Parkfields, near Wolverhampton; at least 30 passengers were injured. 14. Tornado hit city of Dacca, causing severe damage and totally destroying two nearby villages; number of people killed was later estimated at 1,000, with several thousand more injured. 24. Four people died when two light aircraft in which they were travelling collided in mid-air and crashed at Fyfield in Essex. May 7. Express train travelling from King's Cross to Aberdeen was derailed at Morpeth, Northumberland; six people were killed and over one hundred injured. 14. Three servicemen were killed when two helicopters collided in mid-air over Chatten-den Barracks, near Rochester, Kent. 17. It was estimated that more than 800 people lost their lives in floods caused by cyclone which crossed from Bay of Bengal to interior of Andhra Pradesh state in south-east India; many villages were marooned and there was extensive damage to property. June 2. U.S. destroyer *Frank E. Evans* was cut in two and her forward section sank after a collision with Australian aircraft carrier *Melbourne* during exercises in South China Sea; one man was officially posted dead and 73 men missing presumed dead from the U.S. destroyer. 13. Sixty-five people were injured when express train travelling from Paignton to London was derailed near Somerton, Somerset. 15. More than fifty people were killed and many injured when roof collapsed at newly-built restaurant in mountain village of Los Angeles de San Rafael, near Segovia in Spain. 22. More than 100 Portuguese soldiers lost their lives as barge ferrying them across Zambesi River in Mozambique sank about 200 miles north of Beira. 29. A number of people were drowned when an oyster boat taking them on a pleasure trip capsized in Galway Bay, Co. Clare. July 17. Five firemen and a workman were killed when explosion followed fire in turpentine tank being demolished at storage depot on wharf in the Isle of Dogs. 18. Nineteen French children were drowned when sandbank on which they were standing in River Loire, near Angers, collapsed. 24. Twenty people lost their lives when Norwegian oil tanker *Silja* exploded and sank after collision with French cargo ship 20 miles off Toulon. 25. One man was killed and several others injured when their mini-bus was struck by train at unmanned level crossing near Doncaster. 31. Six men lost their lives in fire at working men's hotel near Ayr harbour. Aug. 14. Eighteen people were killed and 20 hurt when coach in which they were travelling careered down steep hill in Weardale, Co. Durham, and crashed into front of house. 18. Nineteen persons were drowned when pleasure boat foundered on Lake Geneva. Sept. 14 and 15. Hundreds of people lost their lives and thousands were made homeless during severe floods in southern coastal areas of Korea. 17. Three young girls and their riding instructor all lost their lives when fog suddenly shrouded beach at Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, as they were riding along the sands. 29. An airman was rescued by divers after being trapped for six hours beneath an overturned R.A.F. launch off Amble, Northumberland; three other airmen lost their lives when the launch capsized in heavy seas. Hull suffered its worst flooding for sixteen years when high tide swept over river banks submerging large area of the city under three feet of water.

## CRIMES, TRIALS, Etc.

(1968). Oct. 4. Derek John James, a small-holder, was arrested when police stormed the Shropshire farmhouse in which he had barricaded himself with his wife and four young children for

17 days, armed with a shotgun; his sister had disarmed him by snatching the gun and hurling it out of a window; on following day James appeared at Market Drayton Magistrates' Court and was remanded in custody accused of unlawfully wounding a fire officer during the siege. 29. Three prisoners escaped from special maximum security block at Durham prison; two of them were soon recaptured but one, John McVicar, serving 23-year sentence, remained at large. 31. Sean Bourke, wanted for questioning by British police in connection with escape of spy George Blake from Wormwood Scrubs Prison in Oct., 1966, was arrested in Dublin on Scotland Yard warrant and remanded in custody after being refused bail, and order was made for him to be extradited to Britain; Bourke had earlier returned to Ireland from Russia; he was later granted bail of £2,000. Derek John James appeared at Market Drayton Magistrates' Court on four charges alleging possession of shotgun and one of rape; he was committed to Stafford Assizes. Nov. 4. Douglas Britten, former R.A.F. Chief Technician, was gaol'd for 21 years at Old Bailey, for spying for Russia. 8. Bruce Reynolds, sought for more than five years by police investigating Great Train Robbery of 1963, was arrested in Torquay; he was remanded in custody. 28. John Lennon, of the Beatles pop group, was fined £160 at Marylebone Magistrates' Court for unauthorized possession of drug cannabis. Dec. 10. Derek John James was committed at Worcestershire Assizes to unlimited period at Broadmoor Hospital. 17. An eleven-year-old girl, Mary Bell, was sentenced at Newcastle Assizes to life detention for the manslaughter of two young boys.

(1969). Jan. 10. Dr. Christopher Michael Swan was sentenced at Central Criminal Court to 15 years' imprisonment for selling drug prescriptions to addicts. 14. Bruce Reynolds was sentenced at Buckinghamshire Assizes to 25 years' imprisonment. 22. Timothy John Daly was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for setting fire to Imperial War Museum in London with two petrol bombs. Feb. 3. High Court in Dublin refused an extradition order against Sean Bourke and ordered his release. 18. Raymond Morris was sentenced at Staffordshire Assizes to life imprisonment for murder of six-year-old Christine Darby, whose body was found on Cannock Chase. March 5. The Kray twins, Ronald and Reginald, were sentenced at Central Criminal Court to life imprisonment for murder; the judge recommended that they should be detained for minimum of 30 years; Ronald Kray was sentenced for the murders of George Cornell and Jack McVitie, and Reginald Kray for the murder of the latter; Christopher Lambrianou and his brother Anthony, and Ronald Bender were all sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of McVitie; John Barrie received life imprisonment for the murder of Cornell, and Charles Kray, eldest brother of the twins, Frederick Foreman, Albert Donaghue and Cornelius Whitehead all received sentences ranging from two years to ten years for being accessories to the murder of McVitie. 18. James Casey, aged 18, a night porter at the Marine Hotel, Brighton, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Sussex Assizes at Lewes after being found guilty of maliciously setting fire to the hotel in Nov., 1968, and seven counts of manslaughter arising from the deaths of seven people in the blaze. 31. At Esher and Walton Magistrates' Court, Surrey, George Harrison of the Beatles pop group and his wife were each fined £250 and 10 guineas costs after they had admitted having cannabis resin without being authorized. April 24. Ronald and Charles Kray were acquitted, on direction of the judge at Central Criminal

Court, of murder of Frank Mitchell, known as the "Mad Axeman", who escaped from Dartmoor Prison in 1966; and on May 16, Reginald Kray and Frederick Foreman were also found not guilty of the murder; former, however, was found guilty of plotting Mitchell's escape and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. May 28. Mick Jagger, of Rolling Stones pop group, and Marianne Faithfull, the actress, were arrested and charged with possession of cannabis; they were bailed in their own recognizance of £50 each and on following day they appeared at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court where they were remanded on bail. July 15. Man armed with two guns wounded number of people in Glasgow while being chased by police who wished to interview him; he was finally shot dead by police officer after being cornered in tenement flat; one of his victims later died. Michael Knowles, alias Robert Jacobs, former managing director of Irish-American cut-price motor insurance company, was found guilty at Nottingham Assizes of eleven charges involving misapplication of £232,000 and was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. Aug. 25. Time bomb exploded in Israel shipping company office in Regent Street; a clerk was injured. Sept. 11. Seventy-three people appeared at Bow Street Magistrates' Court charged with various offences in connection with unlawful occupation of 144 Piccadilly, large house which was due for demolition; some accused were conditionally discharged to keep the peace for a year, others were remanded and a number received fines and suspended prison sentences.

#### LABOUR

(1968). Oct. 21. It was stated that in first nine months of 1968, 3,874,000 working days were lost in industry because of strikes, more than in any complete year since 1962. 30. Ballot of members of Society of Graphical and Allied Trades decisively rejected proposed productivity bargain with national newspapers.

Nov. 3. Month-long unofficial strike by 160 toolmakers at Girling brake factory at Cwmbran, Monmouthshire, ended when men decided to return to work so that negotiations over pay could be resumed. 14. Government and building unions agreed to compromise pay increases for 1,500,000 workers which had been threatened by legally-enforceable standstill order; both sides agreed to wait for a twice-delayed Prices and Incomes Board report on pay in the building industry. 12. It was announced that a substantial pay increase and reduction in working week had been agreed for about 100,000 policemen in Britain. 15. After meeting in London, teachers rejected pay offer made by management panel of Burnham Committee. 19. Union of Post Office Workers agreed unanimously to accept £7,000,000 improved pay offer for 120,000 postmen and sorters and 50,000 telephonists made by Mr. Stonehouse, the Postmaster-General, to avert the threatened pre-Christmas postal strike. Farmworkers were awarded rise of 17s. by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales.

Dec. 12. Building unions defied ultimatum from Government to accept without conditions a penny cut in recent pay increases and decided to hold strike ballot. 17. Building union leaders agreed to give up 1d. an hour of wage increase. 20. Banking Staff Council announced that banks would open an hour longer from Monday to Friday when Saturday closing was introduced in July.

(1969). Jan. 1. Industry was brought almost to a halt in many parts of country owing to worst New Year's Day absenteeism on record; docks and

coalfields in the North were particularly badly affected; in Liverpool only 400 men of total dock labour force of 11,000 turned up for work, making 82 vessels idle. 2. Prices and Incomes Board issued report declaring that maintenance workers employed by bus companies should not have their pay increased by more than the 3½ per cent. they had already received. 17. Government published White Paper setting out their policy on industrial relations; main proposals were 28-day 'cooling-off period' to avert unofficial strikes, power for Government to order ballot of union members where large official strike was threatened, setting up of Industrial Board empowered to impose fines for breaches of orders issued by Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, and establishment of Commission on Industrial Relations with Mr. George Woodcock as full-time chairman. 20. Two thousand Post Office overseas telegraphists throughout Britain began strike in support of pay claim and on Jan. 22, Union of Post Office Workers executive decided on extension of industrial action in support of their claim. 30. One-day strike by postal workers in 19 cities in support of wage claim by overseas telegraphists stopped all deliveries and collections in the areas concerned, and huge volumes of undelivered mail piled up; inland telegram service was almost closed; Mr. Stonehouse, the Postmaster-General, announced that because of the dispute 4d. post would be suspended indefinitely from following day; it was restored on Feb. 3. It was stated that Government had decided to allow farm workers 7 per cent. pay increase on recommendation of Prices and Incomes Board. 31. Post Office dispute ended when Government agreed to give overseas telegraphists 5 per cent. pay increase backdated to Aug. 1, 1968, and further ½ per cent. from April 1, 1969, if various productivity measures were fully effective by then.

Feb. 7. T.U.C. General Council decided in favour of the large manual workers' unions in their claim that two white collar unions should be excluded from national recognition in respect of staff in steel industry. 10. Dockers already under threat of suspension for unofficial strike in previous week again walked out of Royal group of docks in London, affecting 31 ships. 14. About 250 schools in Inner London Education Authority area were affected by a half-day strike called by National Association of Schoolmasters; seventeen were closed completely and strike also affected schools in other London boroughs. 17. Several thousand schoolchildren were sent home when 11 number of Birmingham schools closed at lunchtime because of walk-out by teachers to attend mass protest meeting called by National Association of Schoolmasters. More than 2,300 dockers walked out again in Royal group of docks making 36 ships idle; stoppage was said to be in protest against suspensions imposed on some of their workmates for going on unofficial strike. 20. Mr Healey, Secretary of State for Defence, said Government would give no further contracts for nuclear-powered Fleet submarines to Cammell Laird shipyard of Birkenhead and all future contracts would be given to Vickers Armstrong of Barrow-in-Furness, who had previously shared the work with Cammell Laird. 24. Production in Ford Motor Company's plant at Halewood, Liverpool, was halted on first day of unofficial strike against Company's new £5,000,000 pay deal and tractor plant at Basildon was also idle; the strike affected several other plants. 26. Transport and General Workers' Union and Amalgamated Engineering and Foundry Workers' Union called their 32,000 members in Ford plants out on official strike against anti-strike

penalty clauses in Ford's new pay offer. 27. High Court granted Ford Company injunction against T.G.W.U. and A.E.F. preventing them from taking further action in their official strike until March 3; later the two unions told Fords that if writs and penalty clauses in pay deal were withdrawn to enable negotiations to be resumed they would recommend resumption of work; on following day, however, the Company rejected their terms and said legal action would not be withdrawn unless there was return to work on March 3 and penalty clauses were accepted.

March 6. High Court ruled that Ford Company's pay package agreement was not legally enforceable and also ended temporary injunctions against unions. 14. Ford Motor Company came to complete standstill as three-week-old strike continued. 18. Agreement was reached to end Ford strike after four days of negotiations at Department of Employment and Productivity; main features of settlement were all-round wage increases of 7½ to 10 per cent. and new holiday bonus and lay-off benefit, both to be reduced proportionately according to time lost by industrial action. 21. B.O.A.C. offered pay increases designed to give senior pilots earnings of £8,100 a year; in return pilots would be expected to increase productivity, operate airliners with two pilots and one engineer officer, and agree to fly Boeing 747. 27. London ambulancemen voted for 17-day work-to-rule to gain recognition for the Federation of Ambulance Personnel. 31. B.O.A.C. pilots began strike over pay and productivity dispute after talks at Department of Employment and Productivity had failed to find a solution; agreement was finally reached on April 5 and strike ended with basic rate for senior captains increased to £6,750 and new productivity deal decided upon; pay increases were later approved by Mrs. Castle.

May 1. Widespread strikes occurred throughout Britain in protest at Government's proposed strike-control legislation; work was brought to standstill in Port of London, only six ships out of more than 90 were worked on Merseyside, and operations stopped completely at Hull and Manchester docks. No national or evening newspapers were published in London because of strike by members of Society of Graphical and Allied Trades; sectors of the car industry were also badly affected by stoppages and 15,000 protesting workers marched through London. 7. Eight hundred members of National Association of Schoolmasters staged one-day strike in Co. Durham over work-to-contract dispute; 20,000 children were affected. 19. About 8,500 workers employed by Leyland Motors began a strike in support of a pay claim; four factories at Leyland, Lancashire, and one at Chorley were closed. 30. It was stated that nearly 19,000 car workers were idle 11 labour troubles at Leyland Motors spread to involve other car manufacturers.

June 5. Eighty-nine pipe fitters and their mates went on strike at Pressed Steel Fisher, Cowley, Oxford, causing car production to be stopped and making 6,500 workers idle in motor factories at Oxford, Abingdon, and in west Midlands; on June 9, the T.U.C. called for an end to strike and the men returned to work on following day. 10. Prices and Incomes Board report was published approving pay settlement giving national newspaper journalists increases backdated to Jan. 1, 1969, and providing for new pay structure. 11. It was stated that Mrs. Castle had approved immediate pay increase of 14s. 11 week for municipal busmen and garage hands. 19. Workers at Leyland Motors reached settlement with management

over their three main pay demands and decided to call off five-week old strike.

**July 1.** About 10,000 dockers went on unofficial strike at Liverpool over manning of new container freight depot; they returned to work on July 7, after it was agreed that only registered dockers would be given work at the depot. **3.** London Underground train services were disrupted by unofficial 24-hour strike by signalmen over pay claim. **8, 9 and 10.** Services on Eastern Region of British Railways were seriously affected by unofficial strike of signalmen, which spread to other parts of country, especially affecting Southern Region. **9.** More than 130,000 children in London were sent home from school when about 7,000 teachers went on strike for afternoon in support of National Union of Teachers' claim for interim salary award in April, 1970. **14.** Commercial television programmes and telephone services were disrupted by one-day official strike of post office engineers over pay and productivity dispute.

**Aug. 1.** It was announced that 108,500 post office engineers would have their pay increased by 7 per cent. backdated to July 1, 1969, and by further 3 per cent. from January 1, 1970, but no new productivity conditions were included in the agreement. **4.** Ten thousand workers were laid off when Abbey and Margam steelworks at Port Talbot, South Wales, was completely closed down because of unofficial strike by 1,300 blast furnacemen which had been going on for a number of weeks. More than 200 trains were cancelled when some Southern Region drivers held unofficial seven-hour strike. **6.** Department of Employment and Productivity decided to set up court of inquiry into unofficial strike of blastfurnacemen at Port Talbot, and on Aug. 11 executive of National Union of Blastfurnacemen decided not to make strike by its members official. **12.** Court of inquiry into Port Talbot dispute opened; its appeal to strikers to return to work was rejected. **14.** Nearly 9,000 British Leyland workers were made idle as result of strikes at group's plants at Longbridge, Cowley, Coventry, and Abingdon, and at Pressed Steel Fisher body plants at Cowley and Swindon. **15.** Strikers at Port Talbot rejected Mr. Victor Feather's appeal for return to work. **19.** Court of inquiry into Port Talbot dispute recommended that strikers should receive their full demands for pay rises for lower-paid workers, and on Aug. 21 strikers voted to return to work. **26.** Unofficial strikes by B.O.A.C. and B.E.A. engineers and maintenance men delayed many flights from London Airport.

**Sept. 1.** Prime Minister told Trades Union Congress at Portsmouth that unions must act against wildcat strikes or Britain would lose the prosperity that was within her grasp; he also said that non-renewal of 1968 Prices and Incomes Act must not be "the signal for inflationary wage increases". **2.** T.U.C. passed without opposition motion calling on Government to act immediately on the principle of equal pay for women. Nearly 9,000 car workers were made idle in Midlands and North-West because of unofficial strikes and delays in some component supplies. **3.** T.U.C. carried motion for abolition of Prices and Incomes Board as well as legislation on wage restraint by 4,652,000 to 4,207,000. Pay rises, costing £5,700,000 and backdated to April 1, were announced for 46,500 full-time teachers in more than 800 major colleges of further education. **4.** Details were given of increases for 35,000 railway footplatemen; engine drivers to get another £11 week and junior engine cleaners about 15s a week more. **22.** After seven hours of joint talks in London, formula was reached to end 11 pay dispute 11 Daily

*Mirror*, which had earlier caused Newspaper Publishers Association to consider dismissal of all members of National Graphical Association, thus causing closure of national daily, Sunday and London evening newspapers, the dispute caused loss of more than 11,000,000 copies of various newspapers.

#### LEGAL

**(1968). Nov. 7.** Sir Stanley Raymond, chairman of the Gaming Board, said that all applicants for licences to run gaming clubs under new law would have to pass searching examinations of their character and financial standing. **25.** The new Race Relations Act, extending anti-discrimination measures to housing, jobs and credit facilities, came into effect.

**(1969). March 10.** The Court of Appeal ruled that Home Office can be sued for damages when prisoner escapes through negligence of the prison authorities; ruling was given in case where 11 yacht in Poole harbour had been damaged by seven borstal boys who had absconded. **May 2.** Court of Appeal decided that South Wales boilermakers who had refused to accept new rules and conditions of work imposed by their employers but not approved by their unions were wrongfully dismissed. **July 30.** Two boys, aged 7 and 8, who were deformed at birth because their mothers took thalidomide during pregnancy, were awarded damages totalling £33,600 in High Court. **Sept. 29.** Royal Commission on Assizes and Quarter Sessions published its report, proposing radical reorganization of higher criminal and civil courts within six regional areas of England and Wales, and abolition of existing division of assizes and quarter sessions.

#### SPORT

**(1968). Oct. 8.** It was announced from Ireland that the great steeplechaser *Arkle* had retired; *Arkle* had won 26 races, including three Cheltenham Gold Cups, and was easily the record National Hunt stakes earner. **13.** The XIX Olympic Games opened in Mexico City, the Olympic flame being lit by 11 woman for first time in history of the modern Games; during ensuing two weeks, Britain won gold medals in five events—D. Hemery in 400 metres hurdles, J. Braithwaite in clay pigeon shooting, C. Finnegan in middleweight boxing division, the Flying Dutchman yachting class, and the three-day equestrian event; M. Coakes of Britain also became first woman to win individual show jumping medal when she took a silver. **16.** Estudiantes of Argentina won world club football championship defeating Manchester United on aggregate. **Nov. 3.** Graham Hill won Mexican Grand Prix and so became world motor racing champion for 1968. **Dec. 12.** It was announced that Jockey Club and the National Hunt Committee had amalgamated under 11 of former.

**(1969). Jan. 14.** It was announced that Sir Matt Busby would resign at end of 11 11 team manager of Manchester United and would become general manager. **22.** M.C.C. Council voted unanimously in approval of South African tour of this country in 1970, thus confirming recommendations of the Test and county cricket board. **24.** Bjorn Waldegaard and Lars Helmer of Sweden were declared winners of 1969 Monte Carlo Rally. **29.** M.C.C. cancelled East Pakistan part of their tour of Pakistan because of serious riots. **Feb. 5.** Howard Winstone relinquished his British featherweight boxing championship. **18.** Doug Walters of Australia, playing against West Indies in fifth Test at Sydney, became the first batsman in history of Test cricket to score a century and double century in the same match. **March 11.** The third Test

match between England and Pakistan in Karachi was abandoned on third day because of violent riot; M.C.C. touring party decided to return home on same day, two days earlier than scheduled. **April 30.** Leeds United won Football League Championship with record 67 points, being defeated only twice. **May 28.** Henry Cooper voluntarily relinquished his British heavyweight boxing championship title as result of British Boxing Board of Control's refusal to recognize his proposed fight with American Jimmy Ellis as world title contest.

**June 14.** W. F. McCormick, New Zealand full-back, set world record for international rugby union when he kicked 24 of his country's 33 points in their victory over Wales in Auckland. **25.** Ricardo Gonzales beat Charles Pasarell in longest singles match in history of Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships, comprising 112 games and lasting five hours and 12 minutes. Bruce Tulloh, the British athlete, arrived in New York, creating record time for run across the U.S.A. from Los Angeles. **July 4.** Mrs. Ann Jones won women's singles final at Wimbledon, the first British player to do so since 1961. **12.** Tony Jacklin won British Open Golf Championship at Royal Lytham and St. Annes, becoming first British player to win title since 1951. **31.** After investigation into irregularities in payments to players, Manchester United were fined £7,000 by joint F.A. and Football League commission and banned from playing friendly matches against any club from another Football Association before April 30, 1970. **Aug. 13.** Mr. Howell, Minister with special responsibility for sport, gave details of Government plan to spend some £75,000 on grants to aid British sportsmen in their preparations for 1972 Olympic Games. **16.** Great Britain was defeated by Rumania in European Zone final of Davis Cup at Wimbledon. **Sept. 7.** J. Stewart, of Scotland, secured drivers' world championship for 1969 by winning Italian Grand Prix at Monza. **8.** R. Laver of Australia won men's singles final at U.S. championships and thus became the first player in history of lawn tennis to twice win the "Grand Slam"—the singles titles of Australia, France Wimbledon and the U.S.A. **16.** Glamorgan ended season as County Cricket Champions without losing a match, the first county to do so since 1930. **21.** The European Games ended in Athens; Great Britain won a total of six gold medals.

### TRANSPORT

(1968). **Oct. 25.** Home Office announced that, for first time, set rate would be fixed for London taxi journeys of more than six miles. **Nov. 6.** British Eagle, Britain's second largest independent airline, closed down, affecting about 2,200 staff, including 220 pilots. **15.** Mr. Marsh, Minister of Transport, stated that social grants would be made to over 200 loss-making railway services under new Transport Act and initial cost in 1969 would be £62,000,000. **19.** Cunard liner, *Queen Elizabeth 2*, travelled from the shipyard where she was built at Clydebank to Greenock with the Prince of Wales on board. **27.** Ministry of Transport announced big expansion in high-speed railway research, with emphasis on 150 m.p.h. advanced passenger train on which nearly £10,000,000 would be spent on development in following five years. Transport (London) Bill was published providing that £270,000,000 capital debt owed by London Transport to Government should be written off and control of Underground and red buses pass from nationalized London Transport Board to Greater London Council. **27.** It was announced that British independent airline Transglobe would go out of business. **29.** The *Queen Elizabeth* sailed from South-

ampton on her final voyage to Florida to become a convention ship. **Dec. 1.** Second section of London's new Victoria Underground Line was opened from Highbury and Islington to Warren Street. **12.** Mr. Marsh laid regulations before Parliament by which headlamps as well as sidelights must be used from following month on most vehicles driven at night on roads outside lit areas.

(1969). **Jan. 2.** The *Queen Elizabeth 2* arrived at Southampton after her trial cruise to undergo repair of a turbine failure and for completion of internal fittings. **28.** Mr. Marsh announced large subsidies to commuter rail services in London, Manchester, Glasgow, and Tyneside conurbations. **March 24.** *Queen Elizabeth 2*, sailed from Southampton on trials in the Channel. **April 4.** Blackwall Tunnel reopened after improvements costing £1,000,000. **9.** British-built *Concorde 002* supersonic airliner made successful maiden flight from Filton, near Bristol. **10.** At end of talks in London between Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Minister of Technology, and French and West German Ministers, it was announced that Britain would be dropping out of European Airbus project at least for time being. **22.** Robin Knox-Johnston arrived at Falmouth in his 32-foot ketch *Suhaili* after voyage of 312 days, to become first man to sail single-handed non-stop round world; he later sailed to Pool of London where he arrived on May 1 to be met by Lord Mayor of London before *Suhaili* went on public exhibition. **May 2.** *Queen Elizabeth 2* left Southampton on her maiden trans-Atlantic voyage to New York. **11.** Royal Navy Phantom aircraft set up new trans-Atlantic air record from New York to London. **14.** Mr. Healey, Secretary of State for Defence, told Commons that Britain has agreed to go ahead with West Germany, Italy, and possibly the Netherlands on building multi-role combat aircraft. **15.** Prices and Incomes Board approved average increase of 12.3 per cent. in London bus and Underground fares, raising minimum fares by 1d. to 6d. and most other fares by between 3d. and 6d. **21.** Mr. Wedgwood Benn confirmed to Commons that cost of research and development programme on Anglo-French *Concorde* had gone up by £280,000,000 from 1966 estimate of £450,000,000. **30.** Four-man British Trans-Arctic Expedition successfully completed first surface crossing of Arctic Ocean. **July 1.** Mr. Marsh said that further trunk road improvement schemes costing £200,000,000 had been added to Ministry of Transport's preparation pool of roads scheduled to be included in programme in early 1970's. **19.** John Fairfax, the British oarsman, arrived at Hollywood Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, in his 23-foot boat *Britannia*, to become first man to row Atlantic alone. **22.** Mr. Marsh told Commons that main English terminal for Channel tunnel would be at Cheriton, Kent. **25.** Mrs. Sharon Adams arrived at San Diego, California, in a 31-foot ketch; she was first woman to sail Pacific alone. **Aug. 12.** Increased fares on London Transport bus and Underground services, designed to bring in extra £7,900,000 a year, were announced, as from Sept. 7 with minimum fare of 6d. on both services. **19.** Southern Region of British Railways announced increases of up to 18 per cent. in most cheap day returns; Eastern Region also announced large fare increases. **21.** Proposals by British Rail for fare increases in London area of up to 20 per cent. were referred to Prices and Incomes Board.

### BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

(see also under Africa)

(1968). **Nov. 30.** A rocket, carrying Europe's first space satellite, was successfully launched from

the Woomera Range in Australia. **Dec.** ■ At a short ceremony in Singapore, Britain formally handed over the great Royal Navy dockyard there to Singapore. **18.** Mr. Forbes Burnham won clear victory in general election in Guyana. **19.** Mrs. Gandhi, Indian Prime Minister, said that India had no pretensions towards entering regional military alliances or playing active role in south-east Asia after British withdrawal.

(1969). **Jan. 8.** In Australian state of Victoria many houses were destroyed and 15 people killed in worst bush fires for many years. **Feb. 9.** Several people lost their lives and hundreds were injured as clashes broke out during elections in four Indian states. **11.** It was stated that 44 people had been killed and 450 injured in four days of rioting in Central Bombay; police arrested thousands of people. **21.** In attempt to end fifteen weeks of agitation against his rule, President Ayub Khan of Pakistan announced that he would not contest next year's presidential elections. **23.** Mr. Forbes Burnham announced that Guyana would become a republic on Feb. 23, 1970. **March 18.** British parachute troops landed in St. John's, Antigua, in the Caribbean, and boarded two Royal Navy frigates, and on the following day sailed to breakaway island of Anguilla, which they took over without meeting any resistance; Mr. Antony Lee arrived on the island to begin his duties as newly appointed Commissioner. **19.** President Ayub Khan ordered Governors of East and West Pakistan to take immediate action to end the mob violence that had reduced the country to near-anarchy and caused 200 deaths. **20.** Mr. Ronald Webster, self-styled President of Anguilla, demanded immediate withdrawal of British troops from the island and proposed referendum on territory's future. **21.** About 8,000 demonstrators staged mass protest in St. John's, Antigua, demanding withdrawal of British troops from Anguilla, while more British troops left Antigua for Anguilla. **22.** Three hundred besieged the administration building on Anguilla and damaged a car in which British Commissioner was travelling. **24.** Police began making mass arrests in East Pakistan to check wave of murders, looting and arson. **25.** Field Marshal Ayub Khan announced his resignation from Presidency of Pakistan and handed over administration of country to armed forces; he said the country's condition was "deteriorating day by day" and the economy had been shattered; General Yahya Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, took control and immediately proclaimed martial law throughout the country; ■ following day he promised to relinquish power to a civilian government, which would be allowed to draw up a constitution, as soon as law and order were restored. **28.** Lord Caradon, permanent British representative at United Nations, arrived by air in Anguilla to meet the islanders and reach some form of agreement. **31.** General Yahya Khan assumed the office of President of Pakistan. **April 6.** Mr. Ronald Webster said that he had sent a message to British Government demanding withdrawal of British troops from Anguilla and recall of British Commissioner from island within a week. **11.** Anguillans besieged house of British Commissioner on the island, demanding his immediate departure. **14.** State of emergency was proclaimed on West Indian island of Montserrat after attacks on policemen and police stations.

**May 13.** Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaysia, declared state of emergency in Kuala Lumpur and surrounding state of Selangor after post election racial clashes between Malays and Chinese in which a number of people were killed and injured; total curfew was later imposed on the whole of Penang and other parts of Malaysia

and subsequently a state of emergency was declared throughout the country. **June 8.** General Franco ordered Spanish land frontier with Gibraltar to be completely closed and about 4,500 Spaniards ■ barred from working in the colony. **24.** After violent riots, 3,000 separatist demonstrators were arrested in Hyderabad on charges of defying ban on meetings. **25.** Spanish Government told Britain that it was suspending ferry service from Algeiras to Gibraltar from June 27. **July 4.** Spanish Government offered Spanish nationality to residents of Gibraltar or people born there. **16.** Mr. Morarji Desai resigned as India's Deputy Prime Minister soon after being dismissed from his post of Finance Minister by Mrs. Gandhi. **19.** Mrs. Gandhi nationalized India's fourteen largest banks by ordinance. **31.** President Nixon flew into Delhi for talks with Indian Government and on following day met President Yahya Khan of Pakistan in Lahore. **Aug. 4.** A Pakistani civilian Cabinet of seven Ministers was sworn in by the President. **20.** Mr. V. V. Giri was elected President of India. **21.** Warrant Officer R. S. Simpson of Australian Army, was awarded V.C. for bravery in Vietnam; ■ Sept. 8 Warrant Officer K. Payne was also awarded V.C. **Sept. 13.** Ceylon Government imposed state of emergency after striking electrical and oil supply workers had plunged Ceylon into darkness; troops were called in to take over distribution of petrol and paraffin and to guard oil installations. **24.** More than 3,000 Indian troops were moved into Ahmedabad, state capital of Gujerat, to help security forces to end a week of bitter fighting between Hindus and Moslems, in which several hundred were killed.

#### U.S.A.

(1968). **Oct. 1.** The Senate voted not to take up President Johnson's nomination of Mr. Abe Fortas as next Chief Justice of U.S.A.; on following day Mr. Fortas's request that his nomination should be withdrawn was accepted. **10.** President Johnson said he would not nominate a new Chief Justice and asked the existing Chief Justice, Mr. Earl Warren, to remain in office. House of Representatives approved Bill banning inter-state mail-order sales of guns and ammunition and restricting over-the-counter sales to qualified buyers. **11.** Three-man *Apollo 7* spacecraft was successfully launched from Cape Kennedy; it splashed down safely in West Atlantic on Oct. 22, after eleven days in orbit round the earth and covering 4,500,000 miles. **21.** It was announced that U.S.A. would resume delivery of major military equipment to Greece, ending 17-month selective embargo imposed after Greek *coup* in April, 1967. **24.** President Johnson said that there had been no basic change or break-through in Vietnam peace negotiations. **31.** The President announced that he had ordered all air, naval and artillery bombardment of North Vietnam to cease from following day and that peace talks in Paris would be widened.

**Nov. 7.** In Presidential election, Mr. Nixon narrowly defeated Vice-President Mr. Humphrey; final results showed that Mr. Nixon won 31,770,237 (43.4 per cent.) of the popular votes to Mr. Humphrey's 31,270,533 (42.7 per cent.); Mr. Nixon secured 301 electoral votes out of 538 and Mr. Humphrey 191; control of both Houses of Congress remained with the Democrats, despite a net gain by the Republicans of five seats in the Senate and four in House of Representatives. **11.** Mr. Nixon met President Johnson in Washington for extensive briefing ■ foreign policy. **18.** New York teachers

voted to end their strike which had closed most of the city's schools for five weeks.

**Dec. 12.** President-elect Nixon announced his Cabinet; it included Mr. William Rogers as Secretary of State; Mr. Melvin Laird as Defence Secretary and Mr. David Kennedy as Treasury Secretary. **18.** U.N. General Assembly called on Britain to end her rule over Gibraltar by October 1, 1969, and transfer sovereignty to Spain; Britain rejected the demand. **19.** Largest nuclear device to be tested underground was exploded in Nevada. **21.** Spacecraft *Apollo 8* was launched from Cape Kennedy with three astronauts on board and during six-day flight it made ten orbits round the Moon before splashing down in the Pacific on Dec. 27.

(1969). **Jan. 14.** President Johnson delivered his final State of Union message in person and announced that U.S.A. had achieved a surplus balance of payments in 1968. **20.** Mr. Richard Nixon was sworn in as President of the United States and in his inaugural address, he said "I shall consecrate my office, my energies and all the wisdom I can summon to the cause of peace among nations".

**Feb. 9.** Western world's largest communications satellite was launched from Cape Kennedy. **11.** It was stated that about 83 people had died during blizzards in north-east of U.S.A., more than half from heart attacks while clearing snow. **25.** Unmanned spacecraft *Mariner 6*, was launched from Cape Kennedy to fly by Mars; later *Mariner 7* was launched on [ ] journey.

**March 3.** *Apollo 9* spacecraft, with three astronauts on board, was launched from Cape Kennedy into 10-day earth orbit; later the three astronauts successfully managed to separate from and then re-link with the lunar landing craft carried with them to test for its future landing on the Moon. **5.** Two of the *Apollo 9* astronauts successfully carried out transfer from their command spacecraft to lunar landing craft; on following day one of them left lunar module for a walk in space. President Nixon said that United States would not tolerate continued North Vietnamese attacks at time when U.S.A. was honestly trying to seek peace at conference table in Paris. **7.** The two astronauts in *Apollo 9*'s lunar module took their craft [ ] separate six-hour flight through space and then brought it back for flawless link-up with the mother ship. **10.** James Earl Ray pleaded guilty in Memphis, Tennessee, to the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, and was sentenced to 99 years' imprisonment. **13.** *Apollo 9* splashed down safely in western Atlantic. **14.** President Nixon announced his decision to proceed with construction of an anti-ballistic missile system. **24.** Mr. Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, began his first official visit to Washington. **28.** General Eisenhower died in Washington after a long illness and President Nixon ordered national day of mourning for March 31. **30.** General Eisenhower's coffin was taken to the Capitol to lie [ ] state. **31.** Heads of state and government leaders from all over the world attended the funeral of General Eisenhower in Washington National Cathedral.

**April 2.** General Eisenhower was buried in his boyhood hometown of Abilene, Texas, after his body had been brought by train from Washington; President Nixon flew to Abilene to attend the ceremony. **4.** Arson and violence broke out in many American cities, especially in Chicago and Memphis, on first anniversary of assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King. **17.** In Los Angeles, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan [ ] found guilty of first degree murder of Senator Robert Kennedy; on May 21 he was sentenced to death in the [ ] chamber.

**May 6.** President Nixon gave details of pro-

gramme costing \$2,500,000 designed to eradicate hunger in U.S.A. The President had talks on Vietnam with Mr. Gorton, the Australian Prime Minister, at the White House. **14.** In television broadcast, President Nixon gave details of his new eight-point Vietnam peace plan; the main part was offer of initial and staged withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Vietnam with internationally-supervised ceasefire and free elections. **18.** Three-man *Apollo 10* spacecraft was launched from Cape Kennedy for final dress rehearsal for landing on Moon and went into orbit round earth before starting its journey to Moon; later command service module was successfully docked with lunar module; three days later spacecraft went into orbit round Moon. **22.** Two *Apollo 10* astronauts in lunar module separated from command module and swooped to within 50,000 feet of Moon's surface. President Nixon announced that he had chosen Judge Warren Burger to be next Chief Justice of U.S.A. **26.** *Apollo 10* splashed down safely in Pacific, about 400 miles east of American Samoa. **28.** President Nixon submitted foreign aid budget to Congress of \$2,300,000, lowest in history of programme; he also requested military aid of \$390,000,000.

**June 8.** After talks with President Thieu of South Vietnam on Midway Island, President Nixon announced that 25,000 American troops would be withdrawn from Vietnam by end of August, and replaced by South Vietnamese forces; he said later, that by making withdrawal he had "opened wide the door to peace." **9.** Senate confirmed appointment of Mr. Warren Burger [ ] Chief Justice and he was sworn in on June 23. **[ ]** A monkey was launched in space capsule from Cape Kennedy on scheduled 30-day orbit round earth designed to test physical effects of long space voyage on man; on July 8, however, the monkey was brought back to earth when it had begun to show signs of physical deterioration and several hours later it died; the experiment cost [ ] estimated £38,000,000.

#### MAN'S FIRST STEPS ON THE MOON

**July 16.** *Apollo 11*, with its three-man crew of Neil Armstrong, Col. Edwin Aldrin, and Col. Michael Collins, blasted off from Cape Kennedy and went into orbit around earth before starting journey to Moon, and subsequently three days later went into lunar orbit; on July 20 Armstrong and Aldrin transferred from command module into lunar module which then separated and descended towards Moon's surface where it landed faultlessly in Sea of Tranquility while Collins remained orbiting Moon in command module; several hours later, early on July 21, Armstrong left the lunar module and became first man to walk on surface of Moon; he was then joined by Aldrin and they planted American flag and carried out several tasks including collection of rock samples before returning to lunar module; President Nixon talked directly to the two men by telephone during their walk; after a rest the two men then ascended in lunar module and within four hours had linked up again with command module. After Armstrong and Aldrin had joined Collins in command module, lunar module was jettisoned; on the following day spacecraft came out of lunar orbit and began journey back to earth. On July 24 *Apollo 11* splashed down in Pacific and the three astronauts were taken by helicopter to the recovery aircraft carrier *Hornet*; President Nixon was on board and later talked to the astronauts by microphone through glass window of their quarantine quarters;

subsequently the President left the carrier for Guam at start of world-wide tour.

July 22. Racial violence broke out in several American cities, resulting in three deaths and numerous injuries and arrests; it was most serious in Columbus, Ohio, and York, Pennsylvania, where curfews were imposed. 30. *Mariner 6* spacecraft began transmitting pictures of Mars and two days later sent back first close-up pictures of the planet, taken from just over 2,000 miles above its surface.

Aug. 4. President Nixon arrived back in Washington at end of his world tour. 5. Dr. Kiesinger, the West German Chancellor, arrived in New York for talks with President Nixon and U Thant, the U.N. Secretary-General. *Mariner 7* spacecraft flew past Mars and sent back most detailed pictures ever taken of the planet. 6. U.S. Senate voted narrowly in favour of President's proposed safeguard in anti-ballistic missile programme. 8. In nationwide television broadcast, President Nixon announced complete reform of U.S. welfare system introducing scheme that would guarantee basic federal payment to every poor family. 11. *Apollo 11* astronauts were freed from quarantine with clean bill of health and returned home to their families. 17-18. Hurricane did wide-spread damage on Mississippi Gulf coast; at least 400 lives were lost; it was later stated that about 200,000 had been made homeless. 22. U.S. State Department announced that it had been agreed to discuss gradual reduction of U.S. forces in Thailand.

Sept. 12. President Nixon ordered resumption of heavy bomber raids over South Vietnam after a halt of only 36 hours, because enemy activity had increased to level prevailing before cease-fire which followed President Ho Chi Minh's death. 16. The President announced that at least another 35,000 U.S. troops would be withdrawn from Vietnam by Dec. 15, saying that this was significant step towards ending the war, and that time for meaningful negotiations had arrived; three days later he cancelled the draft calls of 50,000 men due to begin their military service in last two months of the year. 22. U.S. Defence Department announced reductions totalling \$356,000,000 in military budget. 23. President Nixon approved construction of U.S. supersonic aircraft to ensure "American leadership in air transport." 25. Mrs. Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel, arrived in Washington for four days of talks with U.S. Government during which she asked President Nixon to supply her country with additional

#### FRANCE

(1968). Nov. 18. M. Couve de Murville, French Prime Minister, said that France had received assurances from the Western central bankers that it would be given whatever monetary support it might need to overcome its currency crisis. 19. The French Prime Minister announced spending economies after continued speculation against franc in favour of German Mark; the cuts, amounting to about £170,000,000, were taken to reduce 1969 Budget deficit to less than £850,000,000. 24. Despite international monetary crisis, France decided not to devalue franc; President de Gaulle told the nation following year's Budget deficit would be cut from original figure of 11,500,000 francs to 6,500,000 francs by reductions in subsidies to nationalized industries and in running expenses of civil service departments, and by abandonment of specific capital spending projects in civil, military and university spheres; rigorous exchange controls would be applied in effort to halt outflow of speculative capital; credit would be restricted and special tax relief would be given to exporting industries; further wage increases would be checked,

prices held down, and tax evasion suppressed. 25. French Government announced foreign currency restrictions of not more than 500 francs (£42) a head in foreign currency for foreign travel and not more than 2,000 francs for business trips. 26. French Prime Minister gave further details of austerity measures for 1969; he told National Assembly that nuclear tests in Pacific would be cancelled and expenditure on *Concorde* would be reduced by £5,000,000; other cuts would be in Government loans and the armed forces.

(1969). Jan. 6. It was disclosed in Paris that embargo had been placed on shipments of [redacted] and military spare parts from France to Israel. Feb. [redacted] President Nixon arrived in Paris for two days of talks and was welcomed at Orly Airport by President de Gaulle. March 2. Anglo-French supersonic airliner *Concorde 001* made its maiden flight from Toulouse over South of France. 5. Small shopkeepers staged strike in protest against tax increases; there were violent clashes between police and demonstrators in Bordeaux and further violence at Lorient. 11. Twenty-four hour general strike took place throughout France with almost complete stoppage in public sector; later in the day, President de Gaulle said in broadcast that the franc, the economy and the republic would be firmly defended against a "vast enterprise of destruction and subversion"; police dealt forcibly with demonstrators in Paris. 13. President de Gaulle and Dr. Kiesinger, the West German Chancellor, began two days of talks in Paris. April 10. In nationwide television appeal, President de Gaulle made it quite clear that he would resign if referendum proposals on constitutional reform were rejected on April 27. 16. Association of medium and small French enterprises staged one-day strike throughout the country. 28. President de Gaulle announced his resignation after conceding defeat in referendum on reforms; M. Alain Poher became interim President pending new elections and in television broadcast appealed to Frenchmen to "preserve the unity of the nation"; M. René Capitant resigned as Minister of Justice. June 1. M. Georges Pompidou, the Gaullist candidate, failed to win Presidential election on first ballot but gained commanding lead over his principal opponent, M. Poher, candidate of the Centre; M. Pompidou won 10,051,816 (44.46 per cent.) of votes cast, M. Poher 5,268,651 (23.3 per cent.) and M. Jacques Duclos, the Communist candidate, 4,808,285 (21.27 per cent.). 15. M. Pompidou was elected President of France for seven-year term after gaining 11,064,371 (58.21 per cent.) of votes cast in second ballot compared with 7,943,118 (41.78 per cent.) votes gained by M. Poher, his only opponent. 20. M. Pompidou was formally installed as President of France and he appointed M. Jacques Chaban-Delmas to succeed M. Couve de Murville as Prime Minister. 22. Main appointments announced in new French Government were M. Giscard d'Estaing as Minister of Finance, M. Maurice Schumann as Foreign Minister and M. Michel Debré as Defence Minister. July 10. President Pompidou said that France had no objection in principle to Britain joining the Common Market, but the six member countries would first have to agree on conditions of Britain's membership and consequences it might have for the Community. Aug. 8. French Government devalued franc by 12.5 per cent. (i.e. 11.1 per cent. of old value) and on Aug. 10 announced wide-ranging freeze of industrial prices and commercial profit margins to last until Sept. 15. Sept. 10. French train drivers began strike in protest against working conditions; on following day most of France's main-line and suburban railway services were halted.

16. M. Chaban-Delmas, announced important reforms, which included radio and television time for broadcasts by political parties and trade unions, reduction of military service from 16 to 12 months, socially selective family allowance for families with only one wage-earner, and "industrial development institute" to help finance productive investments, using both state and private capital. 17. The President gave firm warning that he would not allow industrial unrest in France to be exploited for political ends; strike began on the Paris underground and spread on following day to affect most Paris bus routes; both strikes lasted about five days.

#### U.S.S.R.

(1968) Oct. 4. Czechoslovak-Soviet talks ended in Moscow with promise by Mr. Dubcek, the Czech leader, and his colleagues to take "necessary measures" to place all their press and radio at service of Socialism, and to reinforce Czechoslovak party and state executives with pro-Russian staff; in return, Russians repeated promise to withdraw their troops from Czechoslovakia by stages. 11. Pavel Litvinov, grandson of Maxim Litvinov, Stalin's Foreign Minister, and other demonstrators, were sentenced in Moscow to terms of exile for protesting in Red Square against Russian intervention in Czechoslovakia. 16. Mr. Kosygin, Soviet Prime Minister, said that most Warsaw Pact troops in Czechoslovakia would be withdrawn by stages within ensuing few months. 26. Spacecraft *Soyuz 3* was launched, making Russia's first manned space flight in 18 months, and landed safely four days later in Kazakhstan, in central Asia. 10. U.S.S.R. launched spacecraft *Zond 6* on unmanned moon probe. 17. It was announced that Russia had launched world's largest automatic space station, *Proton 4*. Dec. 10. Soviet Minister of Finance said that Soviet Union would spend smaller proportion of its total budget on defence in 1969. 31. TU 144 supersonic airliner, Russia's rival to Anglo-French *Concorde*, made its maiden flight from a Moscow airfield.

(1969) Jan. 5. U.S.S.R. launched its latest automatic inter-planetary station, intended to make soft landing on Venus in May, and five days later another space shot to Venus was launched. 14. *Soyuz 4* spacecraft was launched from Kazakhstan, with one man on board, and on following day *Soyuz 5* was launched with three-man crew; on Jan. 16. the two spacecraft linked and two men from *Soyuz 5* 'walked' for an hour outside capsules before transferring to *Soyuz 4*. 17. The three astronauts in *Soyuz 4* returned safely to earth, landing in Kazakhstan, and the one-man *Soyuz 5* landed safely on following day also in Kazakhstan. 22. Shots were fired during triumphant procession in Moscow staged to celebrate success of latest *Soyuz* experiment; chauffeur and police motor cyclist were wounded and one of the astronauts was cut by flying glass; a man was detained by the police. March 2. Russian and Chinese soldiers were engaged in armed clash on Russia's Far Eastern border over Damansky Island in the Ussuri River. 7. More than 100,000 Russians demonstrated outside Chinese Embassy in Moscow in protest against the border clash with China. 13. Mr. Cernik, the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, arrived on visit to Moscow. 15. Russian and Chinese troops clashed again on Ussuri River border. 18. Mortar fire and machinegun fire were directed from the Chinese embankment of the Ussuri River against the disputed Damansky Island. 30. Russia published statement calling on China to hold talks on their border problems with a view to avoiding further conflict and also warning China that military

threats would be met with firm rebuff. May 16. *Venus 5* spacecraft landed on Venus and on following day was followed by *Venus 6*. July 13. U.S.S.R. launched unmanned spacecraft *Luna 15* on course for Moon; and four days later it went into lunar orbit, and on July 21 landed on surface of Moon. Aug. 8. Unmanned spacecraft *Zond 7* was launched and on Aug. 11 it began its return to earth after orbiting Moon and photographing its surface. 13. It was reported that Soviet troops had clashed with Chinese troops on Sino-Soviet border in Central Asia.

#### AFRICA

(1968) Oct. 1. It was announced in Lagos that Federal Nigerian troops had captured important road junction town of Okigwi in the Ibo heartland. 9. Pierre Mulele, a leader of the 1963-64 Congo rebellion, was executed in Kinshasa after voluntarily returning from Brazzaville under the impression that he would have benefited under an amnesty. Nov. 4. Mr. George Thomson, British Minister without Portfolio, began talks in Salisbury with Mr. Ian Smith on Rhodesia situation; he returned to London on Nov. 17. 19. President Modibo Keita of Mali was deposed in an army coup; a military National Liberation Committee took over the country's affairs on following day as armed troops and tanks guarded strategic points. 20. State of emergency was declared in Sierra Leone and Parliament was summoned to an emergency session, after reports of violence in the country's provincial areas. Dec. 10. Rhodesian Executive Council commuted to life imprisonment the death sentences which had been imposed on 25 African prisoners. 20. Major-General Gowon, the Nigerian federal leader, ordered two-day truce in Nigerian civil war, on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day and on 22. Lieut-Col. Ojukwu, leader of secessionist Biafra, announced that he had declared an eight-day Christmas truce. 23. International Committee of Red Cross said that mercy flights to Biafra from island of Fernando Póo had been suspended by order of Government of Equatorial Guinea, of which the island is a part.

(1969) Jan. 8. It was reported in Salisbury that plot to assassinate Mr. Ian Smith and two members of his Cabinet had been uncovered by Rhodesian security forces. 28. International Committee of Red Cross said that Dahomey had agreed to Cotonou airport being used as a base for airlift of relief supplies into Biafra. Feb. 3. Tanzanian Government announced that Dr. Edouardo Mondlane, president of Mozambique Liberation Front, had been killed by bomb explosion in Dar es Salaam. 4. It was stated that Nigerian bombers had attacked civilian centres in Biafra, killing 57 people. 7. It was estimated that more than 500 people were killed and more than 1,000 injured when crowded open market in Biafran village of Umohiagu was bombed and strafed. 12. The Rev. Nabaningi Sithole, Rhodesian African nationalist leader, was found guilty of incitement to murder Mr. Ian Smith and two other Rhodesian Cabinet Ministers and sentenced to six years' hard labour. 25. Egypt declared state of emergency in all provinces. Nigerian Federal Government announced start of 48-hour unilateral truce starting at midnight to mark Muslim festival of Id-al-Kabir. March 3. It was confirmed that Biafran troops had cut off federal-held town of Owerri and severed its key supply road from Port Harcourt in bitter fighting. 12. Colonel Ojukwu, the Biafran leader, proposed one-month truce in Nigerian civil war to be followed by a cease-fire and unconditional talks between the two sides. 27. Mr. Wilson arrived in Lagos for talks on Biafran war and was met by Major-General Gowon, head

of Nigerian Federal Military Government; the two leaders met for first formal talks on following day. President Nasser said that if Israel persisted in attacking Arab civilian targets Egypt would reciprocate. **30.** Mr. Wilson said in Lagos that he had asked for meeting on neutral territory with Colonel Ojukwu to discuss any points he might like to raise; on following day the proposed meeting was rejected by the Biafrans and Mr. Wilson flew to Addis Ababa to talk with Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, chairman of ■ Organization of African Unity committee ■ the Nigerian conflict; Major-General Gowon said that Federal Government did not intend to stop any direct bombing of military targets or airfields. **April 2.** Mr. Wilson left Addis Ababa to return to London. Lt. Gen. Joseph Ankrah, Ghana's head of state, resigned after admitting that he received money for political purposes from a foreign company; he was replaced as chairman of the National Liberation Council by Brig. Akwasi Afrifa. **8.** Federal Nigerian forces captured important railway centre of Ngu. **23.** Federal forces captured Umuahia, last big town held by the Biafrans; later, however, Biafran forces recaptured the important and strategic town of Owerri. **May 20.** Mr. Ian Smith said in ■ broadcast to Rhodesia that Britain's intractable attitude had ended hopes of negotiated settlement of independence dispute; on following day Rhodesian Government published White Paper outlining new constitution, under which African representation would be tied to proportion of total income tax paid by their community. **25.** Left-wing army revolt overthrew Sudanese Government and installed National Revolutionary Council, which assumed absolute powers throughout the country. **28.** Mr. Ian Smith said that Rhodesians who had sworn allegiance to the Queen would not have to renounce their oath if Rhodesia declared itself ■ republic; he went on to say, "The Queen is no longer our Queen today." **June 20.** Rhodesian constitutional referendum was held; two days later final results were announced showing that 61,130 (81 per cent.) had voted in favour of republican form of government and 54,724 (73 per cent.) in favour of proposed new Constitution. **24.** In Salisbury, Sir Humphrey Gibbs announced his resignation as Governor of Rhodesia. **30.** Nigerian military Government announced that it was immediately taking charge of all relief operations on both sides of front line in the civil war. **July 5.** Mr. T. J. Mboya, Kenyan Minister for Economic Planning and Development, was shot dead in Nairobi; several days of tribal unrest followed the killing. **16.** Five hundred Zambian youths stormed High Court building in Lusaka protesting against recent judgement quashing prison sentences on two Portuguese soldiers who entered Zambia from Angola; Mr. James Skinner, the Chief Justice, and another judge barricaded themselves inside a room which the youths tried to batter down with their fists; on the following day Chief Justice and his family left for London; the other judge involved in the incident also later left the country. **Aug. 11.** President Kaunda of Zambia announced that state would take over all mineral rights in the country. **17.** Mr. Philip Blaiberg, the longest-living heart transplant patient, died in Cape Town, 19 months after receiving new heart. **25.** President Kaunda assumed emergency power to dissolve central convention of United National Independence Party. **26.** President Kaunda's personal aircraft crashed in flames at Lusaka airport; two Britons and ■ Zambian were killed. **Sept. 1.** Military junta deposed King Idris of Libya and proclaimed ■ republic; on following day the Army chief of staff and the head of security were arrested. **3.** Mr. Ian

Smith said that Rhodesia would become a republic after next general election, "probably at the beginning of next year." **8.** Libyan military junta formed nine-man cabinet to run country. **10.** A member of the Kikuyu tribe was sentenced to death in Nairobi after being convicted of assassinating Mr. Mboya. **23.** It was confirmed that Mr. James Skinner had resigned from post of Chief Justice of Zambia. **25.** South African Labour Party, opponents of Government's apartheid policy, gained clear victory in country's first nationwide Coloured (mixed race) election.

#### Vietnam

(1968) **Oct. 7.** President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam called on U.S.A. to continue bombing North Vietnam until Hanoi showed itself ready to negotiate seriously. **Nov. 26.** It was reported that U.S. and South Vietnam troops had entered demilitarized zone and fought battle with Vietcong there for first time since bombing halt on Nov. 1. **Dec. 4.** U.S. battleship *New Jersey* bombarded northern half of Vietnam demilitarized zone for first time since bombing halt.

(1969) **Jan. 9.** It was stated that South Vietnamese troops on raids into U Minh forest had killed 475 guerrillas. **29.** Vietcong announced week-long cessation of attacks on allied troops to permit Tet (lunar new year) festivities from February 15 to 22. **Feb. 16.** Twenty-four hour truce declared by South Vietnamese Government and its allies to mark lunar new year festival of Tet went into effect; it was later reported that this truce was seriously violated by enemy forces. **23.** Vietcong launched series of rocket and mortar attacks on over a hundred different areas throughout South Vietnam. **26.** More than 3,000 Vietcong and North Vietnamese were killed and 250 Americans lost their lives during Communist offensive of previous four days. **March 3.** Vietcong shelled thirty towns and allied military positions throughout South Vietnam and Saigon was hit by rockets. **11.** Vietcong shelled northern imperial city of Hue as their rocket offensive of South Vietnam went into its eighteenth day. **18.** Thousands of allied troops led by five-mile-long tank column drove deep into stronghold of about 20,000 Vietcong north of Saigon and met with stiff resistance. **24.** It was stated that U.S. Army had started handing over arms and equipment to South Vietnamese forces in preparation for beginning of American troops' withdrawal from Vietnam. **31.** Number of American soldiers killed in Vietnam War reached 33,630, exceeding total for Korean War. **April 11.** Nearly 250 people were killed or injured in intensified wave of North Vietnamese and Vietcong mortar and rocket assaults against ten South Vietnamese towns. **24.** It was stated that U.S. bombers had dropped 2,000 tons of bombs on Tay Ninh province in biggest raid of the war. **26** and **27.** Helicopter gunships helped American troops to kill 213 North Vietnamese as they stormed U.S. base ■ mile from Cambodian border. **May 12.** Vietcong and North Vietnam troops launched one of their longest bombardments in South Vietnam, attacking about 240 separate targets; more than 100 allied troops and about 50 civilians were killed; seven provincial capitals including Saigon, Da Nang and Hue, were hit. **23.** Prince Sihanouk, Cambodian head of state, said that Vietcong guerrillas and troops of the Cambodian Army were in ■ state of open war in province of Svay Rieng, adjoining Vietnam. **June 16.** Thai troops repulsed mass Vietcong attack on their camp near Loc An, 16 miles east of Saigon, killing 212 guerrillas. **July 1.** South Vietnamese force lifted 56-day Vietcong siege of special forces camp at Ben Het. **2.** It was stated that about 7,500

North Vietnamese troops had withdrawn across demilitarized zone into North Vietnam during past three weeks. 22. U.S. casualties in previous week were fewer than 100 for first time since 1967. 25. It was stated that U.S.A. had lost 5,666 aircraft in Vietnam War. 30. President Nixon flew in from Bangkok for 5½-hour visit to Saigon; he had talks with President Thieu of South Vietnam in which he discussed further American troop withdrawals and also met American servicemen; the President said "let ■ with determination and good will seek to put an end to the destruction and suffering which the people of Vietnam, north and south, have borne so long." Aug. 12. Vietcong shelled numerous U.S. and South Vietnam positions and launched fierce ground attacks in Saigon area and near Cambodian border to break relative lull in fighting. Sept. 3. President Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam died in Hanoi; two days later Vietcong announced 72-hour ceasefire in observance of mourning for the President. 23. North Vietnamese National Assembly elected its 81-year-old Vice-President, Ton Duc Thang, to succeed Ho Chi Minh as President.

#### OTHER COUNTRIES

(1968) Oct. 3. Police and troops battled with student demonstrators in Mexico City; according to official figures at least 40 people were killed and 75 wounded. President Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru was deposed by military coup. 8. Praesidium of Czechoslovak Communist Party gave firm approval to terms laid down by Russia during talks in Moscow in previous week. 14. Dr. Heinrich Lübke, the West German President, announced that he would retire from office in June, 1969, three months before expiration of his five-year term. 16. Mr. Cernik, Czechoslovak Prime Minister, and Mr. Kosygin, Soviet Prime Minister, signed treaty in Prague under which some Soviet troops would be left in Czechoslovakia after bulk of occupation forces left. 20. Mr. Aristotle Onassis, the Greek magnate, married Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of former President John F. Kennedy, on his private island of Skorpios in the Ionian Sea. 21. Units of Hungarian troops of Warsaw Pact occupation force began withdrawal from Czechoslovakia. 25. President de Gaulle, the first French head of state ever to visit Turkey, arrived in Ankara. 27. Israel lost 15 dead and 34 injured in artillery duel with Egypt along entire Suez Canal front from El Qantara to Suez; Egypt reported 12 civilian and military dead and oil refineries at Suez were hit by Israeli fire. 30. President Svoboda of Czechoslovakia signed new law giving federal structure to his country with equal status for Czechs and Slovaks.

Nov. 6. Greek regime announced that new constitution, approved by 92 per cent. vote in referendum on Sept. 29, would be put into effect on Nov. 20. 7. Thousands of armed police, backed by troops, quelled anti-Russian march by 3,000 young people in Prague. 10. Pro-Russian Czechs were roughly handled by crowd of 1,500 pro-Dubcek supporters in Prague after Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship rally. 14. It was agreed at meeting of N.A.T.O. Defence Ministers in Brussels that Britain would increase her contribution to N.A.T.O. defences in 1969, by placing aircraft-carrier or commando ship on almost continuous duty in Mediterranean, stationing additional R.A.F. squadron in West Germany, and offering another infantry battalion to the alliance. 15. New Greek constitution was put into force but country remained under martial law. 17. Plenary session of Czechoslovak Central Committee vested effective power in hands of eight-man

executive committee. Alexander Panaghoulis, an Army deserter and self-confessed leader of a plot to assassinate Mr. George Papadopoulos, the Greek Prime Minister, and to overthrow his regime, was sentenced to death by special military tribunal in Athens; at special Cabinet meeting on Nov. 22 he was reprieved. 18. About 60,000 students throughout Bohemia and Moravia began three-day strike to demonstrate their opposition to the way in which reform policies inaugurated by Dubcek regime were being slowly eroded under pressure from Russians and conservative forces within Czechoslovak leadership. 19. West Germany decided not to revalue Deutsche Mark, but to take immediate tax measures in import and export sectors aimed at stabilizing internal prices and warding off foreign pressure to revalue. Signor Giovanni Leone tendered his Government's resignation to the Italian President Signor Saragat. 20. Ministers of Group of Ten began emergency meeting on international monetary crisis in Bonn; communiqué issued at end of conference on Nov. 22. announced new standby credit for France of £830,000,000; France would also make ■ special drawing of £375,000,000 on International Monetary Fund; exchange rates of the pound and Deutsche Mark would remain unchanged. 21. Political uncertainty continued in Italy with resignations of Christian Democratic Party secretary and national executive; it was accompanied by student disorders in several large cities including Rome, Naples and Turin. 25. Czech Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs abolished permanent exit visas for Czechoslovak citizens. 26. President Saragat of Italy asked Signor Mariano Rumor, leader of Christian Democratic Party, to form new Government.

Dec. 5. Amid growing social unrest in Italy, workers staged 24-hour general strike in Rome bringing chaos to the city. 12. Signor Rumor formed new Italian Government and announced Cabinet drawn from three centre-left parties. 15. At least 200 people were arrested in Brazil as Government sought to silence opposition to decree suspending Congress and imposing martial law. 23. Captain of the captured U.S. intelligence ship *Pueblo* and 81 surviving crew members were released at Panmunjon by North Koreans. 26. Two Arabs attacked and badly damaged an El Al Israel jet airliner with machine gun fire and incendiary bombs at Athens airport as it prepared to take off for Paris and New York; one passenger was killed and a stewardess was seriously injured; both men were arrested during the attack. 28. Israeli commando units carried out raid on Beirut international airport causing damage estimated at £22,000,000 to thirteen Arab aircraft; two Israeli jets later flew over the airport in series of unchallenged reconnaissance sweeps. 29. Czechoslovak Government formally resigned as part of planned procedure for setting up separate Czech and Slovak republics.

(1969) Jan. 1. President Svoboda announced members of new federal Government to rule over Czech and Slovak republics and gave warning of long and difficult road ahead; Mr. Cernik was named as first federal Prime Minister. 16. Jan Palach, 21-year-old Czech student, set fire to himself in Wenceslas Square, Prague, in protest against suppression of press freedom and Russian occupation and later died; Czech students staged hunger strikes and it was reported that other people tried to follow Palach's example. ■ and 19. More than 600 students were arrested and over 200 people, mostly police, were injured in violent clashes in Tokyo. 24. General Franco imposed state of emergency on Spain. 26. Police used tear ■ to break up march

of 300 young demonstrators in Prague. 27. Nine Jews were among eleven men hanged in public in Baghdad by Iraq Government on charges of spying and carrying out sabotage for Israel; three other men were hanged in Basra; two days later more than 10,000 Iraqis demonstrated outside British Embassy in Baghdad in protest over official British statements deploring the public executions.

Feb. 5. Twenty-four hour general strike was staged in Italy, called by major unions demanding pension reforms. 11. Mr. Wilson arrived in Bonn for four-day visit to West Germany. 14. During six-hour visit to West Berlin, Mr. Wilson promised that Britain would stand by her pledge to defend freedom of the city. 18. Commando group said to belong to Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine attacked Israel El Al Boeing aircraft with sub-machine guns and explosives ■ it was about to leave Zurich Airport for Tel Aviv; one attacker was shot dead and the pilot, three crew members and two other people on board the airliner were wounded; the other raiders were all captured. 21. Two Israeli youths were killed and nine other people wounded when Arab terrorist explosive charge blew up in crowded Jerusalem supermarket. 23. President Nixon arrived in Brussels on first stage of his European tour and was met at the airport by King Baudouin, later having talks with the Belgian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. 26. Mr. Levi Eshkol, Prime Minister of Israel, died in Jerusalem, and Mr. Yigal Allon, Deputy Prime Minister, assumed leadership of the country until new Government could be formed. 27. President Nixon paid three-hour visit to West Berlin; later he flew on to Rome for talks with Italian Government leaders; serious rioting broke out in Rome following his arrival. 28. It was announced that Syrian Government had been overthrown in bloodless coup by the Defence Minister.

March 2. President Nixon was received in audience by the Pope; later he left Rome to fly back to Washington at the end of his European tour. President Svoboda of Czechoslovakia appointed nine-man State Defence Council, to be under civilian control and responsible to Federal Assembly. 3. Thousands of Chinese demonstrated outside the Soviet Embassy in Peking in protest against border clash between Chinese and Russian guards on previous day. 5. Dr. Gustav Heinemann, ■ Social Democrat, was elected President of West Germany by Federal Assembly, meeting in West Berlin. 7. Mrs. Golda Meir accepted nomination by Israel Labour Party as its candidate for Prime Minister. 9. Chief of Staff of Egyptian armed forces was killed during three-hour artillery battle with Israel along the Suez Canal. 10. The leaders of South Africa and Rhodesia, Mr. Vorster and Mr. Smith, met in Cape Town for talks. 11. Mrs. Meir formally accepted President of Israel's invitation to form new Government. 14. More than 1,000 students demonstrated in Prague against Czechoslovakia's decision to join Soviet-led boycott of Yugoslav Communist Party Congress in Belgrade. 17. Mrs. Meir became Israel's fourth Prime Minister and pledged herself to the security of the state, saying "we have no alternative to victory". 20. Greek court found Captain Mathew Zarbis, master of Greek passenger ship *Lakonia*, which caught fire in the Atlantic in 1963, with a loss of 121 lives, guilty of manslaughter and sentenced him to imprisonment for 14 months and five days. 21. Spanish Government announced that it would lift emergency measures imposed on nation nearly two months before and end press censorship from March 25.

April 2. Reintroduction of strict press censorship and reinforcement of police with troops were

announced in Prague after meeting between Czechoslovak and Russian Ministers called to discuss recent wave of anti-Russian demonstrations which followed Czechoslovakia's ice hockey victory over Russia in Stockholm; Russia threatened that if steps were not taken to prevent further anti-Russian demonstrations Soviet Army would intervene without approval of Prague. 9. Greek régime restored, after two years, constitutional rights of sanctity of the home, rights of assembly and right of association. 14. Lin Piao, China's Defence Minister, was confirmed as eventual successor to Chairman Mao Tse-tung by ninth Communist Party congress in Peking. 17. Mr. Dubcek was ousted from leadership of Czechoslovak Communist Party and replaced by Dr. Gustav Husak, the Slovak leader; Mr. Josef Smrkovsky was dropped from the Praesidium; it was also stated that 3,000 people had been detained by the police for questioning throughout Czechoslovakia and 111 of them arrested. 22. Israeli jets made heavy bombing attack on Egyptian radar installations in Jordan. 23. State of emergency was declared in Lebanon after violent clashes between armed demonstrators and security forces in Beirut and other parts of the country in which several people lost their lives; on following day Rashid Karami's Government resigned. 27. President René Barrientos Ortuño, of Bolivia, was killed in helicopter crash; later, Vice-President Luis Adolfo Siles was sworn in as President. 28. Mr. Dubcek was elected chairman of Czechoslovak Federal Assembly. Mao Tse-tung and Lin Piao were elected respectively chairman and vice-chairman of Chinese Communist Party. 29. Serious riots in Tokyo caused an estimated 255 people to be injured and 965 arrested.

May 4. It was announced in Prague that Mr. Stefan Sadovsky had been appointed to succeed Dr. Husak ■ First Secretary of Slovak Communist Party. 9. West German Cabinet refused to revalue Deutsche Mark despite growing pressure from other countries. 27. President Svoboda of Czechoslovakia announced amnesty for thousands of Czech citizens who remained abroad or went abroad illegally after Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. 30. Argentine was paralysed by ■ 24-hour general strike, which followed violent disorders in the industrial city of Cordoba on the previous day.

June 3. It was made known that entire Praesidium of Prague city committee of Czechoslovak Communist Party, including its chairman, had resigned in protest at continuing purge of liberals from party leadership. 22. It was stated that five-man Presidential Council had assumed power in Southern Yemen following resignation of President Qahtan al-Shaabi. 24. Uruguayan Government placed country under stern system of security laws, suspending normal constitutional liberties, in attempt to counteract prolonged campaign of strikes.

July 4. Mr. Wilson began four-day visit Sweden. 5. Italian centre-left coalition Government resigned and on July 13 President Saragat entrusted Signor Rumor, leader of Christian Democrats, with formation of new Government. 15. It was reported that Honduras and El Salvador had both invaded the other's territory following tense relations between the two countries after recent World Cup football elimination matches. 22. General Franco named Prince Juan Carlos ■ his successor as Spanish head of state and future King of Spain; on following day the Prince took oath of allegiance and formally agreed to his future role. President Nasser said that Egypt would fight to regain all territory lost to Israel during war of 1967. 26. President Nixon arrived in Manila from

Guam for talks with President Marcos of the Philippines; on following day he flew to Djakarta to meet President Suharto of Indonesia. 28. President Nixon flew into Bangkok at start of his state visit to Thailand. 31. Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia announced that he intended to hand over his duties of head of state to a regency council.

Aug. 2. President Nixon arrived in Bucharest and was given an enthusiastic welcome before starting his talks with President Ceausescu of Rumania. 5. Signor Rumor, Italian Prime Minister, formed minority government of Christian Democrats. 20. Young Czechs set up barricades in Prague on first anniversary of Russian invasion but were dispersed by armoured cars and machine-gun fire; on following day crowds were again broken up, tear gas being used; it was announced on Aug. 22 that 1,377 arrests had been made. 25. Iraq Government hanged 15 men alleged to have spied for Israel and U.S.A. 29. Arab guerrillas hijacked Trans World Airlines Boeing 707 bound for Tel Aviv; when plane landed at Damascus airport explosion wrecked pilot's cabin minutes after the 113 passengers and crew had left aircraft by emergency chutes. 31. Three-man junta made up of Commanders-in-chief of three armed services of Brazil assumed control of the country after announcing that President da Costa e Silva had been temporarily incapacitated by stroke.

Sept. 4. U.S. Ambassador to Brazil was kidnapped by two Brazilian terrorists in Rio de

Janeiro; he was set free on Sept. 7 after Brazilian Government had released 15 political prisoners in exchange for his life. 9. In biggest military operation since the six-day war of June, 1967, Israel carried out ten-hour series of raids against Egypt across Gulf of Suez using tanks and infantry supported by the army and air force. 11. Mr. Kosygin had meeting with Chou En-lai in Peking. Wave of unofficial strikes began in Italy and West Germany, involving millions of workers and severely disrupting industry. 26. General Alfredo Ovando, Commander-in-Chief of Bolivian Armed Forces, displaced President Siles in a coup and installed himself as head of new revolutionary government. 28. In West German Federal election, Christian Democrats, with 46.1 per cent. of votes cast (242 seats), gained narrow majority over Social Democrats, who polled 42.7 per cent. (224 seats); Free Democrats polled 5.8 per cent. (30 seats) and National Democrats only 4.3 per cent., thus failing to win any seats in Bundestag. It was made known that Mr. Dubcek had been dismissed from Czechoslovak party Praesidium and would lose his post as chairman of Parliament; in addition several of Mr. Dubcek's closest colleagues, including Mr. Smrkovsky and Dr. Hajek, former Foreign Minister, had been removed from Central Committee. 29. Herr Brandt, chairman of Social Democrats, said that he was seeking to become next Chancellor of West Germany at head of coalition with Free Democrats.

## OBITUARY, OCT. 16, 1968—SEPT. 30, 1969

Agar, Capt. Augustus Willington Shelton, V.C., D.S.O., aged 78—Dec. 31, 1968.

Airlie, David Lyulph Gore Wolsley Oglivy, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C., 12th Earl of, aged 75—Dec. 28, 1968.

Aldenharn, Walter Durant Gibbs, 4th Baron, former chairman of Westminster Bank, aged 80—May 30.

Alexander of Tunis, Field-Marshal Harold Rupert Leofric George Alexander, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., 1st Earl, outstanding military commander, governor-general and former Minister of Defence, aged 77—June 16.

Ansermet, Ernest, famous conductor and founder of Swiss Romande Orchestra, aged 85—Feb. 20.

Arnold, Tom, O.B.E., impresario, aged 72—Feb. 2. Asquith of Yarnbury, Helen Violet Bonham Carter, D.B.E., Baroness, distinguished Liberal and daughter of the former Prime Minister, aged 81—Feb. 19.

Backhaus, Prof. Wilhelm, distinguished German pianist, aged 85—July 5.

Bankhead, Tallulah, famous actress, aged 65—Dec. 12, 1968.

Bannerman of Kildonan, John MacDonald Bannerman, O.B.E., Baron, joint president of Scottish Liberal Party and former Scottish rugby international, aged 67—May 10.

Barry, Sir Gerald Reid, journalist and Director-General of Festival of Britain, aged 70—Nov. 21, 1968.

Barth, Dr. Karl, theologian, aged 82—Dec. 9, 1968.

Benson, Hon. Theodora Roby, novelist and travel writer, aged 62—Dec. 25, 1968.

Bianchi, Lucien, Belgian racing driver (accidentally killed), aged 34—March 30.

Blyton, Enid Mary, author of children's books—Nov. 28, 1968.

Boles, John, film star, aged 68—Feb. 27.

Bridges, Edward Ettingdene Bridges, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S., 1st Baron, former Secretary to the Cabinet and Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, aged 77—Aug. 27.

Burnett, Dame Ivy Compton, D.B.E., novelist, aged 85—Aug. 27.

Burney, Commander Sir Charles Dennistoun, Bt., C.M.G., naval inventor, aged 79—Nov. 11, 1968.

Casson, Sir Lewis, M.C., actor and theatrical producer, aged 93—May 16.

Castle, Irene, famous dancer, aged 75—Jan. 25.

Connolly, Maureen, famous lawn tennis player, aged 34—June 21.

Cotton, Billy, bandleader and entertainer, aged 69—March 25.

Creed, Sir Thomas Percival, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C., former Vice-Chancellor of University of London, aged 72—May 11.

Crompton, Richmal, author of "William" books, aged 78—Jan. 11.

Cullen, Alice, Labour M.P. for Gorbals division of Glasgow since 1948, aged 76—May 31.

Dempsey, Gen. Sir Miles Christopher, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Second World War commander, aged 72—June 5.

Elgin and Kincardine, Edward James Bruce, K.T., C.M.G., T.D., 10th Earl of, aged 87—Nov. 27, 1968.

Eisenhower, Gen. Dwight David, President of U.S.A. from 1953 to 1961 and Supreme Commander of Allied Expeditionary Force in Western Europe, 1944-45, aged 78—March 28.

Eshkol, Levi, Prime Minister of Israel since 1963, aged 73—Feb. 26.

Field, Hon. Winston, C.M.G., M.B.E., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia 1962-64, aged 64—March 17.

Flanagan, Bud, O.B.E., comedian and leading member of the Crazy Gang, aged 72—Oct. 20, 1968.

Floure, Herbert John, F.R.S., F.S.A., D.Sc., anthropologist, aged 92—July 11.

Garland, Judy, singer and film actress, aged 47—June 22.

Gray, Edward Earl (Monsewer Eddie Gray), comedian and member of the Crazy Gang, aged 71—Sept. 15.

- Grenfell, Rt. Hon. David Rhys, C.B.E., former "Father of the House" and Secretary for Mines, aged 87—Nov. 21, 1968.
- Gropius, Prof. Walter, distinguished architect, aged 86—July.
- Grout, Wally, Australian wicketkeeper, aged 41—Nov. 9, 1968.
- Hailey, William Malcolm Hailey, P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., 1st Baron, distinguished colonial administrator, aged 97—June 1.
- Harvey of Tasburgh, Oliver Charles Harvey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., 1st Baron, diplomat, aged 75—Nov. 29, 1968.
- Ho Chi Minh, President of North Vietnam since 1945, aged 79—Sept. 3.
- Horne, Kenneth, popular radio and television entertainer, aged 61—Feb. 14.
- Howarth, Harold, Labour M.P. for Wellingborough since 1964, aged 53—Aug. 8.
- Hunt, Martita, stage and film actress, aged 69—June 13.
- Husain, Dr. Zakir, President of India, aged 72—May 3.
- Hutchinson, Leslie ("Hutch"), popular singer and pianist, aged 69—Aug. 18.
- Jarvis, Sir John Layton, celebrated racehorse trainer, aged 80—Dec. 19, 1968.
- Jaspers, Prof. Karl, German philosopher, aged 86—Feb. 25.
- Jenkins, David Llewelyn Jenkins, P.C., Baron, former Lord of Appeal, aged 70—July 21.
- Jones, Sir Lawrence Evelyn, Bt., M.C., T.D., author, aged 84—Sept. 6.
- Karloff, Boris, horror film actor, aged 81—Feb. 2.
- Kasavubu, Joseph, first President of Congolese Republic, aged 52—March 24.
- Katchen, Julius, U.S. concert pianist, aged 42—April 29.
- Kersh, Gerald, writer of short stories and novels, aged 57—Nov. 5, 1968.
- Laski, Neville Jonas, Q.C., former Judge of the Crown Court and Recorder of Liverpool, aged 78—March 24.
- Lawton, Frank, actor, aged 64—June.
- Lewis, John Llewellyn, U.S. trade union leader, aged 89—June 11.
- Lie, Trygve Halvdan, first Secretary-General of United Nations, aged 72—Dec. 30, 1968.
- Lloyd, Sir Thomas Ingram Kynaston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., former Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, aged 72—Dec. 9, 1968.
- Loesser, Frank, U.S. popular songwriter, aged 59—July 28.
- Loveys, Walter Harris, Conservative M.P. for Chichester since 1958, aged 48—March 7.
- Luke, Sir Harry, K.C.M.G., traveller, author and colonial administrator, aged 84—May 11.
- MacMichael, Sir Harold Alfred, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., outstanding colonial administrator, aged 86—Sept. 19.
- MacNalty, Sir Arthur Salusbury, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., distinguished public health worker, aged 88—April 17.
- Malleson, Milcs, actor and playwright, aged 80—March 15.
- Manley, Norman Washington, M.M., Q.C., former Premier of Jamaica, aged 76—Sept. 2.
- Marciano, Rocky, former world heavyweight boxing champion (accidentally killed), aged 45—Aug. 31.
- Martin, Kingsley, former editor of *New Statesman*, aged 71—Feb. 17.
- Maxwell, Gavin, author and portrait painter, aged 55—Sept. 6.
- Mies van der Rohe, Prof. Ludwig, German-American architect, aged 83—Aug. 17.
- Monsell, Bolton Meredith Eyres-Monsell, P.C., G.B.E., 1st Visct., former First Lord of the Admiralty, aged 88—March 21.
- Mullins, Claud, former Metropolitan magistrate and law reformer, aged 81—Oct. 23, 1968.
- Novarro, Ramon, film actor, aged 69—Oct. 31, 1968.
- Ortuño, Gen. René Barrientos, President of Bolivia since 1966 (accidentally killed), aged 49—April 27.
- Osborne, Sir Cyril, Conservative M.P. for Louth since 1945, aged 71—Aug. 31.
- Papandreou, George, former Prime Minister of Greece, aged 80—Nov. 1, 1968.
- Parkin, Benjamin Theaker, Labour M.P. for North Paddington since 1953, aged 63—June 3.
- Paton, Prof. Herbert James, distinguished philosopher, aged 82—Aug. 2.
- Peake, Mervyn, artist and writer, aged 57—Nov. 17, 1968.
- Powell, Prof. Cecil Frank, F.R.S., physicist, winner of 1950 Nobel Prize for Physics, aged 65—Aug. 9.
- Radnor, William Pleydell-Bouverie, K.G., K.C.V.O., 7th Earl of, former Chairman of Forestry Commission, aged 72—Nov. 23, 1968.
- Reizenstein, Franz, composer and pianist, aged 57—Oct. 15, 1968.
- Reynolds, Rt. Hon. Gerald William, Labour M.P. for Islington, North, since 1958 and junior Minister, aged 41—June 7.
- Ritter, Thelma, film actress, aged 63—Feb. 5.
- Robb, Air Chief Marshal Sir James, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., former Commander-in-Chief of Air Forces, Western Europe, aged 73—Dec. 18, 1968.
- Robins, Robert Walter Vivian, former England and Middlesex cricket captain, aged 62—Dec. 12, 1968.
- Robinson, William Oscar James, Labour M.P. for Walthamstow East, aged 59—Oct. 18, 1968.
- Romer, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Robert Ritchie, O.B.E., former Lord Justice of Appeal, aged 72—Feb. 15.
- Rugby, John Loader Maffey, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., 1st Baron, colonial administrator and diplomat, aged 91—April 20.
- Saud, bin Abdul Aziz, G.B.E., former King of Saudi Arabia, aged 67—Feb. 23.
- Scarborough, Lawrence Roger Lumley, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D., 11th Earl of, former Lord Chamberlain, aged 72—June 29.
- Scobie, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ronald MacKenzie, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., distinguished soldier, aged 75—Feb. 23.
- Silvestri, Constantin, Rumanian conductor, composer and pianist, aged 55—Feb. 23.
- Simpson, Very Rev. Cuthbert Aikman, D.D., Dean of Christ Church since 1959, aged 77—June.
- Sinclair, Upton, U.S. novelist, aged 90—Nov. 26 1968.
- Sitwell, Sir Osbert, Bt., C.H., C.B.E., distinguished man of letters, aged 76—May 4.
- Smith, Very Rev. Oswin Harvard Gibbs, C.B.E., Dean of Winchester since 1961, aged 67—Sept. 26.
- Steinbeck, John Ernst, U.S. writer and Nobel Prize winner, aged 66—Dec. 20, 1968.
- Steinberg, Sigfrid Henry, ph.D., Editor of *The Statesman's Year Book*, aged 69—Jan. 28.
- Sutton, Randolph, music hall entertainer, aged 80—Feb. 28.
- Swingler, Rt. Hon. Stephen Thomas, Labour M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme and junior Minister, aged 53—Feb. 19.
- Taylor, Robert, film actor, aged 57—June 8.
- Thomas, Sir Percy Edward, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., distinguished architect, aged 85—Aug. 17.
- Tshombe, Moise, former Prime Minister of Congolese Republic, aged 49—June.

von Papen, Franz, former German Chancellor and Hitler's Vice-Chancellor 1933-34, aged 89—May 2.

Wakefield, Sir Edward, Bt., C.I.E., British High Commissioner for Malta and former Conservative M.P., aged 65—Jan. 14.

Webster, David William Ernest, Conservative M.P. for Weston-super-Mare, aged 45—Jan. 7.

Wilde, Jimmy, former world flyweight boxing champion, aged 76—March 10.

Willard, Jess, former world heavyweight boxing champion, aged 86—Dec. 15, 1968.

Wilson, John Dover, C.B., Litt. D., distinguished Shakespearean scholar, aged 87—Jan. 15.

Woolf, Leonard Sidney, distinguished author, publisher and editor, aged 88—Aug. 14.

Wyndham, John (John Benyon Harris) writer of science fiction, aged 65—March 11.

Yates, Victor Francis, Labour M.P. for Ladywood division of Birmingham, aged 68—Jan. 19.

## THE CENTENARIES OF 1970

The Franco-Prussian War made the date 1870 one of the most significant in the history of the nineteenth century, and the war dominated events from July until the end of the year.

The earlier months had been more notable for internal affairs in France, Napoleon III continuing to promote the policy of liberalization of the régime on which he had embarked the previous year. On May 8 a plebiscite was held in which the people were called upon to accept or reject the liberal reforms effected in the Constitution, and they gave their support to the Emperor by 7,366,434 votes to 1,560,709. But the large cities, including Paris, returned anti-Imperial majorities and an atmosphere of unrest continued.

It is perhaps more apparent now than it was to his contemporaries that Bismarck had meanwhile been seeking a pretext for a quarrel with France. He had found it in the search for a candidate for the throne of Spain, and had encouraged the Spaniards to make overtures to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, a distant relation of the King of Prussia. The Prince had eventually accepted the offer in June, and the Prussian King, as head of the family, had given his consent.

The publication of this news caused an outcry in France. The protest of the Foreign Minister, the Duc de Gramont, was supported by the Chamber and there was a vehement campaign in the Paris press. Efforts by Queen Victoria, the British Government and the King of the Belgians succeeded in persuading Prince Leopold to withdraw his acceptance on July 12. The French Government, however, sought assurances from the King of Prussia that no future offer should be approved. M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador to Prussia, was received by King William at Ems, but the latter failed to give him satisfaction. The official report of the interview, known as the "Ems telegram", was doctored by Bismarck in such bellicose fashion that it became the immediate cause of war, which was declared by France on July 15.

After some early doubts, sympathy in England was generally on the side of the French, though the Queen's attitude was a notable exception. The Government, however, was strictly neutral and succeeded in obtaining from both France and Germany undertakings, which were honoured, to respect the territorial integrity of Belgium—a fact which became of added significance in 1914.

The war itself proved very one-sided. One of the two main French armies, under Marshal MacMahon, was heavily defeated at Würth, and the other, under Marshal Bazaine, was pinned down at Metz and unable to effect a junction with MacMahon. On Sept. 1 the latter's forces were routed at Sedan, capitulating to the Prussians on the following day, when Napoleon III, who had been with his troops, also made his personal surrender, and after an interview with King William was sent as prisoner to Cassel.

The news of the débâcle brought about immediate revolution in Paris. The Emperor was deposed,

the Empress Eugénie fled to England, and the Republic was proclaimed. A Government continued in existence at Tours, but effective power rested in the hands of the Committee of National Defence in Paris. Meanwhile Metz had been invested, and Bazaine surrendered with 170,000 men on Oct. 27, the besieging Army thus being released to join the other Prussian forces in advance on Paris. Gambetta did his best to inspire continued resistance and succeeded in raising new armies outside Paris, but before the end of the year the bombardment of the capital had begun.

The King of Prussia had set up his headquarters in the Palace of Versailles where, following requests by the other leading German rulers, and legislation in the Reichstag, he was proclaimed on Dec. 18 as Emperor of Germany.

In Italy, also, the year had been eventful. On the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, the French troops in Rome had been withdrawn, and on Sept. 11 King Victor Emmanuel ordered his forces to enter Papal territory. After slight resistance, which ended on the Pope's orders, they marched into Rome on Sept. 20. A plebiscite held in the Papal states resulted in an overwhelming vote for union with Italy, and after the Italian Government had expressed its intention of allowing the Pope to retain possession of the Vatican City and guaranteeing him a considerable income, Victor Emmanuel formally entered Rome, which was to become the new Italian capital, on the last day of the year. On the previous day his son Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, had arrived in Spain as the new King, the vacancy having been at length filled when the Cortes elected him in November.

Among other occurrences in Europe during the year may be mentioned the murder of a number of English tourists by Greek brigands on April 11, an affair which caused considerable sensation in this country; and the opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel in December.

At home, two measures of considerable importance were passed—the Irish Land Act and the Education Act. The former provided for compensation to be paid to tenants who had carried out improvements. The Education Act, known generally as the Forster Act after the Minister who promoted it, established the principle of elementary education financed from the rates.

The worst disaster of 1870 was the loss of H.M.S. *Captain*, a specially designed turret-ship, which capsized off Cape Finisterre on Sept. 7 with the loss of all but 18 of her complement of 500. Criticism was subsequently levelled at the principles of her construction.

The Queen made few public appearances during the year, but on May 11 she formally opened the new London University buildings in Burlington Gardens. In October the engagement of her fourth daughter, Princess Louise, to the Marquess of Lorne, heir to the Duke of Argyll, was announced. In February, the sensational Mordaunt divorce case had been heard, in the course of which the Prince of Wales had given evidence to rebut allegations made

against him by Lady Mordaunt, who was subsequently held to be mentally disordered.

The Prince of Wales formally opened the Thames Embankment on July 12; on May 30 the District Railway from Westminster to Blackfriars had been inaugurated.

On June 9, Charles Dickens died at Gadshill after suffering a stroke on the previous day. In the words of a contemporary, the announcement of his death caused "a regret, little short of a personal loss, throughout the kingdom". His unfinished novel, *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*, was published later in the year.

In May, Disraeli's *Lothair* appeared, twenty-three years after his last novel, *Tancred*. During the year William Morris' *The Earthly Paradise* was completed. In May, Convocation approved the preparation of the Revised Version of the Bible.

On June 19, George Somers, the Nottinghamshire cricketer, died from the effects of a blow on the head received while batting at Lord's some days earlier; the wickets at Lord's at that time were notoriously dangerous.

#### CENTENARIES OF 1970

The following is a list of the principal centenaries which will be commemorated in 1970.

- Died 1870*  
 March 13. Comte de Montalembert. French author.  
 March 31. General Charles Grey. Private Secretary to Queen Victoria.  
 April 25. Daniel Maclise. Painter.  
 May 6. Sir James Simpson. Pioneer of chloroform.  
 May 23. Mark Lemon. Editor of *Punch*.  
 June 9. Charles Dickens.  
 June 27. Earl of Clarendon. Foreign Secretary.  
 June 29. Sir James Clark. Chief Physician to the Queen.  
 Aug. 22. Sir Frederick Pollock. Former Chief Baron of the Exchequer.  
 Oct. 4. Prosper Mérimée. French critic and historian.  
 Oct. 12. General Robert E. Lee. U.S. Confederate Leader.  
 Oct. 20. Michael William Balfe. Composer.  
 Dec. 5. Alexandre Dumas père. French novelist.  
 Dec. 9. Thomas Brassey. Railway contractor.  
 Dec. 28. Philip Hardwick. Architect.  
*Born 1870.*  
 Jan. 7. Viscount Hewart. Lord Chief Justice.  
 Feb. 6. James Braid. Golfer.  
 Feb. 7. Viscount Greenwood. Politician.  
 Feb. 12. Marie Lloyd. Music-hall star.  
 March 6. Oskar Straus. Austrian composer.  
 April 9 (O.S.). Lenin (V. I. Ulyanov). Russian revolutionary.  
 April 30. Franz Lehar. Hungarian composer.  
 May 10. Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt. Admiral.  
 May 24. Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts. South African statesman and soldier.  
 June 25. Erskine Childers. Author and Irish Republican leader.  
 June 28. Admiral Sir Reginald Hall. Head of Naval Intelligence in First World War.  
 July 3. Viscount Bennett. Canadian Prime Minister.  
 July 27. Hilaire Belloc. Man of letters.  
 Aug. 4. Sir Harry Lauder. Music-hall star.  
 Aug. 12. Sir Hubert Gough. General.  
 Aug. 31. Maria Montessori. Italian educationalist.  
 Sept. 24. Ernest de Selincourt. Man of letters.  
 Nov. 6. Viscount Samuel. Politician.  
 Nov. 19. Viscount Runciman. Politician.

- Nov. 21. Sir Stanley Jackson. Cricketer, politician and Governor of Bengal.  
 Dec. 18. Hector Hugh Munro ("Saki"). Writer of novels and short stories.  
 Dec. 21. Sir Patrick Duncan. Governor-General of South Africa.

#### *Born 1770*

- Jan. 25. Sir Francis Burdett. Reformer.  
 March 11. William Huskisson. Statesman.  
 April 7. William Wordsworth.  
 April 11. George Canning. Statesman.  
 Nov. 19. Bertel Thorvaldsen. Danish sculptor.  
 Dec. 16. Ludwig van Beethoven.  
*Died 1770.*  
 Aug. 24. Thomas Chatterton. Poet.  
 Sept. 30. George Whitefield. Methodist.  
 Nov. 1. Alexander Cruden. Compiler of biblical concordance.

#### CENTENARIES OF 1971

The following is a list of the principal centenaries which will be commemorated in 1971.

- Died 1871*  
 Feb. 3. T. W. Robertson. Dramatist.  
 March 17. Robert Chambers. Publisher.  
 May 11. Sir John Herschel. Astronomer.  
 May 12. Daniel Auber. French operatic composer.  
 June 18. George Grote. Historian.  
 Sept. 10. Richard Bentley. Publisher.  
 Oct. 22. Sir Roderick Murchison. Geologist.  
 Dec. 14. George Hudson. The "Railway King".  
 Dec. 22. Earl of Ellenborough. Politician.  
*Born 1871*  
 Jan. 7. Lord Horder. Physician.  
 Jan. 8. Visct. Craigavon. Prime Minister of Northern Ireland.  
 Jan. 17. Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty.  
 Jan. 24. Oscar Asche. Actor.  
 Jan. 30. Sir Seymour Hicks. Actor.  
 Feb. 13. Joseph Devlin. Irish nationalist.  
 April 16. J. M. Synge. Irish dramatist.  
 May 7. Sir William Holdsworth. Jurist.  
 June 6. Sir Denison Ross. Orientalist.  
 June 22. William McDougall. Psychologist.  
 July 3. William Henry Davies. Poet and author.  
 Aug. 12. Susan Lawrence. Labour politician.  
 Aug. 15. Sir Grafton Elliot Smith. Anthropologist.  
 Aug. 19. Orville Wright. Aeronaut.  
 Aug. 27. Theodore Dreiser. U.S. novelist.  
 Sept. 6. Montagu Norman (Lord Norman). Governor of the Bank of England.  
 Sept. 7. George Hirst. Cricketer.  
 Sept. 15. Sir Herbert Richmond. Admiral and naval writer.  
 Oct. 2. Cordell Hull. U.S. statesman.  
 Oct. 10. Henry Wickham Steed. Journalist and author.  
 Nov. 1. Stephen Crane. U.S. author.  
 Nov. 18. Marcel Proust. French novelist.  
 Dec. 1. A. C. MacLaren. Cricketer.  
*Born 1771*  
 March 21. Thomas Dibdin. Actor and songwriter.  
 April 22. Richard Trevithick. Engineer.  
 May 14. Robert Owen. Reformer.  
 Aug. 15. Sir Walter Scott.  
 Sept. 20. Mungo Park. Explorer.  
*Died 1771*  
 July 30. Thomas Gray. Poet.  
 Sept. 17. Tobias Smollett. Novelist.  
*Died 1671*  
 Nov. 12. Thomas Fairfax. Parliamentary general.

**MERCHANT SHIPPING**  
**MERCHANT FLEETS OF THE WORLD**  
 Source: *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*

FLAG	1953			1958			1963			1968		
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross
United Kingdom.....	5,784	18,583,808	5,417	20,285,776	4,751	21,565,150	4,020	21,920,080				
Canada.....	1,146	1,651,914	1,096	1,515,887	1,087	1,796,440	1,206	2,402,983				
India.....	195	487,707	230	673,678	309	1,211,139	383	1,945,037				
Other Commonwealth Countries.....	1,254	1,632,877	1,324	2,179,784	1,256	2,609,761	1,553	4,298,428				
<b>Total British Commonwealth.....</b>	<b>8,379</b>	<b>22,356,306</b>	<b>8,067</b>	<b>24,655,125</b>	<b>7,403</b>	<b>27,182,490</b>	<b>7,234</b>	<b>30,567,428</b>				
Argentina.....	370	1,057,490	356	1,028,585	346	1,307,808	315	1,196,817				
Brazil.....	384	854,958	409	911,107	428	1,227,299	398	1,294,190				
Denmark.....	701	1,529,169	751	2,034,687	879	2,418,207	1,140	3,204,040				
Finland.....	342	620,947	347	755,180	395	956,047	399	1,127,906				
France.....	1,260	3,825,783	1,307	4,337,935	1,408	5,216,008	1,495	5,796,360				
Germany (West).....	1,663	1,747,473	2,367	4,055,853	2,481	5,050,250	2,732	6,527,946				
Greece.....	361	1,222,209	397	1,611,119	1,256	7,093,974	1,634	7,415,984				
Italy.....	1,120	3,455,785	1,300	4,899,640	1,406	5,604,568	1,490	6,623,643				
Japan.....	1,669	3,250,412	2,413	5,465,442	4,819	9,976,668	6,877	19,586,902				
Liberia.....	158	1,434,085	975	10,078,778	893	11,391,210	1,613	25,719,642				
Netherlands.....	1,646	3,371,836	1,666	4,599,788	1,904	5,226,815	1,721	5,267,681				
Norway.....	2,218	6,262,700	2,624	9,384,830	2,764	13,668,815	2,881	19,667,441				
Panama.....	593	3,906,901	602	4,357,800	619	3,863,701	798	5,096,956				
Poland.....	140	281,621	202	457,702	365	925,428	446	1,341,665				
Russia (U.S.S.R.)*.....	1,049	2,292,330	1,390	2,965,819	1,432	5,433,765	4,206	12,061,833				
Spain.....	1,126	1,270,817	1,314	1,607,212	1,633	2,007,340	2,046	2,820,784				
Sweden.....	1,268	2,575,397	1,218	3,393,078	1,268	4,176,326	1,074	4,865,395				
United States of America†.....	4,800	27,236,876	4,301	25,589,596	3,766	23,132,781	3,232	19,668,421				
Yugoslavia.....	126	246,392	200	439,338	273	965,449	337	1,266,592				
Other Countries.....	2,424	4,553,204	2,696	5,495,057	3,863	9,038,434	5,376	13,034,792				
<b>WORLD TOTAL.....</b>	<b>31,797</b>	<b>93,351,800</b>	<b>35,202</b>	<b>118,033,731</b>	<b>39,571</b>	<b>145,863,463</b>	<b>47,444</b>	<b>194,152,378</b>				

\* Information incomplete. † Including ships of the United States Reserve Fleet.

**TONNAGE CLASSIFIED WITH LLOYD'S REGISTER**

At July 1968, 88% of the tonnage in the British Commonwealth was classed by Lloyd's Register. Of the total tonnage owned in the world, 66,224,582 tons were classed with that Society.

**MERCHANT SHIPPING**  
**STEAMSHIPS AND MOTORSHIPS LAUNCHED IN THE WORLD\* DURING 1968**  
 Source: Lloyd's Register of Shipping

Country of Build	Steamships		Motorships		Total		For Registration in		Total Steamships and Motorships	
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross
United Kingdom.....	11	12,092	133	886,067	134	898,159	United Kingdom.....	.....	158	2,431,876
Australia.....	1	34,048	22	50,051	23	84,099	Australia.....	.....	21	83,604
Canada.....	1	17,000	32	132,727	33	149,727	Canada.....	.....	33	149,727
India.....	..	..	4	19,240	4	19,240	India.....	.....	16	118,061
Pakistan.....	..	..	5	11,255	5	11,255	Pakistan.....	.....	11	50,905
Other Commonwealth.....	..	..	13	4,935	13	4,935	Other Commonwealth.....	.....	37	143,752
Argentina.....	..	..	6	5,975	6	5,975	Belgium.....	.....	16	111,394
Belgium.....	..	..	17	108,366	17	108,366	Brazil.....	.....	24	74,894
Brazil.....	..	..	18	74,558	22	74,558	China (Taiwan).....	.....	3	104,478
China (Taiwan).....	..	..	18	24,947	18	24,947	Denmark.....	.....	97	336,201
Denmark.....	4	354,131	43	128,451	47	482,582	Finland.....	.....	8	97,196
Finland.....	..	..	38	173,023	38	173,023	France.....	.....	37	370,719
France.....	2	157,000	47	333,371	49	490,371	Germany (West).....	.....	124	562,180
Germany (East).....	..	..	113	280,477	113	280,477	Greece.....	.....	52	653,314
Germany (West).....	10	548,486	187	803,342	197	1,351,828	Israel.....	.....	10	80,943
Greece.....	..	..	17	25,013	17	25,013	Italy.....	.....	40	365,307
Hungary.....	..	..	6	7,073	6	7,073	Japan.....	.....	883	3,368,876
Italy.....	1	30,700	54	478,414	55	506,114	Korea (South).....	.....	56	239,924
Japan.....	28	2,909,595	1,087	5,673,405	1,115	8,582,970	Kuwait.....	.....	1	130,635
Korea (South).....	..	..	11	10,407	11	10,407	Liberia.....	.....	94	2,488,656
Netherlands.....	4	141,165	111	162,144	115	303,309	Mexico.....	.....	17	103,454
Norway.....	..	..	122	495,221	122	495,221	Netherlands.....	.....	64	242,401
Peru.....	..	..	36	6,023	36	6,923	Norway.....	.....	157	1,786,114
Poland.....	..	..	61	424,477	61	424,477	Panama.....	.....	18	160,133
Portugal.....	..	..	10	3,971	11	4,271	Peru.....	.....	44	62,740
Angola.....	..	..	1	300	1	4,271	Poland.....	.....	25	154,884
South Africa.....	..	..	4	6,836	4	6,836	Portugal.....	.....	15	50,126
Spain.....	1	82,700	214	423,687	216	506,387	Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	.....	137	671,981
Sweden.....	..	..	52	1,061,591	53	1,112,591	Spain.....	.....	119	427,180
Turkey.....	..	..	21	17,834	21	17,834	Sweden.....	.....	37	339,268
U.S.A.....	23	378,306	176	62,819	199	441,125	U.S.A.....	.....	200	453,290
Yugoslavia.....	..	..	21	289,554	21	289,554	Yugoslavia.....	.....	11	196,613
Other Countries.....	..	..	16	8,096	16	8,096	Other Countries.....	.....	197	239,917
World Total.....	78	4,716,193	2,720	12,191,550	2,798	16,907,743	World Total.....	.....	2,798	16,907,743

Tonnage launched to Lloyd's Register Class—Of the world tonnage launched during 1968, 29.2 per cent (4,944,899 tons) was to Lloyd's Register Class. This figure includes 704,881 tons (78.5 per cent.) of the tonnage built in British yards.  
 \* Excluding China and U.S.S.R.

THE LARGEST SHIPS AFLOAT  
As recorded in Lloyd's Register at July 1969

NAME	Propul- sion	Flag	Tons Gross	Dimensions in Feet			Year Built	Owners
				Length Overall	Breadth Extreme	Draught Summer		
<i>Oil Tankers, etc.*</i>								
Universe Portugal.....	Tb	Liberia	149,623	1132'8	175'2	81'4	1969	Bantry Transportation Co.
Universe Japan.....	Tb	Liberia	149,620	1132'8	175'2	81'4	1969	Bantry Transportation Co.
Universe Korea.....	Tb	Liberia	149,620	1132'8	175'2	81'4	1969	Bantry Transportation Co.
Universe Iran.....	Tb	Liberia	149,620	1132'8	175'2	81'4	1968	Bantry Transportation Co.
Universe Ireland.....	Tb	Liberia	149,609	1132'8	175'2	81'4	1968	Bantry Transportation Co.
Universe Kuwait.....	Tb	Liberia	149,609	1132'8	175'2	81'4	1968	Bantry Transportation Co.
Esso Cambria.....	Tb	British	130,000	1141'1	170'1	65'3	1969	Esso Petroleum Co. Ltd.
Esso Northumbria.....	Tb	British	130,000	1141'1	170'1	65'3	1969	Esso Petroleum Co. Ltd.
Esso Scotia.....	Tb	British	130,000	1141'1	170'1	65'3	1969	Esso Petroleum Co. Ltd.
Caterina M.....	Tb	Italy	114,270	1140'0	170'0	65'0	1969	"Europa" Soc. Gen. d'Armamento, S.p.A.
Kong Hakon 7.....	Tb	Norway	120,000	NR	NR	NR	1969	H. Reksten.
Ardraalg.....	Tb	British	119,666	1042'4	157'9	63'3	1969	Peninsula & Oriental Steam Nav. Co.
Japan Marguerite.....	Tb	Japan	117,500	1036'5	164'3	62'3	1969	Japan Line K.K.
Yowa Maru.....	Tb	Japan	116,183	1036'0	164'2	62'3	1968	Taiheyo Kaun K.K.
Japan Cannas.....	Tb	Japan	116,180	1036'0	164'2	62'0	1969	Japan Line K.K.
Shoju Maru.....	Tb	Japan	109,080	1034'7	164'2	61'8	1969	Idemitsu Tanker K.K.
Bideford.....	Tb	British	107,924	1072'0	158'3	54'0	1969	Blandford Shipping Co. Ltd.
Arabiayah.....	Tb	Kuwait	107,436	1069'0	158'3	62'3	1969	Kuwait Oil Tanker Co.
Al Funtas.....	Tb	Kuwait	107,400	1069'0	158'3	62'3	1969	Kuwait Oil Tanker Co.
Idemitsu Maru.....	Tb	Japan	107,321	1122'0	163'5	58'0	1966	Idemitsu Tanker K.K.
<i>Passenger Liners</i>								
France.....	Tb	France	66,348	1035'2	110'9	34'4	1961	Cie. Générale Transatlantique
Queen Elizabeth 2.....	Tb	British	65,863	963'0	105'2	32'6	1969	Cunard Line Ltd.
Raffaello.....	Tb	Italy	45,933	904'6	101'8	30'6	1965	"Italia" Soc. per Azioni di Nav.
Michelangelo.....	Tb	Italy	45,911	904'9	101'8	30'6	1965	"Italia" Soc. per Azioni di Nav.
Canberra.....	Tb	British	44,807	818'5	102'5	32'7	1961	Peninsula & Oriental Steam Nav. Co.
Oriana.....	Tb	British	41,910	804'0	97'2	32'0	1960	Peninsula & Oriental Steam Nav. Co.
United States.....	Tb	U.S.A.	38,216	990'0	104'6	NR	1952	United States Lines Co.
Rotterdam.....	Tb	Netherlands	37,783	748'6	94'2	29'7	1959	N.V. Mailship "Rotterdam"
Nieuw Amsterdam.....	Tb	Netherlands	36,932	758'5	88'3	31'5	1938	N.V. Nederl.-Amerika Stoomv. Maats.
Windsor Castle.....	Tb	British	36,123	783'1	92'5	32'1	1960	Union Castle Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.

\* All oil tankers unless otherwise stated.

Tb = Turbine engines.

NR = Not recorded.

## MERCHANT SHIPPING

## Foreign Trade Movements

Total net tonnage of 92,665 vessels entering United Kingdom ports in 1968 was 148,886,000 tons (with cargo, 112,670,000 tons; in ballast 26,216,000 tons) compared with 144,529,000 tons in 1967. Net tonnage of 93,323 vessels clearing United Kingdom ports in 1968 was 148,990,000 tons (with cargo, 66,818,000 tons; in ballast, 82,172,000 tons) compared with 143,394,000 tons cleared in 1967. The following table shows foreign trade entrances and clearances with cargo in 1960-1968:—

Year	Entered				Cleared			
	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth†	Foreign	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth†	Foreign
		'000 tons net				'000 tons net		
1960.....	55,043	91,626	44,886	46,739	42,824	54,806	32,698	22,108
1961.....	56,224	91,706	45,849	45,857	43,809	53,677	32,594	21,083
1962.....	55,529	95,434	46,789	48,645	47,243	56,318	32,590	23,727
1963.....	57,063	98,089	48,060	50,029	50,435	58,409	32,375	26,034
1964.....	62,960	103,858	49,675	54,183	52,847	57,827	31,525	26,303
1965.....	64,462	108,233	49,381	58,852	52,667	57,767	31,222	26,545
1966.....	63,807	108,294	43,384	64,910	51,645	58,298	28,424	29,895
1967.....	72,157	118,727	48,098	70,635	54,309	62,766	32,327	30,439
1968.....	75,242	122,670	48,653	74,017	57,572	66,818	33,122	33,676

† Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

## Foreign Trade Movement by Flags, 1968

Flag	Entered†	Cleared†	Flag	Entered†	Cleared†
	'000 tons	'000 tons		'000 tons	'000 tons
Commonwealth.....	75,242	57,572	Norwegian.....	15,098	6,081
Belgian.....	3,724	2,214	Panamanian.....	2,130	794
Danish.....	3,370	2,428	Polish.....	304	165
Finnish.....	1,091	347	Spanish.....	640	610
French.....	4,502	3,119	Swedish.....	5,530	2,783
German.....	6,317	3,814	U.S.A.....	2,393	2,153
Greek.....	2,271	835	U.S.S.R.....	1,572	396
Italian.....	1,698	482	Yugoslav.....	257	86
Liberian.....	12,833	1,187	Other Flags.....	3,560	1,235
Netherlands.....	7,727	4,947	Total Foreign.....	95,593	52,665

† Net tonnage with cargo; vessels with mail only are excluded.

## Principal British Seaports in 1968

Port	Value of Trade			Volume of Trade†		
	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Total	Arrived	Departed
	£	£	£	£	tons	tons
LONDON.....	2,057,499,486	1,888,284,527	58,451,454	4,004,235,467	44,896,081	43,626,875
Liverpool.....	1,035,282,839	1,053,252,047	18,000,886	2,106,535,772	21,248,998	21,395,477
Hull.....	414,123,194	358,229,035	4,601,433	574,143,433	6,695,516	6,519,896
Southampton.....	296,370,749	227,758,967	5,525,747	529,655,463	26,454,274	26,009,646
Harwich.....	240,382,174	213,315,612	19,174,029	471,871,815	*6,896,282	*6,844,735
Manchester.....	233,327,885	154,494,492	1,403,602	389,225,979	6,446,493	5,498,813
Glasgow.....	150,111,713	179,254,633	1,122,565	330,488,911	5,351,506	5,610,632
Felixstowe.....	179,771,512	136,590,446	7,160,349	323,522,307	*2,245,188	*2,077,516
Dover.....	160,413,255	120,045,150	9,361,389	289,819,794	*11,437,483	*11,302,370
Bristol.....	236,017,085	48,088,101	1,620,016	285,725,202	5,059,185	5,111,034
Middlesbrough.....	123,465,870	82,395,113	467,972	206,328,955	7,724,134	7,823,696
Milford Haven.....	161,855,012	34,747,012	217,435	196,819,464	13,206,890	13,083,107
Immingham.....	110,375,226	64,836,820	1,288,588	176,500,634	†6,429,939	†6,465,665
Belfast.....	103,615,446	32,793,238	419,953	136,828,637	9,279,462	9,277,956
Swansea.....	79,589,134	49,901,290	1,947,716	131,438,140	3,747,087	4,245,111

The value of trade passing through United Kingdom Airports rose further in 1968, a large proportion passing through London Airport, figures for which are shown in parenthesis: Imports, £1,057,698,678 (£706,783,861); Exports, £814,495,825 (£626,905,731); Re-exports, £72,972,331 (£63,762,009); Total £1,945,166,834 (£1,397,451,601).

\*Excluding coastwise tonnages.

† Net registered tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast foreign and coastwise during 1968. ‡ Including Grimsby tonnages.

## BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1968

The British Railways Board was set up, along with our other separate nationalized transport undertakings, by the terms of the Transport Act, 1962. This Act dissolved the British Transport Commission and shared its assets between the new bodies which assumed their responsibilities on January 1, 1963. Under the Act the finances of the railways were reconstructed and previous restrictions were modified to give them greater commercial freedom than they had enjoyed in the past.

For the purposes of management and operation the railways are divided into five Regions. They cover the following areas:

1. London Midland Region—bounded by a line joining Carlisle, Oldham, Nottingham, Bedford, London, Banbury, Kidderminster, Aberystwyth.

2. Western Region—west of a line joining Yeovil, Westbury, Reading, London and the southern border of the L.M. Region.

3. Southern Region—south of a line joining Dorchester, Salisbury, London and the Thames.

4. Eastern Region—east of a line joining London, Peterborough, Sheffield, Bradford and Carlisle.

5. Scottish Region—north of a line joining Carlisle and Berwick.

**Financial Results, 1968.**—The balance sheet for 1968 showed a decrease of £5,600,000 in the total deficit of the British Railways Board. The total deficit of £147,400,000 compared with £153,000,000 for 1967, while the railway working deficit (before taking interest charges or revenue from other activities into account) was £83,457,000, compared with £90,447,000 for the previous year.

	£ million	1968
<b>Railways</b>		
<b>Gross receipts:</b>		
Passenger.....	185.2	
Freight (including parcels and mails).....	262.4	
Miscellaneous.....	9.0	
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>456.6</b>	
<b>Working expenses:</b>		
Train working.....	227.5	
Shunting.....	28.7	
Terminal handling and facilities.....	63.6	
Booking and consignment of traffic.....	23.9	
Collection and delivery by road.....	23.0	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	8.1	
Track and signalling.....	96.4	
Other.....	75.9	
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>547.1</b>	
<b>Deficit on railway working.....</b>	<b>90.6</b>	
<b>Deduct</b>		
Other net railway receipts.....	7.1	
<b>WORKING DEFICIT.....</b>	<b>83.5</b>	

## OPERATING STATISTICS

At the end of 1968, British Railways had 33,976 miles of standard gauge lines and sidings in use, representing 12,447 miles of route of which 1,977 miles were electrified. Standard rail on main lines has a weight of 109 lbs. per yard. British Railways had 4,655 locomotives (diesel and diesel electric, 4,326 and electric, 329); 3,810 diesel multiple-unit vehicles, 7,348 electric multiple-unit vehicles and 8,386 locomotive-hauled passenger carriages with a capacity of 1,190,510 seats or berths in 1968. Loaded train miles run in passenger service totalled 197,897,000. 831,072,000 passenger journeys were made during the year, including 298,838,000 made by holders of season tickets. The average distance of each passenger journey on ordinary fare was 24.03 miles; and on season ticket, 16.89 miles. Passenger stations in use in 1968 numbered 2,616 and freight stations 619.

**Freight.**—There were 437,412 freight-vehicles and 7,260 other vehicles in the non-passenger-carrying stock. 122,694,000 tons of coal and coke were carried in 1968, 38,743,000 tons of iron and steel and 45,867,000 tons of other traffic. Loaded train miles run in freight service totalled 60,250,000. 32,747 railway road vehicles were in use in 1968 and 28,470 containers.

## Staff and Wages

On Dec. 31, 1968, British Railways employed a total staff of 296,274, compared with 318,092 on Dec. 31, 1967. Average weekly earnings of selected grades at April 6, 1968 (with numbers of staff) were:—Male Clerks (30,343) £21 17s.; Train Drivers (24,153) £25 14s.; Head Shunters (5,292) £21 14s.; Lengthmen and Relayers (14,769) £22 8s.

## Casualties in Train Accidents

(includes British Railways, London Transport and other railways).

	Average	
	1963-67	1967
Fatal Accidents.....	35	82
Passengers killed.....	16	71
Passengers seriously injured.....	33	88
Railwaymen killed....	7	5
Railwaymen seriously injured.....	21	13
Other persons killed... ..	12	6
Other persons seriously injured.....	16	13
Passengers carried per passenger killed.....	87,500,000	18,900,000
Passenger miles run per passenger killed.....	1,370,000,000	297,700,000

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN WHICH 20 PERSONS AND OVER WERE KILLED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM SINCE 1945

Year	Date	Name of Accident	Railway	Number Killed	Cause
1945	Sept. 30	Bourne End	L.M. & S.	43	Points at excessive speed.
1946	Jan. 1	Lichfield (T.V.)	L.M. & S.	20	Point mechanism jammed.
1947	Oct. 24	South Croydon	S.R.	32	Collision in fog.
1947	Oct. 26	Goswick	L. & N.E.	28	Derailment.
1948	Apl. 17	Winsford	L.M. Region	24	Collision.
1952	Oct. 8	Harrow	L.M. Region	112	Collision.
1957	Dec. 4	Lewisham	S. Region	90	Collision in fog.
1967	Nov. 5	Hither Green	S. Region	49	Track failure

## ROADS

On April 1, 1968, the total mileage of public roads in Great Britain, excluding green lanes and unsurfaced roads, was 197,300, of which 149,394 are in England, 28,863 in Scotland and 19,043 in Wales. There were 8,907 miles of Trunk Roads and 20,209 miles of Principal Roads of which 533 and 9 miles respectively were Motorways. The remaining 168,184 miles were classified and unclassified roads.

**Highway Authorities.**—The Minister of Transport became the highway authority for some 8,190 miles of roads in Great Britain under the Trunk Roads Acts of 1936 and 1946, whose provisions for England and Wales are consolidated in the Highways Act 1959. These roads, which now also comprise most of the motorway system, are known as trunk roads and are intended to form the national system of routes for through traffic. The Minister of Transport is responsible for the maintenance and improvement of the trunk roads in England. In Scotland (since April, 1956) and in Wales and Monmouthshire (since April, 1965) these duties are the responsibility of the Secretaries of State. The highway powers and responsibilities of local authorities in England and Wales are contained in the Highways Act, 1959. County borough councils are responsible for all highways in their areas other than trunk roads; county councils are the highway authorities for all highways other than trunk roads in rural districts, and for all county roads in the urban areas within their jurisdiction for which the borough or district council is not the highway authority; non-county boroughs or district councils with population over 20,000 may "claim" the right to maintain county roads in their area (at the county council's expense) and they thus become the highway authorities for them; all non-county borough and district councils are the highway authorities for all the roads in their area other than trunk roads and "unclaimed" county roads. In Greater London the most important non-trunk roads are metropolitan roads, which are the responsibility of the Greater London Council. Other roads are the responsibility of the Common Council of the City of London and the London Borough Councils. In Scotland provisions similar to those in Wales and England (outside London) exist under separate legislation.

Under the present system of highway grants, the Minister of Transport or Secretary of State, pays specific Capital grants at the rate of 75 per cent. to local highway authorities for the construction and improvement of roads classified as "principal roads" (these are the main roads other than trunk roads, and are roughly equivalent in mileage to the former Class I roads or non-trunk "A" roads). Other local authority expenditure on highways is assisted, along with other rate borne expenditure, through the general non-specific rate support grant.

**Motorways.**—The network is based on five main routes—London-Yorkshire (M.1), Medway Towns (M.2), London-South Wales (M.4), Birmingham-Bristol-Exeter (M.5) and Birmingham-Carlisle (M.6). In the Birmingham area M.1, M.5 and M.6 will be connected by shorter motorways known as the Midland Links. Other motorways planned are London-Basingstoke (M.3), London-Cambridge (M.11), London-Crawley (M.23), South Orbital (M.25), South Coast (M.27), North Cheshire (M.56), Manchester-Preston (M.61) and Lancashire-Yorkshire (M.62). Motorways by-pass Darlington, Doncaster, Baldoon and Stevenage on A.1, Maidstone on A.20, and High Wycombe on A.40, while another motorway will bypass Beaconsfield and Gerrards Cross on A.40.

At the end of June, 1969, 570.5 miles of motorway were open to traffic in England and Wales and

255.9 miles were under construction. 194.5 miles of the M.1 were in use. Of the 140 miles of the M.4 62 were in use. On M.6 134 miles (incl. 14.9 Midland Link motorways) were open from North of Birmingham to Carnforth and work had begun on 96.03 miles (incl. 40 miles of Midland Link motorways). A continuous 53 miles motorway was in use from the southern outskirts of Birmingham to Ross-on-Wye in Herefordshire.

**Motor Vehicles.**—By the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1968, the number of vehicles with licences current in Great Britain totalled 14,272,000; Cars, 10,816,100; Motor cycles and tricycles, 1,324,440; Buses, Coaches and Taxicabs, 99,260; Goods Vehicles, 1,571,030; Agricultural tractors and engines, 461,370. There were 174,310 vehicles exempt from licensing.

**Taxation.**—Net Exchequer receipts from Motor Vehicle duties in 1967-68 totalled £269,002,000, compared with £262,013,917 in 1966-67. Receipts in 1968-69 were £393,087,000 and estimated receipts in 1969-70, £420,000,000.

**Expenditure on Roads in Great Britain**  
Expenditure on roads in Great Britain rose from £388,600,000 in 1965 to £417,900,000 in 1966. Since introduction of the new system of road classification for grant purposes from April 1, 1967, figures of expenditure on roads are composed as follows: Total expenditure on roads, 1967, £483,700,000. *New construction and improvement*, £280,600,000 (Trunk roads, £126,400,000; Principal roads, £109,300,000; Other, £44,900,000); *Maintenance*, £135,700,000 (Trunk, £15,200,000; Principal, £29,400,000; other, £91,100,000); *Cleansing*, £28,500,000 (Non-trunk roads, £26,900,000); *Administration*, £38,900,000 (Non-trunk roads, £32,300,000). In the foregoing list motorways are included in the trunk roads. In addition to the 1967 total of expenditure on roads, the cost of public lighting was £32,700,000 and car parks, £8,000,000.

The provisional estimate of expenditure on new construction and improvement of trunk roads in England was \*£128,200,000 for 1968-69. In Scotland and Wales this figure amounted to £17,467,000 and £7,781,000 respectively. For 1969-70 the provisional estimate for England is £165,000,000 and Scotland and Wales £20,753,000 and £8,585,000 respectively. Grants made to local highway authorities for the improvement of principal roads in England for the year 1968-69 amounted to £76,000,000 (provisional) and £81,000,000 in 1969-70 (estimate). In Wales and Monmouthshire such grants in 1968-69 were estimated at £2,971,000, and in Scotland at £12,124,000 and in 1969-70 are estimated at £3,500,000 and £12,481,000 respectively.

## Road Casualties, 1949-1968

In 1968 there were 14,364,000 licensed vehicles in use on 203,900 miles of road; 70 vehicles for every mile of road, or one vehicle for every 25 yards. Nineteen road users were killed and 936 injured on an average day.

Year	Killed	Injured	Year	Killed	Injured
1949	4,773	172,006	1959	6,520	326,933
1950	5,012	196,313	1960	6,970	340,581
1951	5,250	211,243	1961	6,908	342,859
1952	4,706	203,306	1962	6,709	334,987
1953	5,090	221,680	1963	6,922	349,257
1954†	5,010	233,271	1964	7,820	377,679
1955	5,526	262,396	1965	7,952	389,985
1956	5,367	262,593	1966	7,985	384,472
1957	5,550	268,308	1967	7,319	362,659
1958	5,970	293,797	1968	6,810	342,398

† 30-day limit for fatalities introduced.

## BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Operating Accounts, 1967-68 and 1968-69  
(including B.O.A.C.-Cunard Ltd.)

	1967-68	1968-69
<b>Revenue</b>		
Scheduled Services:		
Passenger.....	£108,053,000	£118,611,000
Excess baggage.....	2,003,000	2,084,000
Mail.....	15,504,000	16,813,000
Diplomatic bags.....	174,000	153,000
Commercial freight.....	18,938,000	24,979,000
Contract services.....	3,850,000	4,517,000
Non-Scheduled Services.....	1,808,000	2,463,000
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>£150,330,000</b>	<b>£169,620,000</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Aircraft standing charges.....	14,848,000	17,243,000
Aircraft maintenance.....	21,378,000	22,041,000
Flying operations.....	31,605,000	35,314,000
Technical training, etc.....	2,674,000	4,227,000
Charter of aircraft and crews.....	90,000	202,000
Station and traffic costs.....	13,480,000	15,061,000
Sales, advertising and publicity.....	11,085,000	12,553,000
Commission on traffic revenue.....	18,525,000	21,865,000
Central administration.....	8,553,000	9,459,000
Integrated data processing development.....	7,117,000	6,496,000
..	..	568,000
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>£130,469,000</b>	<b>£147,726,000</b>
<b>OPERATING SURPLUS.....</b>	<b>£19,861,000</b>	<b>£21,894,000</b>

## Aircraft Types

The operational fleet of British Overseas Airways Corporation: Boeing 707-436, 18; Vickers VC 10, 12; Super VC10, 17; Boeing 707-336C, 3. The following aircraft are on order: Boeing 707-336C, 2; Boeing 747, 12.

## BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS

B.E.A. was formed on August 1, 1946, and from that time has been responsible for operating the great majority of British scheduled passenger, mail and freight air services between Britain and the continent of Europe and within the British Isles. B.E.A. now serves 81 destinations in 30 European and Near Eastern countries and currently carries over 8 million passengers in a year.

Operating Accounts, 1967-68 and 1968-69

	1967-68	1968-69
<b>Revenue</b>		
Passenger Traffic.....	£75,270,000	£89,637,000
Excess Baggage.....	720,000	818,000
Mail.....	2,351,000	2,662,000
Cargo.....	8,242,000	10,123,000
Charters.....	2,870,000	2,100,000
Commissions.....	2,200,000	2,737,000
Other revenue.....	518,000	308,000
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>£92,171,000</b>	<b>£108,385,000</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Aircraft standing charges.....	£8,569,000	£13,391,000
Aircraft maintenance.....	16,499,000	19,802,000
Flying operations.....	22,588,000	25,430,000
Cabin services.....	5,868,000	6,576,000
Passenger, cargo and aircraft handling.....	16,424,000	16,399,000
Sales and publicity.....	14,461,000	17,475,000
Head Office administration and centralized services.....	4,144,000	4,654,000
Aircraft introductory costs written off.....	1,403,000	1,406,000
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>£89,956,000</b>	<b>£105,133,000</b>
<b>Operating surplus.....</b>	<b>£2,215,000</b>	<b>£3,252,000</b>

## Aircraft Types

The following types of aircraft were in service with B.E.A. in 1969: Trident I, 22; Trident II, 15 (in service or under delivery); BAC 1-11, 18 (in service or under delivery); Comet 12; Vanguard, 19; Viscount 800, 33; Argosy, 4; Other types, 3.

## AERODROMES AND AIRPORTS

There are 163 aerodromes in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands which are either State owned or licensed for use by civil aircraft. A number of unlicensed airfields not included in this list ■ also available for private use by permission of the owner or controlling authority.

S=Aerodrome owned and operated by the State.

BAA=Aerodrome operated by the British Airports Authority.

M=Aerodrome owned or operated by Municipal Authority.

J=Military airfield available for civil use by prior permission.

H=Licensed helicopter station.

Those aerodromes which are designated ■ Customs airports are printed in bold type. Customs facilities ■ available at certain other aerodromes by special arrangement.

## ENGLAND AND WALES (127)

Abingdon, Berks. J  
 Acklington, Northumberland. J  
 Andover, Hants. J  
 Ashford, Kent.  
 Barrow (Walney Island), Lancs.  
 Bassingbourn (Cams.), Royston, Herts.  
 Bembridge, I.O.W.  
 Benson, Oxon. J  
 Biggin Hill, Kent.  
 Binbrook, Lincolnshire. J  
 Birmingham, Warwicks. M  
 Bitteswell, Warwicks.  
 Blackbushe, Hants.  
 Blackpool, Lancs. M  
 Bournemouth (Hurn), Hants. M  
 Brawdy, Pembrokeshire. J  
 Bristol (Lulsgate). M  
 Brough, Yorks.  
 Cambridge.  
 Carlisle, Cumberland.  
 Chichester (Goodwood), Sussex.  
 Chivenor, Devon. J  
 Church Fenton, Yorks. J  
 Colerne, Wilts. J  
 Compton Abbas Dorsetshire.  
 Cosford, Shropshire. J  
 Coventry, Warwicks. M  
 Cranfield, Beds.  
 Cranwell, Lincs. J  
 Cudrose, Cornwall. J  
 Denham, Bucks.  
 Dishforth, Yorks. ■  
 Doncaster, Yorks.  
 Dunkeswell, Devon.  
 East Midlands (Castle Donington), Leics. M  
 Elstree, Herts.  
 Elvington, Yorks. J  
 Exeter, Devon.  
 Fair Oaks, Surrey.  
 Glamorgan (Rhoose). M  
 Gloucester/Cheltenham (Staverton). M  
 Great Yarmouth (North Denes), Norfolk.  
 Halfpenny Green, Staffs.  
 Halton, Bucks. J  
 Hamble, Hants.  
 Hatfield, Herts.  
 Hawarden, Flintshire.  
 Hucknall South, Notts.  
 Ipswich, Suffolk.  
 Kemble, Gloucs. J  
 Land's End (St. Just), Cornwall. S  
 Leavesden, Herts.  
 Leconfield, Yorks. J  
 Leeds and Bradford, Yorks. M

Leeming Yorks. J  
 Lee-on-Solent, Hants. J  
 Leicester East, Leics.  
 Leicester (Rearsby), Leics.  
 Lindholme, Yorks. J  
 Linton-on-Ouse, Yorks. J  
 Little Rissington, Gloucs. J  
 Liverpool, Lancs. M  
 London (Gatwick). BAA  
 London (Heathrow) BAA  
 London (Westland Heliport). H  
 Luton, Beds. M  
 Lydd, Kent.  
 Lyncham, Wilts. J  
 Manby, Lincs. J  
 Manchester. M  
 Manchester (Barton).  
 Manston, Kent. J  
 Nether Thorpe, Notts.  
 Newcastle (Woosington), Northumberland. M  
 Newton, Notts. J  
 Northampton (Sywell), Northants.  
 Northolt, Middx. J  
 Norwich, Norfolk. M  
 Nottingham (Tollerton), Notts.  
 Oakington, Cams. J  
 Old Sarum, Wilts. J  
 Ouston, Northumberland. J  
 Oxford (Kidlington), Oxfordshire.  
 Panshanger, Herts.  
 Paul, Yorks.  
 Penzance Heliport, Cornwall. H  
 Plymouth (Roborough), Devon.  
 Portland Air Station, Dorset. JH  
 Portsmouth, Hants. M  
 Radlett, Herts.  
 Rochester, Kent.  
 St. Mawgan, Cornwall. J  
 Sandown (Isle of Wight).  
 Scilly Isles (St. Mary's).  
 Shawbury, Shropshire. J  
 Sherburn-in-Elmet, Yorks.  
 Shobdon, Herefordshire.  
 Shoreham, Sussex.  
 Sibson (Peterborough), Cambs.  
 Silverstone, Bucks.  
 Skegness (Ingoldmells), Lincs.  
 Southampton, Hants.  
 Southend, Essex. M  
 Stansted, Essex. BAA  
 Stapleford Tawney, Essex.  
 Stradishall, Suffolk. J  
 Sunderland, Co. Durham. M  
 Swansea, Glam. M  
 Syerston, Notts. J  
 Teesside, Co. Durham. M  
 Ternhill, Shropshire. J

Thorney Island, Hants. ■  
 Thrupton, Hants.  
 Topcliffe, Yorks. J  
 Uplavon, Wilts. J  
 Valley, Anglesey. J  
 Warton, Lancs.  
 Wattisham, Suffolk. J  
 West Raynham, Norfolk. J  
 Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.  
 White Waltham, Berks. J  
 Wolverhampton, Staffs. M  
 Woodford, Cheshire.  
 Woodvale, Lancs. J  
 Wroughton, Wilts. J  
 Wycombe Air Park (Booker), Bucks.  
 Yeovil, Somerset.  
 Yeovilton, Somerset. J

## SCOTLAND (26)

Aberdeen (Dyce). S  
 Arbroath. J  
 Barra, Hebrides.  
 Benbecula, Hebrides. S  
 Edinburgh (Turnhouse). S  
 Glasgow. M  
 Glenforsa (Mull), M.  
 Inverness (Dalcross). S  
 Islay (Port Ellen). S  
 Kinloss. J  
 Kirkwall. S  
 Leuchars. J  
 Lossiemouth. J  
 Machrihanish, Kintyre. J  
 North Connel (Oban), Argyll. M  
 North Ronaldsay, Orkneys.  
 Papa Westray, Orkneys. M  
 Perth (Scone).  
 Prestwick. BAA  
 Sanday, Orkneys. M  
 Stornoway, Hebrides. S  
 Stronsay, Orkneys. M  
 Sumburgh, Shetlands. S  
 Tiree. S  
 Westray, Orkneys. M  
 Wick. S

## NORTHERN IRELAND (5)

Ballykelly. J  
 Belfast (Aldergrove) S  
 Belfast (Sydenham).  
 Enniskillen (St. Angelo). M  
 Newtownards.

## ISLE OF MAN (2)

Jurby.  
 Ronaldsway.

## CHANNEL ISLANDS (3)

Alderney.  
 Guernsey.  
 Jersey.

## INDEPENDENT AIRLINES

The following are among air transport companies operating independently in and from the United Kingdom in 1969.

**BRITISH MIDLANDS AIRWAYS LTD.**, 78 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Scheduled services: East Midlands Airport to Barcelona, Basle, Belfast, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Leeds/Bradford, Newquay, Ostend, Palma. Leeds to Edinburgh, Glasgow. Luton to Channel Islands and Dublin. Cheltenham/Gloucester and Cambridge to Channel Islands. Manchester to Ostend. Birmingham to Barcelona.

**BRITISH UNITED AIRWAYS LTD.**, Gatwick Airport, Horley, Surrey.—Scheduled passenger services to Argentine, Brazil, Chile, East, West and Central Africa, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Le Touquet-Lisbon, Malaga, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Genoa, Palma, Paris, Ibiza, Tunis. Interjet services: Gatwick to Belfast, Edinburgh and Glasgow. Domestic and worldwide contract services. (VC10 4; BAC 1-11, 14; Vickers Viscount, 3.)

**BRITISH AIR FERRIES**, Southend-on-Sea Airport, Essex.—Scheduled services, passengers, vehicles and freight; Southend to Calais, Le Touquet, Ostend, Rotterdam; Lydd to Ostend, Deauville and Le Touquet. Passenger and Freight Charter;

Livestock Carriage. (ATL 98 Carvair, 5; Bristol Freighter, 5.)

**BRITISH UNITED ISLAND AIRWAYS**, Gatwick Airport, Horley, Surrey.—Passenger services from London to Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Quimper; Southampton-Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Exeter, Dublin, Belfast; Bournemouth-Jersey; Exeter-Paris, Dublin, Belfast, Jersey and Guernsey; Jersey-Quimper, Paris, Dinard, St. Brieuc, Blackpool; Isle of Man-Leeds/Bradford, Glasgow, Newcastle, Blackpool, Dublin; Blackpool-Dublin, Belfast. Freight Services: London-Jersey, Guernsey, Hanover and Düsseldorf.

**BRITISH UNITED ISLAND AIRWAYS**, Ronaldsway Airport, Ballasalla, I.O.M.—Passenger Services from Isle of Man to Glasgow, Newcastle, Dublin Leeds/Bradford, Blackpool.

**SKYWAYS COACH AIR LTD.**, 33 Elizabeth Street, S.W.1.—Coach Air passenger services London (Victoria) to Paris, Clermont Ferrand, Lyons and Montpellier also East Midlands Airport to Paris, Clermont Ferrand and Montpellier. Supplementary freight carried on all services. Freight services, London-Lympne-Beauvais-Paris and East Midlands Airport-Beauvais-Paris. Passenger and freight charters. (Hawker Siddeley 748, 4; DC3, 3.)

## OPERATING STATISTICS OF U.K. AIRLINES (Scheduled Services)

All Services	1967		1968		All Services	1967		1968	
	Monthly Averages					Monthly Averages			
Passengers, Mail, Freight	Ton-miles and passenger miles				'000 short-ton* miles				
Aircraft miles flown.....	12,717,000		12,820,000				3,706		3,993
Passengers carried.....	1,026,500		1,015,300				22,814		24,054
Mail Carried (short tons*)..	1,908		2,008				69,324		69,846
Freight Carried (short tons*)	26,621		25,371				million miles		
					Passenger miles.....		728.5		729.9

\* Short tons of 2,000 lb.

## ACTIVITY AT AERODROMES

Year	Aircraft Movements		Passengers Handled*	Freight Handled†	Mail Handled†
	Total	Air Transport			
Metric Tons					
<b>All United Kingdom Aerodromes</b>					
1963.....	817,601	457,742	16,170,463	360,044.4	30,746.0
1964.....	884,211	480,191	18,324,628	399,089.5	32,556.5
1965.....	956,572	507,515	20,642,236	418,199.5	34,498.2
1966.....	1,093,258	556,236	23,356,260	517,195.3	40,328.4
1967.....	1,213,270	565,803	24,743,985	488,425.8	38,053.0
1968.....	1,279,423	560,251	25,601,747	524,484.3	39,621.6
<b>London Aerodromes:</b>					
1963.....	242,251	183,620	9,263,298	133,848.7	20,082.6
1964.....	273,111	204,354	10,677,810	165,274.0	22,266.0
1965.....	298,241	221,744	12,040,630	204,248.4	23,794.4
1966.....	320,205	243,106	13,600,918	248,243.0	26,524.3
1967.....	342,909	258,614	14,610,520	267,684.0	27,263.8
1968.....	363,206	269,866	15,576,834	314,772.9	29,664.9
<b>London Aerodromes, 1968</b>					
Heathrow.....	247,498	228,693	13,355,271	291,477.7	29,158.1
Gatwick.....	73,045	37,636	2,071,524	20,783.6	506.8
Stansted.....	38,579	2,991	148,931	2,511.6	—
Westland Heliport.....	4,084	546	1,108	—	—

\*Terminal and transit passengers on air transport movements only.

† Commercial freight on air transport movements only.

## DISTANCES FROM LONDON BY AIR

A list of the distances in statute miles from London to various places abroad. Distances given are those of the shortest routes in use by the British Airways Corporations—B.O.A.C. services(O); B.E.A. services(E).

To	Miles	To	Miles	To	Miles
Abadan (O).....	2,946	Aden (O).....	3,931	Algiers (E).....	856
Accra (O).....	3,169	Ajaccio (E).....	791	Amman (O).....	2,275

DISTANCES FROM LONDON BY AIR—*continued*

To	Miles	To	Miles	To	Miles
Amsterdam (E).....	231	Düsseldorf (E).....	311	New York (O).....	3,442
Ankara (E).....	1,771	Entebbe (O).....	4,036	Nice (E).....	646
Athens (E).....	1,501	Frankfurt (E).....	406	Nicosia (Cyprus) (E)....	2,009
Auckland (O).....	12,779	Geneva (E).....	468	Oslo (E).....	723
Baghdad (O).....	2,771	Gibraltar (E).....	1,085	Palermo (E).....	1,129
Bahrain (O).....	3,241	Göthenburg (E).....	651	Palma (Majorca) (E)....	837
Bangkok (O).....	5,673	Hamburg (E).....	463	Paris (E).....	215; (Orly, 227)
Barbados (O).....	4,803	Hanover (E).....	437	Perth (O).....	9,793
Barcelona (E).....	712	Helsinki (E).....	1,148	Prague (E).....	649
Basle (E).....	446	Hong Kong (O).....	7,208	Rangoon (O).....	6,015
Beirut (E & O).....	2,163	Honolulu (O).....	8,418	Rome (E).....	897
Bergen (E).....	648	Istanbul (E).....	1,561	Salzburg (E).....	652
Berlin (E).....	593	Johannesburg (O).....	6,061	San Francisco (O).....	6,022
Bermuda (O).....	3,430	Karachi (O).....	4,233	Shannon (E).....	369
Bombay (O).....	4,690	Khartoum (O).....	3,074	Singapore (O).....	7,308
Bordeaux (E).....	458	Kingston (Jamaica) (O)..	4,679	Stockholm (E).....	907
Brisbane (E).....	11,073	Kuala Lumpur (O).....	7,368	Sydney (O).....	11,575
Brussels (E).....	331	Kuwait (O).....	2,898	Tangier (E).....	1,121
Budapest (E).....	924	Lisbon (E).....	972	Teheran (O).....	2,996
Cairo (O).....	2,194	Madrid (E).....	774	Tel Aviv (E).....	2,230
Calcutta (O).....	5,518	Malaga (E).....	1,042	Tokyo (O).....	8,995
Chicago (O).....	3,984	Malta (E).....	1,306	Toronto (O).....	3,547
Cologne (E).....	331	Mauritius (O).....	6,294	Trinidad (O).....	5,105
Colombo (O).....	5,841	Milan (E).....	609	Tripoli (E & O).....	1,469
Copenhagen (E).....	608	Montego Bay (O).....	5,026	Turin (E).....	570
Dar-es-Salaam (O).....	4,667	Montreal (O).....	3,241	Valencia (E).....	827
Darwin (O).....	9,361	Moscow (E).....	1,558	Venice (E).....	715
Delhi (O).....	4,788	Munich (E).....	588	Vienna (E).....	791
Detroit (O).....	3,888	Nairobi (O).....	4,331	Warsaw (E).....	913
Doha (O).....	3,332	Naples (E).....	1,012	Zürich (E).....	■
Dublin (E).....	279	Nassau (O).....	4,353		

## IMMIGRATION CONTROL STATISTICS

Figures in the table below relate to those Commonwealth citizens (including British protected persons) whose entry to the United Kingdom is subject to control. Persons born in the United Kingdom and citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies holding U.K. passports, as defined in s. 1 of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, and foreign nationals, are excluded. There is no control over travel from Ireland.

Territory issuing passport	Admitted		Embarked		Net Balance	
	(1)	(2)	(a)	(b)	(3)	(4)
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Associated States*	2,976	1,797	862	595	+ 2,114	+ 1,202
Australia.....	81,915	82,391	87,151	86,836	- 5,236	- 4,445
Barbados.....	3,194	3,176	2,261	2,700	+ 933	+ 476
Botswana.....	163	162	203	65	- 40	+ 97
Canada.....	121,941	166,875	141,798	186,753	- 19,884	- 19,978
Ceylon.....	5,660	5,589	4,732	4,565	+ 928	+ 1,124
Cyprus.....	9,387	10,594	7,555	8,650	+ 1,832	+ 1,944
Gambia.....	304	313	353	305	- 49	+ 8
Ghana.....	5,576	5,893	5,195	5,058	+ 381	+ 835
Gibraltar.....	1,682	2,195	1,464	1,839	+ 218	+ 354
Guyana.....	3,592	4,278	2,617	3,171	+ 975	+ 1,109
Hong Kong.....	6,927	6,260	5,130	4,777	+ 1,797	+ 1,483
India.....	57,496	65,665	34,858	37,325	+ 22,638	+ 28,340
Jamaica.....	18,915	16,057	13,460	14,681	+ 5,455	+ 1,376
Kenya.....	2,968	3,757	2,467	3,017	+ 501	+ 740
Lesotho.....	113	210	43	63	+ 70	+ 147
Malawi.....	441	345	338	271	+ 103	+ 74
Malaysia†.....	7,625	7,568	6,306	6,156	+ 1,319	+ 1,412
Malta.....	8,180	9,074	7,689	7,792	+ 491	+ 1,282
Mauritius.....	4,713	4,420	3,243	2,898	+ 1,470	+ 1,522
New Zealand.....	24,787	20,973	27,936	24,725	- 3,149	- 3,752
Nigeria.....	7,274	7,455	7,478	7,834	- 204	- 379
Pakistan.....	44,291	39,166	23,115	24,290	+ 21,176	+ 14,876
Rhodesia.....	1,998	1,134	1,840	■	+ 158	+ 306
Sierra Leone.....	1,651	1,529	1,659	1,405	+ 8	+ 124
Singapore†.....	—	2,121	—	1,484	—	+ 637
Tanzania.....	2,234	2,459	1,633	1,980	+ 601	+ 479
Trinidad and Tobago.....	5,125	5,485	4,522	4,947	+ 603	+ 638
Uganda.....	1,827	2,136	1,714	1,605	+ 113	+ 531
Zambia.....	1,050	1,213	925	984	+ 125	+ 229
All other territories.....	6,643	20,121	6,006	14,484	+ 637	+ 5,637
TOTAL.....	442,178	500,665	405,810	462,167	+ 36,368	+ 38,498

\* Formerly Leeward and Windward Islands and including St. Vincent. † Figures previously combined.

## BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE

Section and Division	Imports		Exports	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
<i>o. Food and Live Animals—</i>	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Live animals (excluding zoo animals, dogs and cats).....	50,840	56,465	25,644	20,017
Meat and meat preparations.....	372,522	398,893	10,219	7,686
Dairy products and eggs.....	207,578	199,887	11,104	13,061
Fish (not of British taking) and fish preparations.....	67,835	76,940	9,515	10,991
Cereals and cereal preparations.....	222,365	231,950	40,484	39,684
Fruit and vegetables.....	327,159	349,426	13,207	15,853
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey.....	103,193	104,617	23,060	24,681
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof.....	170,982	192,212	14,871	17,730
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals).....	67,343	78,919	8,456	8,200
Miscellaneous food preparations.....	21,467	21,790	11,217	13,572
<i>1. Beverages and Tobacco—</i>				
Beverages.....	64,472	76,002	139,102	196,945
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures.....	89,505	116,653	23,679	29,960
<i>2. Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels—</i>				
Hides, skins and furskins, undressed.....	50,974	62,876	7,493	8,314
Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels.....	36,811	41,459	283	411
Crude rubber (including synthetic and re-claimed).....	44,614	48,485	11,062	15,492
Wood, lumber and cork.....	191,926	231,248	514	641
Pulp and waste paper.....	126,378	155,699	1,840	1,895
Textile fibres (not manufactured into yarn, thread and fabrics) and their waste, old clothing and other textile articles; rags.....	196,778	219,683	76,070	89,057
Crude fertilizers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones).....	51,929	63,494	25,054	32,460
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	202,985	268,002	19,886	18,880
Crude animal and vegetable materials, not elsewhere specified.....	48,110	51,486	3,866	4,657
<i>3. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials—</i>				
Coal, coke and briquettes.....	851	950	13,991	18,343
Petroleum and Petroleum products.....	716,391	885,361	114,340	147,197
Gas, natural and manufactured.....	13,556	17,308	203	893
Electric energy.....	498	1,692	37	12
<i>4. Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats—</i>				
Animal oils and fats.....	19,185	13,602	1,474	1,521
Fixed vegetable oils and fats.....	38,008	48,136	1,335	1,943
Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin.....	5,541	6,075	3,166	3,739
<i>5. Chemicals—</i>				
Chemical elements and compounds.....	138,273	169,881	117,839	151,407
Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas.....	3,145	5,225	3,694	4,708
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials.....	18,950	26,336	57,844	68,683
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	16,004	19,446	78,400	96,104
Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations.....	16,472	20,782	43,369	52,055
Fertilizers, manufactured.....	26,337	29,102	8,399	7,227
Explosives and pyrotechnic products.....	609	1,273	8,809	11,321
Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins.....	65,206	82,499	94,214	110,385
Chemical materials and products, not elsewhere specified.....	44,423	60,986	80,272	97,266
<i>6. Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by Material—</i>				
Leather, leather manufactures, not elsewhere specified, and dressed furskins.....	27,346	33,584	30,512	41,335
Rubber manufactures, not elsewhere specified.....	15,404	27,623	53,800	61,247

## BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE—continued

Section and Division	Imports		Exports	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
<i>Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by Material—contd.</i>	£,000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture).....	81,033	95,939	5,186	6,247
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof.....	155,130	185,418	53,702	66,316
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products.....	182,065	231,342	250,322	298,720
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, not elsewhere specified.....	250,863	337,790	276,049	375,698
Iron and steel.....	120,142	154,584	229,029	266,043
Non-ferrous metals.....	380,485	567,657	206,314	271,722
Manufactures of metal, not elsewhere specified.....	59,375	70,911	153,244	183,647
<b>7. Machinery and Transport Equipment—</b>				
Machinery other than electric.....	511,890	632,164	1,035,710	1,268,815
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances.....	183,912	236,668	344,854	409,451
Transport equipment.....	171,137	319,774	727,118	910,056
<b>8. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles—</b>				
Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings.....	5,889	7,853	11,136	13,848
Furniture.....	11,246	14,033	14,700	17,804
Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	4,567	5,804	2,821	3,394
Clothing, knitted or crocheted articles including elastic or rubberized fabric and articles of fur.....	83,306	110,094	63,496	83,705
Footwear, gaiters and the like.....	26,727	32,821	19,937	26,062
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks.....	98,414	109,978	121,667	147,670
Miscellaneous manufactured articles not elsewhere specified.....	146,678	183,518	178,125	227,505
<b>9. Unclassified—</b>				
Post parcels.....	46,366	45,201	105,891	107,020
Animals, not elsewhere specified (including zoo animals, dogs and cats)....	1,820	1,877	599	742
Other.....	38,543	59,897	37,702	45,877
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>6,441,552</b>	<b>7,899,373</b>	<b>5,025,923</b>	<b>6,175,915</b>

## UNITED KINGDOM AIRBORNE TRADE

The following table illustrates the steady rise during the past five years in the proportion of United Kingdom trade carried by air.

Year	Imports			Exports			Re-Exports		
	Total	Airborne		Total	Airborne		Total	Airborne	
	£'000,000	£'000,000	% of Total	£'000,000	£'000,000	% of Total	£'000,000	£'000,000	% of Total
1964.....	5,696.1	376.3	6.6	4,411.6	292.2	6.6	153.4	46.4	30.2
1965.....	5,751.1	438.3	7.6	4,728.0	370.5	7.8	172.8	54.7	31.7
1966.....	5,946.8	545.6	9.2	5,047.0	483.3	9.6	104.4	64.5	33.2
1967.....	6,441.6	640.9	9.9	5,025.9	539.7	10.7	184.5	63.2	34.2
1968.....	7,899.4	930.0	11.8	6,175.9	750.4	12.2	218.4	72.5	33.2

## BRITISH MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS

Year	Passenger Cars (Including taxis)			Commercial Road Vehicles		
	For Export	Total	Weekly average	For Export	Total	Weekly average
1964.....	705,754	1,867,640	35,238	179,404	464,736	8,769
1965.....	652,671	1,722,045	33,116	174,240	455,216	8,754
1966.....	624,995	1,603,679	30,840	178,061	438,675	8,436
1967.....	563,740	1,552,013	29,846	139,414	385,106	7,406
1968.....	802,773	1,815,936	34,922	149,855	409,186	7,869
1969 1st Qr.....	212,012	451,556	24,735	49,084	120,445	9,265

## WORLD TRADE

(Value in million U.S. \$)

Countries	(Exports f.o.b.)			Imports (c.i.f.)		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
<i>World Total (a)</i> .....	180,400	189,700	211,500	191,900	201,700	224,000
<i>North America</i> .....	39,980	42,260	47,360	37,720	40,010	48,330
Canada (e).....	9,551	10,553	12,556	9,317	10,057	11,439
U.S.A.....	29,998	31,243	34,227	25,439	26,813	33,088
<i>Latin America</i> .....	11,620	11,720	12,160	10,640	11,170	11,900
Argentina.....	1,593	1,465	1,368	1,124	1,096	1,169
Brazil.....	1,741	1,654	1,882	1,496	1,667	2,132
Chile.....	881	913	933	957	868	..
Columbia.....	508	510	..	674	497	..
Mexico.....	1,199	1,145	1,254	1,605	1,746	1,943
Peru.....	763	774	865	817	833	630
Venezuela.....	2,713	2,885	..	1,188	1,307	..
<i>Western Europe:—</i>						
Austria.....	1,684	1,809	1,989	2,328	2,310	2,497
Belgium-Luxemburg.....	6,832	7,032	8,150	7,182	7,176	8,195
Denmark.....	2,453	2,532	2,638	3,002	3,147	3,224
Finland.....	1,505	1,535	1,636	1,726	1,698	1,593
France.....	10,889	11,380	12,675	11,843	12,381	13,943
Germany.....	20,134	21,736	24,841	18,023	17,351	20,152
Greece.....	406	495	468	1,223	1,186	1,393
Italy.....	8,038	8,702	10,183	8,589	9,697	10,253
Netherlands.....	6,752	7,288	8,341	8,018	8,338	9,293
Norway.....	1,564	1,738	1,937	2,404	2,748	2,713
Portugal.....	620	685	733	1,023	1,013	1,039
Spain (b).....	1,254	1,375	1,589	3,572	3,453	3,497
Sweden.....	4,264	4,525	4,944	4,580	4,999	5,084
Switzerland.....	3,273	3,496	3,973	3,944	4,129	4,514
Turkey.....	491	522	496	725	691	770
Yugoslavia.....	1,220	1,252	1,264	1,575	1,707	1,797
<i>European Common Market</i> .....	52,650	56,140	64,190	53,650	54,940	61,830
<i>EFTA</i> .....	27,990	28,650	31,030	33,390	35,230	37,590
<i>Sterling Area:—</i>						
Australia.....	3,071	3,362	3,402	3,196	3,453	3,858
Ceylon.....	357	348	342	426	360	367
Hong Kong.....	1,324	1,524	1,744	1,767	1,814	2,058
India.....	1,577	1,613	1,754	2,925	2,809	2,510
Irish Republic.....	683	785	798	1,046	1,081	1,175
Malaysia (f).....	1,287	1,252	..	1,144	1,126	..
New Zealand.....	1,084	993	1,010	1,095	955	895
Nigeria.....	795	677	575	718	626	540
Pakistan.....	601	645	720	900	1,101	996
Singapore.....	1,102	1,140	1,271	1,328	1,440	1,661
United Kingdom.....	14,132	13,869	14,812	16,107	17,186	18,520
South Africa (c).....	1,688	1,898	2,105	2,304	2,690	2,638
Jamaica.....	229	222	219	321	347	383
Trinidad and Tobago.....	426	433	466	456	411	420
<i>Eastern Europe:—</i>						
Bulgaria.....	1,305	1,458	1,611	1,478	1,572	1,759
Czechoslovakia.....	2,745	2,864	3,155	2,736	2,680	3,115
Germany, East.....	3,205	3,456	3,784	3,215	3,279	3,388
Hungary.....	1,594	1,702	1,790	1,566	1,776	1,803
Poland.....	2,272	2,527	2,858	2,494	2,645	2,853
Rumania.....	1,186	1,395	1,469	1,213	1,546	1,609
U.S.S.R.....	8,841	9,652	10,634	7,913	8,537	9,410
<i>Africa (g):—</i>						
Morocco.....	428	424	452	476	517	562
Tunisia.....	140	149	162	249	260	210
U.A.R.....	604	566	622	1,070	792	646
<i>Asia:—</i>						
Indonesia.....	679	..	..	573	..	..
Iraq.....	939	828	..	493	423	..
Israel.....	477	518	602	813	747	1,062
Japan.....	9,777	10,442	12,973	9,524	11,664	12,989
Korea, S.....	250	320	455	716	996	1,468
Philippines.....	861	875	848	957	1,172	1,280

(a) World total exclusive of China (Mainland), U.S.S.R., and Eastern European countries not mentioned for which data are not reported currently. (b) Including Canary Islands. (c) Including S.W. Africa. (d) Imports (f.o.b.). (e) Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak; including inter-state trade. (f) Excluding South Africa (see above).

## FUEL AND POWER

## ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION

## England and Wales

In the year ended March 31, 1969, the electricity industry sold 160,269 million units to all consumers, an increase of 6.5 per cent over 1967-68. Average price per unit to consumers was 1.914d. compared with 1.848d. in 1967-68. At the end of the year there were 18,087,011 consumers, 1.5 per cent. more than at March 31, 1968.

67,896 million units were supplied to industry (an increase of 6.8 per cent, 59,635 million to domestic users (5.8 per cent. more) and 23,935 million to commercial users (8.5 per cent. more). 10,888 million units were sold on off-peak tariffs, ■ increase of 20.2 per cent. over 1967-68.

On March 31, 1969, the Central Electricity Generating Board had 201 power stations (1968, 216) with ■ maximum output capacity of 44,673 MW an increase in capacity of 6.5 per cent. over 1968. Additional output capacity in 1968-69 was 3,538 MW. C.E.G.B. power stations supplied 173,418 million kWh in 1968-69, 6.6 per cent. more than in 1967-68. Maximum simultaneous demand met during the year was 37,738 MW (1967-68, 35,818).

Generating Board lines in operation during the year totalled 10,329 miles (1967-68, 9,964) and the number of substations rose from 821 to 884.

The industry employed 208,229 persons ■ March 31, 1969, 13,119 less than in 1967-68.

The following results ■ those of the Electricity Council and Area Boards in England and Wales, the figures being rounded off.

## Electricity Industry Finance 1968-69

	£ million	
	1967-68	1968-69
<i>Revenue</i>		
Sales of Electricity.....	1,162.4	1,284.0
Profit on contracting.....	6.7	7.7
Other.....	11.3	12.3
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,180.4</b>	<b>1,304.0</b>
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Generation and purchases...	490.5	513.2
Distribution.....	55.2	56.0
Consumer Service.....	22.0	22.7
Administration, Collection of Accounts, etc.....	64.4	67.6
Rates.....	36.3	38.1
Depreciation.....	222.8	250.9
Other.....	31.0	32.5
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>922.2</b>	<b>981.0</b>
Trading Surplus.....	258.2	323.0
Deduct Interest payable.....	203.2	222.4
<b>BALANCE OF REVENUE....</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>100.6</b>

## COAL PRODUCTION

Year	Saleable Mined Coal	Open Cast Coal	Total
1938...	226,993,000	—	226,993,000
1963-64..	187,167,000	6,084,000	195,156,000
1964-65..	183,662,000	7,040,000	192,502,000
1965-66..	174,066,000	7,123,000	182,744,000
1966-67..	164,559,000	7,125,000	172,969,000
1967-68..	162,700,000	7,084,000	170,850,000
1968-69..	153,007,000	6,574,000	160,595,000

*Coal Distribution.*—Of the 165,197,000 tons consumed at home in 1968/69, industry used 19,795,000 tons, domestic users 19,594,000 tons, electricity generating stations 74,536,000 tons, gas works 9,240,000 tons, coke ovens 24,994,000 tons, and miners' coal and colliery consumption 5,430,000 tons.

## National Coal Board Finance

	£ million	
	1967-68†	1968-69†
<i>Income</i>		
From Sales (Net).....	868.8	807.1
<i>Principal Items:—</i>		
Coal.....	780.8	715.5
Coke.....	41.1	44.4
Gas, Benzole, Tar, etc....	12.3	11.7
Processed Fuel.....	14.3	15.8
Other Receipts.....	23.2	28.3
<b>NET INCOME.....</b>	<b>899.5</b>	<b>849.7</b>
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Wages, Salaries, etc.....	510.9	471.9
Open-Cast Contractors' pay- ments.....	25.1	24.8
Materials, Stores, Power.....	196.9	186.5
Other.....	132.0	137.9
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE.....</b>	<b>864.9</b>	<b>821.1</b>
<b>PROFIT.....</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>28.6</b>
Less Interest Payable, etc....	34.2	37.5
<b>SURPLUS or DEFICIENCY....</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>

† April to March.

## GAS PRODUCTION

	1968-69	
	(Million therms)	(Million therms)
Gas made at gasworks:		Gas Bought:
Coal Gas... 665		Refinery gas... 285
Water and... other gases... 143		L.P.G..... 346
Oil gas..... 2,134		Coke Oven gas 358
<b>Total..... 2,942</b>		Natural gas, etc..... 1,234
		<b>Total gas available.... 5,165</b>

Consumption of coal in the production of gas fell from 21.8 million tons in 1963-64 to 9.3 million tons in 1968-69. Oil for gasmaking rose from 1.3 million tons in 1963-64 to 5.9 million tons in 1968-69.

## Gas Industry Finance

	£ million	
	1967-68	1968-69
<i>Gross Revenue</i>		
Sales—Gas.....	394.4	461.5
By-Products.....	76.7	60.1
Appliances.....	96.0	95.8
Other Revenue.....	22.4	22.7
<b>TOTAL REVENUE.....</b>	<b>589.5</b>	<b>640.1</b>
<i>Gross Expenditure</i>		
<i>Process Materials:</i>		
Coal and Coke.....	92.0	117.0
Oil.....	45.7	55.4
Gas Purchased.....	54.2	58.6
Payments to employees.....	133.0	135.7
Cost of Appliances.....	69.8	70.9
Depreciation.....	45.6	55.0
Interest.....	56.6	72.9
Other materials and services	105.5	112.5
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE.....</b>	<b>602.4</b>	<b>622.6</b>
<b>SURPLUS or DEFICIENCY....</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>17.5</b>

## THE POST OFFICE

Crown services for the conveyance of Government letters and despatches by posts or stages were set up under a Master of the Posts about 1516. Public correspondence was officially accepted for the first time for conveyance by these services at fixed postage rates in 1635, but they were still under direct Crown control. In 1657 the Post Office was created under a Postmaster-General by Oliver Cromwell, and responsibility for the carrying of all letters was thus transferred to Parliament, Charles II ratified this arrangement by statute in 1660.

A Money Order Office was inaugurated in 1792, uniform Penny Post in 1840, the Book Post in 1848, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, Post Office Telegraphs in 1870, Postal Orders and

the Post Office Telephone Service in 1881 and the Parcel Post in 1883.

The Post Office also acts as agent for many Government Departments in the collection and payment of money.

The financial arrangements brought into effect by the Post Office Act, 1961, separated Post Office finances from the Exchequer and established the Post Office Fund on April 1, 1961.

By the Post Office Act 1969, the Post Office formally set up as a public corporation, and ceased to be a Government Department run by civil servants. It is now headed by a chairman and board of control, appointed by and responsible to the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

## POST OFFICE FINANCIAL RESULTS

£ million

	1967-68			1968-69		
	Postal	Telecommunications	NDPS *	Postal	Telecommunications	NDPS *
<b>INCOME</b>						
Main Services.....	292.6	468.7	—	306.0	549.4	3.9
Remittance Services.....	12.9	—	—	13.4	—	—
Agency Services.....	53.6	4.7	—	57.3	5.7	—
Miscellaneous.....	0.8	11.7	—	1.2	13.1	—
Total Income.....	359.9	485.1	—	377.9	568.2	3.9
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>						
Operating.....	303.9	224.7	—	323.6	260.2	2.2
Plant Maintenance, etc.....	4.9	102.2	—	4.4	83.3	—
Purchasing and Supply Department	1.1	7.5	—	1.5	12.1	—
Motor Transport.....	10.6	7.1	—	11.4	14.6	—
Accommodation.....	15.2	26.5	—	16.7	31.1	0.5
Incidental expenses.....	7.2	7.6	—	7.7	9.2	0.1
Administration.....	7.1	8.4	—	9.7	24.1	0.5
Interest (net).....	5.9	65.8	—	8.0	80.5	0.4
Use of NDP Services.....	—	—	—	0.6	3.0	—
Postal and Telecommunications						
Charges (at public rates).....	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Total Expenditure.....	355.9	449.8	—	383.6	518.1	3.8
<b>PROFIT or LOSS(-)</b> .....	4.0	35.3	—	-5.7	50.1	0.1

## \*National Data Processing Services.

## MAIL SERVICES

A total of 11,300,000,000 items of correspondence was posted in the United Kingdom in 1968-69 compared with 11,500,000,000 in 1967-68. Parcels handled by the Post Office during the year numbered 212,300,000, a decrease of 4.3 million in the year.

Letters, postcards, printed papers and samples (including pools post) and newspapers conveyed by Inland services totalled 10,754,000,000 and parcels numbered 199,700,000. These figures include 44,900,000 registered items, 24,900,000 recorded delivery items and 117,900,000 business replies.

Overseas services conveyed 328,000,000 letters, postcards and printed papers at surface mail rates and 218,000,000 at air mail rates. Nine million overseas parcels were handled at surface rates and 3,600,000 at air mail rates. In the overseas services 8,700,000 registered and insured items were conveyed.

## TELEGRAPH SERVICES

	1967-68	1968-69
Inland Telegrams:	'000	'000
Ordinary.....	5,495	5,380
Greetings.....	2,391	2,220
Overnight.....	439	402
Press.....	48	40

	1967-68	1968-69
Railway Pass (Service ceased 1-1-68).....	390	—

Total..... 8,763 8,042

Inland Telex Calls (Units) ..	229,654	245,886
Irish Republic Telegrams ..	542	500
Overseas Telegrams (including Ship-Shore Radio-telegrams 1967-68, 892,000 1968-69 925,000).....	21,563	20,727
Overseas Telex Calls (outward) (minutes).....	38,000	43,900

## TELEPHONE SERVICES

	1967-68	1968-69
At March 31		
Number of Local Exchanges		
Automatic.....	5,926	5,995
Manual.....	192	141
Number of Auto-Manual and Separate Trunk Exchanges.....	374	382
Number of Exchange Connections	'000	'000
On automatic exchanges.....	7,138	7,710
On manual exchanges...	250	158
Total.....	7,388	7,868

Exchange Connections—contd.	1967-68	1968-69
(including)	'000	'000
At Business Rate.....	2,327	2,403
At Residence Rate.....	4,900	5,298
Post Office Service.....	86	92
Call Office.....	75	75
Number of stations (telephone in use).....	12,112	12,912
Applications for new exchange connections during year.....	813	804
Outstanding at March 31..	241	224

## TRAFFIC

	'000	'000
<b>Inland</b>		
Trunk Calls.....	1,064,000	1,198,000
Local Calls.....	6,880,000	7,420,000
<b>Overseas</b>		
European Cable Services.....	18,985	22,493
Radiotelephone and Extra-European Cable Services.....	2,409	2,926
Short-range Radiotelephone calls with ships..	231	231

## COUNTER SERVICES

At March 31, 1969, there were 1,765 Post Offices and 23,055 Sub Post Offices.

**Post Office Services.**—Postage stamps to the value of £147.0 million were sold in 1968-69 (1967-68, £142.9 million), 27.5 million Giro transactions to the value of £250 million were made, 9.9 million Inland Money Orders to the value of £210.7 million were paid (1967-68, 10.3 million orders, value £210.8 million), Overseas Money Orders numbered 2.6 million, value £20.0 million (1967-68, 2.6 million orders, value £18.0 million) and 544.9 million Postal Orders to the value of £587.0 million were issued (1967-68, 616.5 million orders, value £612.9 million).

**Savings Services.**—Savings Stamps to the value of £81.9 million were sold in 1968-69 (1967-68, £74.3 million). Savings Bank Ordinary Deposits were £456.8 million (1967-68, £501.2 million) and Withdrawals were £364.1 million (1967-68, £448.8 million). Savings Bank Investment Account Deposits were £81.8 million (1967-68, £70.7 million) and Withdrawals were £23.1 million (1967-68, £11.8 million). Savings Certificates issued were £132.8 million (1967-68, £171.1 million) and those repaid were £137.3 million (1967-68, £143.7 million). Premium Savings Bonds sold were £90.9 million (1967-68, £69.6 million) and repaid £21.5 million (1967-68, £24.2 million), while Prize payments were £7.4 million (1967-68, £4.1 million).

**Other Agency Services.**—In 1968-69 National Insurance Stamps to the value of £1,244.1 million were sold (1967-68, £1,137.8 million). Inland Revenue, etc., stamps were £9.2 million (1967-68, £8.7 million) and 543.5 million National Insurance pensions, etc., value £2,146.4 million were paid (1967-68, 527.7 million pensions, value £1,951.2 million). Other payments were: Family allowances 220.8 million, value £310.0 million (1967-68, 216.5 million, value £167.6 million) and Service Allowances 44.1 million, value £174.1 million (1967-68, 45.1 million, value £170.8 million). During the year 27.5 million licences were issued compared with 27.2 million in 1967-68. Broadcast Receiving licences issued totalled £85 million, while Road Vehicle and other licences amounted to £85.8 million.

NOTE.—Figures above exclude transactions other than at Post Office counters.

## DEVELOPMENT PLANS, 1968-69

Industrial and Management consultants are working with the Post Office ■ a fundamental and widely based investigation into ways of raising the level of productivity and profitability of the postal services.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Technology and industry it is hoped to speed up the postal mechanization programme. It has been decided:

(1) To press ahead firmly with the introduction of the preferred range of envelopes which has been agreed internationally and which is needed to help mechanization (to conform to the preferred range, envelopes should be: (a) at least 3½" × 5½" (90 mm × 140 mm) and not larger than 4½" × 9½" (120 mm × 235 mm); (b) oblong in shape, with the longer side at least 1.414 times the shorter side; (c) made from paper weighing at least 63 grammes per sq metre). A higher tariff will be applied eventually to minimum weight (up to 4 oz.), items posted in envelopes outside the preferred range.

(2) To introduce progressively a national postal coding system, which is essential to the full success of postal mechanization.

(3) To undertake ■ major review of postal services offered to the public to see whether or not they can be better geared to modern conditions.

**Inland Telecommunications.**—Plans have been made to increase the number of trunk circuits from about 75,000 to 87,000 by March 31, 1970, by means of new cables and radio links and by modifying existing cable and radio systems to give greater capacity. The total number of telephone connections at March 31, 1969, 7,868,000, was expected to increase to approximately 8,513,000 by March 31, 1970 (a net increase of about 645,000). The number of telephones, including extension instruments, should reach about 13.8 million by the end of the year (March, 1970). The telephone waiting list was 87,461 at March 31, 1969.

Development of the telephone service to fully automatic standard was planned to be almost complete by March, 1970. During 1969-70 some 70 of the remaining 140 manual exchanges were due to be converted to automatic working, giving nearly 99 per cent. of subscribers automatic service. Subscriber Trunk Dialling facilities had been introduced, by the end of March, 1969, at 2,176 exchanges serving 6.42 million subscribers (81.6 per cent. of the U.K. total). By March, 1970, about 86 per cent. should have the facility. It is planned to introduce about 5,000 new Telex lines during the year, bringing the total to 32,000 by March 31, 1970.

National Giro is the new money transfer and current account banking service of the Post Office. All records of customers' accounts are kept centrally at the National Giro Centre at Bootle, Lancashire.

Anyone over the age of 16 can open an account with ■ initial deposit of £1. Giro customers are provided with personalized transfer/payment slips for instructing Giro to transfer money from their account to the accounts of other Giro customers and for making deposits to their own account. They also receive Giro-cheques, which are used for paying people who do not have a Giro account. Account holders can draw cash from their accounts at Post Offices.

People who are not Giro customers can pay money into Giro accounts at Post Offices by completing an inpayment form and handing this and the cash over the counter with ■ fee of 9d. All transfers of money between account holders, deposits and postage to the Giro Centre ■ free for Giro customers. The Giro forms are provided at cost. A charge of 9d. is made for withdrawing cash up to £50 from accounts and 2s. for £50 and over.

## AGRICULTURE

## Agricultural Holdings

In 1875 there were 550,796 agricultural holdings in Great Britain, with 11 crop and grass acreage (excluding holdings of rough grazing only) of 31,448,000 acres—England and Wales, 470,000 (26,837,000 acres); Scotland 80,796 (4,611,000 acres). Figures at the 1966 census were Great Britain, 366,742 holdings totalling 28,635,000 acres; England and Wales 312,182 (24,326,000 acres); Scotland, 54,560 (4,309,000 acres). The numbers of holdings by size of farm in 1966 was:—

Size of Holding	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Under 5 acres.....	63,546	10,784	74,330
5 to 20† acres.....	70,024	17,577	..
20† to 50 acres.....	52,713	4,115	..
50 to 100 acres.....	51,757	7,645	59,402
100 to 300 acres.....	58,418	11,452	69,870
300 to 500 acres.....	10,331	2,205	12,536
500 to 1,000 acres....	4,460	775	5,235
Over 1,000 acres....	933	57	990
<b>TOTAL NUMBER</b>	<b>312,182</b>	<b>54,560</b>	<b>366,742</b>

† Scotland—30 acres

NOTE.—A farm may consist of more than one holding. There are about 220,000 full-time farmers in the United Kingdom (Great Britain, 196,000).

About 200,000 holdings, 50 per cent. of all holdings in the United Kingdom, are on average 16 acres per holding and have a standard labour requirement of under 275 standard man-days\*. These are very small holdings occupying about 10 per cent. of the U.K. crop and grass acreage and supplying about 11 per cent. of total agricultural output.

\* 8 hrs. manual work for an adult male worker under average conditions: 275 smds = a year's work for one man.

### United Kingdom Crop Acreage and Production

Commodity	Acreage (thousand acres)		Estimated harvest (thousand tons)	
	June, 1968	June, 1969	1967	1968
Wheat.....	2,417	2,057	3,841	3,515
Barley.....	5,933	5,999	9,069	8,274
Oats.....	945	948	1,364	1,212
Mixed Corn....	112	157	117	151
Rye.....	11	8	12	11
Potatoes.....	691	613	7,087	6,738
Sugar Beet.....	465	457	6,775	7,006
<i>Fodder Crops</i>				
Beans.....	229	222	170	221
Turnips and swedes.....	269	265	5,768	5,429
Mangolds.....	31	26	897	803
Other fodder crops.....	293	285	4,646	4,419
Hops.....	18	16	11	—
Mustard.....	22	21	—	—
Fruit.....	220	215	—	—
Vegetables....	442	453	3,044	—
Flowers etc....	34	38	—	—
Temporary Grassland....	5,873	5,773	†4,705	†4,608
Permanent Grassland....	12,195	12,391	†3,933	†3,787
<b>TOTAL ARABLE LAND.....</b>	<b>18,241</b>	<b>18,023</b>		

† Hay only.

## Livestock

Livestock in U.K.	June, 1968	June, 1969
	thousands	thousands
Cattle: total.....	12,151	12,450
Cows and heifers in milk .	3,815	3,902
Cows in calf but not in milk	562	599
Heifers in calf with first calf	826	828
Sheep.....	28,004	26,756
Pigs.....	7,387	7,848
Poultry.....	127,459	127,704

## Production and Finance, 1968-69

*Production.*—The cereals harvest in 1968 was seriously affected by the weather and production of beef in 1968-69 was still suffering from the aftermath of the foot-and-mouth epidemic. Because of this and a heavier use of inputs a fall of about 11 per cent. in the volume of agricultural net output is expected for the 1968-69 farm year compared with 1967-68. The index of agricultural net output is forecast at 138 (1967-68, 143; 1955-57 = 100).

During 1968-69 production of home-fed beef was expected to be less than in 1967-68, but the beef breeding herd has continued to expand, if at a slower rate than in recent years. The dairy herd, which has been recovering from the effects of the foot-and-mouth epidemic, is again expanding satisfactorily. The sheep breeding flock while expanding in the hills has continued to decline in lowland areas. The pig herd is expanding and home production of pigmeat in 1968-69 should be well up on the previous year. We have been getting more eggs and poultry. Exceptionally bad weather in the principal grain-growing areas has meant lower yields, so that production of cereals has been markedly lower than in 1967-68. The potato acreage fell, but despite some losses from flooding, waterlogging and poor keeping-quality, a surplus was expected. The sugar beet situation remained satisfactory in 1969.

*Farming Income.*—Farming net income benefited from the weather in 1967-68 but was hit by it in 1968-69. Actual net income was £516 million in 1967-68. It is expected to fall to £477 million in 1968-69. The decline in net income per farm will be somewhat less than these figures suggest because the number of full-time farm businesses continues to fall. Adjusted for normal weather, however, net income would have shown a rise between the two years from £495 million to £509 million.

*Agricultural Support.*—The cost to the Exchequer of agricultural support in 1968-69 was estimated at £281,000,000—some £20,000,000 higher than expenditure in 1967-68. The estimate for 1969-70 is £295,000,000, the main increases being on pigs and fertilizers.

## Crop Prices, 1968-69

Guaranteed prices for the 1968 and 1969 Harvests

Commodity	1968	1969
	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, millable; average price per cwt. (a).....	27 5	29 0
Barley, price per cwt. (a) (b)	25 2	26 0
Oats, price per cwt. (b)....	27 10	27 10
Rye, millable, price per cwt.	11 7	21 7
Sugar Beet, 16 per cent. sugar content, per ton....	136 11	136 6
Potatoes, standard ware, average per ton.....	297 6	302 6

(a) Subject to target indicator price arrangements.  
(b) Price of merchantable grain only.

## Livestock Prices, 1969-70

A list of Guaranteed Prices in 1969-70 of Livestock and Livestock products. Changes from Guaranteed Prices in 1968-69 are indicated where applicable.

FAT CATTLE.—Steers, heifers and special young cows, per live cwt., gross weight, including quality premiums	s. d.
(+ 15s.)	215 ■
FAT SHEEP AND LAMBS.—1st grade, average of shorn and unshorn, and including any headage payments or other bonuses; per lb. estimated dressed carcase weight.....	3/7 75
(+ 15d.)	
FAT PIGS.—Clean pigs in quality premium range. Per score dead weight, including quality premiums.....	48 5*
(+ 15. 3d.)	
<i>Livestock Products</i>	
MILK.—Average wholesale price, plus production bonus and quality premiums, per gallon.....	■ 9-26
(+ 0-4d.)	
HEN EGGS.—Sold through packing stations, guaranteed average support price for 1st quality eggs, average per dozen.....	3/6-07*
DUCK EGGS.—Sold through packing stations, guaranteed average support price for 1st quality eggs, average per doz.....	2/5-07*
(+ 0-62d.)	
WOOL.—Average per lb. greasy for fleece wool, inclusive of increase in marketing cost.....	4 5-25

\* Prices shown are standard prices related to a standard feed price. Adjustments are made to take account of changes in the price of feed over the year: fat pig price, 1969-70 is related to ■ feed price of 37s. per cwt.; hen and duck egg price, 1969-70 to ■ feed price of 35s. 3d. per cwt.

Estimated Gross Value of Agricultural Output of the United Kingdom (£ million)

Commodity	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Grain.....	221·7	220·4	239·7
Potatoes.....	83·7	101·4	85·8
Sugar Beet.....	39·7	39·4	42·9
Hops.....	8·5	8·1	6·9
Other farm crops.....	6·5	7·4	8·7
Fatstock.....	566·7	565·8	602·0
Milk and milk products.....	410·5	420·5	438·2
Eggs.....	179·8	173·6	172·5
Poultry.....	85·4	90·3	96·4
Wool.....	16·5	16·2	16·0
Other livestock products.....	2·0	2·2	2·2
Fruit.....	44·8	43·6	44·9
Vegetables.....	95·0	104·4	107·2
Flowers.....	39·6	41·4	41·9
Other receipts.....	23·4	24·0	27·7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,828·3</b>	<b>1,874·6</b>	<b>1,925·6</b>

## Farming Net Income, 1952-69 (U.K.)

The following table shows the aggregate farming net income in each year since 1952-53, compared with the three-year moving average of actual net income. Figures allow for depreciation. Net income ■ defined as the reward for the manual and managerial labour of the farmer and his wife and for the ■ of the occupier's investment. Figures given ■ assessed from the

statistics of income and expenditure for all farms in the United Kingdom. £'000,000

Year to May 30	Actual	Three-year average
1952/53.....	349·5	345·0
1953/54.....	347·0	337·0
1954/55.....	314·5	337·0
1955/56.....	350·0	335·0
1956/57.....	340·5	355·5
1957/58.....	376·0	350·0
1958/59.....	333·0	357·0
1959/60.....	362·5	363·0
1960/61.....	393·0	393·5
1961/62.....	425·5	421·5
1962/63.....	446·0	426·0
1963/64.....	407·0	442·0
1964/65.....	472·5	446·5
1965/66.....	460·5	471·0
1966/67.....	480·5	485·5
1967/68.....	516·0	491·0
1968/69 (forecast).....	477·0	..

## Agricultural Workers

In June, 1969, there were 433,600 persons employed in agriculture in the United Kingdom (males, 351,200; females 82,400), compared with 453,100 persons employed in June, 1968 (women, 85,400). Of the total in 1969, 31,900 (women, 7,500) were employed in Northern Ireland. In Great Britain there were 334,600 regular agricultural workers (men, 292,800; women, 41,800), including regular part-time workers, and in Northern Ireland, 20,300 (women 5,600).

## The Crops of 1969

The following table shows the condition of the principal crops in Great Britain on September 1, compared with the previous five years and with the 10-year averages (1959-68) at the same date:—

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Sugar Beet	Grass
1964.....	97	96	95	92	93	88
1965.....	93	92	■	96	99	102
1966.....	95	93	94	94	95	98
1967.....	94	93	95	92	94	96
1968.....	91	88	93	■	99	99
1969.....	95	■	94	92	92	95
10-year averages	95	94	92	92	94	92

## FISHERIES

Quantity and Value of Fish of British taking landed in Great Britain during 1968\*

Kind of Fish	Weight and Value	
	Cwt.	£
Cod.....	7,313,112	25,409,797
Haddock.....	2,645,246	10,881,380
Hake.....	89,667	1,018,963
Plaice.....	829,786	1,606,526
Skate and Ray.....	216,949	1,079,612
Whiting.....	831,621	2,685,101
Herring.....	1,842,427	2,530,246
Mackerel.....	74,140	193,346
Other.....	3,163,113	7,650,432
<b>Total Wet Fish.....</b>	<b>17,006,061</b>	<b>57,061,403</b>
Shell Fish.....	779,843	4,604,647
<b>Grand Total All Fish.....</b>	<b>17,785,904</b>	<b>61,666,050</b>

\* In 1968 there were 17,347 fisherman regularly and 4,561 partially employed in commercial fishing.

## THE UNITED KINGDOM

Area.—The land  of the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland and N. Ireland) is 93,027 sq. miles or 59,538,000 acres. The area of inland water\* in the United Kingdom is 1,187 sq. miles. Total 94,214 sq. miles.

	Land Area		Inland water* Sq. miles	Total Sq. miles
	Sq. miles	'000 acres		
England.....	50,056	32,036	276	50,332 <sup>a</sup>
Wales.....	7,967	5,099	49	8,016
Scotland.....	29,798	19,071	616	30,414
Northern Ireland.....	5,206	3,332 <sup>a</sup>	246	5,452

\* Excluding tidal water.

## POPULATION: CENSUS RESULTS, 1801-1966

Thousands

	United Kingdom			England and Wales			Scotland			Northern Ireland†		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1801	11,944	5,692	6,252	8,893	4,255	4,638	1,608	739	869	1,443	698	745
1811	13,368	6,368	7,000	10,165	4,874	5,291	1,806	826	980	1,397	668	729
1821	15,472	7,498	7,974	12,000	5,850	6,150	2,092	983	1,109	1,380	665	715
1831	17,835	8,647	9,188	13,897	6,771	7,126	2,364	1,114	1,250	1,574	762	812
1841	20,183	9,819	10,364	15,914	7,778	8,137	2,620	1,242	1,378	1,649	800	849
1851	22,259	10,855	11,404	17,928	8,781	9,146	2,889	1,375	1,513	1,443	688	745
1861	24,525	11,894	12,631	20,066	9,776	10,290	3,062	1,450	1,612	1,396	668	728
1871	27,431	13,309	14,122	22,712	11,059	11,653	3,360	1,603	1,757	1,359	647	712
1881	31,015	15,060	15,955	25,974	12,640	13,335	3,736	1,799	1,936	1,305	621	684
1891	34,264	16,593	17,671	29,003	14,060	14,942	4,026	1,943	2,083	1,236	590	646
1901	38,237	18,492	19,745	32,528	15,729	16,799	4,472	2,174	2,298	1,237	590	647
1911	42,082	20,357	21,725	36,070	17,446	18,625	4,761	2,309	2,452	1,251	603	648
1921	44,027	21,033	22,994	37,887	18,075	19,811	4,882	2,348	2,535	1,258	610	648
1931	46,038	22,060	23,979	39,952	19,133	20,819	4,843	2,326	2,517	1,243	601	642
1951	50,225	24,118	26,107	43,758	21,016	22,742	5,096	2,434	2,662	1,371	668	703
1961	52,676	25,478	27,198	46,072	22,299	23,773	5,178	2,484	2,694	1,425	695	731
1966	53,788	26,048	27,740	47,136	22,821	24,315	5,168	2,479	2,689	1,485	724	761

† All figures refer to the area which is now Northern Ireland. Figures for N. Ireland in 1921 and 1931 are estimates based on the Censuses held in 1926 and 1937. The last Census was on Oct. 9, 1966.

NOTES.—1. Before 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland. Estimates of the population of England at various periods, calculated from the number of baptisms, burials and marriages, are: in 1570, 4,160,221; 1600, 4,811,718; 1630, 5,600,517; 1670, 5,773,646; 1700, 6,045,008; 1750, 6,517,035.

2. By June 30, 1968, the total population of the United Kingdom was estimated to have risen to 55,282,500 (England, 45,873,000; Wales, 2,720,000; Scotland, 5,187,500; Northern Ireland, 1,502,000).

ISLANDS.—The figures given above do not include islands of the British seas. Populations of these islands at census years since 1900 were:—

	ISLE OF MAN			JERSEY			GUERNSEY		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1901.....	54,752	25,496	29,256	52,576	23,940	28,636	43,042	21,140	21,902
1911.....	52,016	23,937	28,079	51,898	24,014	27,884	45,001	22,215	22,786
1921.....	60,284	27,329	32,955	49,701	22,438	27,263	40,529	19,303	21,226
1931.....	49,308	22,443	26,865	50,462	23,424	27,038	42,743	20,675	22,068
1951.....	55,123	25,749	29,464	57,296	27,282	30,014	45,747	22,094	23,380
1961.....	48,151	22,060	26,091	57,200	27,200	30,000	47,198	22,890	24,288

## INCREASE OF THE PEOPLE

In England and Wales during the 19th Century, inter-censal increases in the population ranged from 18.06 per cent. to 11.65 per cent., an average of 14 per cent. every ten years; there was  average proportion of 1,050 females to 1,000 males. Between the censuses of 1951 and 1961 the increase was 5.3 per cent. The proportion of 1,088 females to 1,000 males in 1931 declined to 1,082 in 1951 and to 1,066 in 1961.

Estimates of the future total population of the United Kingdom, based on the mid-1967 annual estimate, have been prepared by the Government Actuary in consultation with the Registrars-General. It is assumed in their projections below that, at ages under 40 for males and 50 for females, death rates will decline steadily until after 40 years

they are at one-half or less of the present rates. Above these ages the assumed rates of decline become progressively smaller as age advances until they vanish at ages over 90. Annual live births are assumed to reach 995,000 in 1970, 1,108,000 in 1980, 1,266,000 in 1990 and 1,387,000 in 2000. The ratio of male to female births is taken as 1.06 (N. Ireland, 1.07) throughout and a net outward migration of 55,000 persons per year is assumed from 1968-1969, declining to 20,000 per year after 1977.

## Estimated Future Population of the United Kingdom

Thousands		
1970... 55,989	1972... 56,617	1980... 59,548
1971... 56,295	1975... 57,653	1990... 64,216
	2000... 70,339	

## THE ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION

Since 1948, estimates of the total population and of populations of counties and other local authority areas at June 30 each year have been prepared by the Registrars-General and published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. The following table shows the estimated home population of the United Kingdom at June 30, 1968, and its distribution. Estimated populations at the same date for the counties and other administrative areas will be found on pp. 631 *et seq.*

thousands

Age Groups	United Kingdom			England and Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
Total, all ages..	55,282.5	26,851.9	28,430.6	23,629.9	24,963.1	2,489.4	2,698.1	732.6	769.4
Under 5.....	4,788.4	2,455.9	2,332.5	2,130.9	2,024.8	241.3	229.3	83.7	78.4
5-9.....	4,481.3	2,297.8	2,183.5	1,980.5	1,882.5	239.4	227.5	77.9	73.5
10-14.....	3,903.4	1,999.8	1,903.6	1,716.0	1,633.1	214.3	204.5	69.5	66.0
15-19.....	3,936.2	1,998.1	1,938.1	1,734.8	1,681.8	199.4	194.4	63.9	61.9
20-24.....	4,191.0	2,102.7	2,088.3	1,857.2	1,838.9	192.2	192.2	53.3	55.2
25-29.....	3,442.0	1,737.0	1,705.0	1,538.7	1,500.8	154.2	158.5	44.1	45.7
30-34.....	3,306.5	1,688.1	1,618.4	1,504.1	1,426.1	142.3	149.7	41.7	42.6
35-39.....	3,337.0	1,696.4	1,640.6	1,508.8	1,443.3	146.9	154.2	40.7	43.1
40-44.....	3,460.5	1,734.2	1,726.3	1,540.8	1,522.1	151.9	160.0	41.5	44.2
45-49.....	3,685.7	1,825.6	1,860.1	1,626.4	1,644.9	156.3	170.3	42.9	44.9
50-54.....	3,274.1	1,588.5	1,685.6	1,411.6	1,488.8	138.8	155.7	38.1	41.1
55-59.....	3,440.1	1,646.2	1,793.9	1,458.3	1,585.3	150.1	167.3	37.8	41.3
60-64.....	3,132.1	1,455.5	1,676.6	1,292.8	1,483.8	130.8	155.0	31.9	37.8
65-69.....	2,566.1	1,117.0	1,449.1	991.0	1,280.5	100.2	135.5	25.8	33.1
70-74.....	1,875.9	711.6	1,164.3	631.1	1,033.4	62.0	104.6	18.5	26.3
75-79.....	1,293.3	449.5	843.8	399.2	753.6	38.7	72.6	11.6	17.6
80-84.....	750.1	233.2	516.9	206.6	464.3	20.4	42.2	6.2	10.4
85 and over.....	418.6	114.6	304.0	101.1	275.1	10.0	22.6	3.5	6.3

Excluding H.M. forces overseas.

## LIVE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Year	Live Births	Rate per 1,000	Marriages	Rate per 1,000	Deaths	Rate per 1,000	
						Males	Females
1938	735,573	15.5	409,101	17.2	559,598	12.6	11.0
1959	879,000	16.9	390,178	15.0	606,115	12.3	11.0
1960	918,000	17.5	393,598	15.0	603,328	12.1	10.9
1961	944,000	17.8	397,101	15.0	631,788	12.6	11.4
1962	976,000	18.3	397,818	14.9	636,051	12.6	11.3
1963	990,000	18.5	401,137	14.9	654,288	12.8	11.6
1964	1,015,000	18.7	410,163	15.2	611,130	12.0	10.7
1965	998,000	18.3	422,054	15.5	627,798	12.2	10.9
1966	980,000	17.8	437,083	16.0	643,754	12.4	11.2
1967	960,000	17.5	438,300	16.0	616,600	11.8	10.6
1968	949,200	17.2	462,700	16.8	656,000		11.9

## DIVORCE STATISTICS

England and Wales				Scotland		
	1938	1966	1967	1938	1966	1967
<i>Dissolution</i>						
Petitions filed.....	9,970	45,610	49,969			
By husbands.....	4,649	17,777	18,651	822	3,696	3,101
By wives.....	5,321	27,833	31,318	402	1,269	1,047
On grounds of				420	2,427	2,054
Adultery.....	4,989	21,541	23,655	453	1,489	1,276
Desertion.....	3,909	10,181	10,584	399	1,172	857
Cruelty.....	699	9,846	11,516	..	9	5
Several.....	..	3,728	4,032	..	1,026	963
Lunacy.....	326	87	68	812	3,546	2,963
Presumed death.	47	104	62			
Rape, etc.....	..	123	120			
Decrees ab. granted	6,092	38,352	42,378			
<i>Nullity of Marriage</i>						
Petitions filed.....	263	999	987			
Decrees ab. granted	158	715	715			
<i>Judicial Separations</i> ...	25	96	127			
				Northern Ireland.		
<i>Divorce</i> .....				..	262	272
<i>Nullity of marriage</i>				1	7	9
<i>Judicial Separation</i> ..				..	..	..

**CRIMINAL STATISTICS  
ENGLAND AND WALES**

■ 1968 the total number of persons found guilty of offences of all kinds was 1,576,868 of whom 257,327 were found guilty of indictable offences, 1,319,541 of non-indictable offences. The most numerous offences in 1967 and 1968 are listed below. In addition 34,926 persons (25,759 under 17 years) were cautioned by the police in 1968 for indictable offences and 28,655 (7,944 juveniles) for non-indictable (other than motoring) offences.

*Ages of Offenders.*—The 27,395 persons found guilty of indictable offences by the higher courts in 1968 included 951 persons under 17 years of ■ (14 persons under 14), 7,908 persons aged 17 and under 21, and 18,536 persons aged 21 and over. In *magistrates' courts*, of 229,932 persons convicted of indictable offences in 1968, 24,521 were under 14 years of age, 38,899 were aged 14 and under 17, 48,682 persons were aged 17 and under ■ and 117,830 were aged 21 years and over.

**Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences**

	1966		1967		1968	
	Total	Juveniles*	Total	Juveniles*	Total	Juveniles*
Larceny.....	135,611	35,129	141,411	35,154	147,009	35,939
Breaking and Entering.....	48,688	19,819	48,156	19,172	51,898	20,340
Receiving, Frauds and False Pretences.....	19,208	3,320	20,912	3,428	24,841	3,886
Sexual Offences.....	5,622	889	5,870	907	6,343	916
Violence against the Person.....	16,036	1,793	17,076	1,840	18,338	1,882
Robbery.....	1,702	360	1,888	383	2,123	446
ALL INDICTABLE OFFENCES.....	232,854	60,950	242,208	61,818	257,327	64,371

\* Persons under 17 years of age.

*Disposal.*—In all courts in 1968, 24,003 persons aged 17 and over (females, 554) were sentenced to imprisonment, corrective training or preventive detention, compared with 29,392 (females, 836) in 1967. Of the 1968 total, 1,684 persons (females, 23) were aged under 21. A total of 108,906 (females, 15,998) were fined in all courts, including 43,654 persons under 21 years of age (females, 4,160). 42,540 persons (females, 8,084) were placed on probation, including 30,439 persons under 21 (females, 4,522).

**Non-Indictable Offences**

	Persons 1967	Convicted 1968
Traffic Offences.....	1,045,088	1,014,793
Drunkenness.....	71,654	75,225
Revenue Offences.....	61,531	67,385
Railway Offences.....	18,043	16,903
Breach of local and other regulations.....	5,400	5,147
Disorderly Behaviour.....	11,359	10,953
Betting and Gaming.....	2,538	2,177
Assaults.....	11,710	11,863
Education Acts Offences...	3,706	3,226
Malicious Damage.....	16,037	17,256
Offences by Prostitutes....	2,422	2,452
Vagrancy Acts Offences...	6,176	6,006
Wireless Telegraphy Acts Offences.....	22,385	23,261
Cruelty to, or neglect of children.....	366	346
Other Offences.....	59,030	62,548
TOTAL.....	1,337,445	1,319,541

The main types of non-indictable offence of which persons under 17 were found guilty were:—

	Persons 1967	Convicted 1968
Traffic Offences:—		
Obstruction and Nuisance other than by vehicle...	867	897
Offences with Pedal Cycles.....	2,579	1,963
Others.....	30,554	31,647
Malicious Damage.....	4,597	4,962
Railway Offences.....	3,363	2,908
Stealing and Receiving...	257	248
Playing Games in Street...	45	69
Other Offences.....	10,057	10,472
TOTAL.....	52,319	53,166

**Murder**

The Murder (Abolition of Death Penalty) Act, 1965, came into force ■ November 9, 1965, and is to remain in force until July 31, 1970, and then expire unless Parliament determines otherwise. Its main provisions ■ ■ follows.

Section 1(1) abolishes the death penalty for murder and provides that a person aged 18 or over convicted of murder shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life. Section 1 (2) provides that ■ sentencing any person convicted of murder to imprisonment for life the Court may at the same time declare the period which it recommends to the Secretary of State ■ the minimum period which in its view should elapse before the Secretary of State orders the release of that person on licence. Section 2 provides that no person convicted of murder shall be released by the Secretary of State on licence under s. 27 of the Prison Act, 1952, unless the Secretary of State has prior to such release consulted the Lord Chief Justice together with the trial judge if available.

In 1968, 183 offences of murder of persons of ■■ year or over were known to the police. As a result of court proceedings in 1969, 23 of the offences were reduced to manslaughter. In 10 offences of murder the murderer was undetected at the time of going to press.

150 victims were murdered by 159 known murderers or suspects. Of these 45 victims were murdered by 38 persons who committed suicide before arrest. For the murder of 105 victims proceedings were taken against 121 persons.

One charge of murder was withdrawn at Magistrates' Court on the instruction of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Two persons proceeded against were discharged under s. 7 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952. The remaining 118 persons were committed for trial.

Two persons were found unfit to plead and two were found not guilty by reason of insanity, including one person concerned in the murder of 3 victims (1 under one year of age). 32 persons were acquitted. Four persons convicted were detained during H.M. Pleasure (under 18 years of age). Of 72 persons convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment, 2 were concerned in the murder of 5 victims. One of these persons was accused of the murder of 3 victims. The trials of 6 cases in-

volving 3 victims were pending at the time of the report.

The total of 121 offences included 5 cases in each of which 3 persons were accused of the murder of one victim. In three of these cases one person was sentenced to life imprisonment and one acquitted; in one the person was sentenced to life imprisonment and had his sentence quashed on appeal. In one other case both convictions were quashed on appeal. In one case 3 persons were accused of the murder of 2 victims (acquitted, 1; life imprisonment, 2); three persons were accused of the murder of 1 victim (all acquitted); in 2 cases, 4 persons were accused of the murder of 1 victim (in one, all acquitted; in one, proceedings were incomplete at the time of report); in one case, 6 persons were

accused of the murder of one victim (acquitted, 1; life imprisonment, 5).

## Magistrates' Courts

## Non-Criminal Proceedings

56,136 orders were made in magistrates' courts in 1968 in respect of 63,884 applications, mainly in separation, maintenance and child welfare cases; Affiliation orders, 8,881; Maintenance orders, 1,822; Matrimonial orders, 19,911; Guardianship of infants, 4,582; Committals to approved schools, 5,839; to care of fit persons, 3,991; Supervision orders, 3,309; Adoption orders, 7,721 (including interim orders, 83); Parental control of children orders, 80.

SCOTLAND  
Persons proceeded against

Indictable Offences	Average 1935-39	1965	1966	1967	1968
<b>Crimes</b>					
Against the person.....	2,545	3,392	3,491	3,706	3,819
Against property:—					
with violence.....	3,473	11,217	12,125	12,683	12,273
without violence.....	12,186	18,802	20,507	20,986	21,246
Malicious injuries to property.....	3,639	475	525	567	585
Forgery, etc.....	79	284	276	268	248
Other Crimes.....	406	529	626	795	925
Total.....	22,328	34,699	37,550	39,005	39,096
<b>Miscellaneous Offences</b>					
Breach of Peace.....	20,706	34,675	36,564	38,557	41,249
Against Intoxicating Liquor Laws.....	16,953	14,939	15,519	14,872	15,078
Against Police Acts, etc.....	1,1048	21,561	23,059	21,258	14,124
Against Road Acts, etc.....	43,905	71,360	74,722	*82,089	*77,302
Other (including war legislation).....	15,790	17,708	18,702	19,471	18,623
Total.....	108,402	160,243	168,566	176,247	166,376
<b>TOTAL, ALL CRIMES AND OFFENCES.....</b>	<b>130,730</b>	<b>194,942</b>	<b>206,116</b>	<b>215,252</b>	<b>205,472</b>

\*Vehicle licences in force in the September quarter, excluding trade licences and Service vehicles, 1,065,300.

Cases of Murder.—In 1968, 41 cases of murder were known to the police. 5 of the 44 victims were under 10 years of age (three boys aged 6, 7 and 11 under one year, and two girls both under one year) and 1 victim was over 60.

Of 23 persons proceeded against for murder, 16 were sentenced to life imprisonment, 5 males under 18 were detained during H.M. Pleasure, one was found not guilty and the charge against one was not proven. Two suspects committed suicide, and one died before arrest. In five cases there were no proceedings; in three cases the accused were found to be insane and committed to a mental hospital. At the end of 1968, proceedings were pending in 11 cases and three cases were unsolved.

Juvenile Crime.—In 1968, 25,647 juveniles were proceeded against for crimes and offences of

all kinds. 1,570 of these were acquitted or the charge against them was withdrawn. In 4,506 cases the charge was proved and 111 order made without a finding of guilt, 1,223 young persons being discharged absolutely and 3,276 placed on probation. 7 were found to be mentally ill. In 19,101 cases where charges were proved and 11 order made with a finding of guilt, 5,765 juveniles were admonished, etc., 213 were cautioned (with or without surety); and 12 were found mentally deficient. 1,205 juveniles were committed to approved schools, 584 to remand homes, 339 for Borstal training and 66 to the care of fit persons. 13 were placed on probation. 10,193 offenders were fined, and in 544 cases fines were imposed on the parent or guardian of the offender. 469 juveniles were discharged without trial.

## PRISON POPULATIONS, 1966 and 1967

Prison and Borstal Receptions	England and Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		United Kingdom
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1967	1968	1967
<b>Convicted Prisoners:—</b>							
Imprisonment (Total).....	50,127	48,321	13,842	16,244	1,696	1,539	66,261
under 3 years.....	47,304	45,652	13,633	16,029	1,674	1,488	63,355
3 years and over.....	2,823	2,669	209	215	■	■	2,906
Borstal Training.....	4,957	5,160	832	789	77	82	6,026
Corrective Training.....	46	10	■	■	6	■	16
Preventive Detention.....	24	2	■	■	■	1	■
Untried Prisoners.....	32,985	34,034	7,597	7,788	491	442	42,313
Civil Prisoners.....	7,728	7,853	10	15	615	459	8,483
<b>DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION..</b>	<b>33,086</b>	<b>35,009</b>	<b>3,858</b>	<b>4,238</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>39,813</b>

## POST WAR BUILDING PROGRESS

## Permanent Houses and Flats completed

Year	For Local Authorities	For Private Owners	Other†	TOTAL
<i>England and Wales</i>				
1945-61 ..	2,118,780	1,310,287	120,282	3,549,349
1962 .....	105,302	167,016	6,349	278,667
1963 .....	97,015	168,242	5,398	270,655
1964 .....	119,468	210,432	6,605	336,505
1965 .....	133,024	206,246	7,911	347,181
1966 .....	142,430	197,502	9,548	349,480
1967 .....	159,347	192,940	10,611	362,898
1968 .....	148,049	213,273	10,404	371,726
1969* .....	32,458	40,814	2,396	75,668

<i>Scotland</i>				
1945-61 ..	379,016	47,388	10,461	436,865
1962 .....	18,788	7,784	189	26,761
1963 .....	21,164	6,622	431	28,217
1964 .....	29,156	7,662	353	37,171
1965 .....	26,584	7,553	979	35,116
1966 .....	27,515	7,870	644	36,029
1967 .....	33,222	7,498	738	41,458
1968 .....	32,011	8,720	1,258	41,989
1969* .....	5,928	1,764	102	7,794

<i>Northern Ireland</i>				
1945-61 ..	58,103	34,835	2,366	95,304
1962 .....	4,487	3,411	317	8,215
1963 .....	5,724	2,923	195	8,842
1964 .....	6,130	3,170	216	9,516
1965 .....	5,349	3,363	225	8,937
1966 .....	6,266	3,275	299	10,500
1967 .....	7,180	3,770	149	11,099
1968 .....	7,924	4,070	121	12,120
1969* .....	2,133	893	92	3,118

<i>United Kingdom</i>				
1945-69* ..	3,733,213	2,869,328	198,639	6,801,180

† Incl. housing associations (other than the Scottish Special Housing Association and the N. Ireland Housing Trust) and accommodation for families of police, prison staff, H.M. Forces, etc.

\* To March 31, 1969, only.

## New Houses and Flats

Of the 148,049 new dwellings completed by local authorities in England and Wales in 1968, 48.9 per cent. were flats, 39.0 per cent. of the new dwellings had 3 bedrooms, 31.8 per cent. had 2 bedrooms, 26.4 per cent. had 1 bedroom and 2.8 per cent. 4 or more bedrooms.

Cost.—In the first quarter of 1962, the average tender approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was £1,380 (or 28s. 0½d. per square foot) for a traditional three-bedroom house of an average floor area of 984 sq. feet (including out-buildings). The average tender price for this type of house at the beginning of 1966 was £1,448 (or 31s. 6½d. per square foot), with a smaller average floor area of 918 square feet. In 1967, the average tender price for all types of three-bedroom houses (including new traditional houses) was £2,951 or 62s. 4d. per sq. ft., providing an average floor area per house of 947 sq. ft.

## Conversions and Improvements

In 1968, applications for grants under the Housing Acts for the improvement or conversion of 114,216 houses were approved, including applications made by local authorities for the conversion of 1,757 dwellings, for improvements to 19,003 dwellings and for provision of standard amenities in 10,271 dwellings. Applications by private persons and housing associations were approved for 3,984 conversions, improvements in 21,434 dwellings and provision of standard amenities in 57,767 dwellings.

## Slum Clearance and Repair

In 1968, 74,725 houses were demolished or closed in England and Wales, including 53,875 in scheduled clearance areas, and 188,895 persons were moved to other housing in consequence. At the end of 1968, a total of 18,479 unfit houses were retained in temporary occupation. As a result of informal action by local authorities, 62,550 unfit dwellings were made fit; in formal proceedings under the Health and Housing Acts, a further 22,584 dwellings were made fit by their owners or by local authorities in default of action by the owners.

## Cost of the Housing Programme, 1945-68

## England and Wales

The following table shows the Exchequer contributions in the post-war period towards the construction of new permanent houses and flats under the Housing Acts and the conversion or improvement of existing houses under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, and the Housing and House Purchase Act, 1959.

Year	Construction of new permanent houses				Conversions and improvements	
	Under pre-war legislation	Under post-war legislation	Capital grants for post-war houses*	Total	By local authorities	By private owners
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945-54 ..	112,995,484	80,100,496	25,549,636	218,825,978	16,074	31,706
1954-55 ..	11,644,205	30,410,953	22,195	42,077,353	15,256	43,488
1955-56 ..	11,582,081	36,593,094	24,555	48,199,730	32,930	182,089
1956-57 ..	11,095,451	39,240,028	9,250	50,344,729	55,440	491,101
1957-58 ..	11,045,881	41,966,550	4,500	53,016,931	83,753	856,137
1958-59 ..	10,991,878	46,701,859	10,847	57,704,584	139,852	1,480,958
1959-60 ..	10,886,112	49,199,125	450	60,085,687	218,230	1,811,420
1960-61 ..	10,834,182	50,155,200	—	60,989,412	253,888	2,142,805
1961-62 ..	10,848,030	52,797,973	—	63,646,003	534,719	3,260,681
1962-63 ..	10,810,853	56,878,090	—	67,688,943	748,205	4,332,663
1963-64 ..	9,399,575	58,565,945	—	67,965,520	1,128,423	6,117,489
1964-65 ..	9,330,758	63,627,922	—	72,958,680	1,277,895	6,579,216
1965-66 ..	9,000,058	68,669,426	—	77,669,484	1,428,142	7,232,031
1966-67 ..	8,435,684	73,948,538	—	82,384,222	1,673,969	8,315,816
1967-68 ..	7,678,853	86,452,869	—	94,131,722	2,005,716	9,280,849

\* Houses constructed by new tradition methods (Housing Act, 1946).

## PROGRESS OF THE NEW TOWNS (To March 31, 1969)†

Town	New Manufacturing Industries		New shops	New houses and flats	Estimated expenditure for purposes £
	Number of firms	Numbers employed			
Basildon.....	123	20,271	320	16,770	74,720,000
Bracknell.....	32	8,444	135	7,743	39,358,000
Crawley.....	86	17,539	286	14,017	33,888,000
Harlow.....	105	15,881	321	20,962	66,971,000
Hatfield.....	19	1,367	103	4,393	11,436,000
Hemel Hempstead.....	69	12,548	318	13,327	42,099,000
Stevenage.....	66	17,606	317	16,085	56,424,000
Welwyn Garden City.....	21	4,250	133	6,442	18,053,000
Aycliffe.....	—*	—	74	5,705	15,221,000
Corby.....	21	3,696	204	7,000	23,180,000
Peterlee.....	28	3,172	156	6,149	21,451,000
Redditch.....	43	850	—	296	14,131,000
Runcorn.....	23	754	4	469	12,791,000
Skelmersdale.....	42	4,679	11	1,970	23,364,000
Telford†.....	40	522	■	1,220	16,849,000
Cwmbran.....	32	696	199	7,749	26,619,000
Cumbernauld.....	64	5,429	47	7,121	36,454,000
East Kilbride.....	161	14,290	180	16,918	55,100,000
Glenrothes.....	40	5,318	72	7,527	25,419,000
Livingston.....	19	1,825	30	2,299	17,727,000
§Total.....	1,059	139,435	2,920	164,265	£641,822,000

\* Industry already exists in the trading estate at Aycliffe. † Dawley New Town Designated Area extended and renamed Telford. ‡By Development Corporations or on Corporation Land.

§ Expenditure total includes smaller amounts in respect of Milton Keynes, Northampton, Peterborough, Warrington, Newtown, Irvine and Washington.

## COMPANIES

(Registered by the Board of Trade Registrar of Companies, Companies House, 55-71 City Road, E.C.1. The Registry of Business Names is also located at Companies House.)

During 1967, 31,292 new companies having a share capital were registered in Great Britain (England and Wales, 30,125; Scotland, 1,167), with nominal capital of £136,935,000. There were 16,583 public and 553,237 private companies, making a total of 569,820 companies on the Registers at the end of 1967. The number of public companies with a share capital was 10,570, the paid-up capital of these companies being £12,684,000,000.

## POLICE

## Strength of the Police Force (Men and Women).

Year	England & Wales	Scotland
1964.....	80,614	9,859
1965.....	83,426	10,175
1966.....	85,799	10,096
1967.....	89,794	10,156
1968.....	89,991	10,226

The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the

Scottish Home and Health Department and those of Northern Ireland by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

In 1968 there were 3,455 women police in England and Wales; in Scotland there were 384.

On Dec. 31, 1968, the number of special constables enrolled in England and Wales was: Men, 35,262; Women, 1,968; Scotland (April, 30, 1969): Men, 4,713; Women, 116.

On Dec. 31, 1968, the Metropolitan Police had a total strength of 20,458, including 562 women; City Police, 747, including 18 women.

## EMPLOYMENT IN 1968

## Distribution of total manpower in Great Britain

The total working population of Great Britain in December, 1968, was 25,258,000 (males, 16,258,000; females, 8,936,000), compared with 25,385,000 in December, 1967. Included in the total were 24,414,000 in civil employment (employers and self-employed, 1,681,000); 540,000 persons wholly unemployed; and 390,000 in H.M. Forces and Women's Services. For National Government figures, see also p. 612, para 3.

## Numbers in Civil Employment.\*

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.....	413,300	Timber, furniture, etc.....	300,900
Mining and Quarrying.....	447,700	Paper, printing and publishing.....	634,300
Food, Drink, Tobacco.....	811,700	Other Manufacturing Industries.....	354,500
Chemicals and Allied Industries.....	501,600	Construction.....	1,443,800
Metal Manufacture.....	588,200	Gas, Electricity and Water.....	395,500
Engineering and Electrical Goods...	2,291,900	Transport and Communications...	1,584,100
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	185,700	Distributive Trades.....	2,773,800
Vehicles.....	823,600	Financial, Professional and Scientific	
Metal Goods.....	569,000	Services.....	3,354,500
Textiles.....	608,300	Catering, Hotels, etc.....	571,400
Leather, Leather goods and fur.....	53,900	Miscellaneous Services.....	1,528,700
Clothing and Footwear.....	487,200	National Government Service.....	584,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc....	346,300	Local Government Service.....	818,200

\* In June, 1969; italic figures are the latest available for the industry group, i.e. 1968 (June).

## STAFFING OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS, 1969-70

The Estimates for 1969-70 provided for the employment of 796,801 industrial and non-industrial personnel by public departments, at a total cost for salaries, etc. of £1,072,447,000, allowing for expected changes in staff numbers up to March 1, 1970. The comparable figures for 1968-69 are: Staff, numbers, 809,543; Cost, £1,017,594,000. Additional provision for casual staff employed in 1969-70 was £2,879,000.

The following table shows the estimated strength of each department at April 1, 1969, excluding casual staff and excluding a total of 104,583 staff locally engaged abroad. Cash provision for casual staff, employers' National Insurance and other contributions and fees is included in the final column.

It should be noted that these estimates apply to the United Kingdom and include classes of staff who do not appear employed in National Government Service in employment statistics based on the Standard Industrial Classification.

Department	Non-industrial Staff		Industrial Staff		Total provision for salaries, etc.
	Numbers	Salaries etc.	Numbers	Salaries, etc.	
		£'000		£'000	£'000
Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Ministry of..	14,850	21,770	1,171	934	27,625
Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Department of.....	2,786	3,935	481	366	5,005
British Museum.....	1,376	1,913	100	93	2,344
British Museum (Natural History).....	571	895	—	—	992
Cabinet Office.....	578	995	—	—	1,135
Civil Service Department.....	1,755	3,228	62	60	3,719
County Courts.....	5,480	6,301	—	—	7,017
Customs and Excise.....	17,940	26,251	—	—	31,396
Defence (Central).....	7,909	9,985	274	187	12,362
Defence (Navy).....	36,486	52,070	63,051	48,857	135,650
Defence (Army and R.O.Fs.).....	47,341	60,670	68,090	51,123	179,102
Defence (Air).....	21,264	26,322	21,920	14,304	59,911
Diplomatic Service.....	10,540	18,082	250	188	38,004
Economic Affairs, Department of.....	548	978	—	—	1,173
Education and Science, Department of.....	4,281	7,456	151	115	8,537
Employment and Productivity, Dept. of.....	29,971	36,580	1,042	664	42,413
Exchequer and Audit Department.....	576	1,185	—	—	1,284
Export Credits Guarantee Department.....	1,415	2,013	—	—	2,223
General Register Office.....	1,475	1,783	10	14	2,004
Health and Social Security, Ministry of.....	69,709	76,476	185	115	87,668
Home Office.....	19,800	26,322	4,269	3,156	41,454
Housing and Local Government, Ministry of.....	4,450	8,147	5	6	9,248
Information, Central Office of.....	1,474	2,446	67	72	2,857
Inland Revenue.....	65,500	77,092	26	18	86,486
Land Commission.....	1,200	1,566	—	—	1,747
Land Registry.....	3,800	4,041	6	4	4,569
National Savings, Dept. for.....	—	7,133	—	40	8,116
Ordnance Survey.....	4,187	4,784	530	386	6,011
Overseas Development, Ministry of.....	2,476	3,965	30	38	4,576
Power, Ministry of.....	1,701	3,226	85	70	3,584
Public Building and Works, Ministry of.....	22,950	34,079	36,577	31,750	104,806
Public Trustee Office.....	550	782	—	—	1,111
Scottish Development Department.....	973	1,683	25	21	1,876
Scottish Education Department.....	850	1,497	—	—	1,646
Scottish Home and Health Department.....	3,415	4,601	449	262	5,978
Stationery Office.....	3,422	4,020	4,424	4,285	10,487
Supreme Court of Judicature.....	1,893	3,121	—	—	3,488
Technology, Ministry of.....	22,046	36,576	13,115	11,292	57,466
Trade, Board of.....	18,250	27,891	784	614	32,174
Transport, Ministry of.....	8,308	12,289	873	775	17,519
Treasury and Subordinate Departments.....	1,734	2,557	3	2	3,026
Treasury Solicitor's Departments.....	488	1,078	—	—	1,165
Welsch Office.....	756	1,211	1	1	1,347
Other Departments*.....	5,631	8,779	1,416	1,173	12,371
Estimated Totals, 1969-70.....	472,645	638,374	219,473	170,985	1,072,477
Totals, 1968-69.....	473,082	599,200	224,951	170,299	1,017,594

\* Includes cash provision for Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications for the half year from Oct 1, 1969.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

Annual average numbers registered as unemployed, 1965-68 and June figure for 1969.

	Great Britain				Total	Percentage†	United Kingdom Total
	Wholly Unemployed		Temporarily Stopped				
	Males	Females	Males	Females			
1965.....	240,600	76,400	9,700	2,100	328,800	1.4	359,700
1966.....	259,600	71,300	25,500	3,400	359,700	1.5	390,900
1967.....	420,700	100,200	30,500	8,000	559,500	2.4	599,100
1968.....	460,700	88,800	13,100	1,600	564,100	2.4	601,300
1969 (June 9).....	414,900	68,400	13,600	1,800	498,600	2.2	533,800

† Registered unemployed as percentage of total number of employees.

## AVERAGE EARNINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1964-1968

Figures shown are for men of 21 years and over; women, 18 years and over

Year	Manual Workers (All Industries)*				Clerical Employees		All "Salaried" Employees	
	Men		Women		Average Earnings†		Average Earnings†	
	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages	Men	Women	Men	Women
1964.....	47·7	£ s. d. 18 2 0	39·4	£ s. d. 8 19 0	£ s. d. 14 18 9	£ s. d. 11 11 6	£ s. d. 23 6 7	£ s. d. 14 7 3
1965.....	47·0	19 12 0	38·7	9 12 0	16 3 1	12 9 6	25 10 1	15 13 11
1966.....	46·0	20 6 0	38·1	10 1 0	16 18 1	12 17 5	26 11 9	16 2 4
1967.....	46·2	21 8 0	38·2	10 11 0	17 5 7	13 6 8	27 14 3	16 13 5
1968.....	46·4	23 0 0	38·3	11 6 0	18 12 5	14 1 0	29 8 11	17 11 11
1969, April...	46·4	23 18 0	38·3	11 15 0	—	—	—	—

\*Average in October of each year. † Monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOMES

Tables showing estimated distribution of personal incomes in the United Kingdom by ranges of income in 1967-68. Tax figures include both income tax and surtax.

## Before Taxation

Range of Total Income		Number of Incomes	Total Income Before Tax	Income Tax and Surtax *	Net Income After Tax
£	£		£	£	£
50	to under 250	2,338,000	493,000,000	—	493,000,000
250	" " 300	940,000	256,000,000	—	256,000,000
300	" " 400	1,912,000	662,000,000	8,000,000	654,000,000
400	" " 500	2,104,000	940,000,000	32,000,000	908,000,000
500	" " 600	2,068,000	1,131,000,000	45,000,000	1,086,000,000
600	" " 700	1,904,000	1,232,000,000	77,000,000	1,155,000,000
700	" " 800	1,729,000	1,292,000,000	104,000,000	1,188,000,000
800	" " 1,000	3,435,000	3,071,000,000	297,000,000	2,774,000,000
1,000	" " 1,500	6,741,000	8,251,000,000	946,000,000	7,305,000,000
1,500	" " 2,000	2,769,000	4,721,000,000	676,000,000	4,045,000,000
2,000	" " 3,000	1,298,000	3,061,000,000	490,000,000	2,571,000,000
3,000	" " 5,000	370,000	1,369,000,000	377,000,000	992,000,000
5,000	" " 10,000	150,000	1,000,000,000	361,000,000	639,000,000
10,000	" " 20,000	35,000	467,000,000	245,000,000	222,000,000
£20,000 and over		7,000	233,000,000	176,000,000	57,000,000
TOTAL ..		27,800,000	£33,565,000,000†	£3,834,000,000	£24,345,000,000

## After Taxation

Range of Net Income		Number of Incomes	Total Income Before Tax	Income Tax and Surtax *	Net Income After Tax
£	£		£	£	£
50	to under 250	2,338,000	493,000,000	—	493,000,000
250	" " 500	5,906,000	2,445,000,000	73,000,000	2,372,000,000
500	" " 750	5,418,000	3,731,000,000	260,000,000	3,471,000,000
750	" " 1,000	4,822,000	4,716,000,000	513,000,000	4,203,000,000
1,000	" " 1,500	6,466,000	8,885,000,000	1,095,000,000	7,790,000,000
1,500	" " 2,000	1,832,000	3,693,000,000	561,000,000	3,132,000,000
2,000	" " 3,000	730,000	2,120,000,000	456,000,000	1,664,000,000
3,000	" " 5,000	224,000	1,243,000,000	429,000,000	814,000,000
5,000	" " 10,000	63,000	790,000,000	405,000,000	385,000,000
10,000	" " 20,000	1,000	46,000,000	28,000,000	18,000,000
£20,000 and over		—	17,000,000	14,000,000	3,000,000
TOTAL ..		27,800,000	£28,179,000,000†	£3,834,000,000	£24,345,000,000

† At rates current in 1967-68. † Total includes £5,386m. not divided in the ranges of income.

## PAY AS YOU EARN, 1966-67

Item	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
No. of Employers*.....	857,000	85,000	21,000	963,000
No. of Employees (millions).....	20·45	2·05	0·45	24·10
Total Remuneration (£ million).....	18,095	1,571	327	20,845
Total Tax Deducted (£ million)†.....	2,170·8	171·1	32·1	2,507·1

\* Approximate: figures are of tax remitting points which report at least one tax deduction card in the current year. † Excluding £133,100,000 tax paid on remuneration of £852,000,000 by employees not allocated to a particular region.

## BUILDING SOCIETIES INTEREST RATES

Per cent. per annum

	Average rates			New rates recommended by the Building Societies Association		
	Paid on shares	Paid on deposits and loans	Received on mortgage advances	Shares	Deposits	New mortgages to owner occupiers
1961.....	3'54	3'11	6'28	1961 June.....	3½	6½
1962.....	3'70	3'26	6'61	October... ..	3½	6½
1963.....	3'56	3'15	6'27	1963 February...	3½	6
1964.....	3'50	3'11	6'16	April.....	3½	6
1965.....	3'78	3'39	6'63	1965 February...	3½	6½
1966.....	4'01	3'62	6'95	July.....	4	6½
1967.....	4'20	3'80	7'20	1966 May.....	4	7½
				December..	4½	7½
				1968 April.....	4½	7½
				1969 April.....	5	8½

## THE COST OF LIVING

The first cost-of-living index to be calculated in Great Britain was the one which took July, 1914, as 100 and was based on the pattern of expenditure of working-class families in 1904. Since 1947 the Index of Retail Prices has superseded the cost-of-living index, although the older term is still often popularly applied to it. This index is designed to reflect the month-by-month changes in the average level of retail prices of goods and services purchased by the majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage-earners and most small and medium salary-earners. For spending coming within the scope of the index, a representative list of items is selected and the prices actually charged for these items are collected at regular intervals. In working out the index figure, the price changes are "weighted"—that is, given different degrees of importance—in accordance with the pattern of consumption of the average family.

## Consumer Price Index

However, a more useful guide when considering changes in the average level of prices of all consumer goods and services, particularly over a number of years, is the consumer price index. This index, which has been calculated back to 1938, covers the expenditure of all consumers as defined for national income purposes, and compares the price of goods and services actually purchased in a given year with the prices of the same goods and services in the base year. It is a by-product of calculations of changes in expenditure at constant prices and is derived by dividing the annual estimates of total consumers' expenditure at current prices by the corresponding estimates at 1963 prices.

The consumer price index and the retail price index therefore give slightly different results because of the differences both in method of construction and in coverage.

## Purchasing Power of the £

The purchasing power of money varies inversely with prices. For example, if prices are doubled over a period of time the purchasing power is halved; if prices rise by 50 per cent., the purchasing power falls by 33½ per cent.; and so on. The consumer price index, which is devised annually, is normally used for estimating changes in the internal purchasing power of the pound, although for years prior to 1938 it is necessary to fall back on the original cost-of-living index. Over short periods of time (e.g. a few months) or when interest is centred particularly upon the purchasing power of

the pound for households such as those of wage earners and medium salary earners, the index of retail prices is used.

The following cost-of-living tables have been compiled by using these official series of indices:—  
"Cost of Living" Index Purchasing Power of £1

	1963 = 100	1963 = 100	1963 = 20s.	£	s.	d.
1914 .. 21 ..	485 ..	4 17 0				
1920 .. 51 ..	195 ..	1 19 0				
1930 .. 33 ..	307 ..	3 1 5				
1938 .. 32 ..	311 ..	3 2 1				
1946 .. 55 ..	184 ..	1 16 8				
1950 .. 66 ..	152 ..	1 10 4				
1951 .. 72 ..	139 ..	1 7 9				
1952 .. 76 ..	131 ..	1 6 3				
1953 .. 78 ..	129 ..	1 5 9				
1954 .. 79 ..	127 ..	1 5 4				
1955 .. 82 ..	122 ..	1 4 6				
1956 .. 85 ..	117 ..	1 3 5				
1957 .. 88 ..	114 ..	1 2 9				
1958 .. 90 ..	111 ..	1 2 3				
1959 .. 91 ..	110 ..	1 2 0				
1960 .. 92 ..	109 ..	1 1 10				
1961 .. 95 ..	106 ..	1 1 2				
1962 .. 98 ..	102 ..	1 0 5				
1963 .. 100 ..	100 ..	1 0 0				
1964 .. 103 ..	97 ..	10 5				
1965 .. 108 ..	93 ..	18 7				
1966 .. 112 ..	89 ..	17 10				
1967 .. 115 ..	87 ..	17 5				
1968 .. 120 ..	83 ..	16				

There are official figures for the years 1939-1945.

The method employed to estimate the rise in the cost of living in a given period is illustrated by the following example. To find the rise in the cost of living between 1950 and 1959:

From consumer price index (1963 = 100)

1950 = 66 } Then if 1950 = 100,

1959 = 91 }  $\frac{91}{66} \times 100 = 138.$

The purchasing power of money varies inversely with prices. Thus, if the cost of living index (1963 = 100) is 120 in 1968, then the purchasing power of the £1 compared with 20s. in 1963:—

$$\frac{100}{120} = \text{£}0.83 = 16s. 8d.$$

It should be noted that these figures can only be approximate.

**UNITED KINGDOM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**  
(Consolidated Fund)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure*	Surplus
	£	£	£
1956-57.....	5,304,500,000	5,021,000,000	283,500,000
1957-58.....	5,512,000,000	5,091,700,000	420,300,000
1958-59.....	5,685,800,000	5,306,700,000	379,100,000
1959-60.....	5,874,100,000	5,526,200,000	347,900,000
1960-61.....	6,207,500,000	6,053,100,000	154,400,000
1961-62.....	6,969,800,000	6,544,500,000	425,300,000
1962-63.....	7,186,700,000	6,857,000,000	329,700,000
1963-64.....	7,287,500,000	7,197,600,000	89,900,000
1964-65.....	8,157,100,000	7,712,900,000	444,200,000
1965-66.....	9,144,400,000	8,455,700,000	688,700,000
1966-67.....	10,278,900,000	9,541,400,000	737,500,000
1967-68.....	11,855,200,000	11,525,100,000	330,100,000
1968-69†.....	13,363,000,000	11,615,000,000	1,748,000,000
1969-70‡.....	15,008,000,000	12,551,000,000	2,457,000,000

\* On Supply Services (the total of the Estimates shown below) and Consolidated Fund Standing Services (defined ■ p. 619). Standing Services were estimated to cost £75m. in 1969-70 (1968-69, £805m.).  
† Provisional figures. ‡ Budget Estimates, April 15, 1969.

**UNITED KINGDOM REVENUE, 1966/67 to 1969/70**

Figures for 1966-67 and 1967-68 show Payments to the Exchequer in the financial year to March 31.

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 Provisional	1969-70 Budget Estimate
	£	£	£	£
<b>INLAND REVENUE.....</b>	4,990,736,000	5,765,095,000	6,531,000,000	7,590,000,000
Income Tax.....	3,245,856,000	3,826,435,000	4,337,000,000	4,881,000,000
Surtax.....	241,800,000	241,900,000	224,000,000	240,000,000
Profits Tax.....	84,600,000	31,800,000	..	..
Corporation Tax.....	1,033,400,000	1,221,000,000	1,346,000,000	1,805,000,000
Capital Gains Tax.....	7,200,000	15,500,000	47,000,000	136,000,000
Death Duties.....	301,300,000	331,300,000	379,000,000	380,000,000
Stamp Duties.....	76,400,000	97,100,000	124,000,000	120,000,000
Special Charge.....	..	..	66,000,000	25,000,000
<b>CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.....</b>	3,535,849,000	3,721,282,000	4,601,000,000	4,534,000,000
<b>MOTOR VEHICLE DUTIES.....</b>	243,944,000	269,002,000	393,000,000	420,000,000
<b>SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX (net).....</b>	600,121,775	1,063,870,270	438,000,000	606,000,000
<b>BROADCASTING LICENCES.....</b>	73,600,000	81,200,000	84,000,000	102,000,000
<b>INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS.....</b>	610,812,479	738,174,693	92,000,000	87,000,000
<b>OTHER REVENUE.....</b>	223,889,894	216,553,836	299,000,000	355,000,000
<b>TOTAL REVENUE.....</b>	10,278,953,148	11,855,177,799	13,363,000,000	15,008,000,000

**UNITED KINGDOM EXPENDITURE, 1968-69 AND 1969-70**

Following is a summary of the Estimates for 1969-70, compared with the Budget Estimates and Net Total Estimates for 1968-69:

	1968-69		1969-70	
	Net Budget Estimate	Net Total Estimate*	Net Budget Estimate	Net Total Estimate
	£ million		£ million	

CIVIL ESTIMATES... 8,672.6 9,216.1 9,698.9  
DEFENCE ESTIMATES† 1,844.0 1,881.2 1,871.9  
TOTAL ESTIMATES †10,724.5 11,097.3 11,570.8

\* Including Supplementary Estimates. † Including Ministry of Defence and Royal Ordnance Factories Estimates. Further Defence Budget expenditure appears under other votes. For details see p. 617 (CL IX).

‡ Original net estimate of £10,516,500,000 for 1968-69 increased by £208m. in Financial Statement, in respect of S.E.T. refunds, family allowances increase and increased agricultural support; similar supplementary provision for 1969-70 (£229m.) raises the net Total Estimate to £11,800m.

Following are notes ■ some major groups of expenditure, items of which are included in several classes of the Estimates.

**Agricultural and Food Subsidies**

Provision was made in the Civil Estimates for 1969-70 for Agricultural Support Subsidies totalling £295m. compared with £289m. in 1968-69 (original 1968 Budget Estimate, £318 m.).

**U.K. Membership of International Organizations**

Estimated total cost of United Kingdom subscriptions, etc., to international organizations in 1969-70 was £44,433,926, compared with a total estimate in 1968-69 of £44,772,346.

To Political and Military Organizations.—Central Rhine Commission, £12,200; Central Treaty Organization, £56,000; C.E.N.T.O. Military Agencies, £18,000; Commonwealth Secretariat, £144,000; Council of Europe, £636,000; International Supervisory Commissions on Indo-China, £375,000; N.A.T.O. Secretariat, £805,000; N.A.T.O. Military Agencies, £6,600,000 (1968-69 £6,400,000); South East Asia Treaty Organization, £81,000; S.E.A.T.O. Military Agencies, £14,000; South Pacific Commission, £70,200; United

Nations Organization, £3,500,000; Western European Union, £169,000.

To Economic and Social Organizations.—European Free Trade Association, £220,000; General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, £132,500; International Bureaux (Protection of Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property, and Weights and Measures), £58,220; Colombo Plan Bureau, £2,350; Customs Co-operation Council, £42,000; International Criminal Police Organization, £11,794; International Telecommunications Union, £147,000; International Labour Organization, £1,014,000; Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, £936,000; UNESCO, £925,000; World Health Organization, £1,558,300.

To Scientific Organizations.—European Launcher Development Organization, £10,000,000 (1968-69, £9,900,000); European Nuclear Energy Agency, £74,000; European Organization for Nuclear Research, £6,623,000; European Organization for Space Research, £5,200,000; International Atomic Energy Agency, £329,000; Atomic Energy Projects, £337,000 (1968-69, £1,740,000); N.A.T.O. Scientific Schemes, £377,000; World Meteorological Organization, £74,000.

To Transport Organizations.—Eurocontrol (traffic control of high-flying aircraft), £1,600,000; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, £80,000; International Civil Aviation Organization, £247,000; South Pacific Air Transport Council, £330,000; and smaller subscriptions.

To Agricultural, Fishery and Food Organizations.—Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, £208,000; International Sugar Council, £23,000; Wheat Council, £11,000; Coffee Council, £10,000; U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, £1,077,000; and a number of smaller subscriptions.

#### CIVIL ESTIMATES

Figures for 1968-69 are Net Total Estimates, *i.e.* including Supplementary Estimates.

#### Class I: Government and Finance

	1968-69	1969-70
House of Lords.....	£473,000	£495,000
House of Commons†	3,326,000	3,350,000
Treasury and Subordinate Departments	3,268,000	3,415,000
Civil Service Dept...†	4,530,350	5,435,000
Cabinet Office.....	1,054,000	1,233,000
Dept. of Economic Affairs.....	2,109,000	2,361,000
Privy Council Office	88,000	79,000
Customs and Excise...	34,970,000	36,150,000
Inland Revenue....	96,258,000	100,274,000
Corporation Tax: Transitional Relief	55,000,000	45,000,000
Exchequer and Audit Department.....	1,064,000	1,130,000
Royal Commissions, etc.....	728,000	728,000
Office of Parliamentary Commissioner.	139,000	145,000

TOTAL..... £203,007,350 £199,975,000

† Including Members' Salaries, £2,089,000 (1968-69, £2,089,000); Travelling Allowances £199,000 (1968-69, £199,000).

#### Class II: Commonwealth and Foreign

	1968-69	1969-70
Diplomatic Service... Foreign and Commonwealth Services.....	£48,757,500	£48,952,000
British Council.....	42,563,300	31,769,000
Ministry of Overseas Development.....	7,825,000	8,049,000
	3,193,000	3,340,000

	1968-69	1969-70
Overseas Aid:—		
Multilateral.....	£29,578,000	£22,680,000
Bilateral.....	118,648,000	128,578,000
Gen. Services.....	30,324,000	29,457,000
Colonial Devel. and Welfare.....	20,000,000	20,000,000
Commonwealth War Graves Commission	1,709,400	1,800,000

TOTAL..... £302,597,800 £294,625,000

#### Class III: Home and Justice

	1968-69	1969-70
Home Office.....	£28,137,900	£33,809,000
Scottish Home and Health Dept.....	4,222,000	4,293,000
Civil Defence:—		
England & Wales..	7,490,000	4,499,000
Scotland.....	859,000	539,000
Police:—		
England & Wales..	123,788,000	134,521,000
Scotland.....	12,423,000	12,884,000
Prisons:—		
England & Wales..	37,825,000	42,018,000
Scotland.....	4,482,000	4,536,000
Child Care (Eng. & W.)	6,940,000	7,435,000
Supreme Court.....	673,000	799,000
County Courts.....	404,000	552,000
Legal Aid Fund.....	8,821,000	8,171,000
Law Charges.....	1,325,000	1,373,000
do. and Courts of Law, Scotland...	710,000	893,000
Supreme Court, N. Ireland.....	131,000	132,000

TOTAL..... £238,230,900 £256,454,000

Class IV: Communications, Trade and Industry  
Token estimates in respect of Export Credits and Ministry of Technology Purchasing Services omitted.

	1968-69	1969-70
Ministry of Transport	£7,114,230	£4,550,000
Transport Boards....	149,700,000	12,450,000
Transport Services... Roads, etc. (England)	72,667,090	198,030,000
251,101,000	265,720,000	
Roads and Transport Services:—		
Scotland.....	36,177,000	39,130,000
Wales.....	15,616,000	15,172,000
Dept. of Employment & Productivity	57,540,000	64,925,000
do. Selective Employment Payments	689,700,000	795,000,000
Board of Trade.....	13,885,300	15,252,000
Civil Aviation and Shipping.....	36,531,800	21,599,000
Export Promotion, etc.....	32,101,000	23,892,000
Promotion of Local Employment.....	52,500,000	69,000,000
Investment Grants...	473,000,000	460,000,000
Industrial Reorganization Corporation...	25,000,000	15,000,000
Ministry of Power...	90,779,000	95,307,000
Ministry of Technology.....	81,439,000	84,686,000
do. Industrial Services.....	31,894,000	32,061,000
do. Aerospace....	233,519,000	230,694,000
do. Purchase of U.S. Aircraft	1,000	†1,000

† Gross Estimate, 1969-70, £90,000,000; the balance issued from the National Loans Fund, repayable from Ministry of Defence Votes (£75.2m.) and Ministry of Technology (£14,799,000).

Ministry of Technology—continued		
do.	1968-69	1969-70
Special Mater-ials.....	£30,800,000	£32,390,000
Atomic Energy.....	30,636,000	28,303,000
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications	97,440,250	£135,304,000
S.E.T. Repayments*	31,100,000	35,383,000

£2,577,159,250    £2,675,252,000

\* To Post Office and Cable & Wireless Ltd.  
 § Vote includes Broadcasting, 1969-70; B.B.C. Home Services, £96,996,000 (Grant-in-aid of Open University, £773,000); B.B.C. External Services, etc., £11,264,000.

Class V: Agriculture		
	1968-69	1969-70
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.....	£31,764,000	£34,717,000
Dept. of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.....	15,836,000	17,162,000
Grants and Subsidies:—		
England & Wales..	103,500,000	109,459,000
Scotland.....	27,300,000	28,450,000
Price Guarantees:—		
England & Wales..	131,450,000	128,235,000
Scotland.....	15,020,000	14,853,000
Agricultural and Food Services.....	49,592,000	52,942,000
Fishery Grants and Services.....	8,169,000	8,236,000
Fisheries (Scotland) and Herring Industry...	2,970,000	3,523,000
Forestry Commission	15,758,000	15,750,000
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>£403,360,000</b>	<b>£413,328,000</b>

#### Class VI: Local Government, Housing and Social Services

	1968-69	1969-70
Ministry of Housing & Local Government.	£150,104,500	£175,846,000
Scottish Development Dept.....	31,779,000	32,413,000
Welsh Office.....	10,845,300	13,196,000
Housing:—		
England.....	123,519,000	147,629,000
Scotland.....	30,215,000	36,105,000
Wales.....	7,232,000	8,477,000
Grants to Local Revenues:—		
England & Wales..	1,409,224,000	1,536,857,000
Scotland.....	166,179,000	180,679,000
Land Commission...	1,287,000	1,145,000
Dept of Health and Soc. Security.....	57,374,200	65,053,000
National Health Service (England & Wales):—		
Hospital, etc., Services.....	749,657,000	799,637,000
Executive Councils' Services.....	289,932,000	293,364,000
Miscellaneous Health and Welfare Services (England & Wales).	49,520,698	51,607,000
National Health Service (Scotland).....	150,386,175	158,303,000
(Wales).....	68,515,802	74,469,000
National Insurance...	361,000,000	357,700,000
Family Allowances...	299,960,000	341,960,000
Non-contributory Benefits.....	429,000,000	478,000,000
War Pensions, etc....	126,308,000	121,216,000
Social Work (Scotland).....	1,745,000	2,018,000
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>£4,513,786,675</b>	<b>£4,875,676,000</b>

#### Class VII: Education and Science

	1968-69	1969-70
Dept. of Education and Science.....	£70,011,000	£69,464,000
Scottish Education Dept.....	32,987,000	35,875,000
Universities and Colleges, etc., Gt. Britain.....	245,663,000	246,558,000
Social Science Research Council..	1,728,000	2,380,000
Science Research Council.....	42,127,000	45,844,000
Natural Environment Research Council..	9,193,000	11,725,000
Medical Research Council.....	15,311,000	17,141,000
Agricultural Research Council.....	13,483,000	14,663,000
British Museum (Natural History)..	1,077,000	1,104,000
Grants for Science...	1,354,000	1,455,000
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>£435,545,000</b>	<b>£449,218,000</b>

#### Class VIII: Museums, Galleries and the Arts

	1968-69	1969-70
British Museum.....	£2,534,000	£2,864,000
Science Museum....	616,000	641,000
Victoria and Albert Museum.....	1,069,000	1,129,000
Imperial War Museum	204,000	237,000
London Museum....	103,000	111,000
National Gallery....	448,000	503,000
National Maritime Museum.....	241,000	275,000
National Portrait Gallery.....	95,000	111,000
Tate Gallery.....	329,000	329,000
Wallace Collection..	83,000	88,000
Royal Scottish Museum.....	238,000	254,000
National Galleries of Scotland.....	161,000	174,000
National Library of Scotland.....	212,000	244,000
National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.....	58,000	75,000
National Library and Nat. Museum of Wales.....	600,000	780,000
Arts Council and Grants for the Arts.	8,404,000	9,286,000
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>£15,395,000</b>	<b>£17,101,000</b>

#### Class IX: Public Buildings and Common Governmental Services

	1968-69	1969-70
Ministry of Public Building & Works	£43,132,000	£44,800,000
Accommodation, Services, etc. (U.K.)*..	86,595,000	93,160,000
do. (Overseas)....	9,390,000	8,545,000
Sir Winston Churchill Memorial.....	11,000	3,000
Works and Buildings for:—		
Ministry of Defence		
Navy Dept.....	37,450,000	35,530,000
Army Dept.....	76,260,000	68,300,000
Air Force Dept..	52,536,000	46,260,000
Aviation Services..	6,900,000	7,450,000
Rates on Government Property.....	36,542,000	38,705,000
Stationery and Printing.....	36,271,000	38,243,000

Class IX—continued	1968-69	1969-70
Central Office of Information.....	£10,700,000	£12,987,000
Government Actuary	70,000	73,000
Government Hospi- tality.....	200,000	180,000
Government Social Sur- vey.....	900,000	981,000
Civil Superannuation, etc.....	67,273,000	76,070,000
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>£464,231,000</b>	<b>£471,288,000</b>

\* 1969-70: Royal Palaces, etc., £1,056,700 (St. James's Palace, £113,648; Buckingham Palace, £288,378; Windsor Castle, £277,269; Kensington Palace, £30,436; Hampton Court Palace, £158,221; Holyrood House, £63,258). Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens, £1,317,000; Ancient Monuments, £1,822,010.

#### Class X: Smaller Public Departments

	1968-69	1969-70
Charity Commission.	£478,000	£537,000
Crown Estate Office .	245,000	251,000
Friendly Societies Re- gistry.....	177,000	183,000
Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements	167,000	166,000
Ordnance Survey....	5,209,000	5,132,000
Public Record Office.	269,000	307,000
Scottish Record Office	112,000	127,000
General Register Office.....	1,265,000	1,719,000
do. Scotland.....	223,000	250,000
National Savings Com- mittee.....	1,832,000	2,026,000
Decimal Currency Board.....	75,000	118,000
Dept. for National Savings.....	..	6,263,000
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>£16,538,000</b>	<b>£17,085,000</b>

(Totals include token estimates for the Royal Mint, National Debt Office, Public Works Loan Commission, Public Trustee, Land Registry, etc.)

#### Class XI: Miscellaneous

	1968-69	1969-70
Pensions (Overseas Services).....	£11,366,000	£14,240,000
Royal Irish Constabu- lary Pensions.....	905,000	960,000
Irish Land Purchase Services.....	750,000	659,000
Development Fund..	1,686,000	2,405,000
Secret Service.....	10,500,000	10,250,000
Miscellaneous Expenses	728,150	508,000
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>£25,990,150</b>	<b>£29,114,000</b>

BROADCASTING.—See note to Class IV.

#### DEFENCE BUDGET

The Defence Budget of the United Kingdom (other than Civil Defence) includes details of defence expenditure carried on votes in Classes IV and IX of the Civil Estimates. Figures for 1968-69 include supplementary estimates.

	1968-69	1969-70
Defence (Central)	£28,860,000	£33,667,000
Navy Depart- ment.....	668,743,000	645,624,000

	1968-69	1969-70
Army Depart- ment.....	£601,311,000	£598,000,000
Royal Ordnance Factories.....	3,000,000	2,550,000
Air Force Depart- ment.....	563,562,000	592,000,000

TOTAL Ministry of Defence Votes.....	£1,865,476,000	£1,871,841,000
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#### Defence Expenditure of:

Ministry of Technology.	£224,133,000	£214,206,000
Ministry of Public Bldg. and Works..	198,026,000	179,804,000

TOTAL Defence Budget.....	£2,287,635,000	£2,265,851,000
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ROYAL NAVY.—Pay, etc. of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, £102,882,000 (1968-69, £105,930,000); Royal Naval Reserves, £1,584,000 (£1,480,000); Navy Dept. Headquarters, £5,815,000 (£5,371,000); Research and Develop-  
ment, etc., £37,501,000 (£34,007,000); Medical Services, Education, etc. £20,025,000 (£18,894,000); Naval Stores, Armament, Victual-  
ling and other Material Supply Services, £230,655,000 (£244,404,000); H.M. Ships, Aircraft and Weapons, New Construction and Repairs, £202,363,000 (£219,185,000); Miscellaneous Ser-  
vices, £14,335,000 (£12,466,000); Non-effective Services, £30,464,000 (£27,006,000).

Maximum Numbers.—Royal Navy: Officers, 10,550; Petty Officers, Seamen and Juniors, 71,850 R.M. Officers, 700; Other Ranks, 8,500. W.R.N.S., Officers, 250; Ratings, 3,050. Q.A.R.N.N.S., Officers, 200; Other Nurses, 400. Total, all ranks, 95,500 (1968-69, 98,000).

ARMY.—Pay, etc. of the Army, £187,500,000 (1968-69, £186,670,000); Reserve and Cadet Forces, £9,930,000 (£4,090,000); Army Dept. Headquarters, £4,830,000 (£4,475,000); Civilians at Outstations, £143,300,000 (£139,873,000); Movements, £23,130,000 (£24,060,000); Supplies, £22,890,000 (£22,630,000); Stores and Equipment, £128,000,000 (£138,859,000); Miscellaneous Ser-  
vices, £8,420,000 (£8,368,000); Non-effective Services, £59,170,000 (£49,170,000); Defence Lands and Buildings, £10,830,000 (£23,116,000).

Maximum Numbers.—(Male) Officers, 19,550; Other Ranks, 163,000. (Female) Officers, 300; Other Ranks, 4,000. Q.A.R.A.N.C., Officers, 600; Other nurses, 900. Total, all ranks, 210,000, (1968-69, 224,500).

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Pay, etc., of the Air Force, £145,800,000 (1968-69, £149,091,000); Reserve and Auxiliary Services, £690,000 (£900,000); Air Force Dept. Headquarters, £3,570,000 (£3,289,000); Civilians and Outstations and Meteorological Office, £52,800,000 (£52,687,000); Movements, £12,800,000 (£12,795,000); Supplies, £37,000,000 (£35,681,000); Aircraft and Stores, £302,500,000 (£270,000,000); Miscellaneous Ser-  
vices, £4,840,000 (£3,409,000); Non-effective Services, £32,000,000 (£35,650,000).

Maximum Numbers.—(Male) Officers, 19,590; Airmen, 91,200. (W.R.A.F.) Officers, 490; Air-  
women, 4,510. (Princess Mary's R.A.F. Nursing Service) Officers, 390; Other nurses, 450. Total, all ranks, 118,000 (1968-69, 125,000).

## THE NATIONAL LOANS FUND

Under the National Loans Act, 1968, effective from April 1, 1968, most of the Government's domestic lending and the whole of the Government's borrowing transactions are removed from the Consolidated Fund and brought to account in The National Loans Fund. Revenue from taxation and miscellaneous receipts, including interest and dividends on loans made from Votes, continue to be paid into the Consolidated Fund. After ordinary expenditure on Supply Services (details of which appear under Civil Estimates and Defence Estimates in the preceding pages) and on Consolidated Fund Standing Services (e.g. payment in respect of interest, etc. on the National Debt, The Civil List, Annuities, Pensions for Political, Civil and Judicial Services,

Parliamentary and Judicial Salaries and Allowances) the surplus on the Consolidated Fund is payable into the National Loans Fund.

The table following shows issues in 1968-69 and in 1969-70 from the National Loans Fund to nationalized industries. Loans to other public corporations were estimated for 1969-70 at £167,900,000 (1968-69, £120,700,000) and to local and harbour authorities £539,900,000 (£478,300,000). Including loans within Central Government (in respect of the purchase of military aircraft from U.S.A., £56,400,000), total issues from the National Loans Fund were estimated at £1,631,100,000 for 1969-70 (1968-69, £1,426,200,000).

£ million

Industry	Current Statutory Limit	Increase Permissible by Order	Loans Outstanding Mar. 31, 1969	Loans	
				1968-69 Provisional	1969-70 Budget Estimate
Post Office .....	2,230	..	1,681	240	211
National Coal Board .....	900	50	718	23.5	3
Electricity Council and Boards .....	4,100	300	3,746	164.5	320
North of Scotland Hydroelectric Board .....	700	100	581	5	5.3
South of Scotland Electricity Board .....				34.5	43
Gas Council and Area Boards .....	1,600	800	1,278	205.8	192.2
British Steel Corporation .....	400	..	283	-18.5	80
British Overseas Airways Corporation .....	90	30	76	-2.8	-2.8
British European Airways Corporation .....	210	30	153	29.6	13.7
British Airports Authority .....	70	..	59	2.9	4.7
British Railways Board .....	550	150	375	..	15
London Transport Board .....	300	..	261	21	■
British Transport Docks Board .....	160	..	102	8.5	11.3
British Waterways Board .....	■	..	7	0.6	0.8
Transport Holding Company .....	100	..	1	14	0.5
National Freight Corporation .....	200	100	105	..	15
National Bus Company .....	130	..	96	..	..
Scottish Transport Group .....	50	..	21	..	1.8
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>11,802</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>9,513</b>	<b>728.6</b>	<b>*839.5</b>

\* Includes advances of £215m. for redemption of Electricity Stock.

## THE NATIONAL DEBT

On March 31, 1969, the National Debt was approximately £33,963,000,000, of which £29,823,000,000 was internal debt, £1,887,000,000 external debt payable in sterling, and £2,253,000,000 external debt payable in other currencies (provisional figures). The list which follows shows the distribution under these heads. Amounts shown are those outstanding on March 31, 1967 and March 31, 1968 (in millions of £).

## Internal Debt

## SECURITIES

	£ million	
	1967	1968
<i>Final Redemption Date up to 5 years</i>		
2½% Savings Bonds, 1964-67 .....	175	—
5% Exchequer Stock, 1967 .....	850	—
4% Exchequer Loan, 1968 .....	500	■
3% Funding Stock, 1966-68 .....	533	533
3½ Conversion Stock, 1969 .....	335	335
3% Funding Loan, 1959-69 .....	191	180
6½% Exchequer Loan, 1969 .....	412	412
6% Exchequer Loan, 1970 .....	500	500
3% B.O.A.C. Stock, 1960-70 .....	1	1
3% Savings Bonds, 1960-70 .....	1,018	1,018
6½% Treasury Stock, 1971 .....	—	508

1967

1968

£ million

5% Conversion Stock, 1971 .....	409	409
6½% Exchequer Loan, 1971 .....	700	700
4% Victory Bonds .....	50	42
6% Conversion Stock, 1972 .....	301	301
Brit. Transport 3% Stock, 1967-72	13	13
6½% Exchequer Loan, 1972 .....	400	915
6½% Exchequer Stock, 1973 .....	—	700
<i>Redemption 5-15 years</i>		
Brit. Transport 3% Stock, 1968-73	136	136
5½% Conversion Stock, 1974 .....	299	299
3% Savings Bonds, 1965-75 .....	1,073	1,073
6½% Treasury Loan, 1976 .....	300	300
2½% B.O.A.C. Stock, 1971-76 .....	2	■
Brit. Transport 4% Stock, 1972-77	242	242
5% Exchequer Loan, 1976-78 .....	400	400
4% B.O.A.C. Stock, 1974-80 .....	14	14
3½% Treasury Stock, 1977-80 .....	262	262
5½% Funding Loan, 1978-80 .....	400	400
3½% Treasury Stock, 1979-81 .....	483	483
2½% B.O.A.C. Stock, 1977-82 .....	5	5
3% B.O.A.C. Stock, 1980-83 .....	16	16
<i>Redemption over 15 years</i>		
5½% Funding Stock, 1982-84 .....	500	500
6½% Funding Loan, 1985-87 .....	500	559
Brit. Transport 3% Stock, 1978-88	1,052	1,052
5% Treasury Stock, 1986-89 .....	602	602

	£ million	
	1967	1968
4% Funding Loan, 1960-90.....	115	101
5½% Funding Loan, 1987-91.....	400	400
6% Funding Loan, 1993.....	600	600
6½% Treasury Loan, 1995-98.....	400	1,000
3½% Funding Stock, 1999-2004...	443	443
5½% Treasury Stock, 2008-12....	1,000	1,000
2½% Treasury Stock, 1986-2016..	78	78

Undated		
	£ million	
	1967	1968
4% Consolidated Loan.....	373	372
3½% War Loan.....	1,909	1,909
3½% Conversion Loan.....	456	438
3% Treasury Stock, 1966 or after.	58	58
2½% Annuities.....	2	2
2½% Annuities.....	21	21
2½% Consols.....	276	276
2½% Treasury Stock, 1975 or after	482	482
Total Marketable Securities....	19,853	20,089

## OTHER INTERNAL DEBT

Terminable Annuities due to National Debt Commissioners.....	640	558
Life Annuities.....	—	5
Debt to Bank of England and Bank of Ireland.....	11	11
National Savings Securities:—		
National Savings Certificates...	1,985	2,042
Defence Bonds.....	510	317
National Development Bonds..	520	655
Premium Savings Bonds.....	587	637
National Savings Stamps and Gift Tokens.....	29	32
Tax Reserve Certificates.....	289	308
Floating Debt:—		
Treasury Bills.....	3,885	5,455
Ways and Mean Advances....	273	278
Total Internal Debt.....	26,673	30,387
External Debt		
PAYABLE IN STERLING	£ million	
Interest-free notes: I.M.F. and International Development Association.....	1,546	1,474
Government of Portugal.....	28	28
Miscellaneous Sterling Loan Agreements.....	5	4
External (sterling debt).....	1,569	1,506
Total Payable in Sterling.....	30,164	31,892
PAYABLE IN OTHER CURRENCIES		
United States Loans.....	1,462	† 1,757
Government of Canada.....	323	† 369
Debt created on liquidation of European Payments Union:—		
Federal Republic of Germany.	37	† 35
Swiss Credit.....	—	† 43
B.I.S. Credit.....	—	† 98
Total Payable in other Currencies.	1,822	2,302

Total National Debt..... 31,986 † 34,194

† At parity rates revised Nov., 1967.

## Loans Guaranteed

The Nominal Net Liability of the State on March 31, 1967, in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was:—

Sudan Loans, £1,294,800; Northern Ireland 4½% Bonds, £4,622,845; Northern Ireland 2½% Stock, £5,747,705; Northern Ireland 3% Stock, £17,042,081; Irish Free State 4½% Land Bonds, £18,536,947; Ulster Savings Certificates, £17,831; certain liabilities in external currencies; Tanzania Loan, £32,951; Malawi, £223,578; 3 per cent. Redemption Stock (1986-96) to provide compensation in respect of *Tithe Rent Charge*, £39,110,099; and liabilities in external currencies in respect of U.S. loans to Guyana, the Central African Power Cor-

poration, the East African Common Services Organization, Kenya, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Singapore, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Zambia.

## Cost of the Debt, 1967-68

The interest on the National Debt in 1967-68 amounted to £1,321,066,041, of which £674,431,495 was met from interest received on Consolidated Fund loans, etc. and £646,634,546 from the Consolidated Fund. Management charges for the year were £14,886,722 and expenses, which included £26,407,150 paid as prizes on Premium Savings Bonds, issue, conversion and redemption expenses, printing and other costs, totalled £35,167,832. The total cost of the service of the National Debt in 1967-68 was therefore £1,371,120,595 (1966-67, £1,238,041,982).

## Repayments, 1967-68

Reductions in the Debt are by means of Sinking Funds, including the Terminable Annuities, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiry of the term for which the annuities are payable. Exchequer issues to the National Debt Commissioners in 1967-68 were:—

Repayment of Life Annuities (Principal).....	£516,780
For 3½% Conversion Loan.....	9,031,136
For 3% Funding Loan, 1959-60.....	10,032,427
For 4% Funding Loan, 1960-90.....	13,871,376
For 4% Victory Bonds.....	11,584,139

Total Sinking Funds .. £45,035,858

## Estimated Exchequer Assets, 1968

Exchequer assets on March 31, 1968, were summarized as follows:

Consolidated Fund Loans.....	£15,463,667,739
Other Issues constituting assets....	1,248,944,423
Liabilities of Overseas Governments, etc.....	333,832,171
Other Assets.....	77,956,437

## Consolidated Fund Loans

## Loans to Nationalized Industries:

Post Office.....	£1,441,102,000
National Coal Board.....	704,035,483
Electricity Council.....	2,714,960,000
North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.....	163,032,000
South of Scotland Electricity Board.....	279,610,000
Gas Council.....	763,440,000
British Steel Corporation†....	1,000,000,000
British Overseas Airways Corporation.....	22,545,455
British European Airways Corporation.....	100,585,714
British Airports Authority....	54,910,000
British Railways Board.....	1,627,061,698
London Transport Board.....	237,830,904
British Transport Docks Board.	91,692,881
British Waterways Board.....	21,152,928
Transport Holding Company..	186,503,436

† Including loans to Colvilles Ltd. and Richard Thomas and Baldwins Ltd. (£120m.), now the responsibility of the British Steel Corporation.

## Loans to Private Industry:

Ship Credit Scheme.....	£41,605,574
Loans to Local Authorities, etc.:	
Local Loans Fund Advances....	4,197,747,259
Redemption of Local Loans 3% Stock.....	369,809,733
Northern Ireland Exchequer....	92,440,353
New Towns.....	561,804,760
Scottish Special Housing Association.....	120,657,524

Housing Corporation.....	£22,060,166
Harbour Authorities.....	30,044,019
Covent Garden Market Auth'y.	5,183,000
Sugar Board.....	6,131,000
Land Commission.....	1,089,000
Nat. Film Finance Corporation.	6,000,000
Shipbuilding Industry Board...	3,500,000

*Loans for Overseas Assistance:*

Colonial Governments.....	79,567,593
Cwth. Development Corpn.....	111,236,540
Export Guarantees Acts.....	304,386,500

*Other Loans*

Building Societies.....	64,348,511
Housing Associations.....	22,506,758
Land Settlement Loans.....	4,086,932
Redundancy Fund.....	11,000,000

*Other Issues*

Civil Contingencies Fund (capital)	28,000,000
Subscription to International financial organizations:—	

International Bank.....	108,333,333
International Monetary Fund...	1,016,666,667
International Finance Corporation.....	6,000,000
European Fund.....	3,207,083
International Development Association.....	85,487,340
Asian Development Bank.....	1,250,000

*Advances for the purchase of*

U.S. military aircraft.....	133,863,923
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*Liabilities of Overseas Governments, etc.*

Balances totalling £245,654,970 were outstanding on March 31, 1968. The major amounts (with total of original advance) were: Aden, £2,916,163 (£3,998,892); Argentina, £7,342,799 (£10,970,090); Brazil, £2,537,896 (£4,160,000); Ceylon, £8,000,000 (£9,140,000); Chile, £1,831,199 (£3,000,000); East African C.S.O., £6,000,000 (£6,000,000); East African, Rlys. and Harbour Admin., £1,143,044 (£2,390,000); Gambia, £524,635 (£3,735,000); Ghana, £6,124,600 (£7,375,389); Grenada, £1,208,381 (£1,510,500); Guyana, £5,519,704 (£7,027,700); Hong Kong £1,600,000 (£3,000,000); India, £70,053,691 (£78,734,504); Iran, £3,070,000 (£4,000,000); Jordan, £14,466,667 (£14,600,000); Kenya, £51,991,000 (£27,385,330); Malawi, £8,592,071 (£13,265,305); Malaya and Singapore, £5,806,744 (£15,536,667); Malta, £4,900,434; Mauritius, £790,206 (£985,979); Nauru and Ocean Islds., £1,105,766 (£1,843,312); Pakistan, £13,439,771 (£23,855,000); Peru, £1,000,240 (£1,000,240); Sierra Leone, £2,073,654 (£2,252,654); Tanzania, £9,620,000 (£9,850,000); Turkey, £18,565,486

(£19,672,187); Uganda, £10,405,524 (£12,000,000); United Nations £3,444,177 (£4,283,802); Zambia, £2,732,205 (£3,000,000).

In addition, advances to allied governments (China, Czechoslovakia, Poland and U.S.S.R.) arising during 1939-45, outstanding on March 31, 1968, totalled £80,287,909. Amounts outstanding from Austria (£2,108,548) and Jordan (£404,917); total, £2,513,465.

*Other Assets*

The total of £77,956,437 at March 31, 1968, consisted of a balance in the Victory Bonds Sinking Fund, £5,906,988; Consolidated Fund borrowings included in the National Debt but not brought to account by March 31, 1968, £15,842,094; balances at the Banks of England and Ireland, £3,137,867; Exchequer investments otherwise than by loan; in B.O.A.C., £35,000,000; Industrial Reorganization Corporation, £18,020,000. Additional assets not currently evaluated: British Petroleum Co. Stock, £174,461,538; Dividend, 1967-68, £32,170,463; Cable & Wireless Shares, £30,000,000; Dividend, £1,125,000; 494,620 Suez Finance Company Shares of Frs. 100 and 64,924 4% Convertible Bonds of Frs. 285-85. Dividends and interest received on the shares and bonds in 1967-68 was Frs. 6,489,565. Other receipts by the Treasury in 1967-68 were: Bank of England (in lieu of dividend, £1,746,360); British Sugar Corporation (dividends), £56,250; Iron and Steel Holding and Realisation Agency (surplus revenue), £1,019,249, and (balance of funds on winding up 1967-68), £24,871,624.

*National Debt Funds, 1968*

*The National Fund.*—Established in 1927 by a gift from an anonymous donor of approximately £500,000. The audited balance sheet, as at March 31, 1968, shows the following net additions during the year:—Net revenue, £248,568; net profit on investments realized, £53,029. The value of the Fund (investments at middle market prices) on March 31, 1968, was £4,782,152.

*The Elsie Mackay Fund.*—The sum of £527,809 was set aside in 1929 by Lord and Lady Inchcape in memory of their daughter, to accumulate for not more than 50 years and then to be applied to reduction of the National Debt. The fund was valued on March 31, 1968, at £2,202,033.

*The John Buchanan Fund.*—Established in 1932 under the will of Dr. John Buchanan who died in 1930 and left the residue of his estate, subject to certain annuities, to be accumulated for fifty years beginning two years after his death and then to be applied in reduction of the National Debt. The fund was valued on March 31, 1968, at £58,993.

## THE NATIONAL DEBT 1900-1969

War years are indicated by italic figures.

Mar. 31		Mar. 31		Mar. 31		Mar. 31	
£million		£million		£million		£million	
1900.....	638.9	1943.....	15,822.6	1952.....	25,890.5	1961.....	28,251.7
1915.....	1,161.9	1944.....	18,562.2	1953.....	26,051.2	1962.....	28,674.4
1919.....	7,481.0	1945.....	21,365.9	1954.....	26,583.0	1963.....	29,847.6
1920.....	7,875.6	1946.....	23,636.5	1955.....	26,933.7	1964.....	30,226.3
1930.....	7,596.2	1947.....	25,630.7	1956.....	27,038.9	1965.....	30,440.6
1939.....	7,130.8	1948.....	25,620.8	1957.....	27,007.5	1966.....	31,340.7
1940.....	7,899.2	1949.....	25,167.6	1958.....	27,232.0	1967.....	31,985.6
1941.....	10,366.4	1950.....	25,802.3	1959.....	27,376.3	1968.....	34,193.9
1942.....	13,041.1	1951.....	25,921.6	1960.....	27,732.6	1969.....	33,963.0

## THE BANK RATE, 1960-1969

1960 per cent.	1961 per cent.	1963 per cent.	1966 per cent.	1967 per cent.
■ Jan.....5	26 July.....7	3 Jan.....4	14 July.....7	18 Nov.....8
	5 Oct.....6½	1964	1967	1968
23 June.....6	2 Nov.....6	27 Feb.....5	26 Jan.....6½	21 Mar.....7½
	8 Mar.....5½	23 Nov.....7	16 Mar.....6	19 Sept.....7
27 Oct.....5½	1962	1965	4 May.....5½	1969
	22 Mar.....5	■ June.....6	19 Oct.....6	27 Feb.....8
8 Dec.....5	22 April.....4½		■ Nov.....6½	

## U.K. EXTERNAL LIABILITIES AND CLAIMS IN STERLING

In the middle of 1939 United Kingdom net external liabilities amounted to rather more than £500 million. During the war years overseas sterling holdings rose extremely fast reaching nearly £3,600 million at the end of 1945. Of this total a large proportion represented obligations to other countries arising from the exigencies of war rather than working balances or normal reserves voluntarily held in London. More recently, a revised statistical series has been introduced—U.K. External Liabilities and Claims in Sterling; this is shown in the following table by type of liability and claim.

December 31

£ million

	International organizations	Overseas sterling countries (1)	Non-sterling countries (2)	Total
<b>U.K. Liabilities</b>				
1966.....	1,655	3,084	1,662	6,401
1967.....	1,540	2,982	2,167	6,689
1968.....	2,082	2,875	2,708	7,665
<b>U.K. Claims</b>				
1966.....	—	485	767	1,252
1967.....	—	529	814	1,343
1968.....	—	570	1,059	1,629
<b>Net Liabilities</b>				
1966.....	1,655	2,599	895	5,149
1967.....	1,540	2,453	1,353	5,346
1968.....	2,082	2,305	1,649	6,036

The most noticeable change in post-war figures has been the emergence of the United Kingdom's indebtedness to international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund. At the end of 1968 this debt amounted to £2,082 million, compared with £627 million only five years earlier. (1) Including Burma in 1966. (2) Including Burma from the beginning of 1967.

## United Kingdom Balance of Payments

£ million

	1965	1966	1967	1968
<b>Current a/c</b>				
<i>Visible Trade</i>				
Imports (f.o.b.).....	5,049	5,244	5,661	6,899
Exports and re-exports (f.o.b.).....	4,777	5,108	5,026	6,103
Visible balance.....	-272	-136	-635	-796
Net Invisibles.....	+181	+141	+236	+377
Current a/c balance.....	-91	+5	-399	-419
<b>Long Term Capital a/c*</b>				
Int. Govt. Loans (net).....	-66	-61	-39	-7
U.K. subscriptions to I.D.A. and European Fund....	-12	-12	-12	-1
Other U.K. Official Capital (net).....	-8	-8	-6	+31
Private Investment (net).....	-117	-21	-59	-62
Balance of Long Term Capital and Current a/cs.....	-294	-97	-515	-458
<b>Monetary Movements*</b>				
Exchange adjustments.....	—	—	-101	-255
Miscellaneous Capital (net).....	+40	-116	-8	-37
Change in liabilities in overseas Sterling area currencies (net).....	+7	-45	+24	-46
Change in external sterling liabilities (net).....	+64	+132	+296	+164
Change in external liabilities in non-sterling currencies (net).....	-125	-146	+219	+53
Change in gold and convertible currency reserves....	-246	-34	-16	+114
Change in account with I.M.F.....	+499	-2	-318	+525
Transfer from dollar portfolio to reserves.....	—	+316	+204	—
Balance of Monetary Movements.....	+239	+105	+300	+518
Balancing item.....	+55	-8	+215	-60

\* Assets: increase —, decrease +. Liabilities: increase +, decrease —.

The object of the balance of payments accounts is to show the outcome of transactions between residents of the United Kingdom and overseas residents. In principle, transactions are recorded when the ownership of goods or assets changes and when services are rendered. Transactions are classified in three main groups:—The *Current account* includes imports and exports of goods and services, investment income and private transfers. The *Long Term Capital account* includes inter-government loans, other official capital and private investment. *Monetary Movements* include changes in the gold and convertible currency reserves and in official holdings of other currencies, changes in overseas sterling holdings and other capital transactions of monetary nature.

NOTES.—Imports and exports (f.o.b.).—The f.o.b. value is the value of imports and exports entering and leaving the United Kingdom excluding the costs of insurance and freight.

Invisibles.—This is the net balance arising from receipts and payment for such items as shipping, aviation, insurance and travel, interest, profits and dividends.

Inter Government Loans.—The entries under this heading cover drawings and repayments of loans made by the U.K. government to overseas governments and vice versa.

U.K. subscriptions to International Organizations.—Under this heading are grouped the U.K.'s subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and other similar bodies.

Private Investments.—This is a reflection of investments made in the United Kingdom by foreigners which is offset against the amount invested abroad by United Kingdom companies and individuals.

Exchange Adjustments.—The net total of contra entries arising from the revaluation in sterling terms of certain official monetary or banking assets and liabilities including the Sterling counterpart

of drawings on central bank assistance, or included to account for the fact that the pre-devaluation forward commitments of the Exchange Equalization Account are recorded as being settled on maturity at the new parity.

Miscellaneous Capital.—All identified capital transactions not specifically provided for are included here. One example is borrowing overseas by United Kingdom tobacco companies to finance purchases of tobacco.

Changes in External sterling liabilities.—This section records the net changes in the sterling holdings of International organizations and sterling area and non-sterling area countries.

Gold and convertible currency reserves.—The alterations to our reserves of gold and foreign currencies are shown in this section. These reserves are buttressed by our right to make application for short-term assistance from the International Monetary Fund.

Balancing item.—This is the amount necessary to balance the account: it represents the net total of the errors and omissions in other items.

### PERSONAL EXPENDITURE

A table showing personal expenditure on consumer goods and services with totals of consumers' expenditure in U.K. and abroad: (a) in 1958 and 1968 at current market prices; and (b) in 1968 at 1963 prices.

Heads of Expenditure	£ million			Heads of Expenditure	£ million		
	(a) 1958	(a) 1968	(b) 1968		(a) 1958	(b) 1968	(b) 1968
Household Food.....	4,028	5,673	4,928	Recreational Goods.....	519	948	762
Bread and Cereals.....	548	750	604	Books.....	47	86	65
Meat and Bacon.....	1,065	1,575	1,270	Newspapers.....	137	228	162
Fish.....	140	203	173	Magazines.....	50	86	62
Oils and Fats.....	204	236	243	Other.....	285	548	473
Sugar, Preserves and Confectionery.....	411	533	469	Chemists' Goods.....	219	398	335
Dairy Products.....	600	835	745	Other Goods.....	205	379	294
Fruit.....	249	356	307	Private Motoring.....	782	2,379	2,035
Potatoes and Vegetables..	440	657	625	Vehicles, New and Used..	425	999	935
Beverages.....	253	346	329	Running Costs.....	357	1,380	1,100
Other manufactured food	118	182	163	Travel.....	529	853	704
Alcoholic Drink.....	908	1,691	1,339	Railway.....	133	183	152
Beer.....	567	958	768	Bus, Coach.....	294	394	320
Wines, Spirits, Cider, etc..	341	733	571	Other.....	102	276	232
Tobacco.....	1,031	1,578	1,265	Communication Services..	128	262	223
Cigarettes.....	903	1,379	1,107	Postal.....	■	108	78
Other.....	128	199	158	Telephone and Telegraph.	62	154	145
Housing.....	1,449	3,284	2,529	Entertainments.....	262	434	368
Rent, Rates and Water ..	1,198	2,682	2,015	Cinema.....	85	60	41
Maintenance, Repairs, etc.	251	602	514	Other.....	177	374	327
Fuel and Light.....	689	1,340	1,151	Domestic Service.....	101	143	105
Coal and Coke.....	307	355	281	Catering (meals and accom- modation).....	822	1,391	2,708
Electricity.....	197	607	487	Wages, salaries, etc. paid by private non-profit making bodies.....	112	334	
Gas.....	138	301	314	Insurance.....	143	328	2,708
Other.....	47	77	69	Other Services.....	595	1,381	
Durable Household Goods..	750	1,207	1,050	Expenditure not included above.....	56	49	42
Furniture and Floor Cover- ings.....	362	598	505	Deduct Expenditure by Foreign Tourists, etc. in U.K.....	-186	-350	-275
Radio and Electrical Goods	388	609	545				
Other Household Goods....	478	735	656	Personal Expenditure:— in the United Kingdom..	15,074	26,694	22,278
Textiles, Soft Furnishings and Hardware.....	305	500	442	abroad.....	222	371	284
Matches, Soap and other Cleaning Materials.....	173	235	214				
Clothing.....	1,454	2,257	2,059	TOTAL.....	15,296	27,065	22,562
Footwear.....	248	375	338				
Other Clothing:							
Men's and Boys' Wear..	406	637	566				
Women's, Girls' and In- fants' Wear.....	800	1,245	1,155				

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

## ENGLAND AND WALES

Local government is carried on by directly elected councils whose powers and duties are defined by statute, under the general supervision of various departments of the central government. Departments principally concerned are the Ministries of Housing and Local Government, Health and Social Security, Transport and the Department of Education and Science; and, in matters affecting law and order, police, fire services, care of children, civil defence preparations, etc., the Home Office. Supervision is by means of inspections and enquiries, issue of Regulations and Orders, approval of bye-laws, loan sanctions for capital expenditure, examination of accounts and the administration of government grants.

**County Councils.**—Constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, they were made responsible for administrative duties which were previously performed by the justices of the peace in quarter sessions. In the main their functions relate to the more important services. In most cases the area of the administrative county is that of the geographical county, excluding county boroughs. Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Sussex and Yorkshire are exceptions, being divided into parts, each with a separate council, for administrative convenience. Councils consist of a chairman, aldermen and councillors. The chairman, who may receive remuneration, is elected annually by the council, either from among the aldermen or councillors or from persons eligible for election as aldermen or councillors. The aldermen form a quarter of the council; they are elected by the councillors from among themselves or persons eligible to be councillors and hold office for six years, half retiring every three years. Councillors are elected by local government electors for three years. Excluding Greater London there are 58 county councils in England and Wales (see pp. 631-3; Wales, pp. 675-6).

**County Borough Councils.**—Boroughs with populations of 50,000 or more in 1888 and some ancient counties of cities were constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, as county boroughs; their councils were given the same powers and duties as county councils, but they are also governed by the general law affecting boroughs and have the same constitution. Until 1926 other boroughs reaching 50,000 population could seek county borough status, but the figure was then raised to 75,000. The Local Government Act, 1958, again raised the figure to 100,000, and placed a 15-year prohibition on Private Bills for this purpose. (Although important, level of population is only one factor in the attainment of county borough status.) There are 83 county borough councils in England and Wales (see pp. 657-68; Wales, 675-6).

The district councils within a county are borough councils (other than county borough councils), urban district councils and rural district councils.

**Borough Councils.**—Constituted in their present form by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, Urban or Rural district councils may by royal charter be incorporated as boroughs. Borough councils consist of a mayor, aldermen and councillors. The mayor, who presides at council meetings and may be paid, and the aldermen are elected and hold office for the same terms as chairmen and aldermen of county councils (see above). Councillors are elected by the burgesses (local government electors of the borough) for a term of three years, one-third of the council retiring each year. The lists on pp. 671-3 indicate how the political parties were represented on the councils of the important

boroughs in 1968. Excluding the London boroughs there are 259 non-county boroughs in England and Wales (see pp. 664-9; Wales, p. 675).

**Urban and Rural District Councils.**—The Public Health Act, 1875, consolidated legislation on public health and conferred various powers and duties on local sanitary authorities and these bodies were reconstituted by the Local Government Act, 1894, as urban and rural district councils. They are corporate bodies and have a common seal. District councils consist of a chairman, elected annually by the council, and councillors elected for a term of three years. The chairman may receive an allowance. An important part of their responsibility is in the local administration of the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts. Urban district councils are also highway authorities. Both types of authority levy rates; they may raise loans for various purposes and make bye-laws with the sanction of the central Government. There are 522 urban district councils (see pp. 669-70 and 675) and 469 rural district councils in England and Wales.

**Parish Councils and Parish Meetings.**—Local government responsibility is for the area of the civil parish in rural areas and for purely secular matters. Parish meetings consist of all the local government electors of the parish under a chairman chosen by the meeting and must be held at least twice a year where there is no parish council. Parish councils consist of a chairman and a number of councillors which may vary from five to twenty-one, elected for three years. Parishes with a population of more than 300 must have a parish council. A parish meeting must be held annually and is presided over by the chairman of the parish council. Rates to meet the expenses of the parish council are levied by the rural district council.

**London.**—The Greater London Area embraces the old counties of London and Middlesex (except Potter's Bar, Staines and Sunbury-on-Thames) and parts of the neighbouring counties of Essex, Herts., Kent and Surrey and the whole of the county boroughs of Croydon, East Ham and West Ham.

For those functions which need to be considered for the whole of the Area, the Greater London Council (see pp. 634-6) is responsible; such functions as traffic, major roads and overall planning. All other matters are the concern of the 32 London borough councils (12 inner and 20 outer; see p. 642); the City of London, besides retaining its previous functions, has the powers of a London borough.

**Local Government Reorganization.**—A Royal Commission on Local Government in England appointed to consider the structure of local government outside Greater London sat from 1966-1969 and submitted its report in June, 1969. The Commission's recommendations (*The Maud Report*) are discussed under TOPICS OF THE DAY (see pp. 1017-19). Local government reorganization in Wales is being dealt with separately.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

Generally speaking, all British subjects or citizens of the Republic of Ireland of 21 years or over (from February, 1970, 18 years or over) resident on the qualifying date in the area for which the election is being held are entitled to vote at local government elections. A register of electors is prepared and published annually by local electoral registration officers. In 1967 there were, at the time of the ordinary elections of councillors, 9,414,419 local government electors in county boroughs, 15,938,779 in municipal boroughs, urban districts, the City of London and the Greater London boroughs, and 6,578,277 in rural districts. The total electorate of Greater London, including the City, was 5,346,870.

Ordinary county council elections are held triennially in April and elections for other authorities annually or triennially in May.

Voting takes place at polling stations arranged by the local authority and under the supervision of a presiding officer specially appointed for the purpose. Candidates, who are subject to various statutory qualifications and disqualifications designed to secure that they are suitable persons to hold office, must be nominated by two electors and, except in rural district, rural borough, or parish council elections, must secure the assent of eight other electors to the nomination. County council elections are based on divisions of the county regulated by the Home Secretary, each of which returns a single member; most boroughs, including county and London boroughs, are divided into wards, each electing its own members; other authorities may be so divided or may remain as single units, depending upon their size.

#### Local Government Services

Local authorities must in their areas provide the services and carry out the functions required by various Acts of Parliament. They provide additional services under general permissive legislation or under "local" Acts of Parliament which they have promoted as Private Bills. The nature of the duties imposed on local authorities and the scope of the services which they provide vary according to the type of authority. The only all-purpose council is that of the county borough. In the counties functions are divided between the county council and the borough and district councils and there is considerable delegation of functions by the county council to these other authorities, e.g. in education and planning matters. Principal subjects of local government administration are:—

Public health services (prevention of epidemics, abatement of sanitary nuisances, etc.) under the Public Health Act, 1936; local health services under the National Health Service; Care of deprived children; Welfare services for the aged and infirm and for the handicapped, under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Housing: Land drainage; Water supply; Sewerage; Refuse collection and disposal; Baths and washhouses; Cemeteries.

Town and country planning; Parks and recreation grounds; Smallholdings and allotments.

Roads and bridges; Road safety; Street lighting; Harbours, docks and piers; Passenger transport.

Education; Public libraries, museums and art galleries; Municipal entertainments; Civic restaurants; Information centres.

Police; Fire services; Civil defence services. Food and drugs inspection; Weights and measures.

#### Local Government Committees and Staff

Detailed administration of local government services is commonly carried out by committees, matters of policy being decided by the council as a whole; the appointment of certain committees is made compulsory by Act of Parliament. Committees may be executive or advisory; they may be constituted on a permanent basis as Standing Committees or Special Committees set up for a limited period to deal with a particular subject; their powers and duties are laid down in the Standing Orders of the Council (subject in some cases to special statutory provisions). Where services such as water supply and sewerage are shared between two or more authorities, Joint Committees or Boards of representatives of the

authorities concerned are set up to administer the services.

The executive policy of the local authority is carried out by salaried staff varying in number according to the type of authority. The chief official is, in boroughs, the Town Clerk, and elsewhere the Clerk of the Council, and these appointments, together with those of certain other executive officers, are compulsory. Appointments of staff (including professional, technical and clerical classes, and manual workers) are made to a set establishment.

#### Local Government Finance

Local government is financed from various sources. (1) Rates.—Levied by county borough, borough and district councils and in London by the City Corporation and the London boroughs. Sums required by the Greater London Council and by county councils are included in the rates levied by London and non-county borough and district councils. Rates are levied by a poundage tax on the rateable value of property in the area of the rating authority. Under the General Rate Act, 1967, rating authorities are required to charge a lower rate in the pound on dwellings than on property generally in their area. Differentials of 5d., 10d. and 1s. 3d. in the pound respectively were prescribed for 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70. New valuation lists, prepared by valuation officers of the Board of Inland Revenue, came into force on April 1, 1963, and all rateable property is now rated on the basis of 1963 values. Agricultural land and buildings are exempt from rates. Under the General Rate Act, 1967, local authorities may decide to charge half rates on empty property; otherwise empty property is not rateable. The General Rate Act also makes provision for rate rebates for domestic ratepayers with small incomes. (2) Government Grants.—From 1948-49 to 1958-59, the Exchequer made annual equalization grants to counties and county boroughs whose rateable value was below the average rateable value per head of weighted population in England and Wales to bring their respective rateable values up to the average level. Equalization grants replaced the former "block" grants paid to local authorities until 1948, which included an element of compensation for loss of revenue through de-rating. Percentage grants covered an agreed proportion of expenditure on approved services such as education, health, police and fire services. Special grants were also made.

The Local Government Act, 1958, provided for a new general grant, payable from 1959-60 onwards, in replacement of a number of specific grants, of which the largest were for the education, local health, fire and child care services. It also provided for the replacement of the equalization grant, payable under the 1948 Act, by a rate-deficiency grant based on rate products instead of rateable values, and payable to county districts as well as counties and county boroughs.

The Local Government Act, 1966, provides rate support grant, to be paid to local authorities from 1967-68 in place of the general grant and rate-deficiency grant. The aggregate of Exchequer grants on revenue account is estimated in advance for a period of not less than two years, though not necessarily at the same level for each year of the period, and it may subsequently be increased if there is an unforeseen increase in the level of prices, costs and remuneration. From the aggregate is deducted the estimated amount of the specific grants for the year in aid of revenue expenditure and the balance is the rate support grant. This is then divided into three parts known as the needs, and domestic elements.

The *needs element* is broadly similar to the general grant, though covering a wider field. It is distributed to county and county borough councils, the Common Council of the City of London, London Borough Councils and the Council of the Isles of Scilly by reference to population, the numbers of pupils and students in different stages of education and on other objective factors which are readily ascertainable and afford a fair and reasonable measure of the relative needs of each authority. The *resources element* is payable to any local authority whose rate resources per head of population fall below the national average. The *domestic element* is payable to all rating authorities who are required by the General Rate Act, 1967, to reduce the rate levied on dwelling houses by a number of pence fixed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The current level of relief is tenpence in 1968-69 and 1s. 3d. in 1969-70.

(3) *Loans*.—Local authorities may raise loans on the security of the rates, normally with the sanction of the Minister of Housing and Local Government, for capital expenditure on housing, roads, markets, municipal transport services, sewerage works, etc. On March 31, 1967, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £10,193,495,000; against this total the sum of £30,550,000 stood at the credit of various sinking funds.

#### Income of Local Authorities, 1969-70

##### Revenue from:—

Rates.....	£1,266,120,000
Government Grants.....	1,389,086,000
Private Improvements.....	13,172,000
Housing (Rents, etc.).....	418,451,000
Town and Country Planning... ..	8,347,000
Small Holdings and Allotments.....	3,164,000
Trading Services:—	
Water Supply.....	95,548,000
Passenger Transport.....	96,336,000
Cemeteries, Crematoria.....	5,295,000
Harbours, Docks, Piers, etc....	55,269,000
Other.....	48,503,000
Miscellaneous Income.....	343,620,000

Total..... £3,742,911,000

##### Capital Receipts:—

Loans.....	£1,230,951,000
Government Grants.....	44,926,000
Repayment of Advances.....	81,769,000
Sales and other sources.....	50,695,000

Total..... £1,408,341,000

Total Receipts..... £5,151,252,000

##### Expenditure

Education.....	1966-67	£1,386,226,000
Libraries and Museums.....		41,091,000
Local Health Services (N.H.S.) ...		128,841,000
Public Health Services:—		
Sewers and Sewage Disposal... ..		85,030,000
House and Trade Refuse.....		68,599,000
Baths and Washhouses.....		18,702,000
Parks, Pleasure Grounds, etc....		46,866,000
Other.....		33,262,000
Care of the Aged, Handicapped and Homeless.....		77,270,000
Protection of Children.....		41,762,000
Housing.....		558,003,000
Town and Country Planning.....		33,809,000
Allotments and Small Holdings... ..		4,490,000
Land Drainage, etc.....		21,238,000
Highways and Bridges.....		210,646,000
Private Street Works.....		13,626,000
Public Lighting.....		27,179,000

Fire Service.....	£51,096,000
Police.....	220,038,000
Administration of Justice.....	25,607,000
Civil Defence.....	8,918,000
Trading Services:—	
Water Supply.....	103,756,000
Passenger Transport.....	98,319,000
Cemeteries, Crematoria.....	12,083,000
Harbours, Docks and Piers.....	55,974,000
Other Trading Services.....	50,311,000
Other Works and Purposes.....	60,583,000
Unallotted.....	138,100,000

Total..... £3,621,425,000

Capital Expenditure..... 1,411,900,000

Total Expenditure... £5,033,325,000

*Rates and Rateable Values*.—In 1965-66, the latest year for which final figures were available, the total of £1,128,397,000 was collected from local government rates in England and Wales, the average rate per £ being 10s. 6d. on the total valuation of £2,142,585,000. Provisional figures for 1968-69 show a total receipt from rates of £1,450,000,000 on a value of £2,313,678,000—average rate per £ levied, 12s. 6d. Exchequer Grants in respect of rate rebates are treated as rate income and included in the 1968-69 receipts.

*Average Rates*.—In 1969-70 average rates levied in England and Wales were: County Boroughs, 14s. 1d.; Inner London Boroughs, 12s. 10d.; Outer London Boroughs, 13s. 7d.; Non-County Boroughs, 14s. 4d.; Urban Districts, 14s. 1d.; Rural Districts, 12s. 4d.

#### Product of 1d. Rate and amount raised per Head of Population in 1969-70

	Product of 1d. Rate (Net)	Rates Raised per Head, 1969-70†		
		£	s.	d.
Westminster.....	430,000	198	14	■
Birmingham.....	212,000	36	1	■
Camden.....	137,500	89	12	5
Manchester.....	114,000	36	18	■
Liverpool.....	108,024	28	14	4
Kensington and Chelsea.....	104,300	61	12	5
Sheffield.....	97,852	28	3	4
Ealing.....	96,000	45	19	9
Bristol.....	90,500	35	5	11
Leeds.....	90,200	30	3	3
Barnet.....	90,000	36	2	11
Croydon.....	87,350	36	15	6
Brent.....	81,850	40	9	■
Teesside.....	81,250	36	0	8
Lambeth.....	80,500	32	17	1
Islington.....	78,750	49	3	2
Enfield.....	76,000	40	8	9

† Includes domestic element of rate support grant.

The figures above are from the *Annual Return of Rates* issued by The Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants (Incorporated).

#### SCOTLAND

Scotland is divided for local government purposes into counties, burghs and districts, and local authorities are similar to those in England and Wales.

*County Councils*.—First constituted in 1889, they are responsible for local government of the geographical area of the county excluding for most

purposes the large burghs. For certain purposes the counties of Perth and Kinross, and Moray and Nairn are combined. County councils include representatives from the landward areas and from all the burghs which are within the county for any purpose, town councils electing representatives from among their own members. Councillors are elected triennially. The chairman of the county council is the convener of the County. There are 33 county councils in Scotland (see pp. 679-80).

**Town Councils.**—The town councils of the counties of cities (Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee) are all-purpose authorities similar to the county borough councils in England and Wales and are presided over by the Lord Provost. Town councils consist of a provost (chairman), bailies and councillors. The provost and bailies (the equivalent of aldermen in England) are elected by the councillors from among themselves and hold office for three years; they are the magistrates of the burgh.

Large burghs other than the counties of cities, independent for all purposes except that for valuation, electoral registration, education and, in some cases, police, they are included in the county; small burghs are within the county not only for these purposes but also for such purposes as classified roads, planning, etc.

There are 201 town councils in Scotland (counties of cities, 4; other large burghs, 21; small burghs, 176). Cumbernauld achieved burgh status on May 16, 1968. (See pp. 680-1; 685-6.)

**District Councils.**—Outside the burghs the county council is responsible for most local government functions but district councils have statutory

functions with regard to recreation grounds, rights of way, allotments, bus shelters and other local matters. Two counties—Kinross and Nairn—are not divided into districts. District councils consist of elected members and the county councillors for the district *ex officio*. There are 198 district councils in Scotland.

**Local Government Electors.**—In Scotland there are 1,177,385 electors in counties of cities, 605,933 in other large burghs, 670,043 in small burghs and 975,975 in landward areas—Total 3,422,160.

**Rates and Rateable Values.**—In 1965-66, the latest year for which final figures were available a total of £122,522,000 was received from local government rates in Scotland, the average rate per £ being 2s. 11d. on a total valuation of £106,778,000. Provisional figures for 1967-68 show a total receipt from rates of £149,174,000 on a value of £141,838,000—average rate per £ levied, 2s. 0d.

#### NORTHERN IRELAND

The structure of local government in Northern Ireland is similar to that of England and Wales. Types of local authority are: county councils, 6; county boroughs, 1; non-county boroughs or municipal councils, 9; urban district councils, 26; and rural district councils, 26. (See p. 691.)

**Electors.**—The register published Feb. 15, 1967, contained the names of 694,483 local government electors. Of this total, 196,774 related to the County Borough of Belfast and 23,312 to Londonderry. A new electoral register will be published on Feb. 15, 1970.

**Local Government Debts.**—The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Northern Ireland on March 31, 1968, was £232,559,154 (excluding Hospitals).

#### RIVER AUTHORITIES (ENGLAND AND WALES)

The Water Resources Act, 1963, established for England and Wales the 29 river authorities listed below. River Authorities have functions and duties in relation to land drainage, prevention of pollution and the regulation and improvement of fisheries, taken over from the former River Boards. They have the added responsibility, under the Act, of developing conservation schemes to provide the extra water required by water undertakings and industry. Much of the revenue required for water conservation will be obtained through River Authorities' Charging Schemes to be introduced on April 1, 1969. A river authority derives its income from precepts on the general rates of those counties and county boroughs within the river authority area. In the list below, the name of the Clerk to the Authority is added to its address.

##### River Authorities

AVON AND DORSET, 3 St. Stephen's Road, Bourne-mouth, Hants.—A. S. Wisdom.  
BRISTOL AVON, Green Park Road, Bath, Som.—G. M. Yates.  
CORNWALL, St. John's, Western Road, Launceston.—J. H. Morgan.  
CUMBERLAND, 256 London Road, Carlisle.—R. Birkett.  
DEE AND CLWYD, Vicar's Lane, Chester.—H. H. Crann.  
DEVON, County Hall, Exeter.—H. G. Godsall.  
EAST SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK, The Cedars, Albe-marle Road, Norwich.—S. V. Ellis.  
ESSEX, Rivers House, Springfield Road, Chelms-ford.—G. L. Sturgess.  
GLAMORGAN, Tremains House, Coychurch Road, Bridgend.—T. D. Lynch.  
GREAT OUSE, Great Ouse House, Clarendon Road, Cambridge.—J. S. Bissett.

GWYNEDD, Highfield, Caernarvon.—M. G. Crewe.  
HAMPSHIRE, The Castle, Winchester.—A. H. M. Smyth.

ISLE OF WIGHT, County Hall, Newport.—L. H. Baines.

KENT, Rivers House, London Road, Maidstone.—A. G. Stirr.

LANCASHIRE, 48 West Cliff, Preston.—H. Holmes.

LINCOLNSHIRE, 50 Wide Bargate, Boston.—G. E. Phillippo, M.B.E.

MERSEY AND WEAVER, Liverpool Road, Great Sankey, Warrington.—R. E. Woodward, M.B.E.

NORTHUMBRIAN, 110 Osborne Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2.—N. H. Thomas.

SEVERN, Portland House, Church Street, Malvern, Worcs.—J. G. M. Rimmer.

SOMERSET, 12 King Square, Bridgwater.—T. J. M. Barrington.

SOUTH WEST WALES, Penyfai House, Penyfai Lane, Llanelli.—E. A. Griffiths.

SUSSEX, 137/139 Preston Road, Brighton 6.—B. R. Thorpe.

TRENT, 206 Derby Road, Nottingham.—I. R. Drummond.

USK, The Croft, Goldcroft Common, Caerleon, Newport, Mon.—W. J. R. Howells.

WELLAND AND NENE, North Street, Oundle, Nr. Peterborough.—D. S. Akroyd.

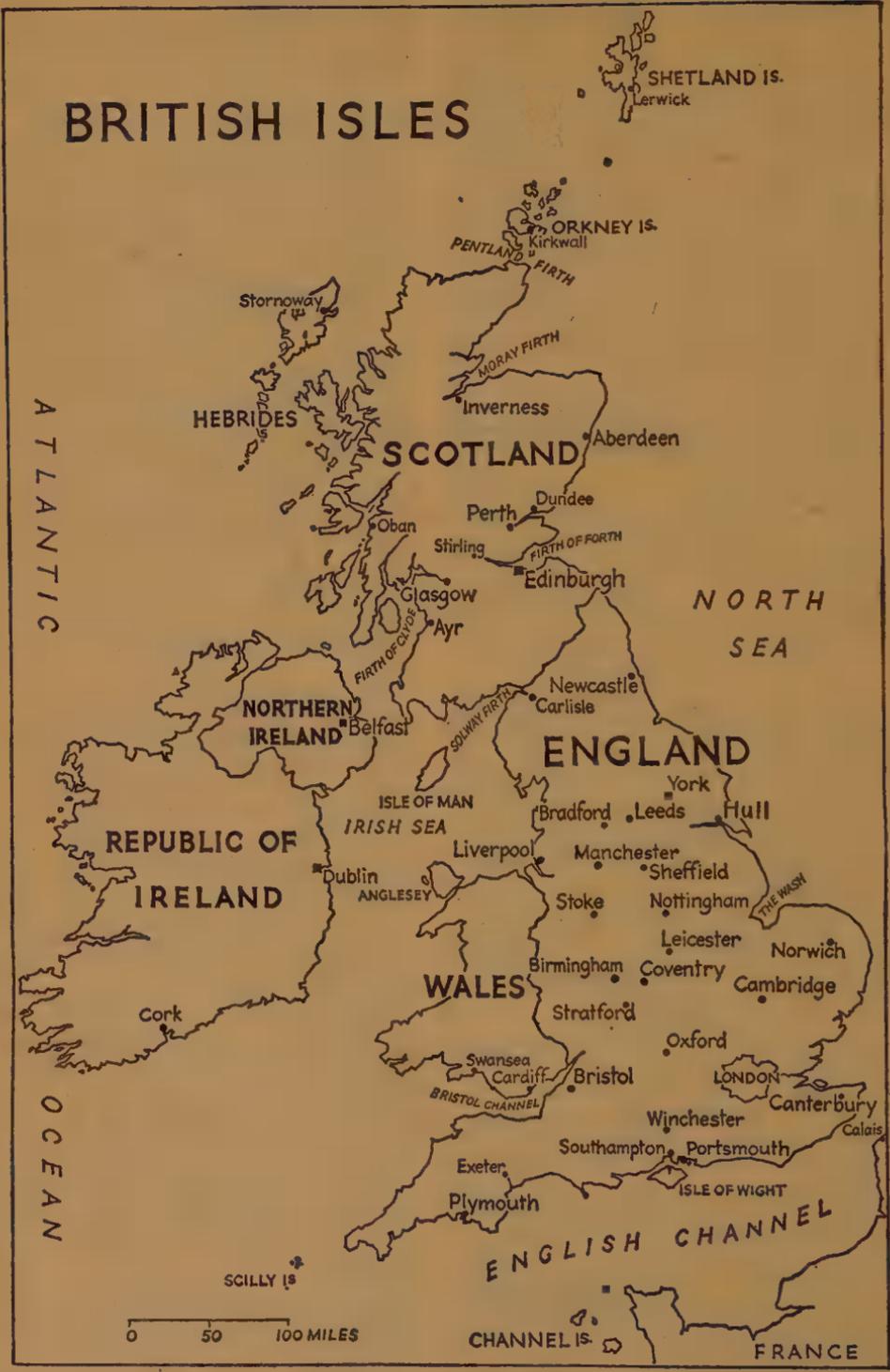
WYE, 4 St. John Street, Hereford.—J. A. Weston.

YORKSHIRE OUSE AND HULL, 21 Park Sq. South, Leeds 1.—D. C. North.

##### Catchment Boards

THAMES CONSERVANCY, 15 Buckingham Street, W.C.2.—R. Penrhyn Owen.  
LEE CONSERVANCY CATCHMENT BOARD, Bretten-ham House, Lancaster Place, W.C.2.—J. L. Spiller, D.R.C.

# BRITISH ISLES



## THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND

*Position and Extent.*—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between  $55^{\circ} 46'$  and  $49^{\circ} 57' 30''$  N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between  $1^{\circ} 46'$  E. and  $5^{\circ} 43'$  W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the West by the Atlantic Ocean, Wales and the Irish Sea. It has a total area of 50,332 sq. miles (land, 50,056; inland water 276) and  $\blacksquare$  population estimated (June 30, 1968) of 45,873,000.

*Relief.*—There is  $\blacksquare$  natural orographic division into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the Cheviot Hills run from east to west, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N. by W. to S. by E., with its highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being Urra Moor (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines are the *Peak of Derbyshire* (2,088 feet) and *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated *Wrekin* (1,335 feet), *Longmynd* (1,696 feet), and *Brown Clee* (1,792 feet); in Herefordshire the *Black Mountain* (2,310 feet), in Worcestershire the *Malvern Hills* (1,395 feet), in Monmouthshire (now usually grouped with Wales) the *Sugar Loaf* (1,955 feet) and *Coity* (1,905 feet), and the *Cotswold Hills* of Gloucestershire contain *Cleeve Cloud* (1,134 feet).

*Hydrography.*—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea, and is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (69 miles from its mouth) and forms county boundaries almost throughout its course; on its banks are situated London, the capital of the British Commonwealth; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign, Eton College, the first of the public schools, and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the *Vyrnwy*, *Tern*, *Stour*, *Teme* and *Upper* (or *Warwickshire*) *Avon*. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow  $\blacksquare$  high as *Tewkesbury* (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is  $\blacksquare$  noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16½ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester. The *Severn Tunnel*, begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2½ miles are under the river). A road

bridge over the Severn estuary, between Haysgate, Mon., and Almondsbury, Glos., with  $\blacksquare$  centre span of 3,240 ft. was opened by Her Majesty the Queen on September 8, 1966. Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Telfn, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills; and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather for their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than for their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being *Windermere* (10 miles long), *Ullswater* and *Derwentwater*.

*Islands.*—The *Isle of Wight* is separated from Hampshire by the Solent; total area 147 sq. miles, population (estimated, 1968) 100,860. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. Capital, Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay, Seaview and Bembridge. The *Scilly Islands*, 25 miles from Land's End, consist of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited. The capital is Hugh Town, in St. Mary's. The climate  $\blacksquare$  unusually mild, and vegetation luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. *Lundy* (=Island), 11 miles N.W. of Hartland Point, Devon, is about  $\blacksquare$  miles long and about ½ mile broad (average), with  $\blacksquare$  total area of about 1,050 acres (mainly picturesque), and a population of about 20; it became the property of the National Trust in 1969 and has 3 lighthouses (one disused).

*Climate.*—The mean annual air temperature reduced to sea-level varies from  $52^{\circ}$  F. at Penzance and the Scilly Islands to  $48^{\circ}$  F. near Berwick-on-Tweed. In January the south and west are warmer than the east, the mean temperature reduced to sea-level being less than  $40^{\circ}$  F. over the eastern half of the country. In July the warmest districts are more definitely in the south and inland, the range being from  $63^{\circ}$  F. around London to less than  $59^{\circ}$  F. in the extreme north. The decrease of mean temperature with height is about  $1^{\circ}$  F. per 300 ft. The coldest month of the year is January and the warmest July. Sea temperature reaches its maximum rather later than air temperature. The average annual rainfall decreases from west to east, owing to the preponderance of south-west winds, and also increases with altitude. The annual average, 1916-1950, varies from about 20 in. in the neighbourhood of the Thames Estuary and locally in Cambridgeshire to more than 100 in. over the mountains of the Lake District. Rather more rain falls in the summer half-year in parts of the east, but in the west much more falls in the winter half-year. The months of least rain are March to June and the wettest months October to January. The mean annual number of hours of bright sunshine varies from 1,750 hours along the south-east coast to less than 1,300 hours in the neighbourhood of the Pennine range. June is the sunniest month, followed by May, July and August in that order.

## EARLY INHABITANTS

*Prehistoric Man.*—Palaeolithic and Neolithic remains are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) which consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height). The village of *Avebury* and its surroundings were scheduled in 1937, and in 1943 about 1,000 acres of Avebury were purchased by the National Trust, thus preserving the Circle of megalithic monuments, the Avenue, Silbury Hill, etc., relics of Stone Age culture of 1900–1800 B.C., which make this one of the most important archaeological sites in Europe. The *Devil's Arrows*, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, are regarded as the finest remaining megalithic monoliths in northern Europe; the tallest arrow is 30 ft. 6 in. high and its greatest circumference is 16 ft. In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age other Celtic races of *Brythons* and *Belgae*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

*The Roman Conquest.*—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C. The Emperor Claudius, nearly 100 years later (A.D. 42), dispatched Aulus Plautius, with a well-equipped force of 40,000 all arms, and himself followed with reinforcements in the same year.

The British leader from A.D. 48–51 was *Caratacus* (Caractacus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By A.D. 70 the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea*, Queen of the Iceni, being crushed in A.D. 61. In A.D. 122, the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, since known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway). The work was entrusted by the Emperor Hadrian to Aulus Platorius Nepos, legate of Britain from 122 to 126, and it is now regarded as "the greatest and most impressive relic of the Roman frontier system in Europe."

The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well-defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. Well-preserved Roman towns have been uncovered at (or near) *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, *Wroxeter* (Viroconium), near Shrewsbury, and *St. Albans* (Verulamium) in Hertfordshire.

Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties.

Christianity reached the Roman province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), *Alban*, "the protomartyr of Britain,"

being put to death as a Christian during the persecution of Diocletian (June 22, 303), at his native town Verulamium. The Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attended the Council of Arles in 314.

The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties. A system of coast defence was organized from the Wash to Southampton Water, with forts at Brancaster, Burgh Castle (Yarmouth), Walton (Felixstowe), Bradwell, Reculver, Richborough, Dover, Stutfall, Pevensey and Porchester (Portsmouth). About A.D. 350 incursions in the north of Irish (Scotti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the 4th century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders and Britain was cut off from Rome. The last Roman garrison was withdrawn from Britain in A.D. 442 and the S.E. portion was conquered by the Saxons.

The Latin-speaking Celts of England were replaced by their heathen and Teutonic conquerors, to the submergence of the Christian religion and the loss of Latin speech. According to legend, the British King *Vortigern* called in the Saxons to defend him against the Picts, the Saxon chieftains being *Hengist* and *Horsa*, who landed at Ebbsfleet, Kent, and established themselves in the Isle of Thanet. Bede, a Northumbrian monk, author of the *Ecclesiastical History* at the opening of the 8th century, described these settlers as Jutes, and there are traces of differences in Kentish customs from those of other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

*Anglo-Saxons and Normans.*—What happened in Britain during the 150 years which elapsed between the final break with Rome and the coming of St. Augustine is shrouded in the deepest mystery. The Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles (whose gods *Twi*, *Woden*, *Thunor* and *Frigg* are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and England appears to have been again converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century *Offa*, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the *Wye*, as a protection against the Welsh.

The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the *Wessex* kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of *Wedmore* (878). In the 10th century the Kings of *Wessex* recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of *Wessex*) was chosen King of England, but after defeating (at Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, Sept. 25) an invading army under Harald Hadrada, King of Norway (aided by the outlawed Earl Tostig, of Northumbria, younger son of Earl Godwin), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy.

## AREA AND POPULATION OF ENGLISH COUNTIES

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters	Acreage 1967	Population of Counties, Estimated, June, 1968		Rateable Value April, 1968 (c) £	Average Rates 1968-69 s. d.
		Administrative (a)	Geographical (b)		
Bedfordshire (Bedford)	305,089	283,800	439,190	13,935,000	13 5
Berkshire (Reading)	463,830	484,850	612,180	21,624,400	12 7
Buckinghamshire (Aylesbury)	477,750	568,110	568,110	32,158,200	12 0
Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely (Cambridge)	531,555	301,470	301,470	12,213,300	14 0
Cheshire (Chester)	649,682	1,056,370	1,502,120	44,263,300	12 8
Cornwall (Truro)	880,290	359,680	359,680	12,019,200	12 2
Cumberland (The Courts, Carlisle)	973,143	225,700	296,810	7,594,700	14 2
Derbyshire (Matlock)	638,300	667,660	888,920	22,848,400	12 0
Devonshire (The Castle, Exeter)	1,658,288	436,810	876,790	14,839,100	11 4
Dorset (Dorchester)	625,761	343,240	343,240	14,736,500	13 3
Durham (Durham)	649,502	823,370	1,434,440	23,692,100	13 3
Essex (Chelmsford)	907,855	1,129,870	1,295,940	50,577,700	13 4
Gloucestershire (Gloucester)	805,669	553,160	1,071,430	19,698,600	12 10
Hampshire (The Castle, Winchester)	962,159	955,960	1,536,260	39,866,900	11 11
Herefordshire (Hereford)	539,121	141,990	141,990	4,700,700	13 7
Hertfordshire (Hertford)	403,798	892,470	892,470	53,099,900	12 2
Huntingdonshire and Peterborough (Huntingdon)	310,864	193,100	193,100	7,186,700	14 8
Kent (Maidstone)	921,689	1,336,290	1,369,080	53,814,900	12 7
Lancashire (Preston)	1,201,798	2,428,040	5,180,090	83,336,900	13 6
Leicestershire (Grey Friars, Leicester)	533,545	452,450	732,790	17,601,600	12 11
Lincolnshire:—					
Holland (Boston)	267,850	104,940	104,940	3,182,400	12 7
Kesteven (Sleaford)	461,082	153,840	229,560	4,486,300	11 10
Lindsey (Lincoln)	975,099	363,550	460,580	16,133,300	12 1
Greater London (County Hall, S.E.1)	394,487	7,763,820	7,763,820	653,919,300	11 7
Norfolk (Martineau Lane, Norwich)	1,314,383	432,580	602,810	13,036,900	11 9
Northamptonshire (Northampton)	584,998	321,120	444,810	12,129,800	13 7
Northumberland (Newcastle on Tyne)	1,292,031	504,690	822,360	16,498,900	13 8
Nottinghamshire (West Bridgford)	539,297	659,400	964,450	23,140,100	11 5
Oxfordshire (Oxford)	479,186	255,490	365,540	9,073,200	13 5
Rutland (Catmose, Oakham)	97,273	29,680	29,680	879,700	11 6
Shropshire (Shrewsbury)	862,488	327,530	327,530	11,830,500	12 5
Somerset (Taunton)	1,032,059	572,960	657,830	20,618,100	12 7
Staffordshire (Stafford)	740,404	710,010	1,834,660	24,086,500	12 11
Suffolk:—					
East Suffolk (Ipswich)	557,356	258,830	380,530	8,122,500	12 5
West Suffolk (Bury St. Edmunds)	390,918	159,430	159,430	4,660,600	12 9
Surrey (Kingston on Thames)	415,877	990,800	990,800	54,056,800	12 4
Sussex:—					
East Sussex (Lewes)	527,168	428,250	730,240	22,047,800	12 4
West Sussex (Chichester)	405,352	465,660	465,660	26,512,900	11 3
Warwickshire (Warwick)	623,674	582,530	2,101,260	23,047,100	13 8
Westmorland (Kendal)	504,917	70,340	70,340	2,477,600	12 7
Wight, Isle of (Newport, I. of W.)	94,141	100,860	100,860	4,049,700	12 7
Wiltshire (Trowbridge)	860,104	490,250	490,250	18,012,000	12 11
Worcestershire (Worcester)	449,936	438,840	679,030	16,811,700	13 6
Yorkshire:—					
East Riding (Beverley)	750,362	250,030	544,750	8,000,400	11 6
North Riding (Northallerton)	1,361,795	323,970	716,960	9,912,800	12 6
West Riding (Wakefield)	1,791,036	1,774,270	3,798,220	50,456,800	13 1

(a) Administrative Counties, excluding County Boroughs; (b) Geographical Counties, including County Boroughs; (c) includes value of property occupied by the Crown for public purposes upon which contributions in lieu of rates are paid.

Lords Lieutenant of Counties.—The actual words used in the Letters Patent relative to these appointments are "Her Majesty's Lieutenant of and in the County of . . ." and this is the official title whether the individual appointed be a Peer or a Commoner. In documents of the highest formality the proper term is therefore "Her Majesty's Lieutenant." In less formal and informal documents and colloquially, the style "Lord Lieutenant" has been applied to H.M. Lieutenants, Peers and Commoners alike, for a great many years. The duties of the Lord Lieutenant are to advise the Lord Chancellor as to the appointment of magistrates to the county bench, to appoint Deputy Lieutenants and to raise the militia, if need be, in time of riot or invasion. The Lord Lieutenant is usually a peer or a baronet and a large landowner and is often appointed *custos rotulorum* (keeper of the records).

## LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF QUARTER SESSIONS

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	*High Sheriff, 1969-70	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford .....	Maj. Simon Whitbread.	A. C. St. J. L. Johnston.	R. D. Lymbery, Q.C.
(2) Berks.....	Maj. the Hon. D. J. Smith, C.B.E.	Maj. J. W. B. Cole.	His Hon. Judge C. H. Duveen.
(3) Bucks.....	Maj. J. D. Young.	Cdr. Hon. J. T. Fremantle.	Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Davies.
(4) Cambridge and Isle of Ely.....	Col. G. T. Hurrell, O.B.E.	A. G. G. Marshall, O.B.E.	G. R. Rougier, Q.C.
(5) Cheshire.....	The Viscount Leverhulme, T.D.	Col. Sir William Mather, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.	His Hon. Judge Lind-Smith.
(6) Cornwall.....	Col. Sir John C. Pole, Bt., D.S.O.	B. E. Penrose.	His Hon. Judge H. R. B. Adie-
(7) Cumberland.....	J. C. Wade, O.B.E.	Col. J. L. Burgess, O.B.E., T.D.	J. M. Davies, Q.C. [Shepherd.
(8) Derby.....	Col. Sir Ian Walker-Okeover, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.	Sir Maxwell Bemrose.	A. R. M. Ellis.
(9) Devon.....	The Lord Roborough.	Sir Charles Cave, Bt.	Hon. Mr. Justice Park.
(10) Dorset.....	Col. J. W. Weld, O.B.E., T.D.	Sir John Colfox, Bt.	G. D. Squibb, Q.C.
(11) Durham.....	Sir James Duff.	N. C. Marr.	His Hon. Judge C. Cohen, M.C.,
(12) Essex.....	Col. Sir John Ruggles-Brise, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., T.D. [G.C.V.O.	Hon. R. C. Butler.	J. R. Adams, Q.C. [T.D.
(13) Gloucester.....	The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C.,	I. N. Mitchell.	R. C. Hutton.
(14) Hampshire.....	The Lord Ashburton, K.G., K.C.V.O.	Maj. D. Willis.	Hon. Mr Justice Roskill
(15) Isle of Wight.....	Col. J. F. Maclean.	Maj. M. A. Bellville, M.B.E., M.C.	M. G. Polson, Q.C.
(16) Hereford.....	Maj.-Gen. Sir George Burns, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.	J. M. Smith, M.C.	His Hon. Judge J. C. D. Haring- ton.
(17) Hertford.....	The Lord Hemingford.	J. J. Goodliff.	F. P. Crowder, Q.C., M.P.
(18) Huntingdon and Peterborough.....	The Lord Cornwallis, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., M.C.	F. W. H. Loudon.	His Hon. Judge C. H. Gage.
(19) Kent.....	The Lord Rhodes, P.C., D.F.C.	Brig. Sir Douglas Craw- ford, C.B., D.S.O., T.D.	M. L. Berryman, Q.C.
(20) Lancashire.....	Col. R. A. St. G. Martin, O.B.E.	E. C. S. J. G. Brudenell.	W. H. Openshaw.
(21) Leicester.....	The Earl of Ancaster, T.D.	Lt.-Col. C. E. J. Freer.	Lt.-Col. C. E. J. Freer.
Lincoln:			
(22) Lindsey.....	Fd.-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, K.G.	Capt. J. G. G. P. Elwes.	H. A. Skinner, Q.C.
(23) Kesteven.....	Col. Sir Edmund Bacon, Bt., K.B.E., T.D.	L. J. Sparke.	H. H. V. Forbes, Q.C.
(24) Holland.....	Lt.-Col. J. Chandos-Pole, O.B.E.	W. R. B. Foster.	His Hon. Judge E. D. Lewis.
(25) Greater London.....	The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., T.D.	G. T. G. Conant.	See p. 635.
(26) Norfolk.....	Rear-Adm. R. St. V. Sherbrooke, T.D., C.B., D.S.O.	Lt.-Col. H. R. Nicholl.	His Hon. Judge J. M. G. Griffith-Jones, M.C.
(27) Northampton.....	Col. J. Thomson, T.D.	Sir James Whitaker, Bt.	His Hon. Judge N. A. Carr; Sir Arthur Craig
(28) Northumberland.....	Col. T. C. S. Haywood, O.B.E.	Maj. B. G. Barnett, M.B.E., T.D.	J. A. T. Hanlon.
(29) Nottingham.....	Maj.-Gen. The Viscount Bridge- man, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	C. H. Hoare.	A. R. M. Ellis.
(30) Oxford.....	Col. C. T. Mitford-Slade.....	P. G. C. Holcroft.	Hon. Mr. Justice Eveleigh, E.R.D.
(31) Rutland.....	A. Bryan.	Col. W. Q. Roberts, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., T.D.	R. D. Lymbery, Q.C.
(32) Salop.....	Cdr. the Earl of Stradbroke, R.N. (ret.).	Lt.-Col. W. P. D. Feather- stone, M.C., T.D.	R. M. A. C. Talbot.
(33) Somerset.....	The Earl of Munster, P.C., K.B.E.	Brig. J. R. T. Aldous, C.B.E., M.C.	His Hon. Judge H. W. Paton, D.S.C.
(34) Stafford.....	The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.	Brig. D. T. Bastin, C.B.E., T.D.	Hon. Mr. Justice Ashworth, M.B.E.
(35) Suffolk, E.....	C. M. T. Smith-Ryland.	L. V. Askew, M.C.	L. K. E. Boreham, Q.C.
(36) Suffolk, W.....	Lt.-Cdr. P. N. Wilson, O.B.E. D.S.C., R.N.V.R.	H. Kenrick.	R. M. O. Havers, Q.C.
(37) Surrey.....	The Lord Margadale, T.D.	Sir Cuthbert Clegg, T.D.	Sir George Honeyman, C.B.E., Q.C.
(38) Sussex, E.....	The Viscount Cobham, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., T.D.	Brig. E. L. Luce, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.	Sir Reginald Sharpe, Q.C.
(39) Sussex, W.....	The Earl of Halifax.	C. P. Norbury.	His Hon. Judge L. K. A. Block, D.S.C.
(40) Warwick.....	The Marquess of Normanby, M.B.E.	F. A. Ritley-Smith;	His Hon. Judge I. Sunderland.
(41) Westmorland.....	(vacant).	P. H. Dixon (Hallamshire).	E. S. Temple, M.B.E., Q.C.
(42) Wilts.....			The Lord Devlin, P.C.
(43) Worcester.....			J. F. Millward.
(44) Yorks—E.R.....			H. C. Scott, Q.C.
(45) Yorks—N.R.....			His Hon. Judge P. S. Price.
(46) Yorks—W.R.....			His Hon. Judge D. O. McKee.

\* High Sheriffs are nominated by the Queen on November 12 and come into office after Hilary Term.

## ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council*	Chief Constable†	Medical Officer
(1) L. G. Bowles.	G. O. Brewis.	H. R. Pratt, O.B.E.	M. C. Macleod, M.D.
(2) D. A. Hartley-Russell, O.B.E., T.D.	E. R. Davies.	( <i>Thames Valley Constab.</i> ).	D. E. Cullington.
(3) Sir Aubrey Ward.	R. E. Millard.	( <i>Thames Valley Constab.</i> ).	J. J. A. Reid, T.D., M.D.
(4) W. J. James.	R. F. G. Thurlow; W. L. Hann.	F. Drayton-Porter.	P. A. Tyser, M.D.
(5) H. J. S. Dewes, C.B.E., T.D.	J. K. Boynton, M.C.	H. Watson, C.B.E.	B. G. Gretton-Watson.
(6) K. G. Foster, C.B.E.	A. L. Dennis.	Lt.-Col. R. B. Greenwood, C.B.E.	H. Binysh, M.D.
(7) J. Westoll.	G. N. C. Swift.	W. T. Cavey.	J. L. Lelper, M.B.E., T.D.
(8) J. W. Trippett.	H. Crossley.	W. Stansfield, M.C.	J. B. S. Morgan.
(9) G. E. L. Whitmarsh.	H. G. Godsall.	Lt.-Col. R. B. Greenwood, C.B.E.	J. Lyons.
(10) Lt.-Col. G. W. Mansell, C.B.E.	K. A. Abel.	A. Hambleton, M.C.	A. F. Turner.
(11) R. G. Knowles.	J. T. Brockbank.	A. A. Muir, C.B.E.	S. Ludkin, M.D.
(12) Brig. T. F. J. Collins, C.B.E.	W. J. Piper.	J. C. Nightingale, B.E.M.	J. A. C. Franklin.
(13) Maj. P. D. Birchall.	L. G. Lewis, M.B.E.*		
(14) Brig. Sir Richard Calthorpe, Bt., C.B.E.	J. Stevenson; D. G. Rogers.	E. P. B. White; O.B.E.	A. Withnell, M.D.
(15) Maj. S. C. Selwyn, M.B.E., E.R.D.	A. H. M. Smyth.	} D. Osmond, C.B.E.	{ I. A. MacDougall, O.B.E.
(16) T. W. Barnes.	L. H. Baines.		{ R. K. Machell.
(17) Mrs. I. D. Paterson.	F. D. V. Cant.	—	J. S. Cookson, M.D.
(18) The Lord Hemingford.	F. P. Boyce.	R. N. Buxton.	G. W. Knight, M.D.
(19) J. A. Hill, T.D.	A. C. Aylward; E. P. Smith*.	F. Drayton-Porter.	G. Nisbet.
(20) H. Lumby, C.B.E.	G. T. Heckles.	R. D. Lemon, C.B.E.	A. Elliott, M.D.
(21) Col. P. H. Lloyd, C.B.E., T.D.	C. P. H. McCall, M.B.E., T.D.	W. J. H. Palfrey, O.B.E.	S. C. Gawne, M.D.
(22) T. W. Scholey.	J. A. Chatterton.	J. A. Taylor, O.B.E.	A. R. Buchan.
(23) J. H. Lewis.	W. E. Lane.		{ C. D. Cormac.
(24) H. E. Chappell.	J. E. Blow.	} J. W. Barnett, O.B.E.	{ E. W. G. Birch, D.F.M.
(25) L. Freeman, O.B.E.	G. E. Edmondson-Jones.	( <i>Metrop. Police Area</i> ).	{ J. Fielding, M.D.
	(See p. 635).		{ †A. B. Stewart, M.D.
	Sir William Hart, C.M.G.*		
(26) W. J. Hayden.	R. A. Beckett.	F. P. C. Garland, C.V.O.	A. G. Scott.
(27) Mrs. D. P. Oxenham.	O. M. Jones, M.C.	J. A. H. Gott, M.B.E., G.M.	W. J. McQuillan.
(28) The Visct. Ridley, T.D.	C. W. Hurley, O.B.E., T.D.	C. H. Cooksley.	J. B. Tilley, O.B.E., M.D.
(29) Mrs. E. A. Yates.	A. R. Davis.	J. E. S. Browne, C.B.E.	H. I. Lockett.
(30) T. L. Easby, M.M.	G. G. Burkitt.	( <i>Thames Valley Constab.</i> ).	M. J. Pleydell, M.C., M.D.
(31) Sir Kenneth Ruddle, T.D.	A. Bond, O.B.E.	J. A. Taylor, O.B.E.	R. A. Matthews.
(32) Sir Leonard Dyer, Bt.	W. N. P. Jones.	( <i>West Mercia Authority</i> ).	P. C. Moore.
(33) G. C. Wyndham.	E. S. Rickards.	K. W. L. Steele, O.B.E.	A. P. Jones.
(34) F. J. Oxford.	T. H. Evans, C.B.E.	A. M. Rees, O.B.E.	G. Ramage, M.D.
(35) Hon. C. B. A. Bernard, C.B.E.	G. C. Lightfoot, C.B.E.		{ S. T. G. Gray.
(36) Brig. J. R. T. Aldous, C.B.E., M.C.	A. F. Skinner, O.B.E.	} A. Burns, D.S.O.	{ D. A. McCracken, M.D.
(37) J. H. S. Eve.	G. A. Nops; W. W. Ruff*.	P. J. Matthews.	J. Drummond.
(38) Hon. Daphne Courthope, O.B.E.	J. Atkinson.	} T. C. Williams.	{ J. A. G. Watson.
(39) P. Mursell, M.B.E.	G. C. Godber, C.B.E.	R. M. Matthews.	T. McL. Galloway, M.D.
(40) J. H. Steele.	R. M. Willis.	W. T. Cavey.	G. H. Taylor.
(41) R. S. Crossfield, O.B.E.	K. S. Himsworth.	G. R. Glendinning, O.B.E.	J. A. Guy, M.D.
(42) Sir Henry Langton, D.S.O., D.F.C.	R. P. Harries.	( <i>West Mercia Authority</i> ).	C. D. L. Lycett, M.D.
(43) Sir Michael Higgs.	W. R. Scurfield.		J. D. Willis.
(44) The Earl of Halifax.	R. A. Whitley.	} H. H. Salisbury.	{ W. Ferguson.
(45) J. T. Fletcher, C.B.E.	R. A. Wotherspoon.	R. Gregory.	{ J. T. A. George, M.D.
(46) Maj. J. H. Hudson, C.B.E., M.C.	P. J. Butcher.		{ R. W. Elliott, M.D.

\* In Cambridgeshire, Essex, Gloucestershire, Greater London, Huntingdon and Peterborough, and Surrey, the appointments of Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Peace are not combined in one person. † Medical Adviser to the Greater London Council.

‡ *Thames Valley Constabulary*.—T. C. B. Hodgson (*Chief Constable*); *West Mercia Authority*.—J. A. Willison, O.B.E. (*Chief Constable*).

## GREATER LONDON COUNCIL

The Greater London Council and 32 London Borough Councils were constituted under the London Government Act, 1963. They replaced, on April 1, 1965, the London County Council, the Middlesex County Council, the County Borough Councils of Croydon, East Ham and West Ham, metropolitan borough, 39 non-county borough and 15 urban district councils. The boundaries and constitution of the Corporation of the City of London were not affected.

Under the Act, Greater London became for the first time a clearly defined local government area with a population (estimated, 1968) of 7,763,820 and an area of 620 square miles, including, in addition to the former counties of London and the greater part of Middlesex, parts of Metropolitan Essex, Kent, Surrey and Hertfordshire.

The Greater London Council consists of 100 councillors and 16 aldermen. Elections are held every third year. For the first two elections in April 1964 and 1967, the electoral areas were the 32 London Boroughs, each returning two, three or four councillors according to the size of the electorate. Aldermen, who are chosen by the councillors, hold office for six years, half their number retiring every third year. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy Chairman are elected annually by the councillors and aldermen. The political head of the administration is the Leader of the Council, elected by the majority party. The Council meets fortnightly at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesdays except in holiday periods. Of the 12 standing committees, three meet fortnightly, six monthly and the others as required.

## Greater London Council

(Elected April 13, 1967)

Chairman (1969-70).....	L. Freeman, O.B.E.	Gaffney, M. P. (C.).....	Ealing.
Vice-Chairman (1969-70)....	Mrs. B. D. Barham	Gardner, G. Chase (C.).....	Hounslow.
Deputy Chairman (1969-70)....	Dr. D. T. Pitt	*Garton, E. V. (Lab.).....	Alderman till 1970.
Leader of the Council.....	A. D. H. Plummer, C.D.	Gilbey, A. R. D., C.B.E. (C.)....	Haringey.
Leader of the Opposition		Gluckstein, Sir Louis, G.B.E., T.D.,	
	Sir Reginald Goodwin, C.B.E.	Q.C. (C.).....	Alderman till 1973.
Abbott, F. L. (C.).....	Wandsworth	*Goodwin, Sir Reginald, C.B.E. (Lab.)	Southwark.
*Andrews, J. W. (Lab.).....	Greenwich.	Graham, J. (C.).....	Ealing.
*Aplin, G. W. (C.).....	Croydon.	Grylls, W. M. J. (C.).....	Cities of London and Westminster.
Archer, J. H. (C.).....	Haringey.	Gumbel, Mrs. M. (C.).....	Lambeth.
*Aston, J. L. (C.).....	Croydon.	Hardy, A. (C.).....	Brent.
Bains, L. A. (C.).....	Haringey.	Harris, D. (C.).....	Bromley.
*Baker, D. (C.).....	Alderman till 1973.	Hichison, A. J. (C.).....	Lewisham.
*Ball, Mrs. M., O.B.E. (Lab.)....	Barking.	*Hillman, E. S. (Lab.).....	Hackney.
*Banfield, F. W. (Lab.).....	Alderman till 1970.	Hinds, Rev. Canon H. W. (Lab.)..	Southwark.
*Barham, Mrs. B. D. (C.).....	Bromley.	*James, F. H. (C.).....	Redbridge.
Batsford, B.C.C., M.P. (C.)....	Alderman till 1973.	†Jardine, Lt.-Col. A. (C.).....	Hounslow.
*Bell, E. P. (Lab.).....	Newham.	Jessel, T. F. H. (C.).....	Richmond upon Thames.
*Bennett, F. E., C.B.E. (C.)....	Alderman till 1970.	*Lamborn, H. G. (Lab.).....	Southwark.
Berney, A. A. (C.).....	Brent.	Langton, V. R. M. (C.).....	Bexley.
*Black, P. B. (C.).....	Barnet.	Leach, A. H. C. (C.).....	Sutton.
Bland, F. C. (C.).....	Lewisham.	Leach, R. H. (C.).....	Ealing.
*Boyce, S., O.B.E. (Lab.).....	Newham.	Livingston, W. W. (C.).....	Lambeth.
Bradbury, A. V. (C.).....	Wandsworth.	Malynn, M. P. R. (C.).....	Haringey.
*Bramall, E. A. (Lab.).....	Tower Hamlets.	Mansel, Miss I. C., O.B.E. (C.)..	Camden.
*Branagan, J. P. (Lab.).....	Tower Hamlets.	*Marks, R. (C.).....	Barnet.
Brew, R. M. (C.).....	Alderman till 1973	†Mason, J. (C.).....	Bexley.
Brown, B. J. (C.).....	Hillingdon.	Middleton, Mrs. P. A. (Lab.)....	Greenwich.
*Bryant, Mrs. E. G. Beecher (C.)..	Bromley.	Miles, C. H. (C.).....	Greenwich.
Butterfield, R. B. (C.).....	Camden.	*Mitchell, R. (C.).....	Redbridge.
*Callaghan, Mrs. A. (Lab.).....	Alderman till 1970.	*Mitcheson, T. B. (C.).....	Enfield.
*Castle, E. (Lab.).....	Alderman till 1970.	*Montefiore, H. H. Sebag (C.)..	Cities of London and Westminster.
Chalker, C. C. H. (C.).....	Hillingdon.	Morgan, Miss G. E. (C.).....	Croydon.
*Chaplin, Mrs. I. (Lab.).....	Hackney.	*Mote, H. T. (C.).....	Harrow.
Chataway, C. J., M.P. (C.).....	Alderman till 1973.	*Munday, N. S. (C.).....	Waltham Forest.
*Chorley, A. F. J., M.B.E. (Lab.)..	Alderman till 1970.	Mynott, G. E. (C.).....	Waltham Forest.
Cockell, Mrs. A. Forbes (C.).....	Brent.	Partridge, B. Brook (C.).....	Haringey.
*Cockell, S. Forbes (C.).....	Kensington and Chelsea.	Pattie, G. E. (C.).....	Lambeth.
Collins, J. S., O.B.E. (C.).....	Hammersmith.	Peacock, A. S. (C.).....	Barnet.
Crane, R. J. (Lab.).....	Barking.	*Pitt, Dr. D. T. (Lab.).....	Hackney.
*Cutler, H. W., O.B.E. (C.).....	Harrow.	*Plummer, A. D. H., T.D. (C.)....	Cities of London and Westminster.
Dartmouth, Countess of (C.)....	Richmond upon Thames.	Potter, A. W. (C.).....	Hillingdon.
*Denington, Mrs. E. J., C.B.E. (Lab.)	Islington.	*Reed, E. E. (Lab.).....	Southwark.
*Dixon, G. L. (C.).....	Enfield.	*Ripley, S. W. L. (C.).....	Kingston upon Thames.
*Edwards, A. F. G. (Lab.).....	Newham.	Rose, Mrs. H. C. (Lab.).....	Islington.
*Everitt, G. F. (C.).....	Sutton.	*Rowlandson, Sir Graham, M.B.E. (C.)	Enfield.
Farmer, T. (C.).....	Alderman till 1973.	*Rugg, Sir Percy (C.).....	Kensington and Chelsea.
*Ferguson, H. (Lab.).....	Alderman till 1970.	*Scott, Miss J. L. (C.).....	Barnet.
Fielding, D.M. (C.).....	Bexley.		
Fletcher, A. T. R. (C.).....	Ealing.		
*Freeman, L., O.B.E. (C.).....	Alderman till 1970.		
Freeman, R. J. M. (C.).....	Cities of London and Westminster.		

*Scott, T. W. (C.).....	Merton.
*Seaton, G. J. D. (C.).....	Kingston upon Thames
Shelton, W. J. M. (C.).....	Wandsworth.
Sibley, W. A. (C.).....	Havering.
Smith, F. W. (C.).....	Bromley.
Smith, W. C. (C.).....	Hammersmith
Stephenson, M. (C.).....	Alderman till 1973
Stewart, S. J. (C.).....	Croydon.
Swanson, J. E. (C.).....	Wandsworth.
Taylor, Mrs. R. G. N., O.B.E. (C.).....	Brent.
Thorne, N. G. (C.).....	Redbridge.
Townsend, Mrs. L. M. (C.).....	Camden.
Udal, J. (C.).....	Alderman till 1973.

Usher, D. C. L., C.B.E. (C.).....	Hounslow.
Vaughan, Dr. G. F. (C.).....	Lambeth.
*Vigers, R. L. (C.).....	Kennington and Chelsea.
Wagg, J. J. (C.).....	Hammersmith.
*Walker, F. W. (C.).....	Merton.
Webb, G. A. (C.).....	Waltham Forest.
Weyer, F. W. (C.).....	Lewisham.
Wheeler, M. J. (C.).....	Lewisham.
*Wicks, A. E. (Lab.).....	Islington.

Party Representation: *Conservative* 99; *Labour* 25.  
\*Denotes members of last Council for same division, or Aldermen retaining office. † Denotes members of last Council for different divisions, or Councillors who were Aldermen in last Council.

#### CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE GREATER LONDON COUNCIL

Director-General and Clerk to the Council, A. W. Peterson, C.B., M.V.O. ....	£10,300
Director of Secretariat, J. N. Dennis.....	£6,430
Architect to the Council (and Superintendent Architect of Metropolitan Buildings), H. Bennett ...	£9,550
Director of Establishments, D. S. Mitchell... £8,760	
Transport Commissioner and Director of Transportation, P. F. Stott .....	£9,550
Director of Planning, B. J. Collins, C.B.E. ....	£8,760
Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, E. Kelsey ..	£8,760
Treasurer to the Council, W. L. Abernethy ..	£9,550
Chief Officer of the London Fire Brigade, L. W. T. Leete, C.B.E. .... (with Residence)	£7,430
Director of Housing, J. P. Macey, C.B.E. ....	£7,700

Director of Mechanical and Electrical Services, C. A. Belcher .....	£7,700
Director of Public Health Engineering, S. H. Dainty .....	£7,700
Director of Supplies, A. Morrison.....	£7,700
Medical Adviser, A. B. Stewart, M.D.....	£6,430
Valuer and Estates Surveyor, K. H. Blessley, M.B.E. ....	£7,700
Chief Officer of the Licensing Department, E. W. Newberry, M.B.E. ....	£6,160
Chief Officer, Parks Department (vacant).	
Education Officer, I.L.E.A., Sir William Houghton .....	£8,760

Chairmen of London Quarter Sessions, (Inner Area) (vacant); J. F. Marnan, M.B.E., Q.C., (N.E.); J. A. Grieves, Q.C. (S.E.); F. H. Cassels, T.D. (S. W.); V. G. Hines, Q.C. (Middx. Area).  
Clerks of the Peace, W. W. Sayers (Inner Area); F. E. C. Grundy (N.E.); R. Morgan (S.E.); J. H. Oldham, T.D. (S.W.); F. H. Clough (Middx.).

#### G.L.C. Services

The services provided by the G.L.C. include planning, roads, traffic management and control, fire and ambulance services, refuse disposal, housing, parks, licensing, main drainage and sewage disposal. For many of these services it shares responsibility with the London Borough Councils and the City Corporation.

**Education.**—The local education authority for ■ area corresponding with the area of the twelve inner London boroughs and the City of London is the Inner London Education Authority, a special committee of the G.L.C. consisting of the members of the Council elected for the inner London boroughs together with ■ representative of each inner London Borough Council and of the Common Council. The Council charges to the rating authorities in the Inner London Education Area the expenditure of the I.L.E.A., the amount being determined by the Authority. This unique arrangement preserves the continuity of the service which has developed since 1870 as ■ unity without regard to local boundary divisions.

The total number of pupils on the rolls of the Authority's nursery, primary and secondary schools (including special schools for handicapped children) is 423,289. There are 28 nursery, 750 county (including 3 at Children's homes), 357 voluntary and 94 special schools, staffed by the equivalent of 20,388 full-time teachers. Vocational instruction, cultural studies and recreational activities for persons over compulsory school age are arranged at the various establishments for further education. The Authority maintains 17 technical colleges and schools of art and makes grants to 14 polytechnics and other institutions. There are 6 colleges of commerce, 3 general and commercial colleges and 13 colleges for further education. Non-vocational classes are offered at 35 evening and literary institutes, 6 recreational institutes and 26 youth centres.

Nine colleges for the training of teachers are also managed by the Authority. The 20 outer London Borough Councils ■ the education authorities for their Boroughs.

**Housing.**—The Council shares with the London Borough Councils responsibility for housing in London and it accommodates 15,000 families ■ year, 5,000 of them in expanding towns many miles from London. Its present stock of homes is 248,000 but 70,000 will be transferred to the Boroughs. Its building programme in London is 7,500 a year.

**Planning.**—The Council as planning authority for Greater London as a whole has prepared a strategic development plan which lays down basic planning policies and principles for the whole area, including proposals for a future road system. This Greater London Development Plan has been submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for approval. Within its framework, the London Borough Councils and the City Corporation will prepare their own detailed local development plans. Town planning control of private development proposals is mainly the concern of the London Boroughs but the G.L.C. has some responsibilities in this field. As planner and developer the Council is involved in many major schemes. Notable examples are the Thamesmead project and the Covent Garden and Piccadilly areas.

**Expanding towns.**—An important aspect of the Council's policy is the decentralization of population and industry to towns expanding under agreements with the G.L.C. made under the Town Development Act, 1952. The Council has such agreements with 30 towns and is negotiating with several other towns which wish to expand.

**Parks.**—The Council maintains more than 160 former L.C.C. parks and open spaces covering about 7,500 acres. The London Borough Councils and the City Corporation between them provide ■

further 28,000 acres. Over 1,500 open-air entertainments are arranged in G.L.C. parks each summer and almost all games and sports are provided for. At Crystal Palace, in addition to the Council's 70 acre park is the Crystal Palace National Sports Centre, owned by the Council and managed by the Central Council of Physical Recreation.

*Other features of the G.L.C.'s administration* include its responsibility for the Royal Festival Hall, Queen Elizabeth Hall and Purcell Room and the Hayward Gallery; the maintenance of the Iveagh Bequest, Ken Wood, several other buildings of historic interest and two museums. The Greater London Record Office and Library house official records and other manuscripts, books, maps, drawings and photographs relating to London and are open to the public for reference purposes. The Research and Intelligence unit is concerned with information and research on any matters concerning Greater London. The results of its work will be available to government departments, local authorities and the public.

*Traffic and transport.*—The Council is responsible for the construction, improvement and maintenance of metropolitan roads, at present 550 miles in length. As the traffic authority for all roads in Greater London it prepares or approves schemes for one-way working, traffic signals, clearways, waiting and loading restrictions and speed limits and makes the orders which enforce them. It maintains the Thames tunnels, the Woolwich Free Ferry, and the 14 Thames bridges from Waterloo to Kingston and, jointly with the Surrey County Council, the Hampton Court bridge.

The Transport (London) Act, 1969, gives the Council the primary responsibility for overall transport planning, including the fullest possible integration of all forms of public transport, traffic measures and the development of the most important roads, in close association with land use planning. The Act provides for G.L.C. direction of policy for London transport, through a London Transport Executive appointed by the Council.

*Main drainage and sewage purification.*—The Council provides the main drainage service for about seven million people in the 500 square miles of the Greater London sewerage area, dealing with some 540,000,000 gallons of sewage a day. The sewage is carried by gravity and by pumping through over 570 miles of main sewers to twelve sewage treatment works, including the three largest in Western Europe (the Beckton (Newham), Crossness (Bexley) and Mogden (Hounslow) Works), where it is treated and the residual sludge removed for disposal.

*Refuse disposal.*—The Council has been responsible since April 1, 1965, for the disposal of refuse throughout Greater London—some 3,000,000 tons of refuse being handled each year. It operates thirty-two transfer stations (where refuse is transferred into bulk carrying vehicles, barges or railway wagons); fourteen incinerators and a pulverization plant. Refuse is used for infilling at thirty land reclamation sites. The Boroughs continue to be responsible for refuse collection.

*Land drainage, pollution and flood prevention.*—The Council is the land drainage authority for an area of 416 square miles, known as the London Excluded Area. Within this area the Council is responsible for improvement, maintenance and prevention of flooding on all main metropolitan watercourses; for

other metropolitan watercourses the Council shares the responsibility with the London Borough Councils concerned. Pollution prevention is exercised over all watercourses in the area, except the tidal Thames itself and the tidal stretches of its tributaries. The Council is responsible for flood prevention along 91 miles of river bank of the Thames and its tidal tributaries.

*Licensing.*—The Council licenses annually 8,000 premises for the storage of petroleum and 1,900 premises, including 64 theatres and 257 cinemas, where entertainment is regularly provided. In addition, it issues some 1,300 occasional entertainment licences each year. It is also responsible for the licensing and registration of motor vehicles and the licensing of drivers. Records are kept of 3,500,000 drivers and 2,500,000 vehicles. During the year 1968-9 1,250,000 driving licences and 2,000,000 vehicle licences were issued by the Council (a further 1,250,000 vehicle licences being issued at Greater London Post Offices). Revenue from these vehicle and driving licences, which was collected on behalf of the Ministry of Transport, amounted to £67,000,000.

*Fire and Ambulance Services.*—The Council runs both the fire and ambulance services for its whole area. *The London Ambulance Service.*—With a fleet of nearly 1,000 vehicles, based at 76 stations and manned by 2,500 operational and control staff, the London Ambulance Service has about a sixth of the total ambulance resources of England and Wales. Including help given by the hospital car service as agents, more than 3,000,000 patients are carried each year.

*The London Fire Brigade* set up on April 1, 1965, under the London Government Act, 1963, consists of the Brigades of the former counties of London and Middlesex (excluding the districts of Staines, Sunbury and Potters Bar), the former county boroughs of East Ham, West Ham and Croydon and of parts of Essex, Herts., Kent and Surrey. *Headquarters*, Albert Embankment, S.E.1.

The Brigade is organized in 3 Commands (Eastern, Northern and Southern) and 12 Divisions. It has 115 land and 2 river stations. Wholtime authorized establishment, 5,512. There are 546 land appliances and 11 fire boats in commission. Fire calls (estimated), 65,700 per annum.

*Chief Officer*, L. W. T. Leete, C.B.E.

*Deputy Chief Fire Officer*, F. S. Mummery, C.B.E.

*Assistant Chief Officers*, J. K. H. Cunningham; O.B.E.; H. F. Chisnall; A. G. W. Sellwood, M.B.E.; F. R. Trust, M.B.E.; A. J. Milbery (Eastern Command); R. R. Lloyd, O.B.E. (Southern Command); (Northern Command) R. S. Watts, M.B.E.

*Finance.*—The gross revenue expenditure of the G.L.C. in 1969-70 was estimated at over £212,000,000, and that of the I.L.E.A. £138,000,000, making a total of more than £350,000,000. Of this 48 per cent. (£169,000,000) will be met from rates, 40 per cent. (£137,000,000) from income from services, rents, etc., and the balance (£44,000,000) from Government grants. The amount raised by rates varies for different areas according to the services provided. Capital expenditure of the G.L.C. and the I.L.E.A., mainly met by borrowing, will amount to about £150,000,000. More than half of this will be used for housing and loans for house purchase.

## THE CORPORATION OF LONDON

The City of London is the historic centre at the heart of London known as "the square mile" around which the vast metropolis has grown over the centuries. The City's population was estimated at 4,210 on June 30, 1968. The civic government is carried on by the Corporation of London through the Court of Common Council, a body consisting of the Lord Mayor, 25 other Aldermen and 159 Common Councilmen. The legal title of the Corporation is "the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London."

The City is the financial and business centre of London and includes the head offices of the principal banks, insurance companies and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall and the 15th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St. Paul's Cathedral and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires.

The City of London at the time of the revolt of the Iceni (A.D. 61) was described by Tacitus (born A.D. 55; died A.D. 120) as "a busy emporium for trade and traders." In Saxon times it was, in reality, a small independent federated State of Wards (holding *wardmotes*) with a *folkmete*, predecessor of the present Common Council, for general affairs. Its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and granted a charter, which is still preserved. The mayoralty was established on the recognition of the corporate unity of the citizens by Prince John in 1191, the first Mayor being Henry Fitz Allwyn, who filled the office for 21 years and was succeeded by Fitz Alan (1212-15). A new charter was granted by King John in 1215, directing the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The earliest instance of the phrase "Lord Mayor" in the latter part of the 15th century and becomes invariable from 1535 onwards. At Michaelmas the Liverymen in Common Hall choose two Aldermen who have served the office of Sheriff for presentation to the Court of Aldermen, and one is chosen to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing mayoral year. The Lord Mayor is presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice on the second Saturday in November to make the final declaration of office, having been sworn in at Guildhall on the preceding day. The procession to the Royal Courts of Justice is popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen were mentioned in the 11th century and their office is of Saxon origin. They were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The Common Council, elected annually on December 17, was, at an early date, substituted for a popular assembly called the *Folkmete*. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased.

Sheriffs were Saxon officers; their predecessors were the *wic-reeves* and *portreeves* of London and Middlesex. At first they were officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but Henry I. (in 1132) gave the citizens permission to choose their own Sheriffs, and the annual election of Sheriffs became fully operative under King John's charter of 1199. The citizens lost this privilege, so far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888; but the Liverymen continue, heretofore, to choose two Sheriffs of the City of London, who are appointed on Midsummer Day, and take office at Michaelmas.

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The office of Chamberlain is an ancient one, the first contemporary record of which is 1276. The Town Clerk (or Common Clerk) is mentioned in 1274 and the Common Serjeant in 1291.

Activities.—The work is assigned to a number of committees which present reports to the Court of Common Council. These Committees are:—City Lands and Bridge House Estates, Coal, Corn and Rates Finance, Planning and Communications, Streets, Central Markets, Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets, Spitalfields Market, Police, Port and City of London Health, Library (Library, Records, Art Gallery and Museum), City of London Schools, Freemen's School, Music (Guildhall School of Music and Drama), General Purposes, Establishment, Housing, Gresham (City side), Epping Forest and Open Spaces, West Ham Park, Policy and Parliamentary, Privileges, Welfare, Guildhall Reconstruction, Barbican, Central Criminal Court (Extension) and Licensing Planning.

The Honourable the *Irish Society*, which manages the Corporation's Estates in Ulster, consists of a Governor and 5 other Aldermen, the Recorder, and 19 Common Councilmen, of whom one is elected Deputy Governor.

The City's Estate, in the possession of which the Corporation of London differs from other municipalities, is managed by the City Lands and Bridge House Estates Committee, the Chairmanship of which carries with it the title of "Chief Commoner."

### The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1968-1969\*

Sir (Arnold) Charles Trinder, G.B.E., D.Sc., born 1906, Alderman of Aldgate, 1959; Sheriff of London, 1964; Lord Mayor, 1968. £18,750  
 Private Secretary, Rear Adm. P. N. Howes, C.B., D.S.C., R.N.(ret.).

### The Aldermen

Aldermen.	Ward	Born.	C.C.	Ald.	Shff.	Lord Mayor
Sir Denys Lowson, Bt.	Bridge Without	1906	1940	1942	1939	1950
Sir Rupert de la Bère, Bt., K.C.V.O.	Tower	1893	1941	1943	1941	1952
Sir Noel Vansittart Bowater, Bt., G.B.E., M.C.	Castle Baynard	1892	1937	1944	1948	1953
Col. Sir (George James) Cullum Welch, Bt., O.B.E., M.C.	Bridge	1895	1931	1947	1950	1956
Sir Denis Henry Truscott, G.B.E., T.D.	Dowgate	1908	1938	1947	1951	1957
Sir Bernard Nathaniel Waley-Cohen, Bt.	Portoken	1914	....	1949	1955	1960
Sir Frederick Alfred Hoare, Bt.	Farringdon Without	1913	1948	1950	1956	1961

Aldermen	Ward	Born.	C.C.	Ald.	Shff.	Lord Mayor
Sir Ralph Edgar Perring, Bt.....	Langbourn .....	1905	1948	1951	1958	1962
Sir James Miller, G.B.E., D.Sc. ....	Bishopsgate .....	1905	....	1957	1956	1964
Sir (Jonathan) Lionel (Percy) Denny, G.B.E., M.C., D.Sc. ....	Billingsgate.....	1897	1941	1957	1961	1965
Sir Robert (Ian) Bellinger, G.B.E., D.Sc. ....	Cheap.....	1910	1953	1958	1962	1966
Sir Gilbert (Samuel) Ingfield, G.B.E., T.D. ....	Aldersgate.....	1909	....	1959	1963	1967
Sir (Arnold) Charles Trinder, G.B.E., D.Sc. ....	Aldgate.....	1906	1951	1959	1964	1968
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.						
Lt.-Col. Sir Ian (Frank) Bowater, D.S.O., Sir Peter Malden Studd..... [T.D.]	Coleman Street.....	1904	....	1960	1965	....
Sir Edward Howard, Bt.....	Cripplegate.....	1916	....	1960	1967	....
Lt.-Col. Godfrey Sturdy Inledon- Webber, T.D.....	Cornhill.....	1915	1951	1963	1966	....
The Lord Mais, O.B.E., E.R.D., T.D. ....	Farringdon Within.....	1904	....	1963	1968	....
Hugh Walter Kingwell Wontner, C.V.O.	Walbrook.....	1911	....	1963	1969	....
Alan Pearce Greenaway.....	Broad Street.....	1908	....	1963	....	....
Henry Murray Fox.....	Lime Street.....	1913	1952	1965	1962	....
George Boughen Graham, Q.C.....	Bread Street.....	1912	1962	1966	....	....
Lindsay Roberts Ring.....	Queenhithe.....	1920	1960	1966	....	....
Lt.-Cdr. Robin Danvers Penrose Gillett, R.D., R.N.R.....	Vintry.....	1914	1964	1968	1967	....
Stanley Alfred Field.....	Bassishaw.....	1925	1965	1969	....	....
	Candlewick.....	1913	....	1969	....	....

\*The Lord Mayor for 1969-70 was elected on Michaelmas Day. See Events of the Year.

### The Sheriffs 1969-1970

Alderman The Lord Mais, O.B.E., E.R.D., T.D. (see above), and Richard Theodore Beck (see below), elected June 24; assumed office September 27, 1969.

#### THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON

Allcard, Deputy V. (1922).....	Broad St.	Donaldson, Lady (1966).....	Farringdon Wt.
Amies, T. H. C. (1961).....	Bridge.	Duckworth, Maj. H. (1960).....	Lime St.
Angell, O. D. (1964).....	Bishopsgate.	Duffett, E. G., T.D. (1966).....	Aldgate.
Artaud, H. F. J. (1963).....	Cornhill.	Dyer, C. F. W., E.R.D. (1966).....	Aldgate.
Arthur, B. G., C.B.E. (1954).....	Walbrook.	Dyter, P. J. (1959).....	Queenhithe.
Baker, C. W. (1957).....	Cripplegate Wt.	Ebbisham, The Lord, T.D. (1947).....	Candlewick.
Bales, E. W. (1952).....	Farringdon Wt.	Ercolani, V. A. (1968).....	Broad St.
Ballard, K. (1969).....	Castle Baynard.	Erlbach, Deputy D. E. (1943).....	Aldgate.
Barratt, Deputy T. E. C., C.B.E. (1944).....	Candlewick.	Ettwell, Wing Cdr., E. J. D. (1967).....	Farringdon Wn.
Batty, J. G. (1968).....	Portoken	Evans, Deputy D. I., T.D. (1952).....	Vintry.
Baylis, C. E. (1968).....	Tower	Ewin, E. T. Floyd-, M.V.O., O.B.E. (1963).....	Castle Baynard.
Beck, R. T. (1963).....	Farringdon Wn.	Fairweather, C. H. F. (1958).....	Queenhithe.
Beer, Deputy G. Allison- (1942).....	Cordwainer.	Fell, C. A. (1947).....	Langbourn.
Betty, Capt. F. A. K., O.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.R. (1967).....	Broad St.	Fish, H. I. (1950).....	Farringdon Wt.
Blankley, Deputy W. H. R. (1946).....	Lime St.	Fisher, D. G. (1958).....	Cornhill.
Brighton, A. G. (1966).....	Portoken.	Fordham, W. E. (1966).....	Aldgate.
Brookhouse, Lt.-Col. H., M.V.O. (1947).....	Dowgate.	Frankenberg, J. (1964).....	Portoken.
Brooks, W. I. B. (1967).....	Cripplegate Wn.	Gadsden, P. D. (1969).....	Cripplegate Wn.
Bull, P. A. (1968).....	Cheap.	Game, Deputy D. S. (1950).....	Farringdon Wt.
Burrow, G. W. (1965).....	Lime Street.	Gapp, J. G. (1956).....	Cheap.
Burston, N. B. (1961).....	Portoken.	Gardener, C. J. (1964).....	Broad St.
Champness, P. H. (1966).....	Walbrook.	Gass, G. J. (1968).....	Coleman St.
Chubb, S. J. (1966).....	Cripplegate Wn.	Gold, R. (1963).....	Castle Baynard.
Clack, D. R. (1967).....	Bridge	Gooding, A. W. (1966).....	Aldersgate.
Clackson, Deputy D. L., M.B.E. (1951).....	Farringdon Wt.	Gooding, Deputy W. (1933).....	Aldersgate.
Cleary, F. E., M.B.E. (1959).....	Coleman St.	Gorman, R. W. (1956).....	Aldersgate.
Clements, G. E. I. (1960).....	Farringdon Wt.	Griffiths, P. J. (1960).....	Dowgate.
Cohen, S. E., C.B.E. (1951).....	Farringdon Wt.	Grose, R. F. (1963).....	Farringdon Wn.
Cole, A. C. (1964).....	Castle Baynard.	Hall, N. L., M.B.E. (1952).....	Farringdon Wt.
Collens, Deputy F. J., T.D. (1946).....	Castle Baynard.	Harris, W. G. A. (1965).....	Langbourn.
Collett, Sir Henry, Bt. (1958).....	Bridge.	Harris, Deputy W. H. Wylie (1957).....	Farringdon Wn.
Collett, Deputy Sir Thomas, C.B.E. (1945).....	Bridge.	Harrowing, Deputy T. C. (1940).....	Bishopsgate.
Cope, Dr. J. (1963).....	Farringdon Wt.	Hatfield, A. F. R. (1968).....	Bishopsgate.
Cork, K. R. (1951).....	Billingsgate.	Hayes, Deputy C. G. (1947).....	Bishopsgate.
Coulson, A. G. (1961).....	Broad St.	Hayman, L. C. R. (1954).....	Aldersgate.
Coward, C. R. (1966).....	Cripplegate Wt.	Hayward, Deputy R. J., C.B.E. (1943).....	Walbrook.
Cresswell, P. H. (1958).....	Aldgate.	Hedderwick, R. A. R. (1968).....	Walbrook.
Dean, H. R. (1958).....	Cordwainer.	Henderson, J. S. (1962).....	Cripplegate Wn.
Deith, R. C. (1944).....	Farringdon Wn.	Hill, E. W. F., T.D. (1962).....	Tower.
Dennis, Capt. H. W., M.C. (1942).....	Candlewick.	Hoare, J. E. (1966).....	Bishopsgate.
		Horlock, H. W. S. (1969).....	Farringdon Wn.
		Hunt, G. W. (1952).....	Bassishaw.
		Hunt, W. G. G. (1962).....	Cripplegate Wt.



## EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ON RATE ACCOUNTS, 1968-1969

The Rateable Value of the City on April 1, 1969, was £48,457,201; rate levied, 1969-70, 11s. 8d. On the POOR RATE ACCOUNT, expenditure under the G.L.C. Precept, etc., was £16,297,113; Greater London Equalization Scheme, £1,393,226, and under other heads £74,755. Balance of Grants received under the Inner London Equalization Scheme, etc., £485,844.

Services	Expenditure (including Debt Charges)	Income (other than Exchequer Grants)	Exchequer Grants	Net Expenditure falling upon Grants
<b>GENERAL RATE—</b>	£	£	£	£
Library, Museum and Art Gallery...	453,236	9,993	—	443,243
Local Health Authority Services...	81,909	36,895	1,004	44,010
Public Health (incl. Port Services)...	1,095,641	96,329	106,851	892,461
Town and Country Planning...	3,119,211	2,269,070	94,767	755,374
Highways, bridges and public lighting	1,092,907	217,262	64,052	811,593
City Police.....	2,873,490	168,660	875,770	1,829,060
Administration of Justice.....	552,987	88,515	—	464,472
Housing.....	2,175,174	618,600	126,881	1,429,693
City of London Cemetery.....	183,788	146,256	—	37,532
Spitalfields Market.....	426,010	368,383	—	57,627
Other Services.....	1,264,732	499,628	4,097	761,007
<b>TOTAL....</b>	<b>£13,319,085</b>	<b>£4,519,591</b>	<b>£1,273,422</b>	<b>£7,526,072</b>

## THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES)

The Livery Companies of the City of London derive their name from the assumption of a distinctive dress or livery by their members in the 14th century.

The order of precedence (according to 2nd Report of Municipal Corporations' Commissioners, 1837), omitting extinct companies, is given in parentheses after the name of each Company. There are 84 Guilds in existence. The Comb-makers, Silk-throwers, Silkmen, Pinmakers, Soap-makers, Hatbandmakers, Long-bow Stringmakers, Woodmongers, Starchmakers and Fishermen are extinct.

About 10,000 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in Common Hall.

**MERCERS (1).** *Hall*, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 200.—Clerk, G. E. Logsdon, C.B.E., T.D.; *Master*, J. P. C. Palmer, M.C.

**GROCEERS (2).** *Hall*, Princes Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 240.—Clerk A. S. Cox; *Master*, Hon. A. L. Hood.

**DRAPERS (3).** *Hall*, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 210.—Clerk, H. Farmar; *Master*, S. L. Lloyd, D.S.O., T.D.

**FISHMONGERS (4).** *Hall*, London Bridge, E.C.4. *Livery*, 285.—Clerk, Cdr. O. S. M. Bayley, R.N.; *Prime Warden*, Col. Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.

**GOLDSMITHS (5).** *Hall*, Foster Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 240.—Clerk, W. A. Prideaux, M.C.; *Prime Warden*, Sir Alan Wilson, F.R.S.

**SKINNERS (6 and 7).** *Hall*, 11 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 280.—Clerk, M. H. Glover; *Master*, The Lord Alport, P.C., T.D.

**MERCHANT TAYLORS (6 and 7).** *Hall*, 30 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 329.—Clerk, J. M. Woolley, M.B.E., T.D.; *Master*, J. S. Gordon Clark.

**HABERDASHERS (8).** *Hall*, Staining Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 314.—Clerk, Cdr. W. R. Miller, R.N.; *Master*, P. B. Powell, A.R.C.

**SALTERS (9).** *Livery*, 150.—Clerk, W. R. Nichols, T.D., 36 Portland Place, W.1; *Master*, D. E. Wheeler, C.B.E.

**IRONMONGERS (10).** *Hall*, Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate, E.C.1. *Livery*, 29.—Clerk, J. M. Adams Beck; *Master*, C. J. Sidgwick, M.C., T.D.

**VINTNERS (11).** *Hall*, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4. *Livery*, 326.—Clerk, Cdr. R. D. Ross, R.N.; *Master*, Col. F. F. Holt, T.D.

**CLOTHWORKERS (12).** *Hall*, Dunster Court, Mincing Lane, E.C.3. *Livery*, 180.—Clerk, E. J.

Reed; *Master* Brig. K. Hargreaves, C.B.E., T.D.

The above are the Twelve "Great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.

**AIR PILOTS AND AIR NAVIGATORS, GUILD OF (81).** *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; *Clerk*, W. E. B. Griffiths, C.B.E., 14 South Street, W.1; *Master*, C. T. Farnell.

**APOTHECARIES, SOCIETY OF (58).** *Hall*, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 675.—Clerk, E. Busby, M.B.E.; *Master*, P. M. F. Bishop, D.M., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.O.G.

**ARMOURERS AND BRASIERIS (22).** *Hall*, 81 Coleman Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 93.—Clerk, Col. G. C. Chatfield-Roberts, T.D.; *Master*, H. M. Wagstaff.

**BAKERS (19).** *Livery*, 260.—Clerk, H. M. Collinson, 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4; *Master*, C. L. Dodd.

**BARBERS (17).** *Livery*, 160.—Clerk, J. H. L. Trustram, M.B.E., 31 Bedford Street, W.C.2; *Master*, Sir Clifford Morgan.

**BASKETMAKERS (52).** *Livery*, 350.—Clerk, B. Stroulger, 150 Clifford's Inn, E.C.4; *Prime Warden*, A. D. C. Haines.

**BLACKSMITHS (40).** *Livery*, 201.—Clerk, J. Green, 10-11 Wrestlers Court, E.C.3; *Prime Warden*, J. Diamond.

**BOWYERS (38).** *Livery*, 44.—Clerk, M. J. Smythe, Provincial House, 98-106 Cannon Street, E.C.4; *Master*, R. W. West, O.B.E. (July 1968-70).

**BREWERS (14).** *Hall*, Aldermanbury Square, E.C.2. *Livery*, 50.—Clerk, R. C. Stanley-Baker; *Master*, R. H. Courage.

**BRODERERS (48).** *Livery*, 106.—Clerk, S. G. B. Underwood, 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; *Master*, W. A. Button.

**BUTCHERS (24).** *Hall*, Bartholomew Close, E.C.1. *Livery*, 387.—Clerk, W. M. Collins; *Master*, A. M. Anderson.

**CARMEN (77).** *Livery*, 406.—Clerk, O. G. Sunderland, 15 Eastcheap, E.C.3; *Master*, J. S. F. Poltitzer.

**CARPENTERS (26).** *Hall*, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.2. *Livery*, 150.—Clerk, Capt. G. B. Barstow, R.N.; *Master*, P. B. C. Watson.

**CITY OF LONDON SOLICITORS (79).** *Livery*, 450.—Clerk, W. Gillham, 6 Lovat Lane, E.C.3; *Master*, H. W. Higginson.

- CLOCKMAKERS (61).** Livery, 246.—Clerk, R. C. Pennefather, M.B.E., 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4; Master, D. W. Barrett, C.B.E.
- COACHMAKERS (72).** Livery, 356.—Clerk, R. J. D. Smith, 9 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2; Master, Hon. J. Siddeley.
- COOKS (35).** Livery, 75.—Clerk, C. E. Messent, 83 Clarence Street, Kingston upon Thames; Master, G. G. Swan.
- COOPERS (36).** Livery, 210.—Clerk, R. R. Watson 13 Devonshire Square, E.C.2; Master, W. H. Clark.
- CORDWAINERS (27).** Livery, 124.—Clerk, E. J. Mander, 7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2; Master, Lt.-Col. J. Chamberlain.
- CURRIERS (29).** Livery, 63.—Clerk, I. R. McNeill, 43 Church Road, Hove; Master, D. H. Linnell.
- CUTLERS (18).** Hall, 4 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. Livery, 95.—Clerk, G. H. Mitchell; Master, N. W. Jorns.
- DISTILLERS (69).** Livery, 150.—Clerk, H. B. Dehn, Compter House, Wood Street, E.C.2; Master, A. P. C. Lyons.
- DYERS (13).** Hall, 10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. Livery, 110.—Clerk, D. R. B. Park; Prime Warden, G. E. B. Shannon, C.M.G.
- FAN MAKERS (76).** Livery, 163.—Clerk, E. J. H. Geffen, Africa House, 64-78 Kingsway, W.C.2; Master, J. S. Hillyer.
- FARMERS (80).** Office, 15 Eastcheap, E.C.3. Livery, 245.—Clerk, O. Sunderland; Master, N. R. Whitwell.
- FARRIERS (55).** Livery, 288.—Clerk, M. J. Burke, Moor House, London Wall, E.C.2; Master, R. W. V. Neathercroft, D.F.C.
- FELTMAKERS (63).** Livery, 350.—Clerk, E. J. P. Elliott, 53 Davies Street, Berkeley Square, W.1; Master, K. L. Cobb.
- FLETCHERS (39).** Livery, 71.—Clerk, D. J. Eldridge, 28 Sackville Street, W.1; Master, B. A. P. Winton Lewis.
- FOUNDERS (33).** Hall, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4. Livery, 143.—Clerk, H. W. Wiley; Master R. S. Longcroft.
- FRAMEWORK KNITTERS (64).** Livery, 225.—Clerk, H. C. Weale, St. Saviour's School, New Kent Road, S.E.1; Master, R. L. Wessel.
- FRUITERS (45).** Livery, 220.—Clerk, D. L. Hohnen, 199 Piccadilly, W.1; Master, W. C. W. Brice, O.B.E., T.D.
- FURNITURE MAKERS (83).** Livery, 152.—Clerk, G. Benbow, 1 Gresham Street, E.C.2; Master, G. Dunn.
- GARDENERS (66).** Livery, 215.—Clerk, J. G. Fleming, Saddlers Hall, Gutter Lanc, E.C.2; Master, F. E. Cleary, M.B.E.
- GIRDLETS (23).** Hall, Basinghall Avenue, E.C.2. Livery, 80.—Clerk, J. A. M. Rutherford; Master, R. W. Westall.
- GLASS-SELLERS (71).** Livery, 160.—Hon. Clerk, H. K. S. Clark, 6 Eldon Street, E.C.2; Master, A. W. Clark, O.B.E.
- GLAZIERS (53).** Livery, 253.—Clerk, R. C. Pennefather, M.B.E., 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4; Master, E. H. G. Simmons.
- GLOVERS (62).** Livery, 180.—Clerk, H. M. Collinson, 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4; Master, H. J. Morris.
- GOLD AND SILVER WYREDRAWERS (74).** Livery, 296.—Clerk, P. H. Cresswell, 5 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3; Master, L. B. Boyd.
- GUNMAKERS (73).** Livery, 84.—Clerk, F. B. Brandt, 12 Devonshire Square, E.C.2; Master, Sir Geoffrey Kitchen, T.D.
- HORNERS (54).** Livery, 440.—Clerk, G. S. Wood, 1 College Hill, E.C.4; Master, N. Davis.
- INHOLDERS (32).** Hall, College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. Livery, 107.—Clerk, J. H. Bentley, O.B.E.; Master D. Mahony.
- JOINERS (41).** Livery, 44.—Clerk, B. J. Turner, 6/24 Southgate Road, N.1; Master, E. A. Corp.
- LEATHERSELLERS (15).** Hall, 15 St. Helens Place, E.C.3. Livery, 150.—Clerk, J. Hingston; Master, J. D. Daniels.
- LORINERS (57).** Livery, 257.—Clerk, D. J. Barlow, 3 St. Helens's Place, E.C.3; Master, W. Charles Williams, O.B.E.
- MASONS (30).** Livery, 91.—Clerk, H. J. Maddox, 9 New Square, W.C.2; Master, F. M. Webster.
- MASTER MARINERS, HONOURABLE COMPANY OF (78).** H.Q.S. Wellington, Temple Stairs, W.C.2. Livery, 300.—Clerk, D. H. W. Field; Admiral, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; Master, Capt. L. A. Hill, D.S.C., R.D., R.N.R.
- MUSICIANS (50).** Livery, 220.—Clerk, W. R. I. Cressdon, 4 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4; Master, D. J. Loeb.
- NEEDLEMAKERS (65).** Livery, 230.—Clerk, R. H. Lane, 3-4 Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.2; Master, His Hon Judge M. A. B. King-Hamilton, Q.C.
- PAINTER STAINERS (28).** Hall, 9 Little Trinity Lane, E.C.4. Livery, 300.—Clerk, B. G. Wilson; Master, H. A. Collinson, O.B.E.
- PATTENMAKERS (70).** Livery, 141.—Clerk, J. R. Greenop, Thurlow House, Thurlow Park Road, S.E.2; Master, H. K. Stein.
- PAVIORS (56).** Livery, 225.—Clerk, L. McGillivray, 130 Mount Street, W.1; Master, J. E. Evan-Cook.
- PEWTERERS (16).** Hall, Oat Lane, E.C.2. Livery, 100.—Clerk, C. G. Grant; Master, N. B. Hull.
- PLAISTERS (46).** Livery, 143.—Clerk, H. Mott, 73 Southampton Row, W.C.1; Master, J. L. Jeffrey, M.B.E.
- PLAYING CARD MAKERS (75).** Livery, 150.—Clerk, K. King, 21A Northampton Square, E.C.1; Master, A. L. Morrish, T.D.
- PLUMBERS (31).** Livery, 240.—Clerk, A. J. Young, 10 Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C.1; Master, W. D. Pryke.
- POULTERS (34).** Livery, 160.—Clerk, I. G. Williamson, 22 St. Andrew Street, E.C.4; Master, Lt.-Col. S. W. Mills, M.C., D.C.M.
- SADDLERS (25).** Hall, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, E.C.2. Livery, 90.—Clerk, Capt. R. C. Medley, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N. (ret.); Master, J. M. Terry.
- SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS (84).** Livery, 136.—Clerk, H. Mott, 73 Southampton Row, W.C.1; Master, R. B. Brock, M.B.E.
- SCRIVENERS (44).** Livery, 124.—Clerk, H. S. S. Trotter, D.F.C., 79-80 Petty France, S.W.1; Master, A. J. Burgess.
- SHIPWRIGHTS (59).** Livery, 500.—Hon. Clerk, D. Walker, 14-20 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3; Permanent Master, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; Prime Warden, Sir Nicholas Cayzer, B.I.
- SPECTACLEMAKERS (60).** Livery, 200.—Clerk, C. J. Eldridge, Apothecaries' Hall, E.C.4; Master, D. O. Rawling.
- STATIONERS AND NEWSPAPER MAKERS (47).** Hall, Stationers' Hall, E.C.4. Livery, 380.—Clerk, G. St. P. Wells; Master, J. Hubbard.
- TALLOWHANDLERS (21).** Hall, 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. Livery, 137.—Clerk, R. H. Monier-Williams; Master, J. Masters, C.V.O.
- TIN PLATE WORKERS (67).** Livery, 181.—Clerk, H. B. Dehn, Compter House, Wood Street, E.C.2; Master, J. S. Allpass, M.C.
- TOBACCO PIPE MAKERS AND TOBACCO BLENDERS (82).** Livery, 200.—Clerk, G. A. Morris (acting), 38 Finsbury Square, E.C.2; Master, W. M. Wilson.

TURNERS (51). *Livery, 160.*—Clerk, A. T. Reed, Provincial House, 98–106 Cannon Street, E.C.4; Master, J. K. Newson-Smith.

TYLERS AND BRICKLAYERS (37). *Livery, 95.*—Clerk, A. J. Bird, 6 Bedford Row, W.C.1; Master, E. Newbald, M.C.

UPHOLDERS (49). *Livery, 180.*—Clerk, U. J. Burke, 36 St. Andrew's Hill, E.C.4; Master, F. J. Howe.

WAXCHANDLERS (30). *Hall, Gresham Street, E.C.2.* *Livery, 65.*—Clerk, C. G. Todd; Master, N. Miskin.

WEAVERS (42). *Livery, 120.*—Clerk, R. S. Ouvry, 53 Romney Street, S.W.1; Upper Bailiff, H. H. V. Ellis.

WHEELWRIGHTS (68). *Livery, 280.*—Clerk, M. H. Hinton, 15 Eastcheap, E.C.3; Master, G. S. Udall.

WOOLMEN (43). *Livery, 102.*—Clerk, H. A. Harris, 1 Albany Court Yard, W.1; Master, R. E. Early.

PARISH CLERKS (No livery) (Members, 63).—Clerk, J. H. L. Trustring, M.B.E., 31 Bedford Street, W.C.2; Master, J. T. Yates, M.B.E.

WATERMEN AND LIGHTERMEN (No livery).—Hall, 18 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.3.—Clerk, B. G. Wilson; Master, A. S. Gaselee, O.B.E.

LAUNDERERS (No livery).—Clerk, D. K. Rollit, O.B.E., 5 Oak Road, Rochford, Essex; Master, V. R. Jones.

BUILDERS MERCHANTS OF THE CITY OF LONDON (No livery) (Members, 114).—Clerk, V. J. Fanstone, O.B.E., 16 Finsbury Circus, E.C.2; Master, C. N. Gandy.

NOTE.—In certain companies the election of Master or Prime Warden for the year does not take place till the autumn. In such cases the Master or Prime Warden for 1968–69 is given.

## LONDON BOROUGHS

City or Borough *Inner London Borough	§Municipal Offices	Popula- tion Estimated 1968	Rateable Value, April 1, 1969	Rate Levied 1969–70 £	Town Clerk	Mayor or Lord Mayor
CITY OF WESTMINSTER*	City Hall, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	243,960	109,701,565	11 2	A. G. Dawtry, C.B.E., T.D.	L. Pearl (Lord Mayor).
Barking.....	†Barking.	169,520	10,090,673	15 3	†K. E. Lauder.	A. C. V. Rusba.
Barnet.....	†The Burroughs, Hen- don, N.W.4.	316,240	22,669,056	11 ■	R. H. Williams,	V. H. Usher.
Bexley.....	†Erith, Kent. [Midx.]	215,470	11,175,821	14 9	C. G. Dennis.	N. H. Antenbring.
Brent.....	†Forty Lane, Wembley.	284,460	20,608,965	12 4	R. S. Forster.	Mrs. R. Taylor, O.B.E.
Bromley.....	†Bromley, Kent.	304,230	16,855,308	13 3	T. W. Fagg, D.F.C.	C. H. E. Pratt.
Camden*.....	†Euston Road, N.W.1.	231,680	34,231,396	13 0	B. H. Wilson, M.B.E.	Dame Florence Cay- ford, D.B.E.
Croydon.....	†Taberner House, Park Lane, Croydon.	329,210	20,643,640	12 3	A. Blakemore,	R. Tilbury.
Ealing.....	†Ealing, W.5.	298,720	24,148,363	12 6	P. Coomber.	R. R. Clay.
Enfield.....	†Enfield.	267,830	18,409,535	12 7	C. E. C. R. Platten.	W. H. Cook.
Greenwich*.....	†Wellington Street, Woolwich, S.E.18.	229,700	12,839,380	12 5	R. L. Doble.	D. C. Thurley.
Hackney*.....	†Mare Street, E.8.	243,180	14,740,396	15 0	L. G. Huddy.	L. R. House.
Hampersmith*.....	†King Street, W.6.	197,590	14,102,260	13 8	C. Randall.	S. F. Cockell.
Haringey.....	†Civic Centre, Wood Green, N.22.	245,270	13,696,189	15 8	D. B. Cooper.	E. I. Jones.
Harrow.....	†Harrow Weald Lodge, Uxbridge Rd., Harrow.	208,220	12,063,754	11 ■	S. Lancaster.	W. S. Clack.
Havering.....	†Main Road, Romford, Essex.	252,290	12,362,170	16 0	J. E. Symons.	W. T. Smith.
Hillingdon.....	†Wood End Green Rd., Hayes.	236,990	17,638,329	11 10	G. Cooper.	B. J. Brown.
Hounslow.....	†Treary Rd., Hounslow.	205,580	16,945,000	12 6	D. Mathieson.	D. C. L. Usher, C.B.E.
Islington*.....	†Upper Street, N.1.	241,890	20,267,127	13 0	F. L. Croft.	D. W. Bromfield.
Kingston upon Thames.....	†Kingston, W.8. Guildhall, Kingston upon Thames.	210,720	26,506,929	11 2	L. E. Holmes.	Miss E. M. Christmas.
Lambeth*.....	†Brixton Hill, S.W.2.	329,250	10,363,336	12 6	J. N. Martin.	C. H. Johnson.
Lewisham*.....	†Catford, S.E.6.	281,140	12,481,265	12 0	J. E. Fishwick.	D. T. Campbell.
Merton.....	†Broadway, S.W. 19.	184,220	11,462,993	13 5	A. M. Smith, O.B.E.	W. L. Bridger.
Newham.....	†East Ham, E.6.	255,130	14,624,003	15 4	S. Astin.	P. Corbishley.
Redbridge.....	†High Rd., Ilford, Essex.	246,090	13,253,913	15 4	G. E. Smith.	L. J. Simons.
Richmond upon Thames.....	†High Rd., Ilford, Essex.	246,090	13,253,913	15 4	K. F. B. Nicholls.	L. B. Natzier.
Southwark*.....	§Twickenham, Midx.	177,130	11,117,723	13 7	W. H. Jones.	D. G. Harris.
Sutton.....	†Peckham Rd., S.E.5. §High Street, Sutton, Surrey.	293,120	19,093,746	14 10	F. D. Ward.	Mrs. L. M. Brown.
Tower Hamlets*.....	†Patrol Square, E.2.	192,250	15,145,000	14 2	T. M. H. Scott.	F. G. Moore.
Waltham Forest.....	†Walthamstow, E.17.	236,900	12,103,921	15 11	J. Wolkind.	E. G. Walker.
Wandsworth*.....	§Wandsworth, E.18.	321,720	16,169,600	12 2	Miss E. A. Cann, (vacant)	Mrs. P. K. Williams, Miss G. A. Morgan.

† Town Hall. ‡ Civic Centre. § Municipal Offices. ¶ Harrow: Town Clerk's Office, Borough Architect, Cottesmore, Uxbridge Road, Stanmore and (Housing Section), 15–21 Headstone Drive, Wealdstone. Treasurer, Education, Health and Information, Hanover House, Lyon Road, Harrow. Engineer and Surveyor, Woodlands, Clamp Hill, Stanmore, Midx.

■ Mixed hereditaments, 7d. less; Domestic properties, 1s. 3d. less.

## Public and Private Buildings in London

**ADELPHI, Strand, W.C.2.**—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers, James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. Four of the streets in the Adelphi were formerly called James, John, Robert, and William Streets to commemorate these founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. They are now Adam Street, John Adam Street, Robert Street and Durham House Street. Extensive rebuilding took place between the two World Wars, and there are now few 18th-century houses left in the district. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens), the commemorative streets being *Charles Street, Villiers Street, Duke Street, Of Lane, Buckingham Street* (Of Lane is now "York Buildings").

**AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2.**—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911-14 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. NEW SOUTH WALES, QUEENSLAND, VICTORIA and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand; TASMANIA at Golden Cross House, Charing Cross, and SOUTH AUSTRALIA at S.A. House, 50 Strand, W.C.2.

**BALTIC EXCHANGE, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.**—The world market for the chartering of cargo ships. The present Exchange was built in 1903 and the new wing opened by Her Majesty the Queen on Nov. 21, 1956.

**BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.** (Not open to sightseers.)—The Bank of England, founded in 1694, has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building, completed in 1940 to the designs of Sir Herbert Baker, incorporates features reminiscent of the earlier architects, Sampson (1734), Sir Robert Taylor (1765) and Sir John Soane (1788). A Bank picnic is mounted every evening by the Brigade of Guards.

**BRIDGES.**—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (built by the Corporation of London and opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the London Monument (*q.v.*) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1922); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); width, 105 ft.; *Waterloo Bridge* (Rennie), width, 42 ft. 6 ins. (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London (rebuilt by L.C.C. and re-opened 1944); *Hungerford Bridge* (railway bridge with ■ footbridge); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet; rebuilt and re-opened in 1862; width, 84 ft.) with Thornycroft's *Boadicea* at the north-eastern end; this bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q.v.*) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (rebuilt by L.C.C. and opened in 1932) leading from Lambeth Palace to Millbank; *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Chelsea Bridge*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park (reconstructed and widened 1937); and *Albert Bridge* (1873); *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1890); *Wandsworth Bridge*

(opened in 1873; rebuilt and re-opened in 1940); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886 and widened in 1933) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only, 1933); *Chiswick Bridge* (opened in 1933); *King Edward VII Bridge, Kew* (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; *Twickenham Lock Bridge*; *Twickenham Bridge* (opened in 1933); *Richmond Bridge* (opened in 1777); *Kingston Bridge* and *Hampton Court Bridge* (rebuilt, 1933).

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St. James's Park, S.W.1.** (Not open to the public.)—Was purchased by King George III in 1762 from the heir of the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Re-fronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

The Queen's Gallery, containing a changing selection of the finest pictures and works of art from all parts of the royal collection, was opened to the public on July 25, 1962. Open: Tues.-Sat., 11-5 p.m.; Sundays, 2-5 p.m.; Bank Holiday Mondays, 11-5 p.m. (Closed on other Mondays.) Admission, 2s. 6d., Children, 1s. 6d., entering from Buckingham Palace Road.

The Royal Mews is open to visitors on Wednesdays and Thursdays throughout the year (except in Ascot Week), 2-4 p.m. The following charges, the net proceeds of which are devoted to charities, are payable on admission: *Adults, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s.*

**CANADA HOUSE, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.**—A conspicuous building on the Western side of the Square, housing the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom. Designed by Sir Robert Smirke in 1820, it was renovated and embellished when acquired from the Union Club in 1924. Further major alterations have been completed to incorporate the former Royal College of Physicians building, also designed by Sir Robert Smirke, which was acquired in 1964. The renovated building was re-opened in March, 1967. The exteriors of the two buildings were originally designed to create the appearance of ■ single building by presenting a common façade facing Trafalgar Square. Certain interior features of the original building are preserved and the spacious, richly furnished room now occupied by the High Commissioner is much admired. Surrounded by Offices of Canadian Banks, Steamship, Railway and other Companies, the Canadian Building is one of London's landmarks. It was opened by King George V. in June, 1925.

**CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N.1.**—The largest remaining part of ■ 16th-century house originally built by the Priors of St. Bartholomew, and since 1952 used as the headquarters of ■ non-profitable theatre company. Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak-panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen nearby.

**CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.3.** The home of Thomas Carlyle for 47 years until his death in 1881, and containing much of his furniture, etc. Now ■ property of the National Trust. Open daily, except Tuesdays, 10-1, 2-6, or dusk, if earlier. Sundays, 2-6. Admission, 2s.; Children and Students, 1s.

**CATHOLIC CENTRAL LIBRARY, St. Francis Friary, 47 Francis Street, S.W.1.**—Founded as a private library in 1914, it was taken over in 1959 by the Franciscan Friars of the Atonement. Stock of

45,000 volumes for lending and reference in many aspects of religion (devotional, Church history, doctrine, etc.), sociology, fine arts, literature, history, travel, biography and fiction. Books are sent by post when required. Hours of opening: Mon.-Fri. 10.30-6.30; Sat. 10.30-4.30.

**CEMETERIES.**—In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W.10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Mathews (Actors). In *Highgate Cemetery*, N.6, are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, Karl Marx and G. J. Holyoake. In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N.16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E.27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.R.S. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). In the churchyard of the former *Marylebone Chapel* are buried Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician). The chapel itself was demolished in 1949. **CREMATORIA.**—*Ilford* (City of London); *Norwood*; *Hendon*; *Streatham Park*; *Finchley* (St. Marylebone) and *Golders Green* (12 acres), Hampstead Heath, with "Garden of Rest" and memorials to famous men and women.

**CENOTAPH.** Whitehall, S.W.1. — (Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the First World War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by King George V on Armistice Day, 1920. An additional inscription was added after the 1939-45 War, to commemorate those who gave their lives in that conflict.

**CHARTERHOUSE.** Charterhouse Square, E.C.1. (*Master, Rev. T. S. Nevill, M.A.; Registrar and Clerk to the Governors, N. Long-Brown, M.A., I.L.B.*), a Carthusian monastery until 1538, purchased from the Earl of Suffolk in 1611 by Thomas Sutton as a home for aged "Brothers" and a School (at Godalming since 1872). The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. They suffered much damage during the 1939-45 War but are now restored and can accommodate nearly 40 "Brothers." Visitors must apply to the Registrar for permission to see the Hall, etc. (Charge for admission, 4s. 9d. per person). Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1621, elected scholar of Sutton's Hospital. Other famous Carthusians are John Wesley; the poets Crashaw and Lovelace; Addison and Steele; Sir William Blackstone and Thackeray, who described "Greyfriars School" (Charterhouse) in "The Newcomes."

**CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN.** Royal Hospital Road, S.W.3. — A garden of general botanical research, established in latter part of 17th century by the Society of Apothecaries, occupies site presented in 1722 by Sir Hans Sloane. Transferred in 1899 to the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities. Tickets of admission for approved students obtainable from the Clerk to the Trustees, 10 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

**CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL** (founded by Charles II, in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1692), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W.3, for

old and disabled soldiers. Great Hall, Chapel, Museum open daily 10 to 12 and 1 to 5, and on Sunday afternoons. Council Chamber open on Sundays, 11.45 to 12 and 2 to 4 p.m. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. *Governor, General Sir Charles Jones, G.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.; Lieut-Governor and Secretary, Major-Gen. Sir Nigel Tapp, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.*

**COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE.** Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. — Her Majesty's Officers of Arms (Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms) were incorporated by Richard III., and granted Derby House on the site of the present College building by Philip and Mary. The building now in use was built after the Fire of London. The powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to State ceremonial are largely exercised through the College, which is the official repository of English coats of arms and pedigrees. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office, Mon.-Fri. between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Saturdays, 10 to 1, by appointment.

**COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE.** Kensington High Street, W.8. — A permanent exhibition opened on Nov. 6, 1962, by Her Majesty the Queen, replacing the former Imperial Institute opened in 1893 in S. Kensington. An interesting feature of the building is its paraboloid copper-sheathed roof. The Institute contains, in 60,000 square feet arranged in 3 galleries, a visual representation of the history and geography of the Commonwealth countries and dependencies; on the ground floor, exhibits of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan and Ceylon; on the middle gallery, the African territories; and on the upper gallery, the other territories of the Commonwealth. Art gallery; Cinema, showing documentary films daily.

Open, week-days, 10-5.30; Sundays, 2.30-6. Admission free. Closed Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

**COUNTY HALL.** Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. — The Headquarters of the Greater London Council (see pp. 634-6) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Bishop's Acre, Four Acres and Float Mead, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 750 ft. The foundation stone was laid by King George V on March 9, 1912, and the ceremonial opening took place on July 17, 1922, although the main building was not completed until 1933. The building of the North and South blocks on a site to the East of the main building started in the early 1930's. They were occupied in 1939 but not finally completed until 1963. The main building contains, in addition to office accommodation, the council chamber, a conference hall, committee rooms; education and members' libraries and the county record office. The Council, when in session, meets in public in the council chamber fortnightly on Tuesday afternoons at 2.30 p.m. The times for public inspection of the building are, on Saturdays and Bank Holidays (except Christmas Day) from 10.30-1; 1.30-4 p.m. Admission free.

**CUSTOM HOUSE.** Lower Thames Street, E.C.3. — Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The *Long Room* is about 190 ft. long.

**DICKENS HOUSE.** 48 Doughty Street, W.C.1. — In this house Charles Dickens lived from 1837 to 1839, and here he completed *Pickwick Papers*. It is the headquarters of The Dickens Fellowship and contains many relics of the novelist. It is open to the public daily, 10 to 5 (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted); admission 2s. 6d.; students, 1s. 6d.; children, 6d.

**DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE.** Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4. — An imposing late 17th-century house, in the garret of which, with the aid of six

amanuenses, Samuel Johnson compiled his Dictionary. The garret, damaged by bombs in 1941, was restored and reopened in 1948. Open daily (except Sundays and Bank Holidays) from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5 (according to season). Admission 2s.; Students, 1s.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E.C.1.—The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely, Ely Place is a private street whose affairs are administered by Commissioners under a special Act of Parliament. The 14th-century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S.W.6.—The courtyard is 16th century, remainder 18th and 19th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of about 9 acres.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E.2.—Open on Tuesdays to Saturdays 10 to 5, Sundays 11 to 5. Closed on Christmas Day and on Mondays except Bank Holidays. Admission free.

The Museum is housed in a building erected originally as almshouses in 1715. It was eventually purchased by the London County Council and opened as a museum in 1914. The exhibits are shown in a series of period rooms dating from 1600 to the present day, each containing furniture and domestic equipment of a middle-class English home. Photographic enlargements illustrate the costume of each period. An 18th century woodworker's shop and a downhearth kitchen are also shown. Temporary exhibitions and periodic series of evening lectures and recitals are held in the Lecture Hall. There is a reference library of books on furniture, social history and art. Special arrangements for children visiting the Museum in school parties and in their leisure time. *Curator*, Mrs. M. Harrison, M.B.E.

GEORGE INN, Southwark.—Near London Bridge Station. Given to National Trust in 1937. Last galleried inn in London, built in 1677.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E.C.2 (dating from early 15th century). Burnt out by incendiary bombs, 1940. The main hall and crypt have been restored. The Library, Museum and Art Gallery adjoining mainly escaped damage, and are open to the public. Admission free. The Library (with Commercial Reference Room adjoining) contains Plan of London, 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays, etc. Open free on week-days 10-5 and Sundays (May-Sept.), 10-5. *Keeper of the Guildhall*, W. Parker.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEAD-QUARTERS, City Road, E.C.1.—The H.A.C. (*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. P. Massey, M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1641. The Armoury House dates from 1735. Four of its members who emigrated in the 17th century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. The H.A.C. is the senior regiment of the Army Volunteer Reserves, and maintains a Headquarters with an Officer Training Wing, and Artillery and Infantry components.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23. Open daily except Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, 10.30 to 6, Sundays 11 to 6. Admission free. The Museum was presented in 1901 to the London County Council by the founder, Mr. F. J. Horniman, M.P. The Museum has three main departments, ethnology, musical instruments and natural history. In the ethnology department the large collections include exhibits illustrating man's progress in the arts and crafts from prehistoric times. The natural his-

tory department includes an aquarium. Reference library. Schools Service. Free concerts and lectures (autumn to spring). *Curator*, D. M. Boston.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Archway and offices built about 1753. The mounting of the guard (Lifeguard, or the Blues and Royals at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into *Horse Guards' Parade* (230,000 sq. ft.), where the Colour is "trooped" on the Queen's Official Birthday. (Trafalgar Square is 168,850 sq. ft. (the island site, 102,050 sq. ft.); Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.)

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W.1.—After its destruction by fire in 1834, the Palace of Westminster was re-built in 1840-68 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Welby Pugin, at a cost of over £2,000,000.—Open (free) to visitors on Saturdays, on Easter Monday and Tuesday, Spring Bank Holiday Monday and Tuesday; Mon., Tues. and Thursdays in August and Thursdays in September, if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Sovereign's Entrance, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Closed to visitors on Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Lords as arranged by a Peer or by queue via St. Stephen's Entrance. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall after the House meets. The present House of Commons was used for the first time on October 26, 1950, the original Chamber having been destroyed by bombs in 1941. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is about 330 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flag-staff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is about 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben," the Hour Bell, named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1856. This bell which weighed 16 tons 11 cwt., was found cracked in 1857. The present bell (13 tons) is a recasting of the original and was first brought into use in July, 1859. A light is displayed from this tower at night when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT.—The *Inner and Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C.4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, have occupied (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars. *Inner Temple Hall* is open to the public on Monday-Friday, 10-11.30 a.m. and 2.30-4 p.m., except during Vacations. *Temple Church*, restored in 1958 after severe damage by bombing, is open on week-days 10-5 p.m. and the public are admitted to Sunday services (see p. 501). *Middle Temple Hall* (sixteenth century) is open to the public, Monday-Friday, 10-12 and 3-4.30 p.m.; Saturday, 10-4.30. Closed 1-2 p.m. and Sundays. In *Middle Temple Gardens* (not open to the public) Shakespeare (Henry VI, Part I) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455-85). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. The records show the Society as being in existence in 1422. The new Hall and Library Buildings are modern, although the Library is first mentioned in 1474, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres); the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*,

Holborn/Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. Early 14th century. Hall (16th Cent.); Chapel (Services 11.15 a.m. during Law Dining Terms only). Holy Communion 1st Sunday in every month except Aug.-Sept. Public welcome. Library (30,000 vols. mss. and printed books) may be viewed by appointment. Gardens open to the public from 12 noon-2 p.m. (May-July), 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m. (Aug.-Sept.). The Inn although badly damaged during the last war has been completely restored to its former beauty with gracious red brick buildings overlooking grass covered squares and gardens. Strong Elizabethan associations. No other "Inns" are active, but what remains of *Staple Inn*'s worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; though heavy damage was done by a flying-bomb, it retains a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Danes' Church), *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street, and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus, are all rebuilt. *Serjeant's Inn*, Fleet Street (damaged by bombing), and another (demolished 1910) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1922.

**JEWISH MUSEUM**, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—Opened in 1932, the Museum contains a comprehensive collection of Jewish antiquities, liturgical paraphernalia and "Anglo-Judaica." Open free (Mon.-Thurs.), 2.30-5; (Fri. and Sun.), 10.30-12.45. Closed on Saturdays, Jewish Holy days and Bank Holidays. Conducted tours of parties by arrangement with the Secretary/Curator.

**KEATS HOUSE AND MUSEUM**, Keats Grove, Hampstead, N.W.3.—In two houses here, now made into one, John Keats lived at various times between 1818 and 1820. The house and the museum are open free, weekdays, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. The Keats Memorial Library (5,000 volumes) in the adjoining Branch Library is open free on weekdays 9.30-8 p.m.; Saturday, 9.30-11 p.m.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**, W.8.—Built by Christopher Wren for King William III (1689-94), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. State apartments, re-opened to the public in 1956 under administrative control of the London Museum, contain pictures from the royal collections, royal costumes and furniture formerly belonging to Queen Mary. *Hours of Opening*: (March 1-Sept. 30) 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; Sundays, 2-6 p.m.; (Oct. 1-Feb. 28) 10-5; Sundays, 2-5 p.m. *Kensington Gardens* (*q.v.*) adjoin.

**LAMBETH PALACE**, S.E.1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Chaplain.

**LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS**.—The Principal Companies (*see pp. 640-642*) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand. Among the finest or more interesting may be mentioned the following: Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane. The present hall was completed in 1835, and contains some magnificent rooms. Exhibitions of plate have been shown here periodically in recent years. Fishmongers' Hall, London Bridge (built 1831-3), now admirably restored after severe bomb damage, also contains fine rooms. Apothecaries' Hall, Water Lane, was rebuilt in 1670, after the Great Fire, and has library, hall and kitchen which are good examples of this period, together with a pleasant courtyard. Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames Street, was also rebuilt after the Great Fire, and its hall has

very fine late 17th century panelling. The Watermen and Lightermen's Company is not, strictly speaking, a Livery Company, but its hall, in St. Mary at Hill, is a good example of a smaller 18th century building, with pilastered façade. It was completed in 1780. Stationers' Hall, in Stationers' Hall Court, behind Ludgate Hill, another post-Fire Hall, standing in its own court, has a particularly finely carved screen. Barbers' Hall, Monkwell Street, with a Hall attributed to Inigo Jones, was completely destroyed by bombing, but is to be rebuilt. The new hall is to be built some 30 ft. from the old site to enable one of the bastions and part of the wall of the Roman fort to remain exposed to view. Mercers' Hall, Cheapside, built to replace the hall destroyed by bombing, was opened in 1958.

**LLOYD'S**, Lime Street, E.C.3.—Housed in the Royal Exchange for 150 years and in Leadenhall Street from 1928-1957. The present building was opened by H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on Nov. 14, 1957. The underwriting space has an area of 44,250 sq. ft.

**LORD'S CRICKET GROUND**, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.—The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket, the scene of some of the principal matches of the season and Middlesex County headquarters. Tennis court in building behind members' pavilion.

Imperial Cricket Memorial Gallery, a museum of cricket, open to the public on match days until close of play, and on other days by prior arrangement. Adults, 1s., children, 6d. In winter, admission free (by prior arrangement).

**MANSHION HOUSE**, City, E.C.4.—(Reconstructed 1930-31.) The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

**MARKETS**.—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Spitalfields, E.1* (Vegetables, Fruit, etc.), enlarged 1928, and opened by the late Queen Mary; *London Fruit Exchange*, Brushfield Street (built by Corporation of London 1928-29) faces Spitalfields Market. Other markets are—*Covent Garden, W.C.2* (established under a charter of Charles II, in 1661) and *Borough Market, S.E.1*, for vegetables, fruit, flowers, etc.

**MARLBOROUGH HOUSE**, Pall Mall, S.W.1.—The London home of Queen Mary until her death in 1953. Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough and completed in 1711, the house finally reverted to the Crown in 1835. Prince Leopold lived there until 1831, and Queen Adelaide from 1837 until her death in 1849. In 1863 it became the London house of the Prince of Wales. The Queen's Chapel, Marlborough Gate, begun in 1623 from the designs of Inigo Jones for the Infanta Maria of Spain, and completed for Queen Henrietta Maria, is open to the public for services during part of the year. In 1959 Marlborough House was given by the Queen as a Commonwealth centre for Government conferences and it was opened as such in March, 1962. It is open to the public at certain times when conferences are not taking place.

**LONDON MONUMENT**, (commonly called "The Monument"), Monument Street, E.C.3.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671-77, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric

column is 120 ft. high (the moulded cylinder above the balcony supporting a flaming vase of gilt bronze is 42 ft. in addition), and is based on a square plinth 40 ft. high, with fine carvings on W. face (making a total height of 202 ft.). Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column (311 steps) Admission (until 20 minutes before closing time) 6d., Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Oct.—March to 4 p.m.). Sundays—May to Sept. 2-6 p.m. Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday. Parties of 30 or more school children in charge of an adult, 3d. each.

MONUMENTS.—VICTORIA MEMORIAL in front of Buckingham Palace; ALBERT MEMORIAL, South Kensington; AIR, Victoria Embankment; BEACONS-FIELD, Parliament Square; BEATTY, JELICOE and CUNNINGHAM, Trafalgar Square; BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment; BOADICEA (or "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; BURNS, Embankment Gardens; BURGHERS OR CALAIS (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; CAVALRY, Hyde Park; CAVELL, St. Martin's Place; CENOTAPH, Whitehall; CHARLES I. (erected Jan. 20, 1675), Trafalgar Square; CHARLES II. (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE (68½ ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stone-work, bear scars from an air raid); CAPTAIN COOK (Brock), the Mall; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary; OLIVER CROMWELL (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall; DUKE OF YORK (124 ft.), St. James's Park; EDWARD VII. (Mackennal), Waterloo Place; ELIZABETH I. (1586, oldest outdoor statue in London), Fleet Street; EROS (Shaftesbury Memorial) (Gilbert), Piccadilly Circus; MARECHAL FOCH, Grosvenor Gardens; GEORGE III., Cockspur Street; GEORGE IV. (Chantrey), riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; GEORGE V., Abingdon Street; GEORGE VI., Carlton Gardens; GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand; GUARDS' (Crimea), Waterloo Place; (Great War), Horse Guards' Parade; HAIG (Hardiman), Whitehall; IRVING (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; JAMES II, Trafalgar Square; KITCHENER, Horse Guards' Parade; ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St. Gaudens), Parliament Square; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, Fleet Street; MILTON, St. Giles, Cripplegate; MONUMENT, THE (see above); NELSON (170 ft. 1½ in.), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*); FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place; "PETER PAN" (Frampton), Kensington Gardens; PRINCE CONSORT, Holborn Circus; RALEIGH, Whitehall; RICHARD COEUR DE LION (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; ROBERTS, Horse Guards' Parade; FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Grosvenor Square; ROYAL ARTILLERY (South Africa), The Mall; (Great War), Hyde Park Corner; ROYAL MARINES, The Mall; CAPTAIN SCOTT, Waterloo Place; SHACKLETON, Kensington Gore; SHAKESPEARE (Fontana), Leicester Square; CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH, Cheapside; SMUTS (Epstein), Parliament Square; TRENCHARD, Victoria Embankment; GEORGE WASHINGTON (Houdon), Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner; WELLINGTON (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; JOHN WESLEY, City Road; WOLSELEY, Horse Guards' Parade.

PERCIVAL DAVID FOUNDATION OF CHINESE ART, 53 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—Set in 1951 to promote the study and teaching of the art and culture of China and the surrounding regions, and provide facilities necessary to end. The Foundation contains the collection of Chinese ceramics formed by Percival David his

important library of books on Chinese art. To these was added a gift from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone of part of his collection of Chinese monochrome porcelains. The galleries were opened to the public in 1952. The Foundation is administered on behalf of the University of London by the School of Oriental and African Studies. Hours of opening: Galleries, Mon. to 5 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Library, Mon. 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. Head of the Foundation, Prof. W. Watson.

PORT OF LONDON.—The Port of London comprises the tidal portion of the River Thames from Teddington to the sea, a distance of 9½ miles and four dock systems covering an area of 4,760 acres, of which 633 acres are water. The governing body is the Port of London Authority, whose Head Offices in Trinity Square, E.C.3, were designed by Sir Edwin Cooper. Particulars of the docks are as follows:—*Surrey Commercial Docks, S.E. 16.*—Area 392 acres, including 122 acres water. A chief centre of the London and Provincial soft-wood trade. Also handles hardwood, grain and general cargo. *India & Millwall Docks, E.14.*—Area 455 acres including 127 acres water. Principal commodities handled are rum, sugar, grain, hardwood, fruit, plywood, wood pulp and wine in bulk. *Royal Victoria & Albert & King George V Docks, E.16.*—Area, 1,055 acres including 230 acres water—have special facilities for handling frozen and chilled meat, grain, tobacco and bananas. Large quantities of wool, fruit, dairy produce and general cargo are also dealt with. *Tilbury Docks, Essex.*—Area 927 acres, including 155 acres water. These docks are 26 miles below London Bridge and are used principally by vessels plying on the Australian, North American, Indian, other Eastern routes, West Africa and the Continent. Tilbury Passenger Landing Stage provides accommodation for liners at all states of the tide and adjoins Tilbury Riverside Station.

A development and extension scheme at Tilbury has added nearly 2 miles of deep-water quays, to provide 13 new berths, of which 6 are for container traffic and 3 for packaged timber. Also included is a freight-liner rail container terminal and a riverside grain terminal which can accommodate vessels up to 65,000 tons deadweight and provide a rated maximum discharge of 2,000 tons per hour. Cost of this development was estimated at about £30 million.

The St. Katharine Docks were sold to the G.L.C. in 1969 and the London Docks were closed on May 31, 1969.

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Early 17th century timber-framed house containing fine room on first floor with panelling and moulded plaster ceiling. Open Mon. to Fri. 1.45 p.m. to 1 p.m.; Sat. to 4.30 p.m. Closed Christmas Day and Good Friday. Available occasionally for evening lettings to societies, etc. on application to Corporation of London, Guildhall, E.C.

ROMAN LONDON.—Though visible remains very few, almost every excavation for the foundations of new buildings in the City reveals Roman remains. Sections of the City wall, often however merely a mediæval re-build on the Roman foundations, are the most striking remains still to be seen. Fragments may be seen near the White Tower in the Tower of London, Trinity Square, No. 1 Crutched Friars, All Hallows, London Wall—its semi-circular vestry being built on the remains of a round bastion—St. Alphage, London Wall, recently restored by the Corporation of London and showing a striking succession of building and repairs from Roman mediæval times,

St. Giles, Cripplegate and, by permission only, the great bastion beneath the pavement of the yard of the G.P.O. in Giltspur Street. Recent excavations in the Cripplegate area have revealed that a fort was built in this area and later incorporated in the town wall in this north-west corner of the City. Evidence from these excavations proves that the fort was not built until about 100-120 A.D., and the date of the town wall must therefore be considerably later. Remains of a bath building are preserved beneath the Coal Exchange in Lower Thames Street and other foundations may be seen in the Crypt of All Hallows Barking by the Tower. The governmental headquarters of the town was a great basilica, more than 400 ft. long from east to west, the massive walls of which have been encountered, extending from Leadenhall Market across Gracechurch Street as far as St. Michael's, Cornhill. Excavations during the past few years have shown that buildings over the river front were erected on huge oaken piles and a framework of timber for a considerable distance both east and west of the present London Bridge. The "Roman Bath," in Strand Lane, which is not now held by most authorities to be of Roman origin, is maintained by the G.L.C. on behalf of the National Trust, and is open to the public on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. (*Admission, 1s.*). Excavations since 1948 on a bombed site in Walbrook, on the banks of the old Wall Brook, produced interesting discoveries, including a Temple of Mithras, from which the splendid marble statues have been placed in Guildhall Museum, now in the Royal Exchange, where many other relics from the Roman City may be seen.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.3 (founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened as "The Bourse" and proclaimed "The Royal Exchange" by Queen Elizabeth I, 1571, rebuilt 1667-69 and 1842-44).—Open to the public, free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth I, Charles II, Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham and others; mural paintings in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie and others. The carillon of the Royal Exchange (reinstated 1950) plays English, Scottish Irish, Welsh, Canadian and Australian melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon and 3 and 6 p.m. With the exception of the courtyard and ambulatory (now used for exhibitions, art displays, etc.) and the shops the whole of the building is occupied by departments of the Royal Exchange Assurance Group (which has had its head office there since 1720) and is administered by the Gresham Committee (*Clerk, Mercers' Hall, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2*).

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—Map Room open to public, free.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C.3 (building erected 1811), where coins for the United Kingdom and abroad are struck. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, at least 3 months in advance of intended visit. (In summer and in school holiday periods, 6 months' notice, may be necessary). Hours of admission, 9.20 a.m. to 2.30 p.m., Mon. to Fri., except Bank Holidays, etc., when the Mint is closed. Additional tours at 2.50, 4.45 and 5 p.m., Mon. and Thurs.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W.1.—(Not open to the public.) Built by Henry VIII; the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal, which in 1955 was reopened to the public for services during part of the year. A royal residence from 1697 to 1762. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's" and (by the permission of the Crown) the Conference of the Allies (1921) and later conferences have been held here.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate house (early 16th century) and crypt of Church (12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected on application to the Secretary at the Chancery.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. The house and galleries, built 1812-24, are the work of the founder, Sir John Soane (1753-1837) and contain his collections, arranged as he left them, in pursuance of an Act procured by him in 1833. Exhibits include the Sarcophagus of Seti I. (c. 1290 B.C.), classical vases and marbles, Hogarth's *Rake's Progress* and *Election* series, paintings by Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, Lawrence, etc., and sculpture by Chantrey, Flaxman, etc. Soane's library of 8,000 vols. and a collection of 20,000 architectural drawings are available for study. Open Tues.-Sat. inclusive, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Bank Holidays and in August. *Curator, Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A. Inspector, Miss D. Stroud, M.B.E., F.S.A.*

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.—The beautiful river façade (600 ft. long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and other branches of the Civil Service and by the *Principal Probate Registry*.

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C.2.—The foundation stone of the present building was laid in 1801, but the building was almost entirely reconstructed in 1854 from the designs of Thomas Allason. The Stock Exchange is being rebuilt as a large tower block 331 feet high and a new trading floor to the west of the block. Completion is planned for 1972.

The Stock Exchange provides a market for the purchase and sale of about 9,500 securities quoted in the Stock Exchange Daily Official List and valued at over £100,000,000,000 and also securities listed on other Exchanges. At present the members of the Stock Exchange, who consist of brokers (agents for clients) and jobbers (dealers in specific securities) number about 3,300. Visitors' Gallery open between 10 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. from Monday to Friday. Admission free and without ticket. Film show.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side from Westminster to Blackfriars, was constructed by Sir J. W. Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1864-70 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Albert Embankment on the S. side (from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall), 1866-69; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871-74. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir J. W. Bazalgette (1819-92) also inaugurated the London main drainage system, 1858-65. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Fluminis vincula posuit"). The headquarters of the G.L.C. include an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel*, constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road E.14, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is a mile 332 yards, of which 474 yards are under the river.

The cost of the tunnel and its approaches ■ ■ ■ £1,506,914. The first *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connecting East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,323,663. A second tunnel (for southbound vehicles only) was opened in August, 1967, at ■ cost of about £9,000,000 and the old tunnel was improved at ■ cost of about £1,100,000 and made one-way northbound. Both tunnels are for vehicles only. The relative lengths of the tunnels measured from East India Dock Road to the Gate House on the south side are 6,215 ft. (old tunnel) and 6,152 feet. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E.16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. The length of the subway is 552 yards, and its cost was about £86,000. The *Thames Tunnel* (1,300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

**TOWER HILL, E.C.1 and E.C.3.** ■ ■ ■ formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square.

**TOWER OF LONDON, E.C.3.**—Admission to ■ general view of the Tower, the White Tower (Armouries), the Beauchamp and Bloody Towers and the Chapel Royal—as; children, 1s.; to Jewel House—2s., Children 1s. The Tower of London is closed on Sundays during the Winter period and on the mornings of the Summer time period, Good Friday and Christmas Day. On Sundays throughout the year the public is admitted to Holy Communion, 8.15 a.m. and Morning Service, 11.15 a.m. Open on weekdays, May 1 to Sept. 30, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Oct. 1 to mid-March, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; mid-March to April 30, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. **CONSTABLE, Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, K.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.;** **LIEUTENANT, Lieut.-General Sir Richard E. Goodwin, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.;** **RESIDENT GOVERNOR AND KEEPER OF THE JEWEL HOUSE, Col. Sir Thomas Butler, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E.;** **MASTER OF THE ARMOURIES, A. R. Duffy;** **CHAPLAIN AT THE CHAPEL ROYAL OF ST. PETER AD VINCULA, Rev. J. G. Nicholls.**

The White Tower is the oldest and central building in Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress of the Tower of London. It was built at the order of William I. and constructed by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, in the years 1078-98. The Inner Wall, with thirteen towers, was constructed by Henry III. in the 12th century. The Moat ■ ■ ■ extended and completed by Richard I. and the Wharf first mentioned in 1228. The Outer Wall was completed in the reign of Edward I. and now incorporates 6 towers and ■ bastions. The last Monarch to reside in the Tower of London was James I. The Crown Jewels came to the Tower in the reign of Henry III. All coinage used in Great Britain was minted in the Outer Ward of the Tower of London until 1810 when the Royal Mint was formed. The Tower of London has had a military garrison since 1078. The Chapel Royal

of St. John the Evangelist, within the White Tower (1080-1088) is the oldest Norman church in London.

**WELLINGTON MUSEUM, Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, W.1.**—Admission on weekdays and Bank Holidays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day. Adults 1s., Children, 6d. Organized School parties admitted free. Apsley House was designed by Robert Adam for Lord Bathurst and built 1771-8. It was bought in 1817 by the Duke of Wellington, who in 1828-29 employed Benjamin Wyatt to enlarge it, face it with Bath stone and add the Corinthian portico. The Museum contains many fine paintings, services of porcelain and silver plate and personal relics of the 1st Duke of Wellington (1769-1852) and was given to the Nation by the present Duke. It was first opened to the public in 1952, under the administration of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

**WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W.1** (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087-1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377-99), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament—Westminster Hall is part of the old Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed most of the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834) and the bombs of 1941. The Hall is about 240 ft. long, 68 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I was tried in the Hall. Extensive repairs to the Hall have recently been carried out. Admission: During sessions—Mon. to Thurs., 10 a.m. until 1.30 p.m., provided neither House is sitting. Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. During Recess—Mon. to Fri., except Good Friday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sat., 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

**WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, High Street, E.1.** Charitable institution founded in 1901 for the organization of temporary exhibitions of the Fine Arts and Architecture. There is no permanent collection. Open: Tuesdays to Saturdays 11-6, Sundays 2-6. closed Mondays. Admission Free. Director, M. Glazebrook.

#### PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan ■ ■ ■ are maintained ■ under:—

##### By the Crown

**BUSHY PARK** (1,099 acres), see p. 651.

**GREEN PARK** (49 acres), W.2.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

**GREENWICH PARK** (296½ acres), S.E.20, ■ p. 651.

**HAMPTON COURT GARDENS** (54 acres).

**HAMPTON COURT GREEN** (17 acres).

**HAMPTON COURT PARK** (622 acres).

**HYDE PARK** (341 acres).—From Park Lane, W.1, to Kensington Gardens, W.2, containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway ■ Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1851.

**KENSINGTON GARDENS** (275 acres), W.2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace, containing the Albert Memorial.

**KEW, ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS** (300 acres).—Accessible by railway and omnibus. Open daily, except Christmas Day, from 10 a.m. The closing hour varies from 4 p.m. in mid-winter to 8 p.m. in mid-summer. Admission, 3d. Museums open 10 a.m.; Glasshouses, ■ p.m. to dusk or 4.50 p.m. (week-days); 1 p.m. to dusk ■ 5.50 p.m. (Sundays). Dogs not admitted.

**REGENT'S PARK and PRIMROSE HILL** (464 acres), N.W.1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens.

**RICHMOND PARK** (2,469 acres).

**ST. JAMES'S PARK** (93 acres), S.W.1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. Ornamental lake of 12 acres. The original suspension bridge built in 1857 was replaced in 1957. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace.

By the Corporation of London

**BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD** (494 acres), see p. 651.

**COULSDON COMMON, Surrey** (111 acres).

**EPPING FOREST** (6,000 acres), see p. 651.

**FARTHINGDOWN, Surrey** (121 acres).

**HIGHGATE WOOD** (70 acres).

**KENLEY COMMON, Surrey** (80 acres).

**QUEEN'S PARK, Kilburn** (30 acres).

**RIDDLEDOWN, Surrey** (87 acres).

**SPRING PARK, West Wickham** (51 acres).

**WEST HAM PARK** (77 acres).

**WEST WICKHAM COMMON, Kent** (25 acres).

with smaller open spaces within the City of London, including **FINSBURY CIRCUS GARDENS**.

By the Greater London Council

**ALEXANDRA PARK and PALACE** (208 acres), with horse racing and roller skating.

**AVERY HILL** (87 acres), S.E.9, with Winter Garden.

**BATTERSEA PARK** (200 acres), S.W.8 to S.W.11, with Festival gardens, concert pavilion, zoo and lake.

**BECKENHAM PLACE PARK** (214 acres), Beckenham, Kent, has an 18-hole public golf course.

**BLACKHEATH** (271 acres), S.E.3.—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is near the S.E. corner. The building was designed by Wren and its Chapel doors have carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Concerts and poetry recitals are held at Rangers House, an early 18th Century mansion.

**BOSTALL HEATH and WOODS** (159 acres), S.E.2.

**BROCKWELL PARK** (128 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S.E.24. Lido.

**CLAPHAM COMMON** (206 acres), S.W.4. Annual Horse Show.

**CRYSTAL PALACE** (199 acres), S.E.19, with motor-racing circuit; concert bowl; ski slope and National Recreation Centre. Zoo.

**DULWICH PARK** (72 acres), with lake, S.E.21.

**FINSBURY PARK** (115 acres), N.4.

**GOLDER'S HILL** (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

**HACKNEY MARSH** (343 acres), E.5, E.9 and E.10. 112 football pitches.

**HAINAULT FOREST** (1,108 acres), Hainault, Essex, has two 18-hole public golf courses.

**HAMMERSMITH PARK** (8 acres), W.12.

**HAMPSTEAD HEATH and Extension** (294 acres), N.W.3.

**HERNE HILL STADIUM** (9 acres), with cycle racing and athletics track.

**HOLLAND PARK** (55 acres), W.8. Open air theatre and concerts; floodlit gardens; King George VI Memorial Youth Hostel and Restaurant Belvedere.

**HORNFAIR** (26 acres), S.E.7, with Lido.

**HORNMAN GARDENS** (21 acres), S.E.23. Adjoining Horniman Museum.

**HURLINGHAM PARK** (20 acres). Includes a stadium where important athletics meetings and major hockey matches take place.

**KENNINGTON PARK** (37 acres), S.E.11. Swimming bath.

**KEN WOOD** (200 acres), the northern part of Hampstead Heath. Part purchased in 1922 by public subscription. Opened and dedicated by King George V., July 18, 1925. Open air symphony concerts each summer. The Iveagh Bequest, in an 18th-century Mansion (open to the public), includes a fine Adam library and valuable art treasures. Recitals and poetry readings in the Orangery each summer. Ladies' swimming bath.

**KING GEORGE'S FIELD** (16 acres), E.3, with East London Stadium.

**LESNES ABBEY WOODS** (215 acres), Erith.—Ruins of an Augustinian abbey.

**LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS** (7 acres), W.C.2. Centre for band concerts.

**MARBLE HILL** (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex.—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion (open to the public), formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert,morganatic wife of George IV.

**OXLEAS WOOD** (213 acres), S.E.9.

**PARLIAMENT HILL** (271 acres)—part of Hampstead Heath. Lido and swimming bath. Important cross-country events are held here.

**PARSLOES PARK** (118 acres), Becontree, Essex.

**PECKHAM RYE and PARK** (113 acres), S.E.15, and S.E.22. Swimming bath.

**PLUMSTEAD COMMON** (111 acres), S.E.18.

**RAVENSCOURT PARK** (34 acres), Hammersmith, W.6.

**SOUTHWARK PARK** (63 acres), near Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E.16. Swimming bath and pond.

**SPRINGFIELD PARK** (37 acres), E.5.

**STREATHAM COMMON** (68 acres), S.W.16, including Rookery Gardens.

**TOOTING COMMON** (221 acres), S.W.12, S.W.16 and S.W.17, with Lido.

**VICTORIA EMBANKMENT GARDENS** (10 acres), W.C.2, a popular centre for band concerts.

**VICTORIA PARK** (217 acres), E.9. Lido.

**WANDSWORTH COMMON** (175 acres), S. W.18.

**WANDSWORTH PARK** (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club.

**WATERLOW PARK** (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N.6, containing *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne. Open-air theatre.

**WORMWOOD SCRUBS** (193 acres), Hammersmith, W.12 and N.W.10, including Little Wormwood Scrubs. West London Stadium.

### EXHIBITIONS ETC., IN LONDON

**MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION**, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. Open daily (including Sunday). Winter, from 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Summer 10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Admission, 8s. 6d.; children under fourteen, 4s. Royal ticket, 10s. 6d.; ticket, 10s.; children, 5s. Includes:—

**LONDON PLANETARIUM**, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. Performances hourly from 11 a.m. on weekdays; from 1 p.m. on Sundays. Admission, 5s.; children (5-13 yrs.), 2s. 6d.

**ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY**, Vincent Square, S.W.1, holds regular exhibitions at its Halls in Greycoat Street and in Vincent Square, S.W.1, and the Chelsea Flower Show at the Royal Hospital Grounds, Chelsea (May).

**ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS**, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—Opened 1828. Admission from 9 a.m. (10 a.m. in Winter) till 7 p.m., or sunset, whichever is the earlier. Mondays throughout year (except Bank

Holidays, Adults, 5s.; Children under 14, 3s.; all other days, Adults, 7s. 6d.; Children, 4s. Additional charge for admission to the Aquarium and the Children's Zoo. Special rates for parties.

WHIPSNADE ZOOLOGICAL PARK, Whipsnade Park, nr. Dunstable, Beds. (34 miles from London, 8½ miles from Luton and 3 miles from Dunstable). Opened 1931. Admission on Sundays and weekdays, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., or sunset, whichever is the earlier. Mondays, throughout year (except Bank Holidays) 4s.; Children, 2s. 6d. All other days: Adults, 6s. 6d., Children under 14, 3s. 6d. Cars admitted at extra charge. Special rates for parties.

### MUSIC

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Opera and Ballet throughout the year. The (third) Covent Garden Theatre was opened May 15, 1858 (the first was opened Dec. 7, 1732). General Administrator, Sir David Webster, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, Kensington, S.W.7.—Regular seasons of Promenade Concerts. Also used for public meetings, concerts and other entertainments. The elliptical hall, one of the largest in the world, was completed in 1871.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL, South Bank, S.E.1.—Opened for the Festival of Britain, 1951, and administered by Greater London Council. Concerts and regular ballet seasons. Queen Elizabeth Hall and Purcell Room opened 1967. General Manager, J. Denison, C.B.E.

KNELLER HALL, Twickenham.—Royal Military School of Music. The full band of 250 instrumentalists holds concerts in the grounds on Wednesdays throughout the summer season, commencing at 8 p.m. Members of the public are welcome to attend; admission, 1s. Season tickets available.

### ENVIRONS OF LONDON

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471. Hadley Woods.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD, Bucks.—Magnificent wooded scenery (425 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879; Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921. During [redacted] omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station (Western Region), passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church. See "Stoke Poges."

BUSHY PARK (1,099 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May.

CHEQUERS, a country residence for Prime Ministers, was presented to the Nation (with an endowment to maintain the estate, etc.) by Lord and Lady Lee of Farnham, [redacted] the official country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, and the gift was approved by Parliament in the *Chequers Estate Act, 1917*. In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 [redacted] was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a mansion in Tudor style in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains [redacted] collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

DARWIN AND DOWN HOUSE, Downe, Farnborough, Kent.—Where Charles Darwin thought and worked for 40 years and died in 1882. Maintained by the Royal College of Surgeons. Open daily (except Fridays and Christmas Day 10 to 5 (Nov.—March, 11 to 5). Admission, 4s. Children, 2s.

DORNEYWOOD, country house in 215 acres, near Burnham Beeches, Bucks., was presented to the nation by Lord Courtauld-Thomson (died 1954) [redacted] an official residence for any Minister of the Crown chosen by the Prime Minister during office. Administered by the National Trust. Open to the public (August & Sept., 2-6 p.m.) Admission 1s. Children 1s.

DULWICH, S.E.21 (5 miles from London), contains Dulwich College (founded by Edward Allyn in 1619), the Horniman Museum and Dulwich Park (72 acres). The Dulwich Picture Gallery, built by Sir John Soane to house the collection bequeathed by the artist, Sir Francis Bourgeois, was damaged by enemy action in the Second World War. The pictures, however, were saved, and the gallery has been rebuilt with the aid of a grant from the Pilgrim Trust. It was reopened by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on April 27, 1953. In Dulwich Village the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by Southern Region). Remains of 13th-15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's championship (Doggett's Coat and Badge).

EPPING FOREST (6,000 acres, originally purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present forest is [redacted] miles long by 1 to [redacted] miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area). LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH (London Transport and Eastern Region). Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,212 in July, 1969. Buildings date from 1442.

GREENWICH, S.E.10.—Greenwich Hospital (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II, from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III, from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, [redacted] enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391-1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII, Queen Mary I and Queen Elizabeth I were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the Crown in 1447) and King Edward VI died there. In the principal quadrangle is [redacted] marble statue of George II, by Rysbrack. (For *National Maritime Museum*, see p. 415.) Painted Hall and Chapel open daily except Thursdays from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. (closed on Sundays, Oct.—April inclusive). Visitors are also admitted to Morning Service in the Chapel at 11 a.m., summer and winter, except during College vacations. Greenwich Park (185 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II, from the designs of Le Nôtre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is the former Royal Observatory (founded 1675). Part of its buildings at Greenwich have been taken over by the Maritime Museum and named *Flamsteed House*, after John Flamsteed (1646-1719), first Astronomer Royal. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) [redacted] 1728, and restored after severe damage during the Second World War. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII was christened in the former church. *Charlton House*: built in the early 17th century (1607-1612) for Adam Newton, tutor [redacted] Prince Henry, brother to Charles I. The

house ■ largely in the Jacobean style of architecture. *Cutty Sark*, the last of the famous tea clippers, which has been preserved as a memorial to ships and men of ■ past era. The ship is fully restored and re-rigged, with ■ museum of sail on board. Open to visitors: weekdays, 11 to 5 (Summer, 6 p.m.); Sundays and Boxing Day, 2.30 to 5. The yacht *Gipsy Moth IV* in which Sir Francis Chichester sailed single-handed round the world, 1966-67, is preserved alongside *Cutty Sark*.

HAM HOUSE, Richmond.—A notable example of 17th-century domestic architecture, long the home of the Tollemache family (Earls of Dysart). The contents, described as "probably the finest and most varied collection of Charles II.'s reign to survive," were purchased for the Victoria and Albert Museum which now administers the house. Ham House may be seen on Tues.-Sun. inclusive and on Bank Holidays, 2-6 p.m., March-Oct., 12-4 p.m., Nov.-Feb. Closed Mon. (except Bank Holidays), Christmas Day and Good Friday. Admission, 1s., Children, 6d.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth-century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, with additions by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1769). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII in 1530. The Palace is closed on Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday. Comprehensive ticket for all parts of the Palace open to the public, 2s. 6d.; children under 15, 1s. 3d. Individual tickets for Vine (2d.) and Maze (3d.) also available. Admission, Oct.-March, when the Tudor Tennis Court and the Banqueting House are closed, Adults, 2s; Children, 1s. Refreshments can be obtained in the Tilt Yard gardens during the summer season. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

Grace and Favour Residences.—Hampton Court contains ■ total of 57 residences occupied by favour of Her Majesty the Queen. The Minister of Public Building and Works reported in Parliament on April 17, 1962, that, of 140 grace and favour residences, the remainder were situated at Windsor Castle (46), Kensington Palace (16), St. James's Palace (8), Marlborough House Mews (9), Bushy Park (2), Kew Palace (1) and Hyde Park (1).

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

HUGHENDEN MANOR, High Wycombe, Bucks.—The home of Disraeli from 1847 till his death and contains much of his furniture, books, etc. Conveyed to the National Trust in 1947. Open daily including Sundays and Monday Bank Holidays (but not other Mondays and not the day after ■ Monday Bank Holiday), 2-6 or till dusk. Saturdays and Sundays, 12.30 to 6. Closed all January, Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission (non-members), 2s. 6d.; children, 1s.; parties of 20 or more, 2s.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th-century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665-1666).

KEW, Surrey, was ■ favourite home of the early Hanoverian monarchs. Kew House, the residence of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and later of his son, George III, was pulled down in 1803,

but the earlier Dutch House, now known as Kew Palace, survives. It was built in 1631 and acquired by George III ■ an annexe to Kew House in 1781. The famous Kew Gardens (see p. 649) were originally laid out ■ ■ private garden for Kew House for George III.'s mother in 1759 and were much enlarged in the nineteenth century, notably by the inclusion of the grounds of the former Richmond Lodge.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about ■ miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings adjoining the Guildhall.

MARBLE HILL HOUSE, Twickenham, Middlesex.—Example of the English Palladian style. Reopened 1966, after restoration work on the elevations of the house, entrance hall, main staircase and first floor rooms. The Great Room and mahogany staircase are noteworthy. Open Tues. to Sat., 10-5; Sunday, 2-5; and on Bank Holiday Mondays. Closed Xmas Eve and Xmas Day. Admission, 2s.

NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM, Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, Camberley, Surrey.—Established by Royal Charter. Official museum for British Army, Honourable East India Company, Indian Services and Colonial Forces. There is ■ special section for the Irish regiments disbanded in 1922.

OSTERLEY PARK, Isleworth.—House and park of 300 acres given to the National Trust by the Earl of Jersey in 1949. Part of the Elizabethan house, built in 1577 for Sir Thomas Gresham, remains, but it was largely remodelled by Robert Adam, and the staterooms are among the best examples of Adam decoration. Open daily, except Mondays, (Mar.-Oct.) 2-6 p.m.; (Nov.-Feb.) 12 noon-4 p.m. Closed Monday (except Bank Holidays), Christmas Day and Good Friday. Admission 1s., children 6d.

RICHMOND, Surrey, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VII., 1485-1509) and buildings of the Jacobean, Queen Anne, and early Georgian periods, including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the former home of Queen Mary's mother (the Duke of Windsor was born there, June 23, 1894). The *Star and Garter Home* for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. *Richmond Park* (2,469 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNIMED.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15-23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in ■ charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is *Magna Carta Island* (claimed as the actual site of the sealing), presented to the National Trust in 1930 by Lady Fairhaven and her sons.

A memorial at *Cooper's Hill*, near Runnymede, to members of the Commonwealth air forces who lost their lives in the Second World War while serving from bases in the United Kingdom and north-western Europe and have no known grave, was unveiled by the Queen on October 17, 1953. Her Majesty on May 14, 1965 unveiled a memorial to the late President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, on ground nearby.

**ST. ALBANS.**—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1115. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. The site of the pre-Roman city of King Tasciovanus and the remains of the ancient City of Verulamium, with well preserved theatre and many other features, excavated in recent years. St. Michael's Church, thought to contain the burial place of Sir Francis Bacon.

**STORE POGES** (2 miles from Slough station, Western Region) contains the 14th-century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771.

**SYON HOUSE, Brentford.**—The town seat of the Duke of Northumberland. The house is part of the buildings of the Nunnery of Syon, erected by permission of Henry VI in 1431. At the Dissolution of the Nunnery the Estate reverted to the Crown. In 1578 it was granted to the 9th Earl of Northumberland and in 1632 the house was repaired under superintendence of Inigo Jones. In 1766 the interior was transformed by Robert Adam, who also built the entrance gateway. The lion on the river-front was brought here in 1874 on the demolition of Northumberland House in the Strand. New gardens opened, 1968. Open (April, May, June), Wed.—Sat.; (July—Sept.), Wed.—Sun. 1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Also Bank Holiday Sundays and Mondays.

**WALTHAM ABBEY (or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS),** 13 miles from London (Eastern Region).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England (consecrated May 3, 1060) and the traditional burial place of King Harold II (1066), and a Lady Chapel of Edward II, with crypt below. New evidence of the position and style of several buildings, which once stood on the site of the Augustinian monastery, were revealed by the prolonged drought in the summer of 1933. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those on Geddington, Northampton and Waltham re-

main; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I at Whitehall.)

**WINDSOR CASTLE** (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066-87).—22 miles from London, by Western and Southern Regions. The Castle Precincts are open daily, free of charge, from 10 a.m. to sunset. When the Court is not in residence, the *State Apartments* of Windsor Castle are open to the public, during Her Majesty's pleasure, on every weekday and on certain Sunday afternoons during the summer months. When the State Apartments are open, the charges for admission are for Adults, 2s. and for Children, 6d. By the Queen's command, the net proceeds go to charities. An authorized guide book can be obtained at the office, price 2s. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from April 1 to May 31, and Oct. 1 to 31 between 11 and 4; June 1 to Sept. 30, 11 to 5; and from Nov. 1 to March 31, between 11 and 3; and on certain Sundays during the summer between 1.30 and 5. *Queen Mary's Doll's House*, the *Exhibition of Dolls* and the *Old Master Drawings* can be seen on the same days and hours as the State Apartments, admission 6d. each person to each. When the State Apartments are closed, *Queen Mary's Doll's House* and the *Exhibition of Old Master Drawings* remain open to the public. The *Albert Memorial Chapel* is open throughout the year from 10-4.45 (Nov.—Feb., 4 p.m.), except between 1 and 3 p.m. Closed on Sundays; the *Round Tower or Keep* is open from April 1 to Sept. 30 (except when the Royal Standard is flying) the same days and hours as the State Apartments. Admission free. By permission of the Dean and Chapter, *St. George's Chapel* may be viewed on Mon.—Thurs., between 11 a.m. and 3.45 p.m.; Fridays, 1 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 to 4 p.m. Admission 2s. per person, except at service times. The chapel is usually closed during January. The Daily Services in the Chapel are open to the public. The *Curfew Tower* may be seen under the guidance of the Keeper to whom application must be made at the entrance (admission 6d.). The *Royal Mausoleum*, Frogmore Gardens, Home Park, is open annually on two days in early May, usually the first Wednesday and Thursday in the month, in conjunction with the opening of Frogmore Gardens in aid of the National Garden Scheme, 10 a.m.—dusk. Also open on the Wednesday nearest to May 24 (Queen Victoria's birthday) from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.

### HOUSES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Times of summer opening and admission fees shown are those which obtained in 1969, and are subject to modification. Space permits only a selection of some of the more noteworthy houses in England which are open to the public. A fuller description of some houses in or near London will be found in the preceding section.

**ADLINGTON HALL, Cheshire.**—Sun. and Bank Holidays (Sats., July and August), 2.30-6. Admission, 3s.

**ALNWICK CASTLE, Northumberland.** Seat of the Duke of Northumberland.—May-Sept., Sun.—Thurs., 1-5. Admission, 3s.

**ALTHORP, nr. Northampton.** Seat of Earl Spencer.—May, Sun. only, June-Sept., Sun., Tues., Thurs. and Bank Holidays (also Easter Sun. and Mon.) 2.30-6. Admission, 4s.

**\*ANGLESEY ABBEY, Cambs.,** Easter to Oct., Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 4s.

**\*ARLINGTON COURT, nr. Barnstaple.**—April-Mid-Oct., daily, except Sat., 11-1, 2-6. Admission, 4s.

**ARUNDEL CASTLE, Sussex.** Seat of the Duke of Norfolk.—Easter Monday to last week in June.

Mon.—Thurs., 1-4.30; last week in June to end of Sept., Mon.—Fri. (and Sat. in August), 12-4.30. Admission, 3s.

**\*ASCOTT, Wng. Bucks.**—Including Anthony de Rothschild collection of pictures. April-Sept. Wed., Sat. and Bank Holidays (also some Sun. in July and August), 2-6. Admission 3s. 6d.

**AUDLEY END, Saffron Walden.**—Daily, except Mon. (but including Bank Holidays), 11.30-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

**AVEBURY MANOR, Wiltshire.** (Adjoining the famous Avebury stone circle, which is also on public view).—May-August, daily except Tues., 2-6; Sept., Sat. and Sun. Bank Holidays, 12-6. Admission, 3s.

**BELVOIR CASTLE, nr. Grantham.** Seat of the Duke of Rutland.—April-Sept., Wed., Thurs.,

Sat., 12-6; Bank Holidays and day following, 11-7; Sundays, 2-7. Admission, 4s.

BERKELEY CASTLE, Glos.—April-Sept., daily, except Mon., (but including Bank Holidays), 2-5.30; Bank Holidays, 11-5.30. Admission, 4s.

BLenheim PALACE, Woodstock. Seat of the Duke of Marlborough and birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill.—April-July and third week in Sept. till end of Oct., Mon.-Thurs. (open Easter week-end except Good Friday, but closed Spring Bank Holiday); August and first three weeks of Sept., daily except Fri., 1-6. Admission, 4s.

\*BLICKING HALL, Norfolk.—Easter-first week in Oct., Wed, Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 4s.

\*BUCKLAND ABBEY, Tavistock.—Including Drake relics, Easter-Sept. 30, weekdays and Bank Holidays, 11-6. Sun. 2-6. Admission, 2s.

CASTLE ASHBY, nr. Northampton. A home of the Marquess of Northampton.—Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-5.30. Also Easter week-end. Sundays in June, July and August, 2-5.30. Admission, 5s.

CASTLE HOWARD, Yorkshire.—Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., 1.30-5; Bank Holidays, 11.30-5.30. Admission, 5s.

\*CHARLECOTE PARK, Warwicks. Associations with Shakespeare.—Daily, except Mon., but incl. Bank Holidays, 11.15-5.45. Admission, 3s.

\*CHARTWELL, Kent.—Home of the late Sir Winston Churchill. Sat., Sun and Bank Holidays, 11-6; Wed. and Thurs., 2-6. Admission, 5s.

CHATSWORTH, Derbyshire. Seat of the Duke of Devonshire.—Wed., Thurs. and Fri., 11.30-4; Sat. and Sun., 2-5.30; Bank Holidays and Tuesdays after Bank Holidays, 11.30-5.30. Admission, 5s.

\*CLAYDON HOUSE, Bucks.—Daily except Mondays, and Tuesdays after Bank Holidays, but including Bank Holiday, 2-6. Admission, 3s.

CLIVEDEN, Bucks.—Wed., Sat. and Sun, 2.30-5.30. Admission, 2s.

\*COMPTON CASTLE, nr. Paignton.—Fortified manor house. Mon., Wed. and Thurs., 10-12, 2-5. Admission, 2s.

COMPTON WYNYATES, Warwickshire. A home of the Marquess of Northampton.—Wed., Sat. and Bank Holidays. Sundays (June-August only), (also Easter weekend), 2-5.30. Admission, 5s.

CORSHAM COURT, Wilts.—April to mid-July, and mid-Sept. to Oct., Wed., Thurs., Sun. and Bank Holidays; mid-July to mid-Sept., daily except Mon. and Fri., 11-12.30, 2-6. Admission, 3s. 6d.

\*COTEHELE, nr. Calstock, Cornwall.—Daily except Mon., 10-6. Admission, 3s. 6d.

DOBINGTON HOUSE, Glos.—Easter Sun and Mon., May-Sept. daily, 1.30-5.30 (Bank Holidays, 12-6). Admission, 3s.

\*DYRHAM PARK, Glos.—Wed.-Sun., 2-6; Bank Holidays, 12-6 (Oct., Wed. Sat. and Sun., 2-6). Admission, 3s.

GAWSWORTH HALL, Cheshire.—Sun., Wed., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 3s.

HADDON HALL, Derbyshire.—Tues.-Sat. and Bank Holidays, 11-6; Sun. preceding Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 4s.

\*HARDWICK HALL, Derbyshire.—Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission 4s.

HAREWOOD HOUSE, Yorks. Seat of the Earl of Harewood.—Easter-Sept., daily. Oct., Sundays only, 11-6. Admission, 4s.

HATFIELD HOUSE, Hertfordshire. Seat of the Marquess of Salisbury.—April, weekdays (and Easter Sun. and Mon.). May-first week in Oct., daily except Mon. (but including Bank Holidays). Weekdays, 12-5. Sun., 2.30-5.30. Admission, 5s.

HEDINGHAM CASTLE, Essex—May-Sept., Tues., Thurs. and Sat., 2-6. Bank Holidays (incl. Easter Monday), 10-6. Admission, 2s.

HOLKER HALL, Lancashire.—Easter-first week in Oct., daily except Fri., 10.30-6. Admission, 4s.

KNEBWORTH HOUSE, Herts.—May-Sept. Sat. Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2.30-5.30. Admission, 3s. 6d.

\*KNOLE, Sevenoaks.—Wed.-Sat. and Bank Holidays, 10-12, 2-5. Admission, 4s. (Fridays, 7s. 6d.)

\*LACOCK ABBEY, Wilts.—House: Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d. Monastic remains: Daily except Friday, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

\*LITTLE MORETON HALL, Cheshire. Famous example of "black and white" timbering.—Daily except Tuesday, 2-8, or dusk if earlier. Admission, 2s. 6d.

LONGLEAT HOUSE, Wilts. Seat of the Marquess of Bath.—Daily, 10-6. Admission, 5s.

LOSELEY HOUSE, nr. Guildford.—June-Sept., Fri., Sat. and Late Summer Bank Holiday, 2-5. Admission, 3s.

LUTON HOO, Beds.—Easter-Sept., Mon., Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 11-6; Sundays, 2-6. Admission, 4s.

\*LYME PARK, Cheshire.—Daily, 1-6.15 (Sept. and Oct., 2-4). Admission, 2s.

\*LYTES CARY, Ichester, Somerset.—Wed. and Sat., 2-6. Admission, 3s.

MILTON MANOR HOUSE, nr. Abingdon.—May-Sept., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays (also Easter Sun.), 2.30-6. Admission, 3s. 6d.

\*MONTACUTE HOUSE, Yeovil.—Daily, except Mon. and Tues. (but including Bank Holidays), 12.30-6 (Oct., Sun., Wed. and Sat., 2-6). Closed Good Friday. Admission, 4s. (Friday, 7s. 6d.)

NEWSTEAD ABBEY, Nottinghamshire.—Home of the great Lord Byron.—Daily, Good Friday-Sept., 2-6.30. Admission, 1s.

OSBORNE HOUSE, Isle of Wight. State and Private Apartments are shown, including the room in which Queen Victoria died.—Mon., Wed. and Fri. (also Tues. and Thurs. from Spring Bank Holiday), 11-5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

PARHAM, Pulborough, Sussex.—Sun., Wed., Thurs. and Bank Holidays, 2-5.30. Admission, 3s. 6d. (last Sunday of each month, 5s.).

\*PAYCOCKE'S, Coggeshall, Essex. Tudor wool-merchant's town house.—Easter-Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

\*PECKOVER HOUSE, Wisbech, Cambs.—Sun., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-6 (Oct., 2-5). Admission, 2s.

PENSHURST PLACE, Kent. Seat of Visct. De L'Isle, *1701*, and the birthplace of his ancestor Sir Philip Sidney.—Easter-May, Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays (also Tues., June-mid-Sept.), 2-6.15 (July-Sept., 12-6.15, Bank Holidays, 11.30-6.15). Admission, 5s.

\*PETWORTH HOUSE, Sussex.—Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 3s. 6d. First and third Tuesday in each month, 2-6. Admission, 5s.

POWDERHAM CASTLE, Devonshire. Seat of the Earl of Devon.—Mid-May to mid-Sept., daily, except Sat., 2-6. Admission, 4s.

RABY CASTLE, Co. Durham.—Sat and Mon. of Easter week-end and May-Sept., Wed., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-3 (daily, Late Summer Bank Holiday week, except Sun.), 2-5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

RAGLEY HALL, Warwickshire. Seat of the Marquess of Hertford.—Easter-first week in Oct.,

Tues.-Thur., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 3s. 6d.

\*ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT. Situated on island off Marazion, Cornwall.—Wed. and Fri. Also Mon. from June-Sept., 10.30-4.30. Closed Good Friday. Admission, Wed. and Fri., 1s., Mon., 2s.

SALISBURY HALL, London Colney, Herts.—Easter-Sept., Sun. (also Thurs., July-Sept.), 2-6. Bank Holidays, 10.30-5.30. Admission, 3s. 6d.

\*SALTRAM HOUSE, nr. Plymouth.—April-Sept., daily except Tues., 2-6. Admission, 5s. (Fri., 7s. 6d.).

\*SISSINGHURST CASTLE, Kent.—Daily, 10-7. Admission, 3s.

SKIPTON CASTLE, Yorkshire.—Weekdays, 10 a.m. till sunset, Sundays from 2 p.m. Admission, 2s.

\*SNOWSHILL MANOR, nr. Broadway.—May-Sept., Sun., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays (April and Oct., Sat., Sun. and Easter Monday only), 11-1, 2-6. Admission, 3s.

STANFORD HALL, Rugby.—Thurs., Sat. and Sun., 2.30-6. Bank Holidays and Tues. after Bank Holidays, 12-6. Admission, 3s.

STOKESAY CASTLE, Salop.—Daily, except Tuesdays, 9-6. Admission, 3s.

\*STOURHEAD, Wiltshire.—Wed., Thurs., Sat. Sun. and Bank Holidays (Oct., Wed., Sat. and Sun. only), 2-6. Admission, 3s.

#### MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES OUTSIDE LONDON

BOWES MUSEUM, Barnard Castle. Important paintings of Italian, Dutch, French and Spanish schools. Fine porcelain and pottery, tapestries and furniture. Open, weekdays, May-Sept., 10-5.30; March, April and October, 10-5; Nov.-Feb., 10-4. Sundays, 2-5 (Summer); 2-4 (Winter). Admission, 1s.

BRADFORD.—Cartwright Hall and Bolling Hall. Cartwright Hall contains Italian Old Masters, British paintings, drawings and water colours from the 18th century onwards, Chinese ceramics. Bolling Hall is a furnished Period house circa 1400 to circa 1800. Open all week: (May-Aug.), 10-8; (April & Sept.), 10-7; (Oct.-Mar.) 10-5.

BRIGHTON.—The Royal Pavilion. Palace of George IV. Annual Regency Exhibition, early July to end of Sept. Open daily, 10-5 (10-8 during Regency Exhibition). Closed on Christmas Day.

Art Gallery and Museum. Housed in buildings which were once part of Stables of Royal Pavilion. Old Masters, Georgian furniture, silver, porcelain and pottery; French furniture. Open 10-7 (Saturdays, 10-5; Sundays, 2-5).

Thomas-Stanford Museum. In 18th-century Preston Manor. Open weekdays (except Tues.), 10-1, 2-5 (Oct.-May); 10-1, 2-7 (June-Sept.); Sundays, 2.30-5. Admission 2s.; Children 1s. Gardens open, free.

The Grange, Rottingdean. Includes Sussex Room, Kipling Room and Museum of Children's Toys. Open 10-7; Saturdays, 10-5; Sundays, 2-6 (winter, 2-5).

BRISTOL.—City Art Gallery. Collection of Old Masters, 19th cent. and modern paintings, English watercolours, Chinese ceramics, glass, English silver, glass, porcelain and delftware, English and foreign embroideries. Open weekdays, 10-5.30. Red Lodge, Park Row. Furnished in style of 17th and very early 18th centuries. Open weekdays, 1-5. Georgian House, Great George Street. Furnished in style of period. Open weekdays, 11-5.

CAMBRIDGE.—Fitzwilliam Museum. The Fine Art collections of the University, and one of the most important museums outside London. The

SULGRAVE MANOR, Northamptonshire. Former home of members of the Washington family.—Daily, except Weds., 10.30-1, 2-5.30 (closes at 4 p.m., Oct.). Admission, 2s. 6d.

TATTON PARK, Cheshire.—Daily, except Mondays, but including Bank Holidays, 2-5.45. Admission, 2s.

\*UPPARK, nr. Petersfield.—Wed., Thurs., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 3s.

\*UPTON HOUSE, nr. Banbury. Including famous collection of paintings formed by and Visct. Bearsted, July-Sept., Wed. and Sat. Other months, Wed. only, 2-6. Admission, 3s.

\*THE VYNE, Basingstoke.—April-Sept., Wed. and Bank Holidays, 11-6. Sundays 1-6. Admission, 3s. 6d.

\*WADESLEDON MANOR, Bucks.—Wed.-Sun., 2-6. Bank Holidays, 11-6. Admission, 4s. (Fri., 6s.).

WARWICK CASTLE. Seat of the Earl of Warwick.—Weekdays, 10-5.30. (Last half of Oct., 12.30-4, Sats., 10.30-4.); Sun., 1-5. Admission, 7s.

WILTON HOUSE, Wilts. Seat of the Earl of Pembroke.—April-Sept., Tues.-Sat., and Bank Holidays, 11-6. Suns. in August and first 3 Suns. in Sept., 2-6. Admission, 4s.

WOBURN ABBEY (and Zoo Park). Seat of the Duke of Bedford. Daily from 11.30. Admission, 6s.

chief collections, largely due to private benefaction, comprise Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities, coins and medals, medieval manuscripts, paintings and drawings, prints, pottery and porcelain, textiles, arms and armour, medieval and renaissance objects of art, and a library which includes music collection and literary autographs. Open, free, weekdays, May-Aug., 10-5; Sept.-April, 10-4; Sundays (picture galleries only), till above times. Closed on first Wed. of every month, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday.

CANTERBURY.—Royal Museum. Collections include archaeology, geology and natural history. Much Roman material from post-var excavations of Canterbury. Temporary exhibitions on view in Art Gallery or the permanent collection of porcelain and paintings. Open weekdays, 9.30-5.30. Admission free.

CARISBROOKE.—Castle Museum. Former home in Carisbrooke Castle of Governor of Isle of Wight. Collections cover archaeology and history of Isle of Wight, and personal relics of Charles I, who was imprisoned in Castle from 1647 to 1648. Open, March-April and Oct. 9.30-5.30 (Sundays, 2-5.30); May-Sept. 9.30-7 (Sundays, 2-7); Nov.-Feb. 9.30-4 (Sundays, 2-4). Admission (to Castle and Museum), 2s. 6d.

COLCHESTER.—Colchester and Essex Museum. The Castle. The Norman Castle contains local archaeological antiquities, especially the extensive finds from Roman Colchester. The *Holly Trees Mansion* (1718) covers the activities of social life of the 18th and 19th centuries. *Natural History Museum*, All Saints Church. Natural history of Essex.

Open, weekdays, 10-5 (branches closed 1-2 p.m.); Sundays, 2.30-5 (April-Sept.). Weekdays: admission to all museums free; Sundays, Adults, 2s.; Children free.

DERBY.—Museum and Art Gallery, Strand. Important collection of works by Joseph Wright of Derby, A.R.A., 1734-1797; Derby porcelain. Unique exhibit illustrating the history of the Midland Railway including working model layout. Exhibits illustrating Derbyshire archaeology and natural history. "Prince Charlie" Room com-

memorating the 1745 rebellion. Open, weekdays, 10-6 (Saturdays, 10-5); Sundays, 2.30-4.30 (art gallery only).

**GUILDFORD.**—Guildford Museum and Muniment Room, Castle Arch. Local museum for archaeology and history of Surrey, especially West Surrey and Guildford Borough; based on collections of the Surrey Archaeological Society. Record Office for Borough records, Guildford Diocese parish records, and private records of West Surrey. Open every day except Sunday, 11-5.

**HULL.**—Ferens Art Gallery. The collection has been built up over the last fifty years. It includes a few foreign paintings (notably a fine portrait by Frans Hals), British 18th and 19th-century works especially sea-pieces and pictures by the Hull marine painters, but the bulk of the collection is 20th century, including paintings or sculpture by most of the best known modern British painters. Open, weekdays 10-5; Sundays, 2.30-4.30.

**HUNTINGDON.**—Cromwell Museum. Housed in the only remaining portion of the 12th-century Hospital of St. John. This building, now restored, was, for several centuries, the town's grammar school. Here Cromwell was taught and, for a time, Samuel Pepys (Cromwell's birthplace is nearby; Pepys' House at Brampton,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant, can be visited). Portraits of Cromwell, his family and Parliamentary notables (by Walker, Lely etc.); as well as reproductions and engravings covering the whole Puritan field. Unique collection of Cromwelliana—objects, documents, armour, coins and medals. Open free, Sundays 11 to 4, Tuesday to Saturday 11 to 1; 2 to 5. Closed Mondays, Christmas Day and Good Friday.

**IPSWICH.**—Ipswich Museum. Specializes in archaeology, geology and natural history of Suffolk. Open weekdays, 10-5, Sundays, 3-5. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day. *Christchurch Mansion.* Built in 1548 on site of Augustinian Priory. Domestic nature of house is retained and collections include furniture, etc., from Suffolk houses, portraits of Suffolk families and pictures by local artists; Gainsborough, Constable, Steer, etc. Porcelain and glass. Open weekdays, 10-5; Sundays 3-5. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day.

**LEEDS.**—City Art Gallery. Important collection of early English watercolours. British and European painting, modern sculpture, Leeds pottery, etc. Print Room and Art library contains study collection of drawings and prints. Open weekdays, 10.30-6.30, Sundays, 2.30-5. (Print Room and Art library 9-9, closed Sundays). *Temple Newsam House.* Tudor/Jacobean house altered in mid-18th cent. to make suite of state rooms. Collection of English furniture mostly of 17th and 18th cents., silver, Chinese and European porcelain, pictures, etc. Open daily 10.30-6.15 or dusk; Weds. (May-Sept.), 10.30-8.30. Admission 2s. Children (with adults), 1s.

**LEWES.**—Barbican House, near Castle (Sussex Archaeological Trust). Large prehistoric and Roman collections relating to Sussex; Sussex pottery, medieval and Saxon antiquities; pictures and prints relating to the county, etc. Open weekdays, 10-6 (or dusk).

*Anne of Cleves' House,* Southover (Sussex Archaeological Trust). 16th century house. Ten rooms are on view and contain the Society's large collection of furniture and bygoness; the John Every Ironwork Collections; English tapestries, etc. Open weekdays 10-1; 2-6 (or dusk).

**LINCOLN.**—Usher Gallery. Collection of watches, miniatures, porcelain, silver, etc., Peter de Wint collection of oils and water colours, Tennyson collection of manuscripts, etc. associated with

Alfred, Lord Tennyson, collection of pictures relating to the city of Lincoln and small general collection of works of art. Open weekdays, 10-5.30, Sundays 2.30-5. Admission free. *City and County Museum.* In the Greyfriars, a 13th-cent. Franciscan building. Collections include armour, local archaeology with special emphasis on Romano-British collections from the city and county and coins and tokens, also collections illustrating natural history of Lincolnshire. Open weekdays, 10-5.30, Sundays 2.30-5. Admission free.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Walker Art Gallery. One of the few Galleries outside London where a representative collection of European painting from the 14th century to the present day can be seen. Particularly strong in early Italian and Northern painting, Pre-Raphaelite and Academic 19th century paintings. A growing collection of modern British Art. Open, weekdays, 10-5; Sundays, 2-5. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day. *Sudley Art Gallery & Museum* (Emma Holt Bequest), Mossley Hill Road. Formerly a private collection of 18th and 19th century paintings, mainly English, including Reynolds, Gainsborough and Romney, Wilkie, Mulready and Holman Hunt. Selected exhibits of pottery, costume, etc., from City Museum Collections. Open as for Walker Art Gallery. *City Museum.* First part of rebuilding now open with archaeological, ethnographical, applied arts, pottery, geological, zoological, shipping and local history displays. Aquarium and vivarium. Open weekdays, 10-5; Sunday, 2-5. Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday.

**MANCHESTER.**—City Art Galleries. Comprising: *City Art Gallery,* Mosley Street, Manchester 2; *Annexe,* Princess Street, and five branches: *Heaton Hall;* *Platt Hall* (Gallery of English Costume); *Wythenshawe Hall;* *Queen's Park Art Gallery;* *Fletcher Moss Museum.* The City Art Gallery (architect, Sir Charles Barry) was built for the Royal Manchester Institution and opened in 1829. It was presented to the city in 1882. Heaton Hall, a Georgian mansion designed by James Wyatt, was bought by the Corporation in 1901 and has served as a country house museum since 1906. Other buildings were taken over at later dates up to 1938. Principal collection of paintings is at the City Art Gallery; ceramics at Annexe; costume at Platt Hall; water colours at Fletcher Moss Museum; furniture at Heaton Hall and Wythenshawe Hall; Rutherton Loan Collection, Queen's Park Art Gallery. *Hours of opening*—City Art Gallery: weekdays 10-6, Sundays 2.30-5. Other galleries: weekdays 10-8 (May-Aug.); 10-4 (Nov-Feb.); 10-6 (other months). Sunday opening at 2 p.m. Admission free except to certain temporary exhibitions. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day.

*Whitworth Art Gallery,* University of Manchester. —Founded 1889 through bequest of Sir Joseph Whitworth (1803-1887). The building was completed in 1908, but the interior has been modernized, 1963-1968. Important collections of: English watercolours; Old Master prints and drawings; textiles, including notable examples of Coptic cloths; and contemporary works of art. Hours of opening: daily, 10-5 p.m., except Sundays; Thursdays to 9 p.m.

**NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.**—Laing Art Gallery and Museum, Higham Place. British oil paintings and water colours from 17th century to the present day; etchings and engravings; Japanese prints; sculpture; Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities; pottery and porcelain; glass; silver; wrought ironwork; European and Oriental arms and armour; costumes; textiles; and exhibits illustrative of the artistic industries of Tyneside.

Open, weekdays, 10-6; Tues. and Thurs., 10-8; Sundays, 2.30-5.30. *Museum of Science and Engineering*, Exhibition Park, Great North Road. Open, Summer, weekdays, 10-6; Tues. and Thurs., 10-8; Sundays, 2.30-5.30; Winter, weekdays, 10-4.30; Sundays, 1.30-4.30. *Plummer Tower Museum*, furnished in 18th century style. Open, weekdays, 10-1, 2.30-6.

**NORWICH.**—*Castle Museum*. Exhibits illustrating art, local archaeology and natural history. Open, weekdays 10-5; Sundays 2.30-5. *Strangers' Hall (Museum of Domestic Life, Charing Cross)*. Late medieval mansion furnished as a museum of urban domestic life, 16th-19th centuries, with displays of transport, shop signs and household equipment. Open, weekdays 10-5. *Bridewell Museum*, Bridewell Alley. Exhibits illustrating trade, transport crafts and industries of Norwich, Norfolk and North Suffolk. Open, weekdays 10-5. *St. Peter Hungate Church Museum*, Princes Street, 15th century church used for display of church art and antiquities. Open, weekdays, 10-5.

**OXFORD**, Ashmolean Museum.—Department of Western Art, Department of Antiquities, Heberden Coin Room, Department of Eastern Art, Cast Gallery. Open weekdays, 10-4, Sundays, 2-4 (Heberden Coin Room, weekdays, 10-12.30 and 2-4; Cast Gallery closed from 11 p.m. Saturdays and all day Sunday).

**PLYMOUTH.**—*City Museum and Art Gallery*. Collection of ceramics, including Cookworthy's Plymouth and Bristol hard paste porcelain, collections of paintings, drawings and prints, archaeological and natural history collection. Temporary exhibitions arranged. Open weekdays, 10-6 (Fridays, 10-8), Sundays 3-5. Admission free. *Elizabethan House*, New Street. Restored Elizabethan house, furnished according to period. Open 10-1, 2.15-6 (till dusk in winter). Admission free. See also Buckland Abbey, p. 654.

**PORT SUNLIGHT**, Cheshire. *Lady Lever Art Gallery*. Paintings and water colour drawings, mainly of British School, antique, Renaissance and British sculpture, English furniture, mainly 18th cent., Chinese pottery and porcelain, and comprehensive

collection of old Wedgwood. Open weekdays 10-5, Sundays 2-5.

**SHEFFIELD.**—*City Museum, Weston Park*. Founded in 1875, the present building was erected in 1937 and extended in 1965. Seven galleries are normally open to the public, and the reference library and students' collections may be consulted on request. The exhibits cover a wide range of subjects, and include the Bateman Collection of antiquities from the Bronze Age barrows of the Peak District. The cutlery and Old Sheffield Plate collections are considered to be the finest of their kind in the world. Open, weekdays, Sept.-May, 10-5; June-Aug. 10-8.30; Sundays 1-4 (Closed Christmas Eve and Christmas Day). *Abbeystead Industrial Hamlet*, Abbeystead Road South. A late 18th and early 19th century scythe-works with associated housing. *Shepherd Wheel*, Whiteley Wood. A cutler's water-driven grinding wheel and associated machinery. *Graves Art Gallery* (opened 1934) and *Mappin Art Gallery* (rebuilt 1965). Collections of English water-colours, including works by Constable, Cotman, Cozens, Gainsborough, Girtin and Turner. Oil paintings:—English portraits from the 17th to the 20th century; English landscape of the 18th and 19th century, including examples by Constable, Turner and Wilson. Examples by Corot, Cézanne and French 19th century landscapists. Small representative selection of Dutch 17th century art, with examples by Hobbema and Van Goyen. 20th century British art is represented by works of Sickert, Paul Nash, Gilman, Gore, Beran, Gwen John, Matthew Smith, Stanley Spencer Lowry, and others. Frequent loan exhibitions. *Graves Art Gallery*: weekdays, 10-8; Sundays, 2-5. *Mappin Art Gallery*, weekdays 10-5; Sundays, 1-4 (later opening in summer).

**SOUTHAMPTON.**—*Southampton Art Gallery*. British painting from 18th cent., particularly 20th cent. artists; work of some 14th to 17th cent. Italian, Flemish, Dutch and French painters; a few late 19th and early 20th cent. French paintings and sculpture. Frequent temporary exhibitions. Open weekdays 10-7, Sundays 2-5. (Closed Christmas Day and Good Friday). Admission free.

## THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES

### BIRMINGHAM

**BIRMINGHAM** (Warwickshire) is the second largest City in Britain and the chief centre of the hardware trade. The municipal area is about 80 sq. miles, with a population (estimated 1967) of 1,074,940. It is estimated that over 1,500 distinct trades are carried on in the city, the chief industries being the manufacture of buttons, bedsteads, plastic goods, chocolate, chemicals, electro-plate, guns, machine tools, glass, motor-cars and motor cycles, motor tyres, nuts and bolts, pens and nibs, tubes, paint and enamels, tools, toys, electrical apparatus, wire, jewellery and brass working, etc.

Water is supplied by the City Corporation, which also owns the airport, markets, restaurants and Municipal Bank. The first section of Birmingham's new Queen Elizabeth Hospital, erected at Edgbaston at a cost of approximately £1,000,000, is claimed to be the finest of its type in Europe. A new maternity hospital adjoining was opened in 1969. The city has started work on the construction of an inner ring road round the centre of the city, with many improvements in the shopping centre including the redevelopment of the old market centre in the Bull Ring at a cost of £8,000,000. In 1969 work started on the building of a new repertory theatre, a television centre for A.T.V. and a new central library.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832-1834; the Council House and Corporation Museum and Art Gallery (1878); Victoria Law Courts (1891); the University (1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church); the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin) and the Methodist Central Hall. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 39 Aldermen and 127 Councillors. The generally accepted derivation of "Birmingham" is the ham or dwelling-place of the *ing* or the family of *Beorma* presumed to have been a Saxon. Between the 11th and 16th centuries the de Berminghams were Lords of the Manor.

The Lord Mayor (1969-70), N. Bosworth. Recorder, Michael Victor Argyle, M.C., Q.C. (1965). *Sitpendary Magistrate*, J. F. Milward (1951). *Town Clerk*, T. H. Parkinson (1960). *Clerk of the Peace*, G. M. Butts.

### BRADFORD

**BRADFORD** (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, is a centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The municipal area is 25,504 acres (about 40 square

miles), with a population (estimated, 1968) of 294,440.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works and quarries of freestone.

The chief public buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church) and Bolling Hall (14th century), are the City Hall (1873), the tower of which contains a clock with dials, chimes and a carillon, Cartwright Hall (1904) commemorating the inventor of the power loom, the Windsor Baths and the Queen's Hall (1905), Grammar School (Charter 1662), St. George's Hall (Concert Hall, 1853), Technical College (1882), the Mechanics' Institute (1832), Wool Exchange (1867), Kirkgate Market Hall (1872), Britannia House (1933) and Bradford University.

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a borough in 1847, a county borough in 1889, and a city in 1897. The title of Lord Mayor was conferred on the Chief Magistrate in 1907. The Council consists of a Lord Mayor, 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors.

*The Lord Mayor* (1969-70), E. Newby, O.B.E.  
*Recorder*, Cyril Douglas Chapman, Q.C. (1969).  
*Town Clerk*, G. C. Moore (1969).  
*Clerk of the Peace*, W. K. Scott (1966).

### BRISTOL

BRISTOL, situated on the borders of Gloucestershire and Somerset, is a City and County of itself, and is 119 miles W. of London. The present municipal area is 27,068 acres, with a population (estimated, 1968), of 427,780.

Among the various industries are aircraft and aero-engine construction, general and nuclear engineering, boot and shoe manufacture, chocolate and cocoa, tobacco, pottery, paper bags, cardboard and allied products, printing, chemical industry and ship-building and repairing. Bristol is noted for its maritime history and the docks within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river; and the Portishead Dock, to the west of the river entrance. The principal imports are grain, flour and other cereal products, cocoa, tea, coffee, molasses, feeding stuffs, livestock, bananas and other fruit, provisions, frozen meat, sugar, metals, ores, phosphates, oil-seeds, paper, petroleum and chemicals, fertilizers, sugar, timber, tobacco, wines and spirits, wood pulp and general merchandise, and the chief exports are metals and machinery, chemicals, strontia, unmanufactured clay, motor vehicles and parts, coke, carbon black, petroleum, cider and perry, cocoa waste, electrical apparatus, tea, wines and spirits and manufactured goods. Bristol Airport, at Lulsgate, 7 miles from the City Centre, was opened in May, 1957, and is owned by the City Corporation.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 12th century Cathedral (with later additions), with Norman Chapter House and gateway, the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth I as "the fairest, goodliest and most famous parish church in England"), and Wesley's Chapel, Broadmead, are the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, the Council House (opened by H.M. the Queen in April, 1956), Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), City Museum and Art Gallery, Central Library, Cabot Tower, the University and Clifton College, Red Lodge (Tudor), Georgian House, and Blaise Castle and Mansion with Folk Museum. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by Brunel in 1836

but was not completed until 1864. The beautiful *Clifton Down* adjoins *Durdham Down* (making a total of 442 acres), with *Leigh Woods* and *Nightingale Valley* on the opposite side of the river; *Ashton Court Estate* (840 acres) was acquired by Bristol Corporation in Jan., 1960.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest. In 1373 it received from Edward III a charter granting it county status and in 1899 its Mayor became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 28 Aldermen and 84 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Bristow*.

*The Lord Mayor* (1969-70), H. W. M. Willcox.  
*Sheriff* (1969-70), J. N. Chivers, M.B.E.  
*Recorder*, Sir Thomas Molony, Q.C. (1964).  
*Town Clerk*, W. J. Hutchinson.  
*Clerk of the Peace*, T. D. Corpe, O.B.E.

### CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, a settlement far older than its ancient University, lies on the Cam or Granta, 51 miles north of London and 65 miles south-west of Norwich. It has an area of 10,060 acres and a population (estimated, 1968) of 100,470.

The city is a parliamentary and quarter sessions borough, county town and regional headquarters. Its industries, which include radio and electronics, flour milling, cement making and the manufacture of scientific instruments, are extensive but nowhere obtrusive. Among its open spaces are Jesus Green, Sheep's Green, Coe Fen, Parker's Piece, Christ's Pieces, the University Botanic Garden, and the Backs, or lawns and gardens through which the Cam winds behind the principal line of college buildings. East of the Cam, King's Parade, upon which stand Great St. Mary's Church, Gibbs' Senate House and King's College Chapel with Wilkins' screen, joins Trumpington Street to form one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in Europe.

University and College buildings provide the outstanding features of Cambridge architecture but several churches (especially St. Benet's, the oldest building in the City, and St. Sepulchre's, the Round Church) also make notable contributions. The modern Guildhall (1939) stands on a site of which at least part has held municipal buildings since 1224.

The City Council consists of a Mayor, 14 Aldermen and 42 Councillors. Four of the Councillors are elected by the Colleges and Halls and two by Grace of the Senate of the University. Two of the Aldermen are elected by the Council from the University and College representatives.  
*Mayor* (1969-70), G. Dean.  
*Recorder*, William Hugh Griffiths, M.C., Q.C. (1964).  
*Town Clerk*, J. W. Elven (1966).  
*Clerk of the Peace*, C. H. Parker.

### CANTERBURY

CANTERBURY, the Metropolitan City of the Anglican Communion, has an unbroken history going back to prehistoric times. It was the Roman Durovernum and the Saxon Cantwaraburg (stronghold of the men of Kent). Here in 597 St. Augustine began the conversion of the English race to Christianity, when Ethelbert, King of Kent, was baptized. In 1170 the rivalry of Church and State culminated in the murder in Canterbury Cathedral, by Henry II's knights, of Archbishop Thomas Becket, whose shrine became a great centre of pilgrimage as described by Chaucer in his *Canterbury Tales*. 800th anniversary celebrations of this event were planned for 1970. After the Reformation pilgrimages ceased, but the prosperity of the City was strengthened by an influx of Huguenot refugees, who introduced weaving. In the first Elizabethan era Christopher Marlowe, the

poetic genius and precursor of Shakespeare, was born and reared in Canterbury, and there are literary associations also with Defoe, Dickens and Barham, author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*, and Somerset Maugham.

Air attacks in the last war caused severe damage, but enabled part of the Roman street plan to be discovered. In the rebuilding a great effort was made to harmonize modern architecture with the ancient setting with the result that Canterbury now possesses ■ most attractive and prosperous shopping centre.

The Cathedral, with its glorious architecture ranging from the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries, is world-famous. Modern pilgrims are attracted particularly to the Martyrdom, the Black Prince's Tomb and other historic monuments, the Warriors' Chapel and the many examples of mediæval stained glass.

Of the Benedictine St. Augustine's Abbey, burial place of the Jutish Kings of Kent (whose capital Canterbury was) only extensive ruins remain. St. Martin's Church, on the eastern outskirts of the City, is stated by Bede to have been the place of worship of Queen Bertha, the Christian wife of King Ethelbert, before the advent of St. Augustine.

The mediæval City Walls are built on Roman foundations and the fourteenth century West Gate is ■ of the finest buildings of its kind in the country.

The University of Kent at Canterbury, which admitted its first students in September, 1965, had 1,899 students in 1969-70.

The city is a county borough and county of itself, with ■ of 4,810 acres and a population (estimated, 1968) of 32,790. Before the institution of the Mayoralty in 1448 it was governed by bailiffs and earlier still by prefects or provosts.

Mayor (1969-70), H. J. Buckworth.  
Recorder, Francis Brooks Purchas, Q.C. (1969).  
Sheriff (1969-70), B. A. Porter.  
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. Boyle.

### COVENTRY

COVENTRY (Warwickshire) is a city and ■ county borough, 92 miles N.W. of London, and an important industrial centre. It has ■ population (Registrar-General's estimate, 1968) of 335,410.

Coventry owes its real beginnings to Leofric, Earl of Mercia and his wife Godiva in 1043, when they founded ■ priory. It became one of the richest mediæval towns, receiving its Charter of Incorporation in 1345. The beautiful guildhall of St. Mary dates from about this time, three of its churches date from the 14th and 15th centuries. Sixteenth century almshouses may still be seen. Coventry's first cathedral was destroyed at the Reformation, its second in the 1940 blitz (its walls remain) and the great new cathedral designed by Sir Basil Spence, consecrated in 1962, now draws innumerable visitors.

Recent public buildings include the Art Gallery and Museum, College of Technology, modern Police Headquarters and ■ £1,000,000 Central Baths. The University of Warwick on the city outskirts admitted its first undergraduates in autumn 1965.

Coventry returns three M.P.'s. The City Council own the water and transport undertakings, airport, markets, restaurants and a civic theatre. It is governed by a Lord Mayor and a Council of 72. Coventry produces cars, agricultural machinery, machine tools (the world's largest machine tool organization), radio and television, telecommunications, telephones, man-made fibres.

Lord Mayor (1969-70), W. F. Burdett.

Recorder, James Ross, Q.C. (1968).  
Town Clerk, Sir Charles Barratt.

### KINGSTON UPON HULL

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 23 miles from the North Sea and 205 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 17,537 acres, with ■ population (estimated, 1968) of 294,720.

Hull is one of the great seaports of the United Kingdom. It has docks covering a water area of ■ acres, well equipped for the rapid handling of cargoes of every kind, and its many industries include oil-extracting, saw-milling, flour-milling, engineering and chemical industries. It also claims to be the premier distant-water fishing port.

The City, restored after very heavy air raid damage during World War II, is well laid out with fine thoroughfares. It has good office and administrative buildings, its municipal centre being the Guildhall, its educational centre the University of Hull and its religious centre the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity, 272 feet in length.

Kingston upon Hull (anciently known as *Wyke*) was so named by Edward I, who granted the first of its Charter privileges in 1299. Later privileges included the creation of the office of Mayor (1331); Charter of Incorporation—the creation of the county of the town, with the power, annually exercised, to elect a Sheriff (1440); county area extended (1447); power given to elect a High Steward (1598); City status accorded (1897) and the office of Mayor raised to the dignity of Lord Mayor (1914). The Lord Mayor presides over a Council of 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors, representing the 21 wards of the City.

The Lord Mayor (1969-70), Mrs. M. Heath, M.B.E.  
Recorder, J. F. S. Cobb, Q.C. (1969).  
Sheriff (1969-70), J. C. M. Otten.  
Stipendiary Magistrate, D. N. O'Sullivan (1952).  
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. H. W. Glen.

### LEEDS

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is a junction for road, rail and canal services and an important commercial centre, situated in the lower Aire Valley, 195 miles by road N.N.W. of London.

Leeds has a wide variety of manufacturing industries, notably cloth and ready-made clothing, heavy and light engineering, leather and chemical products.

The municipal area is 40,619 acres, the population (estimated, 1968), 506,080.

The principal buildings are the Civic Hall (1933), the Town Hall (1858), the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery (1884), the Corn Exchange (1863) and the University. The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1841; the 17th century St. John's Church has ■ fine interior with ■ famous English Renaissance screen; the last remaining 18th century church is Holy Trinity, Boar Lane (1727). Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Lacy in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining. Temple Newsam, birthplace of Lord Darnley, was acquired by the Corporation in 1922. The present house, a stately building in red brick, was largely re-built by Sir Arthur Ingram in about 1620. Adel Church, about 5 miles from the centre of the city, is ■ fine Norman structure.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I in 1626, made ■ county borough in 1889, and created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a Council of 30 Aldermen and 90 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

*The Lord Mayor* (1969-70), A. R. Bretherick.  
*Recorder*, Rudolph Lyons, Q.C. (1965).  
*Stipendiary Magistrate*, J. H. E. Randolph (1965).  
*Town Clerk*, N. C. Haslegrave (1964).  
*Clerk of the Peace*, T. A. Whittington (1952).

### LEICESTER

LEICESTER is situated geographically in the centre of England, 100 miles north of London. The City dates back to pre-Roman times and was one of the five Danish Burhs. In 1589 Queen Elizabeth I granted a Charter to the City and the ancient title was confirmed by Letters Patent in 1919. An Assize Court was established at Leicester Castle at the time of Edward I and the Castle is still so used. The title of Lord Mayor was conferred upon the Chief Magistrate in 1928. Leicester has an area of 18,141 acres and a population, estimated, June, 1968, of 280,340.

The principal industries of the city are hosiery, boots and shoes, and light engineering. The growth of Leicester as a hosiery centre increased rapidly from the introduction there of the first stocking frame in 1670; in 1833 there were 14,000 knitting frames in the city, which to-day has some of the largest hosiery factories in the world. Hosiery produced includes stockings and every kind of woollen and cotton underwear, outerwear, fabrics and gloves, much of which is exported. Leicester is also a centre for the ancillary industries.

The boot and shoe industry specializes in ladies' and children's shoes and sports footwear. It is the centre for wholesaling and distribution and, as in the case of hosiery, the boot and shoe industry has attracted to Leicester many of the ancillary trades. The production of boot and shoe manufacturing machinery and plant is carried out on a very large scale.

Engineering, developed partly for the supply of machinery to the hosiery and boot and shoe industries, has become one of the foremost industries in the city. Printing and the manufacture of motor tyres and cellulose goods are also carried on.

The principal buildings in the city are the Town Hall; the University; Colleges of Art and Technology; De Montfort Hall, one of the finest concert halls in the provinces, with accommodation for over 3,000 persons, and the Museum and Art Gallery. The ancient Churches of St. Martin (now Leicester Cathedral) St. Nicholas, St. Margaret, All Saints, St. Mary de Castro, and buildings such as the Guildhall, the 14th century Newark Gate, the Castle and the Jewry Wall Roman site still exist. Leicester has a large number of parks and open spaces.

*The Lord Mayor* (1969-70), E. Marston.  
*Recorder*, Henry Albert Skinner, Q.C. (1966).  
*Town Clerk*, R. R. Thornton.  
*Clerk of the Peace*, S. W. Whait.

### LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Irish Sea and 194 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 27,819 acres (which includes 2,840 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 43 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population (1968 Registrar-General's estimate) of 688,010. Quays on both sides of the river are about 38 miles long, and the Gladstone Dock can accommodate the largest vessels afloat. Net tonnage of ships entering and leaving the port annually exceeds 62,000,000 tons. The main imports are petroleum, grain, ores, non-ferrous metals, sugar, wood, oil, fruit and cotton.

The Corporation owns large industrial estates at Speke, Kirkby and Aintree, on which many modern factories have been built. These three estates have provided work for some 65,000 people. In 1943 a lease for 99 years was taken of the Elizabethan mansion at *Speke Hall* at a nominal rent.

The principal buildings are the Anglican Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; the Metropolitan Cathedral of Christ the King, designed by Sir Frederick Gibberd and consecrated in 1967; St. George's Hall, erected 1838-1854, and regarded as one of the finest modern examples of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Walker Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Philharmonic Hall.

Constructed between 1925 and 1934, the *Mersey Tunnel* connecting Liverpool and Birkenhead was opened to traffic on July 18, 1934, the total cost being estimated at £6,077,800. More than 17,000,000 vehicles pass through the Mersey Tunnel annually. Work has started on a second tunnel between Liverpool and Wallasey.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council of 40 Aldermen and 120 Councillors.

*The Lord Mayor* (1969-70), S. Minion, O.B.E.  
*Recorder*, Ralph Kilner Brown, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C. (1967).

*Stipendiary Magistrate*, Leslie Mervyn Pugh (1965).  
*Presiding Judge, Court of Passage*, R. H. Forrest, Q.C. (1964).

*Town Clerk*, S. Holmes (1967).

### MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER (Lancashire) (the *Mancunium* of the Romans, who occupied it in A.D. 78) is 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 27,255 acres (about 43 square miles), the population (estimated, 1968), 602,790.

Manchester is a commercial rather than an industrial centre, the industries being largely in the neighbouring town. Within 25 miles radius, lives a population of 4,500,000 engaged in engineering, chemical, clothing, food processing and textile industries and in providing the packing, transport, banking, insurance and other distributive facilities for those industries. The city is connected with the sea by the Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, 35½ miles long, and accommodating ships up to 15,000 tons. Manchester Airport handles approximately 1,500,000 passengers yearly.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., together with a large extension; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869 and enlarged in 1921; the Central Library (1934); the Art Gallery; Heaton Hall; the Gallery of English Costume; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1809), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); the University Institute of Science and Technology; the 15th-century Cathedral (formerly the parish church) and the Free Trade Hall. Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The City Council consists of 38 Aldermen and 114 Councillors.

*The Lord Mayor* (1969-70), N. G. Westbrook.  
*Recorder*, William Gerard Morris (1967).  
*Stipendiary Magistrate*, J. Bamber (1965).  
*Town Clerk*, G. C. Ogden, C.B.E. (1966).

#### NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland) ■ City and County on the north bank of the River Tyne, ■ miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has ■ of 11,401 acres and ■ population (estimated 1968) of 244,880. A Cathedral and University City, it is the administrative, commercial and cultural centre for north-east England and the principal port. It is an important manufacturing centre with ■ wide variety of industries.

The principal buildings include the Castle Keep (12th century), Black Gate (13th century), West Walls (13th century), St. Nicholas's Cathedral (15th century, fine lantern tower), St. Andrew's Church (12th-14th century), St. John's (14th-15th century), All Saints (Georgian masterpiece), St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral (1844), Trinity House (17th century), Sandhill (16th century houses), Guildhall (Georgian), Grey Street (1834-39), Central Station (1846-50), Central Library (1882, houses Bewick Collection), Laing Art Gallery (1904), University of Newcastle Physics Building (1962), Civic Centre (1963). Open spaces include the Town Moor (927 acres) and Jesmond Dene. Seven bridges span the Tyne ■ Newcastle.

The City derives its name from the "new castle" (1080) erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it ■ made a County, and in 1882 ■ City. The City Corporation comprises a Lord Mayor (1906), ■ Aldermen and 60 Councillors. *Lord Mayor* (1969-70), W. R. S. Forsyth.  
*Recorder*, Charles Raymond Dean, Q.C. (1965).  
*Town Clerk* (vacant).

#### NORWICH

NORWICH (Norfolk) is an ancient City and County 110 miles N.E. of London. It grew from ■ early Anglo-Saxon settlement near the confluence of the Rivers Yare and Wensum, and now serves as provincial capital for the predominantly agricultural region of East Anglia. The name is thought to relate to the most northerly of ■ group of Anglo-Saxon villages or "wics". The present City comprises an area of 9,655 acres, with ■ population (estimated, 1968) of 118,940.

Norwich serves its surrounding area ■ market town and commercial centre, banking and insurance being prominent among the City's businesses. Continuously from the fourteenth century, however (when Flemish immigrants helped to establish Norwich as the centre of the woollen industry until the Industrial Revolution) it has combined industry with commerce, and manufactures of ■ wide variety are now produced in the City. The biggest single industry is the manufacture of shoes and other principal trades are engineering, printing, and the production of chemicals, clothing, confectionery and other foodstuffs. Norwich is accessible to seagoing vessels by ■ of the River Yare, entered at Great Yarmouth, 20 miles to the east.

Among many historic buildings ■ the Cathedral (completed in the twelfth century and surmounted by a fifteenth century spire 315 feet in height), the Keep of the Norman Castle (now serving ■ ■ ■) and also housing the Colman Collection of works by the Norwich School of painters), the fifteenth century flint-walled Guildhall, some thirty mediaeval parish churches, St. Andrew's and Blackfriars' Halls, the Tudor houses preserved in Elm Hill and the Georgian Assembly House. The administrative centre of the City is the City Hall, built in 1938. A ■ central library, opened ■

1963, is adjacent to the City Hall. The University of East Anglia has been established in Norwich and received its first students in 1963. The buildings of the University occupy a spacious site at Earlham on the City's western boundary.

The City's first known Charter was granted in 1158 by Henry II and its privileges and form of self government were prescribed successively by later Charters until the enactment of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835. The City Council consists of the Lord Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors.

*The Lord Mayor* (1969-70), Mrs. J. R. Griffiths.  
*Sheriff* (1969-70), G. R. Moyes.  
*Recorder*, R. M. O. Havers, Q.C. (1968).  
*Judge of the Guildhall Court of Record*, R. Ives.  
*Town Clerk*, G. G. Tilsley.  
*Clerk of the Peace*, B. O. L. Prior, T.D.

#### NOTTINGHAM

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire) stands on the River Trent, 124 miles N.N.W. of London in one of the most valuable coalfields of the country with excellent railway, water (being connected by canal with the Atlantic and the North Sea), and road facilities. The municipal area is 18,364 acres and population (estimated, 1968), 305,050.

The principal industries are hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, the manufacture of tobacco, chemicals, furniture, typewriters and mechanical products.

The chief buildings are the 17th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), Wollaton Hall (1580-88) owned by the Corporation and now a Natural History Museum, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842-4), the Council House (1929), the Guildhall and Court House (1888), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, the University and Newstead Abbey, home of Lord Byron.

*Snotingham* or *Notingeham*, "the village or home of the sons of Snot" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tuigogobauc*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses ■ Charter of Henry II, and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation consists of 18 Aldermen and 54 Councillors (including the Lord Mayor).

*The Lord Mayor* (1969-70), W. G. E. Dyer, C.B.E.  
*Recorder*, M. A. L. Cripps, D.S.O., T.D., Q.C. (1961).  
*Town Clerk*, P. M. Vine.  
*Clerk of the Peace*, G. A. Wharton, C.B.E., T.D.

#### OXFORD

OXFORD is a University City, ■ important industrial centre, and a county, assize, and market town.

It has been a City from time immemorial and a County Borough since 1889. It has ■ area of 8,785 acres and a population (estimated, 1968) of 110,050. Oxford is ■ parliamentary constituency returning one member and is governed by a Council of 68 members of whom 8 are, by special enactment, elected by the University.

Industry played ■ minor part in Oxford until the motor industry was established in 1912. To-day this and the adjoining pressed steel works employ about 15,000.

It is for its architecture that Oxford is of most interest to the visitor, its oldest specimens being the reputed Saxon tower of St. Michael's church, the remains of the Norman castle and city walls and the Norman church at Iffley. It is chiefly famous however, for its Gothic buildings, such ■ the Divinity Schools, the Old Library at Merton College, William of Wykeham's New College, Magdalen College and Christ Church and ■ ■ ■

other college buildings. Later centuries are not represented by so many examples, but mention may be made of the exquisite Laudian quadrangle at St. John's College, the renaissance Sheldonian Theatre by Wren, Trinity College chapel, and All Saints Church; Hawksmoor's mock-Gothic at All Souls College, and the superb example of eighteenth century architecture afforded by Queen's College. In addition to individual buildings, High Street and Radcliffe Square, just off it, both form architectural compositions of great beauty. Most of the Colleges have gardens, those of Magdalen, New College, St. John's (designed by "Capability" Brown) and Worcester being the largest.

The visitor will always find some of the college chapels, halls and gardens open for public inspection between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

*Lord Mayor* (1969-70), P. D. Bromley.

*Recorder*, E. B. Gibbens, Q.C. (1966).

*Town Clerk*, A. T. Brown (1966).

*Clerk of the Peace*, E. G. Shelton.

### PLYMOUTH

PLYMOUTH is situated on the borders of Devon and Cornwall at the confluence of the Rivers Tamar and Plym, 210 miles from London, with an area of 19,936 acres and a population (estimated, 1968) of 246,290.

Following extensive war damage, the city centre comprising a large shopping centre, municipal offices, law courts and public buildings, has been re-built. The main employment is provided by H.M. Dockyard. Many new industrial firms have become established in the post war period. In conjunction with the Cornwall County Council, the Tamar Bridge was constructed linking the City by road with Cornwall.

Parliament in 1439 passed the Plymouth Act of Incorporation and Plymouth is therefore the first creation of a Municipal Corporation in England by statute. The Lord Mayor presides over a Council consisting of 22 Aldermen and 66 Councillors.

*The Lord Mayor* (1969-70), G. E. H. Creber.

*Recorder*, E. S. Fay, Q.C. (1964).

*Town Clerk*, S. Lloyd Jones.

### PORTSMOUTH

PORTSMOUTH, a city, county and parliamentary borough, with an area of 14½ sq. miles, occupies Portsea Island, Hampshire, with boundaries extending to the mainland. Portsmouth is 70 miles by road from London (90 minutes by electric train). It has a population (estimated, 1968) of 218,790.

Industries include the Royal Dockyard, the principal centre of employment with a labour force exceeding 20,000, which with the naval station, occupies the south-western part of the Island. The holiday and tourist industry, centred on the coast at the resort area of Southsea, caters annually for 150,000 visitors and 800,000 day trippers. Other industries are shipbuilding and maintenance, aircraft engineering and the manufacture of corsets, cardboard boxes, confectionery, baby products, refrigerators and brushes. The commercial port (the Camber) and the airport are owned and run by the City Corporation.

Among many tourist attractions are Lord Nelson's flagship, H.M.S. *Victory*; Charles Dickens' birthplace at 393 Commercial Road, now a Dickens museum; Southsea Castle, now a museum of military history, and the Round Tower and Point Battery, which for hundreds of years have guarded the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour. Southsea is particularly noted for its panoramic views of the busy shipping lanes of the Solent and Spithead.

*Lord Mayor* (1969-70), W. J. Evans.

*Recorder* (vacant).

*Town Clerk*, J. R. Haslegrave, O.B.E., T.D.

### SHEFFIELD

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the centre of the special steel and cutlery trades, is situated 159 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city is set in a beautiful countryside, its residential suburbs penetrating the Peak District of Derbyshire.

Sheffield has an area of 45,363 acres (nearly 71 square miles), including 3,666 acres of publicly owned parks and woodland, and a population (estimated, 1968) of 531,800. Though its cutlery, silverware and plate have long been famous, Sheffield has other and now more important industries—special and alloy steels, engineering and tools in great variety. Titanium is one of the city's latest products. Refractory materials, silver refining, brush making, the manufacture of confectionery, canning, typefounding and the making of snuff are other contrasting industries in Sheffield. Research in glass, metallurgy, radiotherapy and other fields is carried on.

The parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul, founded in the twelfth century, became the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Sheffield in 1914. Parts of the present building date from about 1435. The principal modern buildings are the Town Hall (1897 and 1923), the Cutlery's Hall (1832), the University (1905 and recent extensions, including 19-storey Arts Tower), City Hall (1932), Central Library and Graves Art Gallery (1934), City Museum (1937), Castle Market Building (1959) and the rebuilt Mappin Art Gallery.

Sheffield was created a borough on Aug. 24, 1843, a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Mayor becoming Lord Mayor in 1897. It was made an Assize Town in 1955. The Corporation consists of 27 Aldermen and 81 Councillors.

*The Lord Mayor* (1969-70), D. J. O'Neil.

*Recorder*, H. C. Scott Q.C. (1969).

*Master Cutler* (1969-70), (346th Master of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire), Hon. M. R.

Balfour.

*Town Clerk*, D. B. Harrison.

*Clerk of the Peace*, R. H. Boyers, D.F.C.

### SOUTHAMPTON

SOUTHAMPTON is Britain's premier passenger port. As the majority of ocean travellers to this country arrive at Southampton, the City is recognized as "The Gateway to Britain". The first Charter was granted by Henry II and Southampton was created a county of itself in 1447. In February, 1964, Her Majesty the Queen granted city status by Royal Charter. The City has an area of 12,071 acres excluding tidal waters and a population (estimated 1968) of 210,050. It is a parliamentary and quarter sessions borough. The University of Southampton (1952) had 4,131 students in 1968-69.

The Civic Centre, completed in 1939, comprises four blocks, municipal offices and law courts, guildhall, library and art galleries. The tower, which is a notable land-mark for shipping using Southampton Water and which can be seen for many miles from vantage points in the surrounding countryside, incorporates a clock and bells. Public open spaces total over 1,000 acres in extent and comprise 8 per cent. of the city's area. The Sports Centre is 268 acres in extent. The Common covers an area of 327 acres in the central district of the city and is mostly natural parkland.

The City Council consists of 18 aldermen and 54 councillors.

*Mayor* (1969-70), Mrs. H. K. Johnson.

Recorder, Raymond Stock, Q.C. (1966).  
Town Clerk, G. Guest (1968).

### STOKE-ON-TRENT

STOKE-ON-TRENT (Staffordshire), familiarly known as The Potteries, stands on the River Trent 157 miles N. of London. The present municipal area is 22,916 acres (36 square miles), with a population (estimated, 1968) of 273,040. The city is the main centre of employment for the half-million population of North Staffordshire. It is the largest clayware producer in the world (chinaware, earthenware, sanitary goods, refractories, bricks and tiles) and has a large coal mining output drawn from one of the richest coalfields in Western Europe, with proved reserves exceeding one thousand million tons. The city has iron works, steelworks, foundries, chemical works, engineering plants, rubber works, paper mills, and a very wide range of manufactures including textiles, furniture, electrical goods, vehicle components, toys, machinery, plastic materials, metal stampings, glass and glazes.

Extensive reconstruction has been carried on since 1930. A unique feature of the city is that it has six "centres" and more shops and public halls than other areas of comparable size. The city was formed by the federation in 1910 of the separate municipal authorities of Tunstall, Burslem, Hanley, Stoke-upon-Trent, Fenton, and Longton, all of which are now combined in the present City of Stoke-on-Trent. Each of the six areas still has its own public buildings and amenities, but all civic administration is controlled centrally by the city council.

The city has 72 councillors and 24 aldermen, and elects 3 Members of Parliament.

*The Lord Mayor (1969-70), A. Moran.*

*Recorder, G. K. Mynett, Q.C. (1962).*

*Town Clerk, L. K. Robinson.*

### STRATFORD UPON AVON

STRATFORD UPON AVON (a municipal borough in Warwickshire, on the banks of the River Avon) had a population of 16,290 at the Census of 1961; estimated 1966, 18,250. As the birthplace of Shakespeare the borough is visited annually by travellers from all parts.

*Shakespeare's Birthplace.* Half timbered house preserved by Shakespeare Birthplace Trust. Contains period furniture and a collection of rare books, mss. and objects of Shakespearian interest. Garden contains the new Shakespeare centre. *King Edward VI School.* Founded by the medieval Guild of the Holy Cross of Stratford, and re-endowed by King Edward VI. Here Shakespeare acquired his "small Latin and less Greek." *Anne Hathaway's Cottage.* At Shottery, one mile from the centre of the town, is the thatched farmstead, the early home of Shakespeare's wife, Anne Hathaway. A fine specimen of domestic architecture. *Shakespeare Memorial.* Mainly due to munificence of C. E. Flower (1830-92) and his wife. Group comprises *Library*, with 10,000 volumes of Shakespeare editions and dramatic literature. *Gallery* of pictures. *Gardens.* *Royal Shakespeare Theatre* burnt down in 1926, rebuilt 1932, with 1,300 seats, chiefly by American generosity. The Shakespeare Festival takes place from spring to autumn each year at this theatre.  
*Mayor (1969-70), P. M. Ray.*  
*Town Clerk, T. Cox.*

### WINCHESTER

WINCHESTER, the ancient capital of England, is situated on the River Itchen 65 miles S.W. of London and 12 miles north of Southampton. The City has an area of 3,888 acres and a population

(estimated, 1968) of 30,950; it is a parliamentary and quarter session borough, an assize town and the county town of Hampshire.

Occupation of the city can be traced back to 1800 B.C. but organized settlements appeared later. Saxon history is somewhat obscure but Winchester became the capital of Wessex and in the 9th century capital of all England. Alfred the Great made Winchester a centre of education. William the Conqueror marched straight from his victory at Hastings to Winchester where he established a new Palace, his Treasury and his capital. Here he compiled Domesday Book as the returns came in from the shires. Winchester remained the capital for many years, but its decline as a capital began with the civil war between Stephen and Matilda; and by 1338 it had lost its favourable position.

Winchester is rich in architecture of all types but the Cathedral takes first place. The longest Gothic cathedral in the world, it was built in 1099-1093 and exhibits splendid examples of Norman, Early English and Perpendicular styles. Winchester College, founded in 1393, is one of the most famous public schools, the original building (of 1393) remaining almost unaltered.

It is not certain when Winchester was first designated a city but it is probable that the term was applied between 650 and 700. Winchester is one of the oldest corporations in the country; the first written record of a Mayor occurs in 1200. *Mayor (1969-70), S. E. Spicer.* [(1962).

*Recorder, D. P. Croom-Johnson, D.S.C., V.R.D., Q.C.*  
*Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, R. H. McCall, O.B.E.*

### YORK

YORK is a county borough, an archiepiscopal seat, the county town of Yorkshire and a county in its own right, standing at the junction of the three Ridings. York has an area of 7,295 acres, and a population (estimated, 1968) of 108,600. The city returns one member to Parliament and is governed by a Lord Mayor, 13 Aldermen and 39 Councillors.

The recorded history of York dates from A.D. 71, when the Roman Ninth Legion established a base which later became the fortress of Eboracum. It is mentioned in the Domesday Book. By the 14th century the city had become prosperous and was used as the chief base against the Scots. It became a great mercantile centre, chiefly owing to its control of the wool trade, but under the Tudors its fortunes declined, though Henry VIII made it the headquarters of the Council of the North, so preserving its status as the Northern capital.

With its development as a railway centre in the 19th century the commercial life of York expanded and it is now a flourishing modern city. The principal industries are the manufacture of chocolate, railway coaches, scientific instruments, glass containers and sugar. The city is also a centre for tourists.

It is rich in examples of architecture of all periods, but its finest features are the Minster with its stained glass, and the medieval city walls and gateways, guildhalls and churches. Other notable examples of domestic architecture are the Georgian mansions of The Mount, Mickle-gate and Bootham. Its museums are world-famous, and its Art Gallery contains an important collection of paintings from the 14th to the 20th century. The University of York was opened in 1963 at Heslington on the City's eastern boundary.  
*Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1969-70), R. Scobey.*  
*Recorder, H. G. Bennett, Q.C. (1968).*  
*Sheriff (1969-70), G. W. Banwell.*  
*Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, H. J. Evans.*

## MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF ENGLAND

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS) and Boroughs (in ordinary type); the County Boroughs are distinguished by having § prefixed. The figures in parentheses show the date of the first recorded Charter of Incorporation. For London Boroughs, see p. 642; for Urban Districts, see pp. 668-70.

CITIES and Boroughs	Popula- tion, 1968 Estimated	Rateable Value 1969 £	† Rate Levied 1969-70 s. d.	Town Clerk	Mayor, 1969-70 *Lord Mayor
Abingdon, Berks. (1556).....	17,290	750,847	15 0	E. W. J. Nicholson.	S. Jones.
Accrington, Lancs. (1878).....	36,810	1,141,246	14 1	K. Yates.	T. J. Barrow.
Aldeburgh, East Suffolk (1529).....	3,180	127,045	15 5	D. J. Owen.	C. H. Sylvester.
Aldershot, Hants (1922).....	37,820	1,579,459	13 6	H. B. Sales.	J. J. Thunn-Clear.
Altrincham, Cheshire (1937).....	41,030	1,811,063	14 11	E. G. Thomas.	R. Hall.
Andover, Hants (1175).....	23,510	1,195,964	13 10	J. Whatley.	Mrs. Q. A. Thorne.
Appleby, Westmorland (1179).....	1,890	69,373	14 1	C. F. Cunningham.	J. A. Taylor.
Arundel, West Sussex (1586).....	2,990	120,245	11 1	G. Campbell.	H. M. Jacob.
Ashton (Lyne), Lancs. (1847).....	48,280	1,649,529	14 4	A. G. Malone.	R. Gleave.
Aylesbury, Bucks. (1916).....	35,990	2,469,887	12 10	R. D. W. Maxwell.	A. E. Roblin.
Bacup, Lancs. (1882).....	16,330	371,568	16 7	W. B. Wolfe.	F. Banham.
Banbury, Oxon. (1554).....	27,330	1,468,498	14 8	F. G. E. Boys.	F. G. Piggott.
§Barnsley, Yorks.—W.R. (1869).....	75,220	2,408,587	13 3	C. Race.	T. Hinchliffe.
Barnstaple, Devon (930).....	16,820	744,082	12 7	R. P. Crompton.	R. G. Chugg.
§Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs. (1867).....	63,720	2,160,329	13 9	A. M. Woll.	J. L. Jackson.
Basingstoke, Hants (1392).....	40,910	2,278,865	13 2	R. J. Purvis.	D. A. Keep.
§BATH, Somerset (1590).....	84,870	3,576,504	14 7	N. J. L. Pearce.	A. S. Polson.
Batley, Yorks.—W.R. (1868).....	41,860	1,010,811	13 10	E. S. Dixon.	Mrs. V. Ball.
Bebington, Cheshire (1937).....	56,230	2,774,021	13 9	G. Chappell, O.B.E.	Mrs. S. A. Price.
Beccles, East Suffolk (1584).....	7,990	276,069	16 3	F. W. Leah.	R. E. Ellwood.
Bedford (1166).....	68,490	4,183,595	15 3	G. F. Simmonds.	W. J. Martin.
Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland (1302).....	11,280	413,083	15 0	J. Healy.	J. L. M. Small, O.B.E.,
Beverly, Yorks.—E.R. (1573).....	17,600	600,158	14 3	E. Bailey.	H. P. Flynn [M.C., T.D.]
Bewdley, Worcs. (1462).....	6,350	191,556	14 11	W. O. E. Bryan.	W. Cross.
Bexhill, East Sussex (1902).....	33,300	1,874,824	14 2	R. S. Robinson.	W. A. Sole.
Bideford, Devon (1573).....	11,030	377,849	12 3	L. B. Galliford.	C. G. Metherell.
§Birkenhead, Cheshire (1877).....	142,480	5,103,080	13 11	I. G. Holt.	W. G. Gill.
§BIRMINGHAM (1838).....	1,074,940	53,219,899	15 9	T. H. Parkinson.	*N. Bosworth.
§Blackburn, Lancs. (1851).....	100,370	3,541,640	17 0	B. Scholes.	E. Gregson.
§Blackpool, Lancs. (1876).....	147,850	3,378,032	11 8	R. O. F. Hickman.	A. E. Stuart.
§Blandford Forum, Dorset (1605).....	3,650	166,950	13 8	C. K. Lavington.	J. Trickett.
Blyth, Northumberland (1922).....	35,410	954,344	14 10	E. W. Carter.	Mrs. L. M. Summers.
Bodmin, Cornwall (1798).....	7,570	247,720	13 2	I. Whiting.	L. G. Hill.
§Bolton, Lancs. (1838).....	153,700	5,763,650	15 0	G. A. Harrison.	H. Glynn.
§Bootle, Lancs. (1868).....	80,240	3,103,967	15 0	A. A. J. Taylor, O.B.E.	H. Gee.
Boston, Lincs.—Holland (1545).....	25,050	1,062,610	14 9	R. E. Coley.	G. G. A. Whitehead, D.F.C.
§Bournemouth, Hants (1890).....	151,460	10,548,049	11 0	J. M. Bowen.	B. E. D. Beckett.
Brackley, Northants (1260).....	4,480	137,666	12 9	J. Wild.	D. Newman.
§BRADFORD, Yorks. (1847).....	294,440	10,283,883	16 6	G. C. Moore.	*E. Newby, O.B.E.
Bridgwater, Somerset (1200).....	26,730	1,165,446	14 3	J. L. Turner.	H. J. Ayres.
Bridlington, Yorks.—E.R. (1899).....	26,420	1,077,301	13 7	S. Briggs.	J. R. Brown.
Bridport, Dorset (1253).....	6,510	288,683	14 5	E. Andrews.	E. Lewis.
§Brighton, East Sussex (1854).....	164,680	12,109,772	10 7	W. O. Dodd.	F. M. Baker.
§BRISTOL (1188).....	427,780	23,295,000	14 6	W. J. Hutchinson.	*H. W. M. Willcox.
Buckingham (1554).....	4,890	246,943	14 2	A. Archdeacon.	Mrs. E. D. Embleton.
§Burnley, Lancs. (1861).....	76,880	2,492,897	15 3	C. V. Thornley, O.B.E.	A. Proctor.
§Burton upon Trent (1878).....	50,850	2,361,038	16 6	H. T. Meades.	H. Caulton.
§Bury, Lancs. (1876).....	65,960	2,188,581	12 2	E. S. Smith.	E. Cockayne.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk (1606).....	24,460	1,233,594	15 10	R. R. Hiles.	A. F. S. Davies.
Buxton, Derbys. (1917).....	20,100	657,333	14 5	G. D. Jones.	J. W. Clarkson.
Calne, Wilts. (1565).....	9,500	325,015	14 7	L. Cave.	H. G. Kerry.
CAMBRIDGE (1207).....	100,470	5,916,283	14 7	J. W. Elven.	G. Dean.
§CANTERBURY, Kent (1448).....	32,790	1,655,451	13 7	J. Boyle.	H. J. Buckworth.
§CARLISLE, Cumberland (1158).....	71,110	2,843,000	13 9	W. Hirst.	J. Hayhurst, O.B.E.
Castleford, Yorks.—W.R. (1955).....	39,420	1,149,149	15 3	E. Hutchinson.	H. Goodall.
Chard, Somerset (1570).....	7,030	279,602	14 0	F. W. Searle.	L. S. Powell.
Chatham, Kent (1891).....	54,660	2,064,028	13 11	R. Hill.	R. D. Cox.
Chelmsford, Essex (1888).....	56,090	3,584,406	13 9	B. A. Francis.	H. Pryce.
Cheltenham, Glos. (1876).....	76,020	3,679,290	16 0	A. A. Crabtree.	Miss M. N. P. Dent.
§CHESTER (1506).....	60,620	3,530,424	12 3	D. M. Kermode.	R. E. France-Hayhurst.
Chesterfield, Derbys. (1598).....	70,850	3,269,859	14 9	R. A. Kennedy.	V. S. Allen.
CHICHESTER, West Sussex.....	20,710	1,249,052	12 8	G. G. Heather.	S. J. Watson.

† Full rate levied. Mixed hereditaments, 7d. less; Dwelling houses, 1s. 3d. less.

CITIES and Boroughs	Popula- tion, 1968 Estimated	Rateable Value 1969 £	† Rate levied 1969-70 s. d.	Town Clerk	Mayor, 1969-70 *Lord Mayor
Chippenham, Wilts. (1554).....	18,870	788,290	14 3	S. F. A. Clarke.	Mrs. A. R. Powell.
Chipping Norton, Oxon. (1606).....	4,500	162,105	14 4	R. A. Ingram.	P. J. Leech.
Chorley, Lancs. (1881).....	31,100	1,039,013	13 9	P. Potter.	A. Barnes.
Christchurch, Hants (1886).....	31,140	1,869,049	12 0	J. Macfadyen.	H. R. Bourke.
Cleethorpes, Lincs.—Lindsey (1936)...	34,740	1,069,286	13 8	G. Sutcliffe.	A. Murfin.
Clitheroe, Lancs. (1147).....	12,940	506,790	14 0	H. L. Sagar.	S. F. Hardman.
Colchester, Essex (1189).....	72,630	2,967,954	14 1	N. Catchpole.	R. W. Hilham.
Colne, Lancs. (1895).....	18,750	529,622	14 6	A. Haigh.	J. Isherwood.
Congleton, Cheshire (1272).....	19,210	725,771	14 9	H. Lawton.	G. A. Campbell.
§COVENTRY (1345).....	335,410	14,312,862	15 1	Sir Charles Barratt.	*W. F. Burdett.
Crewe, Cheshire (1877).....	52,220	2,043,917	15 0	A. Brook.	H. Harrison.
Crosby, Lancs. (1937).....	58,980	2,034,946	15 0	H. O. Roberts.	G. H. Henley.
§Darlington, Co. Durham (1867).....	84,830	4,048,582	12 7	C. N. S. Nicholson.	H. Carr.
Dartford, Kent (1933).....	46,510	1,973,374	13 8	T. Armstrong.	T. C. H. Smith.
Dartmouth, Devon (1341).....	7,160	225,015	11 2	S. J. Woolnough.	A. J. Mashford.
Darwen, Lancs. (1878).....	28,740	923,248	15 10	J. C. Fielding.	J. McGlynn.
Daventry, Northants (1595).....	8,500	487,081	15 6	D. B. Admitt.	R. J. Atkins.
Deal, Kent (1699).....	27,190	845,101	14 1	R. Purnell.	J. Blake.
§Derby (1154).....	221,260	10,156,547	14 0	N. S. Fisher.	T. Taylor.
Devizes, Wilts. (1605).....	9,410	417,311	13 10	J. J. Diver.	F. G. Kirby.
§Dewsbury, Yorks.—W.R. (1862).....	51,640	1,694,965	15 6	A. N. James.	N. G. Preston.
§Doncaster, Yorks.—W.R. (1194).....	84,250	4,265,233	15 3	H. R. Wormald.	M. S. Outwin.
Dorchester, Dorset (1324).....	13,630	726,659	12 10	F. P. L. Sydenham.	J. M. Matthews.
Dover, Kent (1278).....	35,970	1,369,896	12 8	L. G. Gill.	W. T. Muge.
Droitwich, Worcs. (1215).....	9,670	435,078	16 11	R. W. Russell.	Mrs. A. Sandles.
§Dudley* (1865).....	179,510	8,024,172	12 1	P. D. Wadsworth.	W. W. Henley.
Dukinfield, Cheshire (1899).....	17,120	551,376	13 8	D. W. Yates.	W. R. Kirk.
Dunstable, Beds. (1864).....	29,370	2,591,868	14 1	L. V. Rallison.	R. Wyles.
DURHAM (1602).....	25,090	1,140,688	13 11	D. B. Martin-Jones.	R. B. Carr.
§Eastbourne, East Sussex (1883).....	68,200	3,834,218	12 6	F. H. Busby.	C. F. Baker.
Eastleigh, Hants (1936).....	44,150	2,054,403	13 3	D. A. Tranah.	J. R. Wood.
East Retford, Notts. (1246).....	18,870	562,710	12 3	K. D. Hanna.	G. Cooper.
Eccles, Lancs. (1892).....	40,220	1,493,523	14 11	N. Mitchell.	T. Cusack.
Ellesmere Port, Cheshire (1955).....	54,930	4,380,141	12 8	R. J. Bernie.	N. M. B. Brown.
Ely, see Urban Districts List.					
Epsom and Ewell, Surrey (1937).....	72,300	4,082,066	14 2	E. Moore.	F. N. K. Paul.
Evesham, Worcs. (1604).....	13,150	598,828	14 7	N. F. Davies.	H. T. Sharp.
§EXETER (1156).....	93,010	5,518,538	13 1	A. E. Bennett.	W. J. Hallett, T.D.
Eye, East Suffolk (1206).....	1,630	74,493	12 2	S. T. Andrew.	D. L. Chambers.
Falmouth, Cornwall (1661).....	17,370	792,339	13 8	D. Hall.	B. Smales.
Farnworth, Lancs. (1939).....	26,650	758,489	15 2	T. Hittchen.	J. Wild.
Faversham, Kent (1252).....	14,370	556,636	14 1	F. G. Bishop.	R. T. Winton.
Fleetwood, Lancs. (1933).....	28,770	991,246	14 0	J. R. Barnes.	T. N. Bond.
Folkestone, Kent (1313).....	44,040	2,211,342	15 3	N. C. Scragg.	C. A. Ellender.
§Gateshead, Co. Durham (1835).....	100,560	3,543,521	18 3	C. D. Jackson.	W. M. Colligan.
Gillingham, Kent (1903).....	88,370	3,057,386	11 7	G. C. Jones.	L. Shuter.
Glastonbury, Somerset (1705).....	6,280	267,155	13 0	G. H. Harland.	C. H. N. Hamilton- Müller.
Glossop, Derbys. (1866).....	20,270	538,834	13 11	D. G. Hodgkinson.	P. Matthews.
§GLOUCESTER (1483).....	90,490	4,144,826	14 4	D. Hall.	L. R. Jones.
Godalming, Surrey (1575).....	18,150	915,702	13 11	R. C. Hodgins.	F. A. G. Mant.
Goole, Yorks.—W.R. (1933).....	18,540	505,878	14 6	Miss M. H. Sindell.	F. W. Gosney, B.E.M.
Gosport, Hants (1922).....	75,680	2,946,896	13 5	E. G. J. Addenbrooke.	V. E. J. Neal.
Grantham, Lincs.—Kesteven (1463).....	26,180	1,042,604	12 7	K. R. Cann. [O,B.E.]	J. E. Wallwork.
Gravesend, Kent (1562).....	55,160	2,068,377	14 0	J. V. Lovell.	Miss A. E. H. Johnson.
§Grimsby, Lincs.—Lindsey (1201).....	97,030	4,282,579	15 0	F. W. Yard.	A. C. Parker. [B.E.M.]
Guildford, Surrey (1257).....	55,520	4,228,048	11 9	H. C. Weller.	J. B. O'Keefe.
Halesowen, Worcs. (1936).....	51,180	2,283,888	13 11	J. B. McCooke.	A. Brodie.
§Halifax, Yorks.—W.R. (1848).....	94,280	2,826,509	14 3	R. de Z. Hall.	J. Liley.
Harrogate, Yorks.—W.R. (1933).....	62,200	2,637,889	13 10	J. N. Knox.	E. Pickard.
§Hartlepool, Co. Durham (1201).....	98,760	4,190,846	13 1	E. J. Waggott, O,B.E.	G. P. K. Gallimore.
Harwich, Essex (1603).....	14,780	525,126	14 9	T. B. A. Moonlight.	P. Holbrook.
Hastings, Lancs. (1891).....	14,260	425,197	14 10	R. B. McMillan.	D. H. Valentine.
§Hastings, East Sussex (1588).....	69,110	3,086,002	14 2	D. J. Taylor.	G. H. Tanner, B.E.M.
Hedon, Yorks.—E.R. (1154).....	2,530	56,108	14 11	G. Baslington.	H. V. Suggit, M.M.
Helston, Cornwall (1201).....	9,620	280,171	12 0	E. R. Crawshaw.	G. Andrews.
Hemel Hempstead, Herts. (1898).....	65,300	4,343,423	13 3	C. W. G. T. Kirk, O,B.E.	J. J. Doyle.
Henley, Oxon. (1526).....	10,600	527,203	14 9	A. Ford.	J. P. Green.

† Full rate levied. Mixed hereditaments, 7d. less; Dwelling-houses, 1s. 3d. less. \* Geographically Dudley is in Worcestershire, but areas added to the County Borough in 1966 lie in Staffordshire. For some purposes the whole area is in Staffordshire, e.g., for Assizes.

CITIES and Boroughs	Population, 1968 Estimated	Rateable Value 1969 £	Rate levied		Town Clerk	Mayor, 1969-70 *Lord Mayor
			1969-70	s. d.		
HEREFORD (1189).....	47,140	2,252,661	15	8	H. G. Culliss.	E. E. Hunt.
Hertford (1555).....	19,080	1,246,185	13	7	A. I. Clough.	G. H. Stoten.
Heywood, Lancs. (1881).....	30,400	815,634	15	10	W. R. Parker.	C. H. Haslam.
Higham Ferrers, Northants (1251).....	4,390	165,488	13	8	G. H. Crapper.	E. H. Barrett.
High Wycombe, Bucks. (1237).....	56,980	4,010,122	12	9	N. M. Fowler.	C. F. E. Mays.
Honiton, Devon (1846).....	5,800	230,000	11	8	A. D. Johnson.	R. B. Thomas.
Hove, East Sussex (1898).....	71,480	6,287,636	12	2	J. E. Stevens.	N. N. Freedman.
§Huddersfield, Yorks.—W.R. (1868).....	130,990	4,564,359	15	0	E. V. Hartley.	K. Brooke.
HULL, see KINGSTON-UPON-HULL						
Huntingdon and Godmanchester, Hunts.....	15,220	788,700	15	5	F. J. E. Dyer.	W. A. Wolff.
Hyde, Cheshire (1881).....	38,870	1,310,635	14	1	C. E. Spence.	H. M. Edwardes-Evans, M.C.
Hythe, Kent (1575).....	11,580	547,062	13	3	J. Nowell.	Mrs. N. M. Fisher.
Ilkeston, Derbys. (1887).....	35,440	1,153,160	12	11	J. Yates.	K. G. Bettie.
§Ipswich, East Suffolk (1200).....	121,700	5,501,934	12	6	J. C. Nelson.	S. W. Godward.
Jarrow, Co. Durham (1875).....	29,360	1,045,234	14	11	E. V. Wayper.	F. P. Dixon.
Keighley, Yorks.—W.R. (1882).....	55,650	1,726,828	15	9	J. A. Caesar.	J. E. Brownbridge.
Kendal, Westmorland (1575).....	19,800	843,047	14	5	N. C. Bizley.	Mrs. G. Bowness.
Kettering, Northants (1938).....	39,730	1,685,934	15	1	D. D. Price.	R. F. Liggins.
Kidderminster, Worcs. (1636).....	46,180	2,126,456	15	4	J. L. Evans.	J. S. Perrin.
King's Lynn, Norfolk (1204).....	30,110	1,796,463	12	10	E. W. Gocher.	D. C. Back.
§KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (1440).....	294,720	9,792,497	16	10	J. H. W. Glen.	*Mrs. M. Heath, M.B.E.
LANCASTER (1193).....	48,090	1,770,267	14	8	J. D. Waddell.	D. Clift.
Launceston, Cornwall (1199).....	4,670	196,044	14	0	C. W. Parsons.	J. Hobbs.
Leamington Spa, Warwick. (1875).....	44,970	2,068,418	14	9	J. N. Stothert.	G. J. W. Robbins.
§LEEDS, Yorks.—W.R. (1626).....	506,080	22,545,474	14	8	N. C. Hazlegrave.	*A. R. Bretherick.
§LEICESTER (1589).....	280,340	15,303,000	13	5	R. R. Thornton.	*E. Marston.
Leigh, Lancs. (1899).....	46,280	1,465,920	13	8	C. Sarginson.	A. Lyon.
Leominster, Hereford (1554).....	6,970	249,363	14	5	K. Downs.	Mrs. E. R. Brown.
Lewes, East Sussex (1881).....	14,160	817,922	13	7	P. R. Morris.	R. H. Yarow.
LICHFIELD, Staffs. (1594).....	22,680	880,937	15	10	H. J. Callender.	Mrs. A. G. Millard.
§LINCOLN (Lindsey) (1154).....	75,720	2,853,865	16	8	H. B. Hodgson.	J. H. Spence.
Liskeard, Cornwall (1240).....	4,840	172,228	13	11	H. J. Timbrell.	Mrs. E. G. Clemo.
§LIVERPOOL (1207).....	688,010	27,663,745	15	10	S. Holmes.	*S. Minion, O.B.E.
Loughborough, Leics. (1888).....	39,970	2,092,865	14	2	A. Usher.	Rev. J. N. L. Thompson.
Louth, Lincs.—Lindsey (1551).....	11,440	420,839	14	0	N. A. Rudd.	R. H. Brackenbury.
Lowestoft, East Suffolk (1885).....	49,850	2,007,637	15	0	P. A. Taylor.	F. E. Jones.
§Luton, Beds. (1876).....	155,390	10,270,942	10	5	J. V. Cowan.	J. Macdonald.
Lydd, Kent (1885).....	4,800	377,822	12	5	C. L. Winkfield.	H. H. Whiting.
Lyme Regis, Dorset (1284).....	3,290	156,577	14	5	H. Williams.	A. Richards.
Lynton, Hants (1150).....	33,130	1,790,169	13	1	A. L. Slater.	Lt.-Col. T. H. Reddy.
Lytham St. Annes, Lancs. (1922).....	37,110	2,240,451	13	4	R. A. Cork.	W. Callon.
Macclesfield, Cheshire (1261).....	41,610	1,673,783	16	2	W. Isaac.	B. Capper.
Maidenhead, Berks. (1582).....	44,980	2,665,671	13	3	S. Platt.	J. R. H. Neve.
Maidstone, Kent (1549).....	66,650	3,215,635	14	4	T. Scholes, M.C.	E. H. Rogers.
Maldon, Essex (1171).....	12,640	544,914	14	10	K. C. Robertson.	A. E. Woodward.
Malmesbury, Wilts. (1885).....	2,680	91,258	14	5	F. J. Weston.	J. F. King.
§MANCHESTER (1838).....	602,790	29,098,047	16	9	G. C. Ogden, C.B.E.	*N. G. Westbrook.
Mansfield, Notts. (1891).....	55,850	2,196,344	12	11	S. W. R. Christmas.	T. S. Martin.
Margate, Kent (1857).....	49,210	2,476,731	14	7	T. F. Sidnell.	W. C. Goodrich.
Marlborough, Wilts. (1575).....	6,040	228,217	13	5	R. Betteley.	Mrs I. L. Pocock.
Middleton, Lancs. (1886).....	75,860	1,665,059	14	3	J. M. Russum.	J. O. Johnson.
Morecambe and Heysham, Lancs. (1902).....	40,850	1,785,709	17	0	C. E. Bottomley.	N. B. Pym.
Morley, Yorks.—W.R. (1885).....	43,960	1,081,666	13	4	A. Bleasby.	R. Parker.
Morpeth, Northumberland (1662).....	14,510	501,978	15	7	(vacant)	B. Jobson.
Mossley, Lancs. (1885).....	9,530	287,081	14	8	A. Collins.	S. Bainbridge.
Nelson, Lancs. (1890).....	31,400	863,771	14	10	C. A. Simmonds.	J. Greenwood.
Newark, Notts. (1549).....	26,640	965,428	13	1	J. H. M. Greaves.	C. L. Carswell.
Newbury, Berks. (1506).....	21,960	1,200,996	13	7	L. Southern.	J. W. Jones.
Newcastle under Lyme, Staffs. (1173).....	76,750	2,568,080	14	9	C. J. Morton.	F. N. Salmon.
§NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (1157).....	244,880	12,732,709	17	1	(vacant)	*W. R. S. Forsyth.
Newport, Isle of Wight.....	20,990	856,617	12	11	W. R. Wilks.	W. P. Hogan.
New Romney, Kent (1563).....	3,650	137,254	14	11	D. E. Collins.	C. W. Poll.
§Northampton (1189).....	123,690	5,767,494	14	0	A. C. Parkhouse.	J. Poole.
§NORWICH (1194).....	118,940	6,249,071	14	0	G. G. Tilsley.	*Mrs. J. R. Griffiths.
§NOTTINGHAM (1155).....	305,050	15,655,295	11	11	P. M. Vine.	*W. G. E. Dyer, C.B.E.
Nuneaton, Warwick. (1907).....	63,980	2,455,771	14	0	P. C. Eccles.	J. Waistell.
Okehampton, Devon (1272).....	3,830	124,383	11	6	C. A. Orsler.	C. E. W. White.

† Full rate levied. Mixed hereditaments, 7d. less; Dwelling houses, 1s. 3d. less.

CITIES and Boroughs	Popula- tion, 1968 Estimated	Rateable Value 1969 £	† Rate levied 1969-70 s. d.	Town Clerk	Mayor, 1969-70 *Lord Mayor
§Oldham, Lancs. (1849).....	109,100	3,426,842	18 0	E. Haines, O.B.E.	J. Warrener.
Ossett, Yorks.—W.R. (1890).....	16,950	431,218	14 0	B. C. H. Freeman.	A. Robb.
§OXFORD.....	110,050	7,093,165	13 11	A. T. Brown.	*P. D. Bromley.
Penryn, Cornwall (1275).....	5,080	145,850	11 6	L. F. Campbell.	Mrs. D. M. Williams.
Penzance, Cornwall (1614).....	18,960	729,814	12 2	E. O. Wheale.	J. C. Mann.
PETERBOROUGH (1874).....	66,460	2,933,143	16 7	C. P. Clarke.	G. A. Foster.
§PLYMOUTH (1439).....	246,290	10,749,920	12 6	S. Lloyd Jones.	*G. E. H. Creber.
Pontefract, Yorks.—W.R. (1194).....	30,200	910,873	14 1	L. A. Taun.	J. Blackburn, O.B.E.
POOLE, Dorset (1248).....	99,350	5,766,124	13 10	J. G. Hillier.	A. Lloyd-Allen.
§PORTSMOUTH (1194).....	218,790	10,050,817	14 11	J. R. Hazlegrave, O.B.E., T.D.	*W. J. Evans.
§Preston, Lancs. (1179).....	103,600	4,624,469	13 7	W. E. E. Lockley.	J. Brigg.
Prestwich, Lancs. (1939).....	33,310	1,145,461	13 10	C. A. Cross.	S. Pepperman.
Pudsey, Yorks.—W.R. (1899).....	37,430	1,145,878	12 9	L. Wilby.	R. Milner.
Radcliffe, Lancs. (1935).....	28,310	947,701	14 6	H. A. Frost.	H. Foster.
Ramsgate, Kent (1884).....	39,220	1,507,930	14 7	K. F. Speakman.	J. W. Duddington.
Rawtenstall, Lancs. (1891).....	21,870	612,167	16 8	H. Kirby.	J. T. Melia.
§Reading, Berks. (1253).....	127,330	7,583,428	12 7	W. H. Tee.	Mrs. E. E. Lovett.
Reigate, Surrey (1863).....	55,270	3,184,561	12 1	C. W. Brightwell.	P. A. Phillips.
Richmond, Yorks.—N.R. (1093).....	7,510	223,075	14 8	M. F. Tooze.	R. Eaton.
RIPON, Yorks.—W.R. (886).....	11,720	352,762	13 11	J. A. Berry.	L. G. H. Feather.
§Rochdale, Lancs. (1856).....	86,350	2,849,597	15 9	K. B. Moore.	H. R. Halstead.
ROCHESTER, Kent (1189).....	55,760	2,255,151	14 1	G. E. Cracklen.	L. E. D. Darley.
Romsey, Hants. (1607).....	8,030	377,328	13 11	K. C. E. Holmes.	H. W. Malpas.
§Rotherham, Yorks.—W.R. (1871).....	86,450	3,785,400	13 10	L. I. Frost.	C. W. Skelton.
Rugby, Warwicks. (1932).....	57,190	2,400,761	14 1	I. E. Ashworth.	K. R. Marriott.
Ryde, Isle of Wight (1868).....	22,220	855,778	13 0	E. S. Sheppard.	W. Caple.
Rye, East Sussex (1289).....	4,040	193,409	16 2	J. D. Smith.	P. N. Ellis.
Saffron Walden, Essex (1513).....	9,930	552,069	12 8	J. H. Macklin.	Brig. J. C. B. Wakeford.
St. ALBANS, Herts. (1553).....	52,560	3,329,559	14 1	Miss B. V. Entwistle.	J. Farrelly.
St. Austell with Fowey, Cornwall (1968).....	29,430	1,122,953	14 2	D. W. Cross.	J. D. Gallagher.
§St. Helens, Lancs. (1868).....	102,470	3,785,627	14 9	T. Taylor.	T. Wilcock.
St. Ives, Cornwall (1639).....	8,890	445,758	13 3	W. Rainey-Edwards.	A. A. Knight.
Sale, Cheshire (1935).....	55,370	2,071,885	14 4	B. Finch.	E. P. Mellor.
§SALFORD, Lancs. (1835).....	139,830	5,075,294	16 0	R. Calderwood.	V. Hemingway.
SALISBURY, Wilts. (1227).....	36,320	1,836,134	15 5	G. Richardson.	Mrs. M. J. Benson.
Saltash, Cornwall.....	8,550	296,205	13 1	A. G. Bellingham.	G. H. E. James.
Sandwich, Kent (1226).....	4,580	342,823	11 7	B. Roberts.	R. M. Satterley.
Scarborough, Yorks.—N.E. (1181).....	42,510	2,074,367	14 10	E. H. Turner.	N. Fuller.
Scunthorpe, Lincs.—Lindsey (1936).....	69,760	5,558,158	12 7	T. M. Lister.	Mrs. C. K. Clay.
Shaftesbury, Dorset (1604).....	3,410	157,956	13 10	H. Orman.	G. E. Hine.
§SHEFFIELD, Yorks. (1843).....	531,800	23,975,990	13 3	D. L. Harrison.	*D. J. O'Neill.
Shrewsbury, Salop (1189).....	53,760	2,950,000	14 8	N. R. Cave.	Mrs. G. I. Dyas.
Slough, Bucks. (1938).....	92,070	7,752,510	13 0	N. T. Berry.	J. H. P. L. Goodman.
§Sollihull, Warwicks. (1954).....	108,380	5,327,187	12 6	D. W. Chapman.	W. H. Pettinger.
§SOUTHAMPTON (1447).....	210,050	11,690,433	13 5	G. Guest.	Mrs. H. K. Johnson.
§Southend, Essex (1892).....	166,070	8,633,925	13 1	A. Glen.	Mrs. V. E. Smith.
§Southport, Lancs. (1867).....	79,940	4,148,244	10 2	P. P. Bayley-Brown.	W. Prescott.
§South Shields, Co. Durham (1550).....	107,210	3,388,305	14 0	R. S. Young.	T. Lincoln.
Southwold, East Suffolk (1489).....	2,160	114,360	12 10	H. Townsend.	A. B. Jenkins.
Spennorth, Yorks.—W.R. (1955).....	38,870	1,047,643	13 9	K. H. Chorlton.	Miss E. Chanter.
Stafford (1206).....	53,590	2,532,336	15 2	D. E. Almond.	T. A. Evans.
Stalybridge, Cheshire (1857).....	21,710	719,311	14 7	D. Leeming.	J. Wilkinson.
Stamford, Lincs.—Kesteven (1461).....	13,800	500,346	12 9	H. Bedford.	R. J. R. Seamer.
§Stockport, Cheshire (1220).....	140,660	5,529,866	12 5	D. W. Hay.	S. Brumart.
§STOKE-ON-TRENT, Staffs. (1910).....	273,040	10,144,911	14 11	L. K. Robinson.	*A. Moran.
Stourbridge, Worcs. (1914).....	51,970	2,254,077	14 7	A. P. Drury.	J. P. S. Poyner.
Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwicks. (1553).....	18,840	1,157,631	13 3	T. Cox.	P. M. Ray.
Stretford, Lancs. (1933).....	59,480	3,589,755	15 0	W. G. Hatton.	D. W. Homer.
Sudbury, West Suffolk (1554).....	7,560	299,847	13 10	G. C. Mountstephen.	R. G. Playford.
§Sunderland, Co. Durham (1634).....	219,710	8,119,427	12 2	(vacant)	Mrs. M. E. Miller.
Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks. (1528).....	82,040	3,858,456	15 7	J. P. Holden.	J. H. Hamilton.
Swindon, Wilts. (1900).....	97,840	4,059,899	14 5	D. M. John, O.B.E.	R. A. Jones.
Swindon and Pendlebury, Lancs. (1934).....	40,750	1,607,232	14 11	D. Cudworth.	C. B. Parr.
Tamworth, Staffs. (1560).....	35,970	1,355,151	15 3	H. B. Leake.	A. H. Coggins.
Taunton, Somerset (1627).....	37,440	1,642,611	14 4	K. A. Horne.	W. Gill.
†Teesside (1968).....	392,990	19,771,467	15 0	E. C. Parr.	F. T. Webster, M.B.E.
Tenterden, Kent.....	5,740	218,467	14 0	C. A. Saunders.	R. J. Collison.
Tewkesbury, Glos. (1574).....	8,610	279,641	14 8	K. E. S. Smale.	G. P. Long.

† Full rate levied. Mixed hereditaments, 7d. less; Dwelling-houses, 1s. 3d. less.

CITIES and Boroughs	Popula- tion, 1968 Estimated	Rateable Value 1969 £	† Rate levied 1969-70 s. d.	Town Clerk	Mayor, 1969-70 *Lord Mayor
Thetford, Norfolk (1573).....	10,870	533,702	12 6	W. E. Clarke.	B. C. Culey.
Tiverton, Devon (1615).....	14,540	576,910	13 11	R. C. Greensmith.	Mrs. W. A. Rooks.
Todmorden, Yorks.—W.R. (1896).....	15,780	385,546	14 3	J. D. Moys.	Mrs. E. Shaw.
†Torbay, Devon (1968).....	100,680	5,330,578	12 9	L. Womersley, M.B.E.	F. W. H. Park.
Torrington, Devon (1554).....	3,010	107,776	12 7	S. J. Parkes.	W. D. Cockram.
Totnes, Devon (1206).....	5,630	222,603	14 3	W. Holt.	W. C. Bennett.
TRURO, Cornwall (1589).....	14,500	759,409	12 9	T. H. Johnson.	J. A. Hodge.
Tunbridge Wells, Kent (1889).....	43,930	2,090,807	14 2	M. J. H. Girling.	Miss P. E. F. Thesiger.
†Tynemouth, Northumberland (1849).....	72,790	2,709,860	12 7	F. G. Egner, O.B.E.	A. A. Chambers. (T.D.)
†WAKEFIELD, Yorks.—W.R. (1848).....	60,200	2,411,535	13 5	A. J. Wylie.	J. H. Taylor.
†Wallasey, Cheshire (1910).....	101,990	3,787,994	14 11	A. G. Harrison, D.S.C.	F. H. Hutton.
Wallingford, Berks. (1155).....	6,000	319,464	14 6	B. R. Brewster.	Mrs. B. V. Ayres.
Wallsend, Northumberland (1901).....	47,250	1,730,293	15 2	J. Stoker.	W. Savory.
†Walsall, Staffs. (1159).....	184,060	7,710,081	11 9	J. Galloway.	T. Croft.
Wareham, Dorset (1211).....	3,740	158,774	13 2	F. R. Shutte.	J. Spiller.
†Wartley, Worcs. (1966).....	168,970	7,778,441	13 0	K. Pearce.	H. V. Jackson.
†Warrington, Lancs. (1847).....	71,830	3,263,871	13 2	J. P. Aspden.	R. G. Crocker, D.F.C.
Warwick (1545).....	18,690	1,003,850	15 1	H. B. Dolphin, M.C., T.D.	J. M. W. Savory.
Watford, Herts. (1922).....	76,730	6,457,166	12 8	G. H. Hall.	J. S. Oliver.
WELLS, Somerset (1201).....	8,010	350,659	13 6	D. M. Cursley.	J. Munden.
†West Bromwich, Staffs. (1882).....	172,350	8,164,866	14 9	J. M. Day.	E. Knight.
Weston-super Mare, Somerset (1937) ..	47,790	2,151,139	14 8	R. G. Lickfold.	D. J. Driver.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Dorset (1280).....	42,130	1,924,676	14 1	E. J. Jones.	W. N. Robinson.
Whitehaven, Cumberland (1894).....	26,960	1,071,885	15 11	W. H. J. Browne..	Mrs. F. M. Reed.
Whitley Bay, Northumberland (1954) ..	38,350	1,517,592	15 2	F. S. Watson.	N. Woolford.
Widnes, Lancs. (1892).....	53,660	2,139,654	14 11	F. Howarth.	Mrs. E. A. Gilbody.
†Wigan, Lancs. (1246).....	79,410	3,224,461	14 6	J. H. Craik.	J. T. Farrimond.
Wilton, Wilts. (1100).....	3,910	169,291	12 3	G. L. Lush.	F. W. Youngs.
WINCHESTER, Hants (1155).....	30,950	1,719,444	13 7	R. H. McCall, O.B.E.	S. E. Spicer.
Windsor, Berks. (1277).....	30,180	1,485,796	14 6	G. N. Waldram.	J. D. Keeler.
Wisbech, Cambs. (1549).....	17,550	898,345	15 3	W. E. G. Lewis.	A. E. Feary.
Wokingham, Berks. (1583).....	18,890	1,078,704	13 10	L. G. Smalley.	H. A. Chapman, O.B.E.
†Wolverhampton, Staffs. (1848).....	264,840	13,246,654	12 11	R. J. Meddings, C.B.E.	S. S. Tatem, M.B.E.
Woodstock, Oxon. (1543).....	2,300	78,565	14 6	M. E. Sawyer.	Dame Henrietta Barnett, D.B.E.
†WORCESTER (1189).....	71,220	3,289,590	13 0	B. Webster, M.C.	Mrs. J. I. Brown.
Workington, Cumberland (1888).....	29,990	1,181,772	15 5	G. McK. Porter.	J. E. Miller.
Worksop, Notts. (1931).....	35,580	1,346,727	13 3	R. C. Pharaoh.	C. Harrison.
Worthing, West Sussex (1890).....	83,080	5,761,947	12 9	T. Foord.	F. J. Chapman.
†Yarmouth, Norfolk (1208).....	51,290	2,474,154	15 2	K. C. Bibby-Cheshire.	J. Malley.
Yeovil, Somerset (1854).....	25,720	1,339,626	14 9	T. S. Jewels.	W. P. R. Cooper.
†YORK (c. 1160).....	108,600	4,065,525	14 0	H. J. Evans.	*R. Scobey.

† Full rate levied. Mixed hereditaments, 7d. less; Dwelling houses, 1s. 3d. less.

### URBAN DISTRICTS

A list of Urban Districts in England with a population exceeding 20,000.

URBAN DISTRICTS	Popula- tion, 1968 Estimated	Rateable Value, 1969 £	† Rate levied 1969-70 s. d.	Clerk	Chairman of Council 1969-70
Aireborough, Yorks.—W.R. ....	29,470	964,622	14 3	J. Rawnsley.	F. G. Allerton.
Aldridge-Brownhills, Staffs. ....	86,780	3,001,308	14 2	H. G. G. Nichols.	C. Ward.
Alfreton, Derbys. ....	22,600	661,651	13 11	H. Taylor.	W. T. Rimmington.
Arnold, Notts. ....	31,120	1,194,594	11 11	D. O. Pepper.	Mrs. A. I. Hill.
Ashford, Kent .....	34,880	1,424,099	13 2	G. H. Redfern.	W. E. Gower.
Ashington, Northumberland.....	26,080	800,175	15 1	R. R. Nuttall.	Miss E. Dodds.
Ashton-in-Makerfield, Lancs. ....	25,070	660,351	13 11	J. C. Taylor.	T. Pennington.
Atherton, Lancs. ....	20,700	549,715	13 2	K. Hanney, D.F.C.	C. Urmonst.
Banstead, Surrey .....	42,100	2,429,868	13 1	I. B. Brown.	N. S. Spires.
Basildon, Essex .....	119,470	5,549,718	15 1	D. H. Taylor.	F. J. Champ, M.B.E.
Bedlingtonshire, Northumberland.....	30,250	1,271,097	14 1	F. S. Forster.	J. Haig.
Bedworth, Warwickshire.....	40,170	1,276,377	14 5	B. E. Walters.	Mrs. C. M. Ward.
Beeston and Stapleford, Notts. ....	62,960	2,762,273	12 3	H. D. Jeffries.	R. Hudson.

† Full rate levied. Mixed hereditaments, 7d. less; Dwelling houses, 1s. 3d. less.

URBAN DISTRICTS	Popula- tion, 1968 Estimated	Rateable Value 1969 ■	† Rate levied 1969-70 s. d.	Clerk	Chairman of Council, 1969-70
Benfleet, Essex.....	45,540	1,619,773	14 5	A. R. Neighbour.	W. R. Marrison.
Bentley with Arksey, Yorks.—W.R. . .	23,860	559,393	12 11	W. H. M. Alexander.	W. Degville-Hayes.
Bingley, Yorks.—W.R. . . . .	25,090	836,425	14 4	F. M. Dunwell.	Mrs. F. M. Davy.
Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham.....	34,740	1,051,747	13 9	J. R. Passey.	J. R. S. Middlewood, O.B.E.
Bishop's Stortford, Herts.....	21,120	1,134,720	13 7	A. N. Bullough.	Lt-Col. R. J. Venn, T.D.
Blaydon, Co. Durham.....	32,170	878,698	13 7	N. Graham.	W. Foster.
Bletchley, Bucks.....	26,440	1,544,220	12 2	J. F. Smithie, O.B.E.	F. M. L. Bowman.
Bognor Regis, West Sussex.....	31,220	2,232,111	12 3	R. J. M. Sheppard.	A. Reynolds.
Boldon, Co. Durham.....	22,940	676,073	13 5	R. I. McClean.	J. R. Peats.
Brantree and Bocking, Essex.....	22,950	1,124,418	14 9	K. S. Rogers.	P. B. Jewel.
Bredbury and Romiley, Cheshire.....	28,090	1,017,052	14 5	D. W. Tattersall.	H. B. Whitehead.
Brentwood, Essex.....	57,650	2,297,747	15 0	C. Booth.	H. Van den Branden.
Broadstairs and St. Peters, Kent.....	20,450	943,780	13 4	K. G. Denne.	L. Rigelsford.
Bromsgrove, Worcs.....	39,000	1,472,677	14 2	G. A. Hall, D.F.C.	R. R. Harvey, O.B.E.
Bushey, Herts.....	24,750	1,428,008	13 0	C. G. Everatt.	R. R. Reynolds.
Camborne-Redruth, Cornwall.....	38,090	1,180,331	12 8	S. C. Wilson.	D. A. Nurhonen.
Cannock, Staffs.....	53,720	1,696,289	13 7	H. C. Allen.	L. Poole.
Canvey Island, Essex.....	23,370	776,268	13 11	J. Rumble.	H. A. Tibbles.
Carlton, Notts.....	42,220	1,632,470	11 9	E. Jones.	T. G. Aslin.
Caterham and Waringham, Surrey . .	37,430	1,620,811	12 7	B. J. Smerdon.	H. A. Williams.
Chadderton, Lancs.....	31,790	1,369,357	14 5	P. W. Muther.	H. Winterburn.
Cheadle and Gatley, Cheshire.....	56,040	2,479,067	14 4	R. Roberts.	J. N. M. Walsh.
Chertsey, Surrey.....	44,630	2,400,015	13 2	L. W. Way.	A. J. Blowers.
Chesham, Bucks.....	20,400	955,248	13 1	G. H. Malin.	A. C. Smith.
Cheshunt, Herts.....	43,780	2,202,735	14 2	H. F. Bishop.	F. S. J. Kidd.
Chester le Street, Co. Durham.....	20,650	633,826	14 3	T. D. Gibbs.	T. E. Davison.
Chigwell, Essex.....	56,350	3,044,701	14 6	B. R. Ostler.	I. F. G. Beattie.
Clacton, Essex.....	35,130	1,884,411	15 5	C. H. Ramsden.	J. V. Goldsmith.
Coalville, Leics.....	28,250	1,045,470	13 7	N. Marson.	L. T. Simpson.
Coinne Valley, Yorks.—W.R. . . . .	21,060	490,568	14 10	W. Pogson.	F. Naylor.
Consett, Co. Durham.....	37,320	1,696,745	14 1	J. Quinn.	S. A. Breen.
Corby, Northants.....	48,150	2,954,097	15 1	G. B. Blackall.	K. Glendenning.
Crawley, West Sussex.....	63,310	4,073,291	12 5	R. W. J. Tridgell.	R. L. Davis.
Crook and Willington, Co. Durham . .	23,390	482,611	13 7	L. Weddle.	R. English.
Cuckfield, East Sussex.....	24,320	1,449,171	13 5	D. M. Balmford.	R. F. Ferguson.
Dawley, Shropshire.....	22,080	672,761	13 7	A. G. Matthews, M.B.E.	A. G. Harris.
Dearne, Yorks.—W.R. . . . .	26,690	593,242	13 3	R. Scott.	P. Doyle.
Denton, Lancs.....	38,010	1,236,983	13 10	M. Batley.	R. Abbey.
Dorking, Surrey.....	23,010	1,145,504	13 2	F. G. Sutherland, M.B.E.	Mrs. S. King.
Droylsden, Lancs.....	25,380	671,690	14 4	C. Jefferson.	Mrs. B. F. Wignall, M.B.E.
Egham, Surrey.....	30,820	1,713,205	14 0	D. Brunton.	R. G. H. Elliott.
†ELY.....	10,060	469,270	14 6	P. H. Brown.	Col. J. G. H. Beckett, O.B.E., T.D.
Esher, Surrey.....	63,120	4,201,277	12 7	A. G. Chamberlain.	L. A. Speller, O.B.E.
Exmouth, Devon.....	23,200	1,138,056	12 5	R. S. Bagshaw.	H. C. Evett.
Fallsworth, Lancs.....	22,660	712,395	14 7	R. N. L. Hamm.	R. Burke.
Fareham, Hants.....	77,330	3,123,591	14 0	L. E. Page.	Capt. J. A. Grindle, C.B.E., R.N.
Farnborough, Hants.....	41,120	1,758,755	13 4	A. R. O'Dowd-Booth.	Lt.-Col. R. de B. Devereux.
Felling, Co. Durham.....	39,010	1,059,030	14 3	J. Donkin.	E. C. Justice.
Fleet, Hants.....	21,280	779,152	13 3	E. Robinson.	Miss J. Orr.
Formby, Lancs.....	20,600	826,610	13 1	J. Breeze.	E. J. Holland.
Frimley and Camberley, Surrey.....	42,260	2,062,377	13 10	D. J. L. Horn.	E. B. Stephens.
Golborne, Lancs.....	26,820	835,378	12 2	T. J. Robson.	A. E. Brown.
Gosforth, Northumberland.....	27,520	1,084,935	14 1	F. J. Pearson.	Mrs. J. G. M. Heppell.
Haltemprice, Yorks.—E.R. . . . .	51,150	1,762,572	11 1	W. J. H. Thomas.	W. H. Fenby.
Harlow, Essex.....	74,110	4,385,862	14 9	D. F. Bull.	J. F. Beecher.
Harpenden, Herts.....	22,580	1,329,500	12 8	D. G. Best.	A. W. Bath.
Havant and Waterloo, Hants.....	103,680	4,015,824	14 0	B. R. W. Gofton.	A. J. Phillips.
Hazel Grove and Bramhall, Cheshire . .	35,360	1,919,824	13 1	D. W. West.	K. Starkie.
Heanor, Derbys.....	24,390	663,790	12 8	J. R. Barlow.	W. T. Slack.
Hebburn, Co. Durham.....	24,730	1,102,069	15 5	W. Klinghorn.	J. N. Laffey.
Herne Bay, Kent.....	24,450	979,629	15 1	G. A. Bagnall.	J. Conyon.
Hinckley, Leics.....	44,530	1,803,350	13 5	J. Hilton.	J. B. Staniforth.
Hindley, Lancs.....	22,400	593,785	13 10	J. Marsden.	H. E. Heald.

† Full rate levied. Mixed hereditaments, 7d. less; Dwelling houses, 1s. 3d. less.

‡ Ely is a city, administered by an Urban District Council.

URBAN DISTRICTS	Popula- tion, 1968 Estimated	Rateable Value 1969 £	† Rate levied 1969-70 s. d.	Clerk	Chairman of Council, 1969-70
Hitchin, Herts.....	26,920	1,703,383	12 10	W. Wilson.	Mrs. B. F. Wearn outh.
Hoddesdon, Herts.....	21,200	1,437,739	13 3	C. Campbell.	Dr. B. C. Hale.
Horsham, West Sussex.....	26,080	1,665,635	11 2	S. A. Stray.	C. S. Brown.
Houghton-le-Spring, Co. Durham.....	31,960	775,180	13 1	R. J. Sutherland.	L. R. Holmes.
Hoylake, Cheshire.....	32,320	1,346,298	13 6	H. R. Keighley.	J. W. Thomas.
Hucknall, Notts.....	26,260	856,664	11 4	H. Sharp.	J. Turner.
Huyton-with-Roby, Lancs.....	69,240	1,848,804	13 6	D. Willgoose.	A. Dunn.
Kenilworth, Warwicks.....	20,780	831,817	14 7	C. Riley.	C. E. Webster.
Kidsgrove, Staffs.....	22,230	565,277	13 11	B. V. Taylor.	J. Booth.
Kingswood, Glos.....	29,170	1,041,031	15 1	L. H. Dearnley.	D. S. Church.
Kirkby, Lancs.....	64,190	2,273,287	14 6	W. Byron.	R. Tomlinson.
Kirkby in Ashfield, Notts.....	22,440	634,734	12 2	J. A. Green.	J. W. Aldridge.
Leatherhead, Surrey.....	38,930	2,306,386	12 4	L. A. Stray.	A. E. Yearley.
Letchworth, Herts.....	28,950	2,431,465	12 5	M. Kelly.	Mrs. M. M. G. Jones.
Leyland, Lancs.....	22,270	837,261	13 4	W. C. F. Godsell.	A. B. Church.
Litherland, Lancs.....	24,720	691,347	12 6	W. I. Murray.	L. C. Miller.
Longbenton, Northumberland.....	48,650	1,401,674	13 9	G. Harrison	Mrs. I. V. Cummings
Long Eaton, Derbys.....	32,870	1,301,821	13 4	G. F. Clegg.	T. Smith.
Malvern, Worcs.....	29,530	1,079,766	14 3	L. J. Martin.	M. G. Harvey.
Mangotsfield, Glos.....	23,570	830,539	14 10	R. R. Smith.	C.F. Wherlock.
Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts.....	23,870	605,557	11 0	C. J. R. Johnson.	L. R. Williams.
Marple, Cheshire.....	24,060	794,476	14 0	K. Turner.	J. E. Yarwood.
Matlock, Derbys.....	20,160	678,991	13 10	J. O. Hunt.	Mrs. D. A. Johnson.
Newburn, Northumberland.....	34,100	1,138,225	14 3	C. H. Walker.	D. Hodson.
Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.....	22,430	724,391	12 9	J. Roberts.	S. H. Findley.
Northfleet, Kent.....	25,090	1,455,462	12 9	D. F. Bunkall.	D. C. Rapley.
Ormskirk, Lancs.....	25,680	1,030,468	13 11	G. Williams.	Mrs. A. Ollerton.
Potters Bar, Herts.....	25,170	1,451,681	14 5	A. C. Bonser.	Mrs. J. M. N. Simons.
Rayleigh, Essex.....	25,610	1,019,793	14 3	C. E. Fitzgerald.	Mrs. M. B. Blower.
Redditch, Worcs.....	37,080	1,524,073	15 5	P. G. Rust.	P. Y. Beddowes.
Rickmansworth, Herts.....	30,360	2,282,970	12 9	J. J. B. Dutfield.	R. J. Firmin.
Rothwell, Yorks.—W.R.....	27,540	862,207	14 1	A. T. S. Robertson.	Mrs. A. M. Waring.
Runcorn, Cheshire.....	30,890	1,582,452	13 5	T. J. Lewis.	G. E. Povey.
Seaham, Co. Durham.....	25,030	614,146	13 7	F. A. Alderson.	D. Myers.
Seaton Valley, Northumberland.....	28,470	859,118	13 11	H. Brummitt, O.B.E.	W. Forster.
Shipley, Yorks.—W.R.....	29,280	983,499	15 3	E. Pears, M.B.E.	T. M. Duggan.
Sittingbourne and Milton, Kent.....	29,910	1,452,505	12 10	D. Allen.	J. H. Buckley.
Skelmersdale with Holland, Lancs.....	21,870	79,025	14 4	C. G. Hutchins.	A. R. Lyon.
Staines, Surrey.....	56,190	3,516,733	12 4	F. Entwistle.	L. W. H. FOX.
Stanley, Co. Durham.....	44,380	994,582	14 0	C. Warren.	G. Kay, B.E.M.
Stevenage, Herts.....	60,370	4,108,262	13 0	E. J. Bowers.	J. Boyd.
Sunbury-on-Thames, Surrey.....	39,800	2,429,458	12 3	T. L. Watts.	Mrs. M. V. E. Cope.
Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts.....	40,740	1,233,560	13 7	W. Laughton.	T. Stimpson.
Swadlincote, Derbys.....	20,050	615,728	12 10	W. A. Till	A. J. Hough.
Thornton Cleveleys, Lancs.....	25,920	1,428,782	13 2	W. F. Dolman.	C. R. Ashworth.
Thurrock, Essex.....	123,230	8,294,425	14 0	G. W. Plater.	A. H. J. D. Siddons.
Tonbridge, Kent.....	28,840	1,216,921	15 1	W. E. Battersby.	G. H. Bentall.
Urmston, Lancs.....	43,330	2,984,025	13 8	A. Bancroft.	H. Jennions.
Walton and Weybridge, Surrey.....	51,880	3,535,160	12 2	E. G. Hubbard.	K. E. Harmsworth.
Walton le Dale, Lancs.....	25,280	838,911	12 3	R. W. Roscoe.	G. Woods.
Washington, Co. Durham.....	21,170	672,754	13 6	J. Reay.	J. Walker.
Wellingborough, Northants.....	34,450	1,526,503	14 3	W. G. Palmer.	A. L. Langham.
Welwyn Garden City, Herts.....	41,150	3,418,027	11 7	L. J. Slocombe.	C. A. Stone.
West Bridgford, Notts.....	28,260	1,326,588	12 6	A. G. Mansfield.	S. R. Beake.
Whickham, Co. Durham.....	28,220	852,447	14 0	J. D. Mitchinson..	J. Briggs.
Whitefield, Lancs.....	20,180	645,341	13 6	F. H. Buckley.	E. Sewell.
Whitstable, Kent.....	23,120	935,134	15 1	M. G. P. Young.	H. W. Skinner.
Wigston, Leics.....	27,450	1,207,335	14 1	L. Brookes.	Mrs. E. J. Abbott.
Wilmslow, Cheshire.....	28,750	1,369,643	15 8	J. H. Morris.	A. H. Coburn.
Winsford, Cheshire.....	20,380	750,523	15 8	N. F. E. Browning.	Mrs. J. Wrench.
Wirral, Cheshire.....	25,890	1,047,751	14 8	J. Platt.	C. T. Chapman.
Woking, Surrey.....	77,220	3,911,533	13 8	M. Shawcross.	E. G. Buckley.
Worsley, Lancs.....	49,260	1,714,386	14 2	R. E. Hubbard.	W. B. Pennington.

† Full rate levied. Mixed hereditaments, 7d. less; 1s. 3d. less.

## PARTY REPRESENTATION IN ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHS

The representation of parties in English cities and boroughs after the municipal elections of May, 1969, was as follows: (C.=Conservative; Comm.=Communist; Ind.=Independent, including Ratepayers' Association, etc.; Lab.=Labour; Lib.=Liberal; P.C.=Plaid Cymru). Later changes consequent upon aldermanic elections and by-elections are not included.

Abingdon.....	C. 18, Lab. 4, Ind. 2.	Congleton.....	C. 15, Lab. 10, Ind. 2, Lib. 1.
Accrington.....	C. 21, Lab. 12, Lib. 3.	Coventry.....	C. 51, Lab. 21.
Aldeburgh.....	Ind. 16.	Crewe.....	Ind. 24, Lab. 8.
Aldershot.....	C. 28, Lib. 3, Ind. 1.	Crosby.....	C. 23, Ind. 11, Lab. 6.
Altrincham.....	C. 23, Lab. 4, Lib. 3, Ind. 1.	Darlington.....	C. 28, Lab. 13, Ind. 3.
Andover.....	C. 7, Ind. 7, Lib. 2, Lab. 1.	Dartford.....	C. 19, Lab. 13.
Appleby.....	Ind. 16.	Dartmouth.....	Ind. 16.
Arundel.....	Ind. 14, C. 1, Lab. 1.	Darwen.....	C. 9, Lib. 8, Lab. 4.
Ashton under Lyne.....	C. 39, Lab. 5.	Daventry.....	Ind. 12, Lab. 4.
Aylesbury.....	C. 16, Lab. 6, Lib. 2.	Deal.....	C. 25, Lab. 7.
Bacup.....	C. 14, Lib. 5, Lab. 4, Ind. 1.	Derby.....	C. 60, Lab. 12.
Banbury.....	C. 17, Lab. 7.	Devizes.....	C. 13, Ind. 5, Lib. 4, Lab. 2.
Barnsley.....	Lab. 25, Ind. 9, Lib. 6.	Dewsbury.....	Lab. 17, C. 8, Lib. 5, Ind. 5.
Barnstaple.....	Ind. 10, Lib. 10, C. 2, Lab. 2.	Doncaster.....	C. 23, Lab. 20, Ind. 5.
Barrow in Furness.....	C. 17, Lab. 14, Ind. 1.	Dorchester.....	Ind. 19, Lab. 4, Lib. 1.
Basinstoke.....	C. 19, Lab. 5.	Dover.....	C. 19, Lab. 5.
Bath.....	C. 27, Lab. 19, Lib. 11, Ind. 3.	Droitwich.....	Ind. 9, C. 7.
Batley.....	Lib. 10, C. 9, Lab. 7, Ind. 6.	Dudley.....	C. 36, Lab. 24.
Bebington.....	C. 32, Lab. 8.	Dukinfield.....	C. 14, Lab. 6, Ind. 2, Lib. 2.
Beccles.....	C. 11, Lab. 5.	Dunstable.....	C. 19, Lab. 4, Ind. 1.
Bedford Town.....	C. 24, Lab. 4.	Durham.....	Ind. 21, Lab. 7.
Berwick-on-Tweed.....	Ind. 18, Lab. 6.	Eastbourne.....	C. 24, Lib. 8, Lab. 5, Ind. 3.
Beverley.....	Ind. 20, Lab. 2, Lib. 2.	East Retford.....	C. 14, Ind. 5, Lab. 4, Lib. 2.
Bewdley.....	Ind. 9, C. 3.	Eastleigh.....	Lab. 16, C. 9, Ind. 3.
Bexhill.....	C. 19, Ind. 3, Lab. 2.	Eccles.....	C. 13, Lab. 13, Lib. 6.
Bideford.....	Ind. 13, Lib. 2, Lab. 1.	Ellesmere Port.....	Lab. 19, C. 11, Ind. 2.
Birkenhead.....	Lab. 34, C. 27, Lib. 2, Comm. 1.	Epsom and Ewell.....	Ind. 37, Lab. 3.
Birmingham.....	C. 119, Lab. 29, Lib. 7.	Evesham.....	Ind. 20.
Blackburn.....	C. 30, Lab. 18, Lib. 6, Ind. 1.	Exeter.....	C. 46, Lab. 14, Lib. 6, Ind. 1.
Blackpool.....	C. 58, Lib. 4, Ind. 3, Lab. 3.	Eye.....	Ind. 16.
Blandford.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	Falmouth.....	C. 5, Lab. 5, Ind. 4, Lib. 2.
Blyth.....	Lab. 32, Ind. 7, Lib. 1.	Farnworth.....	Lab. 18, C. 6.
Bodmin.....	Ind. 16.	Faversham.....	C. 11, Lab. 3, Ind. 2.
Bolton.....	C. 70, Lab. 22.	Fleetwood.....	C. 17, Lab. 4, Ind. 3.
Bootle.....	C. 40, Lab. 16.	Folkestone.....	C. 31, Lab. 5.
Boston.....	C. 15, Ind. 6, Lib. 5, Lab. 2.	Gateshead.....	Lab. 31, Ind. 17.
Bournemouth.....	C. 58, Lab. 2, Lib. 2, Ind. 1.	Gillingham.....	C. 29, Lab. 2, Ind. 1.
Brackley.....	Ind. 16.	Glastonbury.....	C. 11, Ind. 2, Lib. 2, Lab. 1.
Bradford.....	C. 68, Lab. 6, Lib. 1.	Glossop.....	C. 10, Ind. 7, Lib. 4, Lab. 3.
Bridgwater.....	Lab. 17, Ind. 4, C. 3.	Gloucester.....	C. 32, Lab. 8, Ind. 2, Lib. 2.
Bridlington.....	Ind. 21, Lib. 2, Lab. 1.	Godalming.....	C. 14, Lib. 5, Lab. 3, Ind. 1.
Bridport.....	Ind. 15, C. 6, Lib. 3.	Goole.....	Ind. 16, Lab. 6, C. 2.
Brighouse.....	C. 23, Lab. 9.	Gosport.....	C. 25, Ind. 9, Lab. 6.
Brighton.....	C. 68, Lab. 8.	Grantham.....	C. 14, Lab. 8, Ind. 2.
Bristol.....	Ind. 79, Lab. 33.	Gravesend.....	C. 24, Lab. 8.
Buckingham.....	Ind. 16.	Grimby.....	C. 34, Lab. 20, Lib. 2.
Burnley.....	C. 24, Lab. 12, Lib. 12.	Guildford.....	C. 25, Lab. 4, Ind. 3.
Burton on Trent.....	C. 23, Lab. 6, Ind. 3.	Halesowen.....	C. 19, Lib. 7, Lab. 5, Ind. 1.
Bury.....	C. 42, Lab. 3, Ind. 1, Lib. 1.	Halifax.....	C. 35, Lab. 13, Lib. 11, Ind. 1.
Bury St. Edmunds.....	Ind. 20, C. 9, Lab. 1.	Harrogate.....	C. 26, Lib. 10.
Buxton.....	C. 11, Lab. 10, Ind. 3.	Hartlepool.....	C. 29, Lab. 28, Ind. 2, Lib. 1.
Calne.....	C. 7, Lib. 5, Ind. 3, Lab. 1.	Haslingden.....	Ind. 12, C. 2, Lab. 1, Lib. 1.
Cambridge.....	C. 39, Ind. 8, Lab. 8, Lib. 1.	Haslingden.....	C. 17, Lab. 4, Lib. 2, Ind. 1.
Canterbury.....	C. 21, Lib. 2, Ind. 2.	Hastings.....	C. 30, Lab. 6, Lib. 3, Ind. 1.
Carlisle.....	C. 29, Lab. 11.	Hedon.....	Ind. 12.
Castleford.....	Lab. 33, C. 5, Ind. 2.	Helston.....	Ind. 16.
Chard.....	C. 11, Lab. 4, Ind. 1.	Hemel Hempstead.....	C. 20, Lab. 16.
Chatham.....	C. 19, Lab. 5.	Henley.....	Ind. 15, Lib. 1.
Chelmsford.....	C. 28, Lab. 4.	Hereford.....	C. 16, Ind. 3, Lab. 3, Lib. 2.
Cheltenham.....	C. 22, Ind. 5, Lib. 5, Lab. 4.	Hertford.....	C. 18, Ind. 2.
Chester.....	C. 44, Lab. 9, Ind. 2, Lib. 1.	Heywood.....	C. 20, Lib. 11, Lab. 5.
Chesterfield.....	C. 25, Lab. 19, Ind. 4.	Higham Ferrers.....	C. 7, Ind. 6, Lab. 3.
Chichester.....	Ind. 13, Lab. 6, C. 2, Lib. 1.	High Wycombe.....	C. 23, Lab. 7, Ind. 2.
Chippenham.....	C. 11, Lab. 5, Ind. 3, Lib. 3.	Honiton.....	Ind. 24.
Chipping Norton.....	C. 10, Ind. 3, Lab. 3.	Hove.....	C. 39, Ind. 1.
Chorley.....	C. 18, Lab. 4.	Huddersfield.....	C. 39, Lib. 13, Lab. 8.
Christchurch.....	C. 11, Ind. 7, Lab. 3.	Hull.....	C. 44, Lab. 37, Lib. 2, Ind. 1.
Cleethorpes.....	C. 11, Lab. 4, Ind. 3, Lib. 2.	Huntingdon and Godmanchester.....	C. 15, Ind. 7, Lab. 2.
Cleithroe.....	C. 13, Lab. 2, Ind. 1.	Hyde.....	C. 17, Lab. 3, Ind. 2, Lib. 1.
Colchester.....	C. 31, Lab. 4, Lib. 1.	Hythe.....	C. 13, Lab. 2, Ind. 1.
Colne.....	C. 16, Lab. 6, Ind. 1, Lib. 1.		

Ilkeston.....	Lab. 9, Lib. 9, C. 5, Ind. 1.	Rochester.....	C. 21, Lab. 4, Ind. 3.
Ipswich.....	C. 40, Lab. 14, Lib. 2.	Romsey.....	C. 10, Ind. 4, Lib. 2.
Jarrow.....	Lab. 19, C. 7, Ind. 2.	Rotherham.....	Lab. 35, C. 8, Ind. 1.
Keighley.....	C. 29, Lab. 7, Lib. 4.	Rugby.....	C. 25, Lab. 6, Ind. 4, Lib. 1.
Kendal.....	Ind. 20, Lab. 4.	Ryde.....	Ind. 16, C. 12.
Kettering.....	C. 12, Lib. 12, Lab. 9, Ind. 3.	Rye.....	Ind. 16.
Kidderminster.....	C. 20, Lab. 5, Lib. 3.	Saffron Walden.....	C. 10, Ind. 2, Lab. 2, Lib. 1.
King's Lynn.....	C. 15, Lab. 8.	St. Albans.....	C. 24, Lab. 3, Lib. 1.
Lancaster.....	C. 20, Lab. 12, Ind. 4.	St. Austell and Fowey Ind. 32.	
Launceston.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	St. Helens.....	Lab. 23, C. 10, Lib. 6, Ind. 1.
Leamington Spa.....	C. 28, Lab. 4.	St. Ives (Cornwall).....	Ind. 11, Lib. 4, Lab. 1.
Leeds.....	C. 98, Lab. 17, Lib. 5.	St. Ives (Hunts.).....	Ind. 16.
Leicester.....	C. 54, Lab. 10.	Salce.....	C. 25, Lib. 4, Lab. 3.
Leigh.....	Lab. 21, C. 7, Lib. 3, Ind. 1.	Salford.....	C. 46, Lab. 13, Lib. 5.
Leominster.....	C. 11, Ind. 3, Lib. 2.	Salisbury.....	C. 26, Lab. 4, Ind. 3.
Lewes.....	C. 17, Lab. 6, Ind. 1.	Saltash.....	Ind. 16.
Lichfield.....	C. 14, Ind. 7, Lab. 3.	Sandwich.....	C. 11, Ind. 3, Lab. 1, Lib. 1.
Lincoln.....	C. 27, Lab. 10, Ind. 3.	Scarborough.....	C. 18, Lib. 3, Lab. 2, Ind. 1.
Liskeard.....	Ind. 16.	Scunthorpe.....	Lab. 23, C. 17.
Liverpool.....	C. 109, Lab. 42, Ind. 6, Lib. 3.	Shaftesbury.....	Ind. 15, Lib. 1.
Loughborough.....	C. 14, Lib. 8, Lab. 5, Ind. 1.	Sheffield.....	Lab. 57, C. 51.
Louth.....	Ind. 19, C. 3, Lab. 1, Lib. 1.	Shrewsbury.....	C. 25, Lab. 15, Lib. 3, Ind. 1.
Lowestoft.....	C. 24, Lab. 9, Ind. 4, Lib. 3.	Slough.....	C. 34, Lab. 9, Ind. 1.
Luton.....	C. 42, Lab. 6.	Solihull.....	Ind. 25, C. 15.
Lydd.....	Ind. 16.	Southampton.....	C. 59, Lab. 11.
Lyme Regis.....	Ind. 16.	Southend.....	C. 54, Lab. 5, Lib. 5.
Lynton.....	Ind. 27, C. 8, Lib. 1.	Southport.....	C. 50, Lib. 7, Lab. 3.
Lytham St. Annes.....	C. 27, Lab. 2, Lib. 2, Ind. 1.	South Shields.....	Ind. 34, Lab. 26.
Macclesfield.....	C. 29, Lab. 12, Lib. 6, Ind. 1.	Southwold.....	Ind. 16.
Maidenhead.....	C. 18, Lib. 2.	Spencerborough.....	C. 26, Lab. 13, Lib. 1.
Maidstone.....	C. 22, Lib. 7, Lab. 3.	Stafford.....	Ind. 30, Lab. 6.
Maldon.....	C. 17, Lab. 2, Lib. 1.	Stalybridge.....	C. 20, Lib. 7, Lab. 4, Ind. 1.
Malmesbury.....	Ind. 16.	Stamford.....	C. 19, Lab. 3, Ind. 2.
Manchester.....	C. 99, Lab. 53.	Stockport.....	C. 48, Lab. 19, Ind. 3, Lib. 2.
Manchester.....	C. 11, Lab. 10, Ind. 3.	Stoke on Trent.....	Lab. 49, C. 29, Ind. 18.
Margate.....	C. 30, Ind. 4, Lab. 3, Lib. 1.	Stourbridge.....	C. 24, Lab. 4, Ind. 3.
Marlborough.....	Ind. 13, C. 2, Lib. 1.	Stratford	
Middleton.....	C. 18, Lab. 13, Lib. 4, Ind. 1.	upon Avon.....	Ind. 23, Lib. 4, Lab. 1.
Morecambe and		Stretford.....	C. 25, Lab. 5.
Heysham.....	C. 19, Ind. 13, Lab. 3, Lib. 1.	Sudbury.....	C. 9, Ind. 5, Lab. 2.
Morley.....	Ind. 28, Lab. 12, C. 4.	Sunderland.....	C. 51, Lab. 33, Ind. 4.
Morpeth.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	Sutton Coldfield.....	C. 31, Ind. 5, Lib. 4.
Mossley.....	C. 12, Lib. 11, Lab. 1.	Swindon.....	C. 25, Lab. 15, Ind. 8.
Nelson.....	Lab. 19, C. 12, Lib. 1.	Swinton and	
Newark.....	C. 14, Ind. 6, Lab. 4.	Pendlebury.....	C. 16, Lab. 12.
Newbury.....	C. 10, Ind. 8, Lib. 5, Lab. 1.	Tamworth.....	Lab. 18, Ind. 13, C. 1.
Newcastle (Lyme).....	C. 23, Lab. 20, Ind. 4, Lib. 1.	Taunton.....	C. 18, Ind. 5, Lab. 5.
Newcastle (Tyne).....	C. 51, Lab. 29.	Teesside.....	C. 65, Lab. 35, Ind. 9.
Newport (I.O.W.).....	C. 9, Lab. 8, Ind. 7.	Tenterden.....	Ind. 16.
New Romney.....	Ind. 16.	Tewkesbury.....	C. 6, Lib. 6, Ind. 3, Lab. 1.
Northampton.....	C. 39, Lab. 9.	Thetford.....	C. 8, Ind. 6, Lab. 1.
Norwich.....	C. 35, Lab. 29.	Tiverton.....	Ind. 14, Lib. 5, Lab. 4, C. 1.
Nottingham.....	C. 53, Lab. 17.	Todmorden.....	Ind. 9, Lab. 8, C. 7.
Nuneaton.....	C. 19, Lab. 11, Ind. 1, Lib. 1.	Torbay.....	C. 37, Ind. 7, Lib. 3, Lab. 1.
Okehampton.....	Ind. 16.	Torrington.....	Ind. 16.
Oldham.....	C. 37, Lab. 13, Lib. 2.	Totnes.....	Ind. 11, Lib. 4, Lab. 1.
Ossett.....	C. 7, Ind. 6, Lab. 3.	Truro.....	Ind. 22, C. 1, Lab. 1.
Oxford.....	C. 51, Lab. 9, Ind. 8.	Tunbridge Wells.....	C. 28, Lab. 3, Ind. 1.
Penryn.....	Ind. 12, Lab. 4.	Tynemouth.....	Ind. 33, Lab. 3.
Penzance.....	Ind. 31, Lib. 1.	Wakefield.....	C. 21, Lab. 19, Lib. 4.
Peterborough.....	C. 25, Lab. 10, Lib. 1.	Wallasey.....	C. 43, Lab. 12, Lib. 7, Ind. 1.
Plymouth.....	C. 66, Lab. 22.	Wallingford.....	C. 6, Ind. 4, Lab. 3, Lib. 3.
Pontefract.....	Lab. 12, C. 10, Ind. 2.	Walsend.....	Lab. 30, Ind. 4, C. 1, Lib. 1.
Poole.....	C. 28, Lib. 6, Lab. 5, Ind. 1.	Walsall.....	C. 31, Ind. 13, Lab. 13, Lib. 1.
Portsmouth.....	C. 52, Lab. 9, Lib. 3.	Wareham.....	Ind. 16.
Preston.....	C. 38, Lab. 8, Ind. 2.	Warley.....	C. 47, Lab. 10, Ind. 2, Lib. 1.
Prestwich.....	C. 18, Ind. 3, Lib. 3.	Warrington.....	C. 19, Lab. 14, Lib. 2, Ind. 1.
Pudsey.....	C. 24, Lib. 6, Lab. 2.	Warwick.....	C. 17, Lab. 4, Ind. 3.
Queenborough.....	C. 28, Lab. 5, Ind. 3.	Watford.....	C. 28, Lab. 16.
Radcliffe.....	C. 22, Lab. 12, Ind. 2.	Wells.....	Ind. 8, C. 5, Lib. 3.
Ramsgate.....	C. 19, Lab. 7, Ind. 6.	West Bromwich.....	C. 44, Lab. 14, Ind. 1.
Rawtenstall.....	C. 18, Lab. 5, Lib. 1.	Weston-s-Mare.....	C. 23, Lab. 7, Ind. 2.
Reading.....	C. 38, Lab. 11, Lib. 3.	Weymouth.....	C. 20, Lab. 12, Ind. 7, Lib. 1.
Reigate.....	C. 22, Lab. 6.	Whitehaven.....	Lab. 12, C. 8, Ind. 4.
Richmond (Yorks).....	Ind. 16.	Whitley Bay.....	C. 28, Lab. 2, Ind. 1.
Ripon.....	C. 10, Ind. 5, Lab. 1.	Widnes.....	C. 24, Lab. 8.
Rochdale.....	C. 21, Lib. 20, Lab. 7.	Wigan.....	Lab. 38, C. 17.

Wilton.....	Ind. 14, Lab. 1, Lib. 1.
Winchester.....	C. 13, Lab. 6, Ind. 5.
Windsor.....	C. 31, Lab. 7, Lib. 2.
Wisbech.....	C. 22, Lab. 6, Ind. 4.
Wokingham.....	C. 15, Ind. 7, Lib. 2.
Wolverhampton.....	C. 52, Lab. 28.
Woolstock.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.

Worcester.....	C. 34, Lab. 9, Ind. 5.
Workington.....	Lab. 17, C. 11, Ind. 4.
Workshop.....	Lab. 17, Ind. 5, C. 2.
Worthing.....	C. 35, Ind. 4, Lib. 1.
Yarmouth.....	C. 32, Lab. 12, Lib. 3.
Yeovil.....	C. 18, Lib. 3, Lab. 2, Ind. 1.
York.....	C. 41, Lab. 10, Ind. 11.

## Welsh Cities and Boroughs

Abergavenny.....	C. 13, Lab. 5, Lib. 3.
Aberystwyth.....	Ind. 18, Lab. 6.
Bangor.....	Ind. 16, Lab. 7, C. 4, Lib. 1.
Barry.....	C. 14, Lab. 13, Ind. 1.
Beaumaris.....	Ind. 16.
Brecon.....	C. 7, Ind. 5, Lab. 4.
Caernarvon.....	Ind. 23, Lab. 1.
Cardiff.....	C. 60, Lab. 15, P.C. 1.
Cardigan.....	Ind. 16.
Carmarthen.....	Ind. 11, Lab. 10, P.C. 3.
Colwyn Bay.....	Ind. 17, C. 6, Lab. 3, Lib. 2.
Conway.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 2, Lib. 2, C. 1.
Cowbridge.....	Ind. 14, Lab. 2.
Denbigh.....	Ind. 16.
Flint.....	C. 10, Lab. 8, Ind. 4, P.C. 2.
Haverfordwest.....	Ind. 16.
Kidwelly.....	Ind. 9, Lab. 4, P.C. 1.
Lampeter.....	Ind. 16.

Llandovery.....	Ind. 16.
Llanelli.....	Lab. 19, Ind. 3, Lib. 2.
Llanidloes.....	Ind. 11, Lab. 3, P.C. 2.
Merthyr Tydfil.....	Ind. 26, Ind. 4, Comm. 1.
	[P.C. 1.]
Monmouth.....	C. 12, Ind. 1, Lab. 1, Lib. 1.
Montgomery.....	Ind. 8.
	[P.C. 1.]
Neath.....	Lab. 13, Ind. 10, Comm. 1.
Newport.....	C. 31, Lab. 13, Ind. 6, Lib. 2.
Pembroke.....	Ind. 19, Lab. 5.
Port Talbot.....	Lab. 27, Ind. 5.
Pwllheli.....	Ind. 15.
	[P.C. 3.]
Rhondda.....	Lab. 34, Ind. 4, Comm. 3.
Swansea.....	Lab. 40, C. 11, Ind. 9.
Tenby.....	Ind. 14, P.C. 1.
Welshpool.....	Ind. 13, Lab. 3.
	[P.C. 1.]
Wrexham.....	Lab. 13, Ind. 9, Lib. 9, C. 4.

## PATRON SAINTS

*St. George, Patron Saint of England.*—St. George is believed to have been born in Cappadocia, of Christian parents, in the latter part of the 3rd century and to have served with distinction as a soldier under the Emperor Diocletian, including a visit to England on a military mission. When the persecution of Christians was ordered, St. George sought a personal interview to remonstrate with the Emperor and after a profession of faith resigned his military commission. Arrest and torture followed and he was martyred at Nicomedia on April 23, 303, a day ordered to be kept in remembrance as a national festival by the Council of Oxford in 1222, although it was not until the reign of Edward III that he was made patron saint of England. His connection with a dragon seems to date from the close of the 6th century and to be due to the transfer of his remains from Nicomedia to Lydda, close to the scene of the legendary exploit of Perseus in rescuing Andromeda and slaying the sea monster, credit for which became attached to the Christian martyr.

*St. David, Patron Saint of Wales.*—St. David is believed to have been born near the beginning and to have died towards the end of the 6th century. St. David was an eloquent preacher and became Primate of South Wales while Bishop of Caerleon on Usk, but he afterwards moved the seat of the Primacy from Caerleon to Menevia, now St. David's.

At the request of Henry I he was canonized in the early part of the 12th century and became the tutelary saint of Wales, his annual festival being observed on March 1.

*St. Andrew, Patron Saint of Scotland.*—St. Andrew, one of the Christian Apostles and brother of Simon Peter was born at Bethsaida on the Lake of Galilee and lived at Capernaum. He preached the Gospel in Asia Minor and in Scythia along the shores of the Black Sea and became the patron saint of Russia. It is believed that he suffered crucifixion at Patras in Achaea, on a *crux decussata* (now known as St. Andrew's Cross) and that his relics were removed from Patras to Constantinople and thence to St. Andrews, probably in the 8th century, since which time he has been the patron saint of Scotland. The festival of St. Andrew is held on November 30, a church festival indicated in the calendar by red letters.

*St. Patrick, Patron Saint of Ireland.*—St. Patrick was born in England about 389 and was carried off to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. He was ordained deacon at Auxerre and having been consecrated Bishop in 432 was despatched to Wicklow to reorganize the Christian communities in Ireland. He founded the see of Armagh and introduced Latin into Ireland as the language of the Church. He died in 461 and his festival is celebrated on March 17.

## PRINCIPAL LAND AREAS OF THE WORLD BELOW SEA LEVEL

(With approx. greatest depth in feet below Mean Sea Level.)

*Europe:* Netherlands coastal areas (15).*Asia:* Jordan Valley, Dead Sea (1290).\*

China: Sinkiang, Turfan Basin (980).

U.S.S.R.—Persia: Caspian Sea (85).\*

Arabia: Trucial Oman-Qatar (70).

*Africa:* Libyan Desert Depressions:—

Qattara (440), Faiyum (150).

Wadi Rayan (140), Sittra (110).

*Africa:* Libyan Desert Depressions (*continued*) —

Areg (80), Wadi Natrun (75).

Melfa (60), Siwa (55), Bahrein (50).

Eritrea: Salt Plains depression (385).

Algeria-Tunisia: Shott Meighir ■■■■ El

Gharsa (90).\*

*America:* Death Valley (275), Salton Sea (245).*Australia:* Lake Eyre (40).

■ Water surface.

## THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

*Position and Extent.*—Wales and Monmouthshire occupy the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 8,006 sq. miles (5,130,107 acres); they are bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, and Hereford, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. Across the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of Anglesey or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826 (freed from toll as from Jan. 1, 1941) and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the form—L.M. & S. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Dun Laoghaire and Dublin (70 miles).

*Population.*—The population at the Census of 1961 was 2,641,000 (inclusive of Monmouthshire); Registrar-General's estimate (June 30, 1968), 2,720,000.

*Relief.*—Wales is mostly mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,560 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-mawddwy 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,468 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,906 ft., Pen-y-gader fawr 2,660 ft.).

*Hydrography.*—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the Severn (see England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The Wye (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The Usk (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The Dee (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The Towy (68 miles), Teifi (50 miles), Taff (40 miles), Dovey (30 miles), Taf (25 miles), and Conway (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is Bala (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; Lake Vymwy is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, and Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claeuwen valleys.

*The Welsh Language.*—Statistics published on Sept. 11, 1962, show that only 656,000 persons (of three years and over) in Wales and Monmouthshire were able to speak Welsh at the time of the 1961 Census, compared with 715,000 at the 1951 Census. One per cent. of the population could speak Welsh only, compared with 4 per cent. in 1931. The proportion of people speaking Welsh fell from 28.9 per cent. in 1951 to 26 per cent. in 1961. As in 1951, the Western Counties, Anglesey, Caernarvon, Merioneth (75.9 per cent.), Cardigan and Carmarthen had the highest proportion of Welsh speakers.

*Flag.*—A red dragon on a green and white field (per fess argent and vert a dragon passant gules). The flag was augmented in 1953 by a royal badge on a shield encircled with a riband bearing the words *Ddraig Goch Ddyry Cychwyn* and imperially

crowned. Only the unaugmented flag is flown on Government offices in Wales and, where appropriate, in London. Both flags continue to be used elsewhere.

## EARLY HISTORY

*Celts and Romans.*—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the Goidels (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic Brythons and Belgae followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The Roman conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by Caratacus (Caractacus ■■■ Caradog), Chieftain of the Catuvelauni and ■■■ of Cunobelinus (Cymbeline) King of the Trinobantes. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Caerleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). Christianity was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century.

*The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.*—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welsh (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated Wales from Cornwall and the battle of Chester (613) cut off communication with Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of ■■■ artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dike). In the 9th century Rhodri Mawr united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of Gwynedd (N.), Powys (Mid.) and Dehenbarth (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Lewelyn ap Seissyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015 to 1022.

*The Norman Conquest.*—After the Norman conquest of England, William I. created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert Fitz-Hamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welsh rose under the leadership of Griffith ap Rhys and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house of Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendancy over the whole of Wales, and Llywelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as ■■■ independent sovereign. Llywelyn ap Gruffydd (grandson of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth), the last native prince, was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welsh and English. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Caernarvon, son of Edward I., was created Prince of Wales.

The Welsh ■■■ a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age ■■■ centuries before ■■■ Christian ■■■

County or Shire with Administrative Headquarters (a), (b), (c) See notes, p. 631	Acreage 1967	Population of Counties		Rateable Value 1968 (a)	Aver- age Rates, 1968-69
		Administra- tive (a)	Geographical (b)		
(1) Anglesey (Llangefni) . . . . .	176,694	57,800	57,800	£ 1,405,200	s. d. 14 10
(2) Brecknockshire (Brecon) . . . . .	469,281	55,120	55,120	1,360,800	15 5
(3) Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon) . . . . .	364,108	120,770	120,770	3,623,100	14 5
(4) Cardiganshire (Aberystwyth) . . . . .	443,189	53,710	53,710	1,330,300	13 5
(5) Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen) . . . . .	588,472	164,790	164,790	4,610,700	14 8
(6) Denbighshire (Ruthin) . . . . .	427,977	181,440	181,440	5,749,200	13 9
(7) Flintshire (Mold) . . . . .	163,707	166,160	166,160	7,494,900	12 2
(8) Glamorgan (Cardiff) . . . . .	523,270	742,920	1,258,320	23,182,000	16 ■
(9) Merioneth (Dolgellau) . . . . .	422,372	37,530	37,530	1,223,700	14 3
(10) Monmouthshire (Newport) . . . . .	346,749	350,810	462,990	11,082,000	15 7
(11) Montgomeryshire (Welshpool) . . . . .	510,110	42,800	42,800	895,500	14 9
(12) Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest) . . . . .	393,007	100,360	100,360	3,705,400	13 8
(13) Radnorshire (Llandrindod Wells) . . . . .	301,165	18,210	18,210	558,300	14 9

## MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH

The figures in parentheses show the year of incorporation as ■ borough.  
County Boroughs are prefixed by the sign §.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts (over 20,000 population)	Popula- tion, 1968 Estimated	Rateable Value 1969	Rate* levied 1969-70	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1969-70 †Chairman U.D.C.
Aberdare, Glam. . . . .	38,560	926,231	18 9	D. G. James.	†Mrs. L. G. Lynch.
Abergavenny, Mon. (1542) . . . . .	9,560	289,368	18 9	G. Cummings,	J. T. Jonathan.
Aberthillery, Mon. . . . .	22,950	411,421	17 3	H. A. Lewis,	†Mrs. H. Gale.
Aberystwyth, Cards. (1277) . . . . .	10,460	471,306	15 2	J. K. Harris,	J. C. Edwards.
BANGOR, Caerns. (1883) . . . . .	14,740	582,896	15 0	W. E. E. Jones,	I. Hughes.
Barry, Glam. (1939) . . . . .	42,450	1,354,800	16 6	J. C. Colley,	J. K. K. Miles.
Beaumaris, Anglesey (1294) . . . . .	2,050	71,958	16 5	G. Roberts,	T. Roberts.
Bedwelly, Mon. . . . .	26,070	588,703	17 9	J. E. Rogers,	†J. Salway.
Brecon (1412) . . . . .	6,320	203,766	17 1	E. F. Jones,	T. W. Black.
Caernarvon (Royal Borough) . . . . .	9,130	292,602	15 5	J. O. Smith,	I. B. Griffith, M.B.E.
Caerphilly, Glam. . . . .	39,130	994,667	17 3	(vacant)	†K. Wright.
§CARDIFF, Glam. (1608) . . . . .	287,460	13,843,328	15 0	S. Tapper-Jones.	A. L. Hallinan. (Lord
Cardigan (1230) . . . . .	3,840	124,491	13 3	H. Ll. Pugh,	T. T. Lloyd. (Mayor)
Carmarthen (1313) . . . . .	12,850	621,725	18 9	W. J. Owen,	D. J. Howells.
Colwyn Bay, Denbighs. (1934) . . . . .	24,990	1,092,033	17 0	G. Edwards,	T. E. Davies.
Conway, Caerns. (1284) . . . . .	11,760	417,976	14 1	E. C. Holmes,	J. H. Williams, M.B.E.
Cwmbran, Mon. . . . .	30,290	1,046,636	17 8	M. Osborn,	†D. B. Richards, B.E.M.
Denbigh (1290) . . . . .	8,590	260,835	14 1	W. T. Williams,	J. O. Burton.
Ebbw Vale, Mon. . . . .	26,760	1,378,139	18 4	S. Saml.	†E. L. Williams.
Flint (1284) . . . . .	14,460	490,538	14 9	L. C. W. Beesley,	J. T. Watkin.
Gelligaer, Mon. . . . .	34,640	701,337	17 8	D. W. C. Morgan,	†K. G. Turner.
Haverfordwest, Pembrok. (1479) . . . . .	10,330	408,767	17 6	R. L. Rees,	W. S. Hayden.
Lampeter, Cards. (1884) . . . . .	2,120	75,638	15 4	D. Ll. Evans,	D. P. Jenkins.
Llandoverly, Carmarthens. (1485) . . . . .	2,920	48,749	17 0	V. M. Williams,	S. Jones.
Llanelli, Carmarthens. (1913) . . . . .	27,980	1,078,623	16 11	S. Samuel, O.B.E.	W. J. Thomas.
Llanidloes, Mont. (1280) . . . . .	2,350	55,300	15 2	G. Edwards,	D. S. Miles.
Lluchwr, Glam. . . . .	26,080	968,078	15 11	A. B. Thomas,	†P. R. Davies.
Maesteg, Glam. . . . .	21,280	434,588	16 3	T. King-Davies,	†B. Richards.
§Merthyr Tydfil, Glam. (1905) . . . . .	26,700	1,408,408	19 7	S. Jones,	A. John.
Monmouth (1447) . . . . .	6,130	208,237	16 7	D. G. Allen,	J. C. Lewis.
Montgomery (1885) . . . . .	990	16,911	14 5	N. O. Davies,	Rev. C. M. Semper.
Mountain Ash, Glam. . . . .	28,150	485,687	17 5	G. W. Hosgood,	†C. Williams.
Neath, Glam. . . . .	29,910	1,081,204	18 5	F. A. Rensison,	L. Morris.
§Newport, Mon. (1623) . . . . .	112,180	5,459,611	13 7	J. R. Long,	Mrs. L. Bowen.
Ogmore and Garw, Glam. . . . .	20,390	367,141	16 1	R. Hunter,	†L. Phillips.
Pembroke (1100) . . . . .	13,870	373,908	15 4	R. D. Lowless, M.B.E.,	J. D. B. Macdiarmid.
Penarth, Glam. . . . .	22,960	803,306	16 9	P. Metcalfe,	†Q. E. Lewis.
Pontypool, Mon. . . . .	37,210	1,157,868	17 1	H. Cook,	†A. C. Jones.
Pontypridd, Glam. . . . .	35,060	1,128,206	16 8	B. M. Murphy,	†J. C. Anzani.
Port Talbot, Glam. (1921) . . . . .	51,310	4,236,440	18 1	W. Emrys Griffiths,	L. R. Heycock.
Pwllheli, Caerns. (1355) . . . . .	3,810	114,397	14 2	C. C. Davies,	R. Parker.
Rhondda, Glam. (1955) . . . . .	95,590	1,606,852	19 9	W. N. Thomas,	Mrs. M. Davies.
Rhyl, Flint . . . . .	21,260	1,273,639	15 3	F. J. K. Davies,	†Mrs. C. E. M. Edwards.
§Swansea, Glam. (1169) . . . . .	171,640	7,403,021	13 1	I. J. Watkins,	D. F. Bevan.
Tenby, Pembrok. (1402) . . . . .	4,540	262,996	15 9	W. I. Samuel,	T. G. Phillips.
Welshpool, Mont. . . . .	6,650	210,291	17 1	K. A. S. Fletcher,	J. E. Davies.
Wrexham, Denbighs. (1157) . . . . .	37,400	1,400,863	14 10	P. J. Walters, M.B.E.	H. Moore.

\* Full rate levied. Mixed hereditaments, 7d. less; Dwelling houses, 1s. 3d. less.

## LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMAN OF QUARTER SESSIONS

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1969-70	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Anglesey.....	Sir R. D. H. Williams-Bulkeley, Bt.	P. D. P. Kemp.	F. J. W. Williams, Q.C.
(2) Brecon.....	Capt. N. G. Garnons-Williams, M.B.E., R.N.(ret.).	F. L. P. de Winton, M.B.E., T.D.	His Hon. Judge Rowe Harding.
(3) Caernarvon...	Sir Michael Duff, Bt.	E. W. Jones.	The Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, P.C., C.B.E., M.C.
(4) Cardigan.....	Capt. J. H. Lewes, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.).	D. R. Edwards.	His Hon. Judge D. M. Evans.
(5) Carmarthen...	Col. C. W. Nevill, O.B.E., T.D.	Capt. J. L. Francis.	His Hon. Judge E. P. Wallis-Jones.
(6) Denbigh.....	Col. Sir (Owen) Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bt., C.B.E.	E. M. W. Griffith.	His Hon. Judge D. M. Evans.
(7) Flint.....	Brig. H. S. K. Mainwaring, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.	Sir Geoffrey Bates, Bt., M.C.	F. J. W. Williams, Q.C.
(8) Glamorgan...	Col. Sir Cennydd Traherne, T.D.	Lt.-Col. J. R. L. Trahearne.	G. O. George, Q.C.
(9) Merioneth....	Col. J. F. Williams-Wynne, D.S.O.	R. W. Manners.	H. E. Hooson, Q.C., M.P.
(10) Monmouth....	Col. E. R. Hill, D.S.O.	J. G. O'M. Meade.	R. G. Burge.
(11) Montgomery..	Col. J. L. Corbett-Winder, O.B.E. M.C.	E. D. G. Davies.	E. R. Bowen, Q.C., M.P.
(12) Pembroke....	Hon. R. H. Phillips, M.B.E.	Maj. I. B. Ramsden, M.B.E.	The Lord Merthyr, P.C., T.D.
(13) Radnor.....	Brig. Sir C. M. Dillwyn-Venables-Llewelyn, Bt., M.V.O.	N. P. D. Green-Price.	His Hon. Judge J. G. Burrell.

## WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS

County etc.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
(1) Anglesey.....	G. A. Williams.	I. Davies.	(See Caernarvon. (b))	G. Crompton.
(2) Brecon.....	T. E. Watkins, M.P.	(vacant)	(See Cardigan.) (a)	R. G. Evans.
(3) Caernarvon....	F. Williams.	J. E. Owen-Jones.	Lt.-Col. W. Jones Williams, O.B.E.	D. E. Parry Pritchard, O.B.E., M.D.
(4) Cardigan.....	M. Ll. Jenkins.	J. E. R. Carson.	} J. R. Jones. }	I. M. Watkin, Ph.D.
(5) Carmarthen....	W. H. Phillips.	W. S. Thomas.		} See Caernarvon.) (b)
(6) Denbigh.....	R. S. Craig.	W. E. Bufton.	} (See Cardigan.) (a)	
(7) Flint.....	Lt.-Col. R. M. Fitzhugh.	T. M. H. Rees.		} (See Cardigan.) (a)
(8) Glamorgan....	E. G. Davies.	R. John, C.B.E.	M. Thomas, (c).	
(9) Merioneth....	Rev. E. C. Jones.	D. W. J. Williams, M.C.,	(See Caernarvon.) (b).	E. F. W. Richards.
(10) Monmouth....	W. G. Bevan.	K. H. Walker. [T.D.]	W. Farley, M.C.	A. Essex-Cater.
(11) Montgomery...	J. E. Jones.	R. T. D. Williams.	(See Cardigan.) (a)	E. S. Lovegreen.
(12) Pembroke....	J. E. H. Martin.	H. L. Underwood.	(See Cardigan.) (a)	D. J. Davies, M.B.E., M.D.
(13) Radnor.....	W. H. Edwards.	D. C. S. Lane.	(See Cardigan.) (a)	F. J. H. Crawford, M.D.

(a) Dyfed Powys Constabulary; (b) Gwynedd Police Authority; (c) South Wales Police Force.

## CARDIFF

CARDIFF (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the rivers Taff (Caer Taff), Rhymney and Ely, was declared to be the capital of Wales on Dec. 20, 1955. The port of the South Wales coalfields, it has an area of 22,736 acres and a population (estimated 1968) of 287,460. Within the city there is a great variety of industry including iron and steel works, rolling mills and foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, motor vehicle factories, flour mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, enamel-ware and hollow-ware, paint works, furniture and bedding, clothing and footwear, sweets and confectionery, tobacco, electrical goods and appliances, food products and building materials.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, Llandaff Cathedral, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, the Institute of Science and Technology, City Hall, Law Courts, Glamorgan County Hall, Offices of Government Departments, and "The Temple of Peace and Health." The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1969-70), A. L. Hallinan.

Stipendiary Magistrate, J. C. Rutter (1966).

Recorder, Alun T. Davies, Q.C. (1969).

Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, S. Tapper-Jones.

## SWANSEA

SWANSEA (in Welsh, Abertawe), a seaport of Glamorgan, is a County Borough, at the mouth of the River Tawe. The trade of the port includes coal, patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil. There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The municipal airport is situated at Fairwood Common, Gower, a few miles away from the town. The municipal area is 24,241 acres, with a population (estimated, 1968) of 171,240.

The principal buildings are the Norman Castle (rebuilt in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), the University College at Singleton and the Guildhall, containing Brangwyn panels. Swansea was chartered by the Earl of Warwick, circa 1158-1184, and further charters were granted by King John, Henry III., Edward II., Edward III., and James II., a from Cromwell and 1 Lord Marcher. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

Mayor (1969-70), D. F. Bevan.

Recorder, Phillip Wien, M.B.E., Q.C. (1969).

Town Clerk, I. J. Watkins.

## THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND

**Position and Extent.**—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between  $60^{\circ} 51' 30''$  and  $54^{\circ} 38' N.$  latitude and between  $1^{\circ} 45' 32''$  and  $6^{\circ} 14' W.$  longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 29,798 square miles (or 19,068,724 acres) exclusive of inland water, tidal water and foreshore. The population (1961 Census) was 5,178,490, an increase of 82,075 or 1.6 per cent. since the census of 1951; Registrar-General's estimate (June 30, 1968), 5,187,500. The average density of the population in 1961 was 174 persons per square mile, compared with 171 persons per sq. mile in 1951.

**Land's End to John o' Groats.**—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groats's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 603 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 11 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends farther N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV (1488-1513).

**Relief.**—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinn of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries; and Broad Law (2,754 feet) in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and *Ben Mulch Dhul* (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being *The Cheviot* (2,676 feet).

**Hydrography.**—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The *Clyde* is formed by the junction of *Daer* and *Portrail* water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of *Clyde*. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, *Bonnington Linn* (30 feet), *Corra Linn* (84 feet), *Dundaff Linn* (10 feet), and *Stonebyres Linn* (80 feet), above and below *Lanark*. The *Tweed* (96 miles) has important woollen industries in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with *Dundee* (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (10,289 ft.), opened in 1887, and the *Tay Road Bridge* (7,365 ft.), opened by H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on Aug. 18, 1966. The *Dee* (90 miles), noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at *Aberdeen*. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows

into the *Moray Firth*. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to *Stirling*, is spanned by the *Forth (Railway) Bridge* (1889), constructed at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 ft., and the *Forth (Road) Bridge*, with a total length of 6,156 ft. (over water) and a single span of 3,300 ft. The latter was completed in 1964 at a cost of £20,000,000.

The waterfall, *Eas-Coul-Aulin* in Sutherland with a total height of 658 ft. and the *Falls of Glomach* in Ross-shire, with a drop of 370 feet, are the highest in the British Isles; the *Grey Mare's Tail* (Dumfriesshire) is 200 feet.

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest is the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with *Lochs Awe*, *Tay*, *Rannoch* and *Ericht* in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with *Lochs Oich* and *Lochy*, in the *Great Glen*; and *Lochs Shin* (20 miles) and *Maree* in the northern Highlands.

**Climate.**—The general climatic values for Scotland are given below, together with the corresponding values for England and Wales within brackets—mean air temperature reduced to level  $47.2^{\circ} F.$  (49.7); rainfall, 50.3 inches (35.2); number of days with rain 217 (188); hours per day of bright sunshine, 3.36 (3.96).

**Gaelic Language.**—The preliminary report on the 1961 Census of Scotland showed that 76,587 persons were Gaelic speakers, compared with 95,447 in 1951. 1,079 persons spoke Gaelic only and not English (compared with 2,178 in 1951), though it was considered from experience that this figure would be reduced after full examination of the Census returns. The majority of Gaelic speakers lived in the counties of Ross and Cromarty (38.29 per cent.) and Inverness (24.44 per cent.). 75,508 persons spoke both Gaelic and English, compared with 93,269 in 1951.

**Commerce.**—The principal exports are machinery, ships and vehicles, iron and steel manufactures, non-ferrous metals, woollen and worsted yarns and products, food and drink and textile materials. Whisky continues to be the leading export to dollar countries.

## THE SCOTTISH ISLANDS

There were 147 inhabited islands in the Kingdom at the time of the 1951 Census, with a total population of 141,972, the number of inhabited islands having fallen by 18 since the census of 1931. Preliminary indications from the 1961 Census were of relatively large decreases in the populations of the islands since 1951. Among the islands showing a decline in population were *Islay* 3,866 (9.5 per cent. decrease); *Mull* (including *Iona*, etc.), 1,674 (14.6); *Coll* and *Tiree*, 1,143 (20.0); *Harris Group*, 3,285 (17.7); *Skye*, *Raasay*, etc., 7,765 (10.0); *Barra Group*, 1,467 (22.1); *N. Ulst Group*, 1,921 (13.5).

**Orkney.**—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of *Orkney*, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1961) of 18,743, a decrease of 11.8 per cent. compared with 1951 (estimated 1968, 17,557). *Kirkwall*, in *Mainland*, the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the *Orkney* (and *Shetland*) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between *Mainland* and *Hoy*, was the war station of the *Grand Fleet* from 1914-19 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

**Zetland.**—About 50 miles N. of *Orkney* (with the detached *Fair Isle* at 25 miles N.) is the island

county of Zetland or Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which one-fifth are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1961 Census, prelim.) of 17,800 (estimated 1968, 17,122). Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Faer Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for handknitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles (60° 51' 30" N. lat.).

*Western Islands.*—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. *The Hebrides.*—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Heboudai*, latinized ■ *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyjar* (Southern Islands) was latinized ■ *Sodorenses*, ■ name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man." The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as a refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Inverness-shire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillins* (Sgurr Alasdair 3,309 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles), containing *Ben More* (3,160 feet), *Ben Bulbin* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura* (Beinn-an-Oir, 2,571 feet and Beinn Chaolais, 2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis with Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callanish*, ■ well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but usually regarded ■ a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

### EARLY HISTORY

*Prehistoric Man.*—The *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body, seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands. Celtic *Goidels*, *Brythons* and *Belgae* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman invasion of Britain.

*The Roman Invasion.*—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius" ■) he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the Isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military

roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern *Caledonia* was not so effective ■ that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall* (Tyne to Solway Firth).

*The Scots.*—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic *Brythons*, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or *Picts' Work Dyke*, of Roxburgh (from *Torwoodie*, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern *Caledonia* about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots, the Brythonic *Waelisc* (Welsh) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The *Waelisc* were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in *Caledonia*. In the reign of Malcolm I (943-954) the *Brythons* or *Waelisc* (Welsh) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II (1005-1034). From the close of the 12th century until the middle of the 16th there ■ constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI, the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary Queen of Scots, was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII), succeeded Queen Elizabeth I on the throne, his successors reigning ■ Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII and II, the crown devolved upon William III (grand- ■ of Charles I) and Mary (daughter of James VII and II) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII and II). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I (great-grandson of James VI and I) in 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII and II, but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when Prince Charles Edward defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Prestonpans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII and III" (the title claimed for his father by Prince Charles Edward) fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

*The Hebrides* did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III, in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

Scotland is represented in Parliament by 72 members.

## AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES, ETC.

Counties and Headquarters	Acres	Population (Estimated 1968)	Rateable Value, 1967	Average Rates, 1967-68	Lord Lieutenant
(1) †Aberdeen (Aberdeen) . . . . .	1,252,267	135,834	£ 1,839,818	s. d. 19 0½	Sir Ian Forbes-Leith, Bt., M.B.E.
(2) †Angus (Forfar) . . . . .	546,861	95,400	679,620	19 7½	The Earl of Dalhousie, G.B.E., M.C.
(3) Argyll (Lochgilhead) . . . . .	1,990,521	58,180	755,356	21 4½	Maj. Sir Charles H. F. Maclean, Bt., K.B.E.
(4) Ayr (Ayr) . . . . .	724,234	350,952	3,015,668	18 2½	Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bt.
(5) Banff (Banff) . . . . .	403,054	44,221	417,863	16 0½	Col. T. R. Gordon-Duff, M.C.
(6) Berwick (Duns) . . . . .	292,535	21,175	316,030	17 0½	(vacant).
(7) Bute (Rothesay) . . . . .	139,711	12,586	133,593	19 4½	The Marquess of Bute.
(8) Caithness (Wick) . . . . .	438,833	28,307	208,444	19 4½	J. Sinclair, M.B.E.
(9) Clackmannan (Alloa) . . . . .	34,937	43,319	566,941	25 8½	The Earl of Mar and Kellie.
(10) Dumfries (Dumfries) . . . . .	688,112	87,602	919,368	17 4½	(vacant).
(11) Dunbarton (Dumbarton) . . . . .	154,362	222,235	2,172,693	19 5½	Maj. R. Arbuthnott, M.B.E., T.D.
(12) East Lothian (Haddington) . . . . .	170,971	54,726	639,376	18 6	The Earl of Wemyss and March, T.D.
(13) Fife (Cupar) . . . . .	322,878	323,586	2,727,692	19 6½	J. McWilliam.
(14) Inverness (Inverness) . . . . .	2,695,094	84,548	958,582	20 7	The Lord Macdonald, M.B.E., T.D.
(15) Kincardine (Stonchaven) . . . . .	242,460	25,679	344,910	13 2½	G. A. M. Saunders.
(16) Kinross (Kinross) . . . . .	52,392	6,324	160,260	17 1½	Lt.-Col. R. C. Stewart, T.D.
(17) Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright) . . . . .	574,024	28,309	417,542	13 8	Col. The Earl of Galloway.
(18) †Lanark (Hamilton) . . . . .	535,862	606,831	6,810,901	21 5½	Lt.-Col. The Lord Clydesmuir, C.B., M.B.E., T.D.
(19) †Midlothian (Edinburgh) . . . . .	201,046	125,931	1,804,364	18 9½	Sir Maxwell Inglis of Glencorse, Bt.
(20) Moray (Elgin) . . . . .	304,931	52,111	605,763	12 5½	Capt. I. M. Tennant.
(21) Nairn (Nairn) . . . . .	104,251	8,068	61,140	17 10	The Earl of Leven and Melville.
(22) Orkney (Kirkwall) . . . . .	240,848	17,557	105,506	18 1½	Col. H. W. Scarth.
(23) Peebles (Peebles) . . . . .	222,240	13,485	190,152	18 8½	Sir Robert Scott, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
(24) Perth (Perth) . . . . .	1,595,804	124,416	1,404,466	17 10½	The Earl of Mansfield and Mansfield.
(25) Renfrew (Paisley) . . . . .	143,829	357,692	3,283,858	15 8½	The Viscount Muirshiel, P.C., C.H., C.M.G. (ret.).
(26) Ross and Cromarty (Dingwall) . . . . .	1,977,254	56,632	555,008	21 9	Capt. A. F. Matheson, R.N.
(27) Roxburgh (Newtown St. Boswells) . . . . .	425,564	42,413	330,098	20 1½	The Duke of Buccleuch, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O.
(28) Selkirk (Selkirk) . . . . .	171,209	20,160	59,328	17 7½	Vice-Adm. Sir Conolly Abel Smith, G.C.V.O., C.B.
(29) Stirling (Stirling) . . . . .	288,349	201,321	2,157,651	23 1½	The Visct. Younger of Leckie, O.B.E., T.D.
(30) Sutherland (Golspie) . . . . .	1,297,913	13,056	183,447	20 9½	Lord Migdale.
(31) West Lothian (Linlithgow) . . . . .	76,859	104,625	1,241,408	27 6½	The Marquess of Linlithgow, M.C. [M.B.E.]
(32) Wigton (Stranraer) . . . . .	311,984	27,873	253,415	23 6½	The Earl of Stair, C.V.O.
(33) Zetland (Lerwick) . . . . .	352,337	17,122	59,915	20 8½	R. H. W. Bruce, O.B.E.

† The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant; population estimates given above exclude the four cities.

## THE ARMS OF SCOTLAND

ARMS.—Or, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, within a double-tressure *flory counter-flory* of the second. CREST.—An imperial crown *proper*, surmounted by a lion sejant-guardant *gules* crowned or, holding in his dexter paw a naked sword and in the sinister a sceptre both *proper*. SUPPORTERS.—Two unicorns *argent*, armed, tufted and unguled or, crowned with imperial and gorged with eastern crowns, chains reflexed over the backs or; the dexter supporting a banner charged with the arms of Scotland, the sinister supporting a similar banner *azure*, thereon a saltire *argent*. MOTTOES.—Over the shield "In Defens" under the shield "Nemo in impune lacessit."

## CONVENERS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Convener	County Clerk	Clerk of the Peace
(1) Rev. P. C. MacQuoid.....	J. L. Russell.....	W. L. Richards.
(2) C. W. Renilson.....	I. A. MacKnight.....	T. J. M. Whitson.
(3) J. G. Mathieson, C.B.E., M.C.....	A. D. Jackson.....	J. Harvey, W.S.
(4) W. Paterson.....	J. Hair.....	H. G. McFadzean.
(5) Col. T. R. G. Duff, M.C.....	F. G. Armstrong.....	J. D. G. McLeod.
(6) Maj. J. M. Askew.....	K. H. Candlish.....	G. S. Morrison.
(7) The Marquess of Bute.....	A. H. Wood.....	W. Skelton.
(8) A. Rugg.....	R. H. Stevenson.....	R. H. Stevenson.
(9) R. Kerr.....	A. Stewart.....	V. E. Cuthbert.
(10) Maj. F. Moffat, M.C.....	L. T. Carnegie.....	J. B. McGowan.
(11) W. S. Scott.....	J. F. Miller.....	D. McIntosh.
(12) J. Rattray.....	A. Harkness.....	T. I. McIntyre.
(13) J. McWilliam.....	M. Pollock.....	C. D. Pagan.
(14) The Lord Macdonald, M.B.E., T.D.....	R. Wallace.....	G. H. Munro.
(15) G. A. M. Saunders.....	J. Slevin.....	F. W. Robertson, M.B.E.
(16) R. C. Stewart, T.D.....	H. R. W. Gardner, W.S.....	H. R. W. Gardner, W.S.
(17) Col. G. G. M. Batchelor.....	R. C. Monteath, C.B.E.....	J. D. Sturrock.
(18) J. Aiton.....	I. V. Paterson, C.B.E.....	(vacant).
(19) J. Kelly.....	A. A. L. Evans.....	J. McBoyle, C.B.E.
(20) Brig. J. A. G. Peterkin.....	A. Thomson.....	G. M. Spence.
(21) J. Calder.....	C. Paterson.....	G. S. Storm.
(22) Col. H. W. Scarth.....	D. M. Wood.....	C. E. S. Walls.
(23) Maj. D. J. Anderson, M.C.....	W. Geddes, M.B.E.....	R. W. Goodburn.
(24) Maj. D. C. Bowser, C.B.E.....	A. L. Bushnell, C.B.E.....	H. Cruickshank.
(25) J. W. Macfarlane, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.....	C. Ross.....	J. J. Jack.
(26) Rev. M. J. Nicolson.....	J. M. Dunlop.....	D. M. Dewar.
(27) The Duke of Roxburghe.....	J. Kyle.....	R. B. Anderson, W.S.
(28) Sir William Strang Steel, Bt.....	W. T. Dundas, T.D.....	A. T. Little.
(29) A. K. Davidson, C.B.E.....	J. D. Kennedy.....	J. Muirhead.
(30) J. P. Whittet, O.B.E.....	J. B. Rodger.....	D. Macdonald.
(31) P. Walker.....	J. Calder.....	J. T. Kidd, O.B.E., T.D., W.S.
(32) J. F. Niven.....	D. R. Wilson.....	S. Thomson.
(33) R. A. Johnson.....	W. A. Scott.....	R. A. Johnson.

CHIEF CONSTABLES.—*Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, Kincardine and Nairn, T. W. Chasser, C.V.O.; Angus, J. Farquharson; Argyll, K. MacKinnon, M.B.E.; Ayr, Q. Wilson; Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk, T. McCallum, O.B.E.; Caithness, Orkney and Zetland, R. F. P. McNeill; Dunbarton, W. Kerr, O.B.E.; Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbright and Wigton, A. Campbell; Fife, R. F. Murison; Inverness, A. L. McClure; Lanark, J. K. McLellan; Midlothian, East Lothian, West Lothian and Peebles, J. H. Orr; Orkney, J. Cormack, B.E.M.; Perth and Kinross; D. A. MacInnes; Renfrew and Bute, D. Williamson; Ross and Cromarty, K. Ross; Stirling and Clackmannan, D. Gray, O.B.E.; Sutherland, K. Ross.*

## PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CITIES

## EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 34,781 acres, and a population (estimated, 1968) of 466,464. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the world. The principal buildings are the Castle, which includes St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Edinburgh, and near it, the Scottish National War Memorial; the Palace of Holyroodhouse; Parliament House, the present seat of the judicature; the University; St. Giles' Church (restored 1879-83); St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott); the General Register House (Robert Adam); the National and the Signet Libraries; the National Gallery; the Royal Scottish Academy; and the National Portrait Gallery. The city is governed by a town council of 71 Members and sends 7 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost, J. W. McKay.

Town Clerk, W. Borland.

City Chamberlain, A. L. Imrie, C.B.E.

## GLASGOW

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 39,725 acres and a population (estimated, 1968) of 945,034. The city occupies the north and south banks of the

Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries in the world. The principal industries are iron and steel works, ship-building, chemicals, leather, woollens, carpets, muslin-weaving, distilling, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English former Cathedral, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The city is governed by a town council of 113 Members, and sends 15 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost, D. R. Liddle.

Town Clerk, J. F. Falconer, M.B.E.

City Chamberlain, G. B. Esslemont, C.B.E.

## ABERDEEN

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 126 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 11,034 acres, with a population (estimated, 1968) of 181,386. The chief industries are tourist traffic, quarrying and granite working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, ship-building, paper-making, clothing manufacture, woollen and linen manufacture. Aberdeen is famous for its many beautiful buildings, including Marischal College, reputed to be the most imposing

white granite building in the world, King's College (1494), St. Machar Church (1378), the Auld Brig o' Balgownie (1320) and the Municipal Buildings. There is a sea beach promenade, which stretches for fully two and a half miles along golden sands, and at Hazlehead an open public park of 800 acres, of which 200 are wooded, with one of the finest public golf courses in Scotland and a zoo. The climate is bracing and healthy. The city is governed by ■ Town Council of 37 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

*The Lord Provost* (1967-70), R. S. Lennox.

*Town Clerk*, J. F. V. Hunter.

*City Chamberlain*, W. G. A. McInnes.

#### DUNDEE

DUNDEE, ■ City and Royal Burgh, on the North bank of the River Tay, 42 miles N. of Edinburgh,

has a municipal ■■■ of 12,229 acres, and ■ population (estimated, 1968) of 182,340. Principal buildings are the University, the Institute of Art and Technology, High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. There is a magnificent public park of 400 acres at Camperdown and other parks of 646 acres and an observatory at Balgay Park. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, ship-building, engineering, dyeing, fruit, etc., canning, linoleum manufacturing, watch and clock making, and brewing. The city is governed by a Town Council of 37 members and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

*The Lord Provost* (1967-70), A. Mackenzie, O.B.E.

*Town Clerk*, G. S. Watson.

*City Chamberlain*, J. C. Milne.

#### CHIEFS OF CLANS AND NAMES IN SCOTLAND

The following list of Chiefs comprises the persons officially recognized as such by inheritance of the ancestral arms "without brisur or mark of cadency" under the Act 1672 c. 47, and/or relative supporters, under decree of the Lyon Court. It does not include self-styled, or Society-selected "chiefs", but the hereditary Heads of Families who conform to the evidence that "clan and family mean exactly the same thing"; and the definitions of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Lord Advocate to Charles II, that the undifferenced arms denote the "Chief for so we call the Representative of the Family . . . and in the Erse (Gaelic) with us the Chief of the Family is called the Head of the Clan,"—and the unanimous opinions of the Law Lords in *Seaforth v. Allangrange*, 1921, to the same effect that the undifferenced shield of ■■■■ denotes the Chief of the Clan; which in this hereditary familial sense of parental organization or *kin*, is denoted by the determination of armorial succession by decree of the Court of the Lord Lyon. These organizations were termed "Names" in the Lowlands, where all members bore the same basic surname, and "Clans" in the Border and Highland areas where surnames were ■ later development and evolved from complicated genealogical descriptions, the "clan name" being normally that of the chief.

#### THE ROYAL HOUSE: H.M. The Queen.

ARBUTHNOTT: Viscount of Arbuthnott, Arbuthnott House, Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire.

BARCLAY: Peter Barclay, Gatemans, Stratford St. Mary, Colchester, Essex.

BORTHWICK: Maj. J. H. S. Borthwick of Borthwick, Crookston, Midlothian.

BRODIE: Ninian Brodie of Brodie, Brodie Castle, Forres.

BRUCE: Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Culross Abbey House, Culross by Dunfermline, Fife.

BUCHAN: David S. Buchan of Auchmacoy, Auchmacoy, Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

BURNETT: J. C. A. Burnett of Leys, Crathes Castle, Kincardineshire.

CAMERON: Col. Donald Cameron of Lochiel, Achnacarry, Spean Bridge, Inverness.

CAMPBELL: Duke of Argyll, Inveraray, Argyll.

CARNEGIE: Earl of Southesk, K.C.V.O., Kinnaird Castle, Brechin.

CHISHOLM: Alastair Chisholm of Chisholm (*The Chisholm*), Silver Willows, Bury St. Edmunds.

CLAN CHATTAN: K. A. Mackintosh of Clan Chattan, Maxwell Park, Gwelo, Rhodesia.

COCHRANE: Earl of Dundonald, Lochnell Castle, Ledaig, Argyllshire.

COLQUHOUN: Sir Ivar Colquhoun of Luss, Bt., Rossdhu, Luss, Dunbartonshire.

DARROCH: Lt.-Col. D. Darroch of Gourock.

DRUMMOND: Earl of Perth, Stobhall, Perth.

DUNBAR: Sir Adrian I. Dunbar of Mochrum, Bt., Mochrum Park, Wigtownshire.

DUNDAS: Ian H. Dundas of that Ilk and Inchgarvie, Moreson, Starke Road, Bergvliet, Cape Town, S. Africa.

ELLIOTT: Sir Arthur Elliott of Stobs, Bt., Redheugh, Newcastleton, Roxburghshire.

ERSKINE: Earl of Mar and Kellie, Claremount House, Alloa.

FARQUHARSON: Capt. A. A. C. Farquharson of Invercauld, Invercauld, Braemar.

FERGUSON: Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bt., Kilkerran, Maybole, Ayrshire.

FORBES: Lord Forbes, Balforbes, Alford, Aberdeenshire.

FRASER: Lord Saltoun, M.C., Cairnbulg Castle, Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire.

FRASER (OF LOVAT)\*: Lord Lovat, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, Inverness-shire.

GORDON: Marquess of Huntly, Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire.

GRAHAM: Duke of Montrose, Auchmar, Drymen, Stirlingshire.

GRANT: Lord Strathspey, c/o National Bank Ltd., 25 Whitehall, S.W.1.

HAIQ: Earl Haig of Bemersyde, Bemersyde, Melrose, Roxburgh.

HAY: Countess of Erroll, Old Slains, Collieston, Aberdeenshire.

KEITH: The Countess of Kintore, Keith Hall, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire.

KENNEDY: Marquess of Ailsa, Cassillis House, Maybole, Ayrshire.

KERR: Marquess of Lothian, Monteviot, Ancrum, Roxburgh.

KINCAID: A. C. Kincaid of Kincaid, Murarashi, Kenya.

LAMONT: Noel B. Lamont of that Ilk, 63 Patrick Street, Blacktown, Sydney, N.S.W.

LESLIE: Earl of Rothes, Strawberry House, Chiswick Mall, W.4.

LINDSAY: Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E., Balcarres, Colinsburgh, Fife.

MCBAIN: H. M. McBain of McBain, Kinchyle House, P.O. Box 2, Hubbard Woods, Illinois, 60093, U.S.A.

MALCOLM (MACCALLUM): Col. George Malcolm of Poltalloch, Duntrune Castle, Argyll.

MACDONALD: Lord MacDonald (*The MacDonald of MacDonald*), Armadale Castle, Skye.

MACDONALD OF CLANRANALD\*: Ranald A. Macdonald of Clanranald, 367 Essex Road, N.1.

MACDONALD OF SLEATE (CLAN HUSTEAIN)\*: Sir Ian Bosville-MacDonald of Sleate, Bt., Thorpe Hall, Rudston, Driffield, Yorks.

MACDONELL OF GLENGARRY\*: Air Cdre. Aeneas R. MacDonell of Glengarry, C.B., D.F.C., Rockwood, Fairwarp, Uckfield, Sussex.

MACDOUGALL: Madame Coline MacDougall of MacDougall, Dunollie, Argyll.

MACGREGOR: Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor, Bt., Edinchip, Lochearnhead.

MACKAY: Lord Reay, 11 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.

MACKINNON: The Mackinnon of Mackinnon, Field End, Nailbourne, nr. Taunton, Somerset.

MACKINTOSH: The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Moy Hall, Inverness.

MACLACHLAN: Madam Marjorie MacLachlan of MacLachlan, Castle Lachlan, Argyll.

MACLAREN: Donald MacLaren of MacLaren and Ashleskine, 65 Ashley Gardens, S.W.1.

MACLEAN: Sir Charles Maclean of Duart, Bt., K.T., K.B.E., Duart Castle, Mull.

MACLEOD: Dame Flora Macleod of Macleod, D.B.E., Dunvegan Castle, Skye.

MACMILLAN: Lt.-Gen. Sir Gordon MacMillan of MacMillan, K.C.B., Langbank, Renfrewshire.

MACNAB: A. C. Macnab of Macnab (*The Macnab*), C.I.E., Kinnell House, Killin, Perthshire.

MACNAGHTEN: Sir Antony Macnaghten of Macnaghten and Dundarave, Bt., Dundarave, Bushmills, Co. Antrim.

MACNEIL OF BARRA: Robert L. Macneil of Barra (*The Macneil of Barra*), Kismull Castle, Barra.

MACPHERSON: William A. Macpherson of Cluny, Newtown of Blairgowrie, Perthshire.

MACTHOMAS: Patrick W. MacThomas of Finegand in Glenshee, Perthshire.

MAITLAND: Earl of Lauderdale, Thirlestane Castle, Berwickshire.

MAR: Earl of Mar, Fernleigh, Haddington, E. Lothian.

MARJORIBANKS: William Marjoribanks of that Ilk, Pitmedden Udny, Aberdeenshire.

MATHESON: Col. B. H. Matheson of that Ilk, M.C., United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Only chiefs of *whole* Names or Clans are included (except certain special instances (marked \*), who though not chiefs of a "whole name", were, or are, for some reason, e.g. the Macdonald forfeiture, independent). Under decision (*Campbell-Gray*, 1950) that a bearer of a "double or triple-barrelled" surname cannot be held chief of a part of such, several others cannot be included in the list at present.

### PRECEDENCE IN SCOTLAND

The Sovereign.

The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly (while that Assembly *is sitting*).

The Duke of Rothesay (eldest son of the Sovereign). H.R.H. Prince Andrew. H.R.H. Prince Edward.

The Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Windsor, Uncles of the Sovereign.

Lords Lieutenant of Counties, Lord Provosts of Counties of Cities, and Sheriffs Principal (successively — within their own localities and during holding of office).

Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.

Moderator of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Prime Minister.

Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively — if Peers)

Hereditary Lord High Con-

stable of Scotland. Hereditary Master of the Household.

Dukes (successively) of England, Scotland, Great Britain and United Kingdom (including Ireland since date of Union).

Eldest sons of Royal Dukes.

Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.

Dukes' eldest sons.

Earls, in order ■ Dukes.

Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.

Marquesses' eldest sons.

Dukes' younger sons.

Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively — if not Peers).

Lord Justice General.

Lord Clerk Register.

Lord Advocate.

Lord Justice Clerk.

Viscounts, in order as Dukes.

Earls' eldest sons.

Marquesses' younger sons.

Lord-Barons, in order as Dukes.

MENZIES: David R. Menzies of Menzies, Mundena, Walebing, 6520, Western Australia.

MONCREIFFE: Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bt., E. Moncreiffe, Bridge of Earn.

MONTGOMERIE: Earl of Eglinton and Winton, Skelmorlie Castle, Ayrshire.

MORRISON: John Morrison of Ruchdi, Ruchdi, by Lochmaddy, N. Uist.

MUNRO: Patrick G. Munro of Foulis, Foulis Castle, Ross.

MURRAY: Duke of Atholl, Blair Castle, Blair Atholl, Perthshire.

NICOLSON OF SCORRYBRECK: Norman A. Nicolson of Scorrybreck, Campbell Town, Tasmania.

OGLIVY: Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C., Airlie Castle, Kirriemuir, Angus.

RAMSAY: Earl of Dalhousie, G.B.E., M.C., Brechin Castle, Angus.

RATTRAY: James S. Rattray of Rattray, Craighall, Rattray, Perthshire.

ROBERTSON: Langton Robertson of Struan (*Struan-Robertson*), c/o Barclay's Bank D.C.O., P.O. Box 5 Cross Roads, Kingston 5, Jamaica.

ROSE: Miss Elizabeth Rose of Kilravock, Kilravock Castle, Nairn.

ROSS: David C. Ross of that Ilk and Shandwick, 18A Esher Avenue, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

RUTHVEN: Earl of Gowrie, Dunlewy House, Gweedore, Co. Donegal.

SINCLAIR: Earl of Caithness, Girnigoe Castle, Caithness.

SWINTON: W. F. H. Swinton of that Ilk, 11729, 97 Street, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.

URQUHART: W. F. Urquhart of that Ilk, 507 Jefferson Park Avenue, New Orleans, U.S.A.

WALLACE: Robert F. H. Wallace of that Ilk, Corsee, Nairn.

WEMYSS: Michael Wemyss of that Ilk, Wemyss Castle, Fife.

Viscounts' eldest sons.

Earls' younger sons.

Lord-Barons' eldest sons.

Knights of the Garter.

Privy Councillors not included in above ranks.

Senators of Coll. of Justice (Lords of Session).

Viscounts' younger sons.

Lord-Barons' younger sons.

Sons of Life Peers.

Baronets.

Knights of the Thistle.

Knights of other Orders ■ in England.

Solicitor General for Scotland.

Lord Lyon King of Arms.

Sheriffs Principal (except as shown in column 1).

Knights Bachelor.

Sheriffs Substitute.

Companions of Orders ■ in England.

Commanders of Royal Victorian and British Empire Orders.

Eldest sons of younger sons of Peers.

Companions of Distinguished Service Order.	Knights' eldest sons successively (from Garter to Bachelor).	Baronets' younger sons.
Members (Class 4) Royal Victorian Order.	Members of Class 5 of Royal Victorian Order.	Knights' younger sons.
Officers of British Empire Order.	Members of British Empire Order.	Queen's Counsel.
Baronets' eldest sons.		Barons-feudal.
		Esquires.
		Gentlemen.

## SCOTTISH LAW COURTS AND OFFICES

## COURT OF SESSION (Established 1532).

*Lord President, Lord Clyde* (Rt. Hon. James Latham McDiarmid Clyde).

## INNER HOUSE.—First Division.

The Lord President.....	£10,000
Lord Guthrie, Henry Wallace Guthrie....	£8,250
Lord Migdale, J. F. Gordon Thomson.....	£8,250
Lord Cameron, Sir John Cameron, D.S.C.....	£8,250

## Second Division.

<i>Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Grant, Rt. Hon.</i>	
William Grant, T.D.....	£9,750
Lord Wheatley, Rt. Hon. John Wheatley..	£8,250
Lord Milligan, Rt. Hon. William Rankine	
Milligan.....	£8,250
Lord Walker, James Walker.....	£8,250

## OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Johnston, Douglas Harold Johnston,	
T.D.....	£8,250
Lord Hunter, John Oswald Mair Hunter..	£8,250
Lord Kissen, Manuel Kissen.....	£8,250

NOTE.—The word "Lord" prefixed to the names of Judges of the Court of Session, or to titles different from their names, is strictly an official honour and may be compared with the terms "Hon. Mr. Justice" and "Lord Chief Justice" in England.

The same judges constitute the High Court of Justiciary, the supreme criminal court of Scotland. When presiding in this court the Lord President is known as Lord Justice General.

## Lord Advocate's Department

See p. 408.

## Crown Office,

Parliament Square, Edinburgh, 1.

Crown Agent, Stanley Bowen.....	£5,500
Principal Assistant, W. G. Chalmers, M.C.	

Senior Legal Assistant, I. Dean... £2,885 to £3,850
Higher Executive Officer, Miss M. D. Selby.
Executive Officer, Miss A. Pollock.
Clerks, Miss A. C. McGibbon; Miss Y. Fraser;
Miss I. Bremner; Mrs. W. McIntyre.

## Justiciary Office,

Parliament Square, Edinburgh, 1

Clerk of Justiciary, D. J. Stevenson	
	£2,860 to £3,400
Depute & 1st Assistant, R. Johnston	
	£2,220 to £2,720

## Exchequer,

102 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer,	
J. B. I. McTavish.....	£4,265
Chief Clerk, D. E. D. Robertson	

Senior Executive Officers, A. J. Ware;	
R. G. B. Wilkie.....	£2,331 to £2,856

## Companies Registration Office

102 George Street, Edinburgh 2.

Registrar (and Keeper, Edinburgh Gazette Office),	
J. B. I. McTavish.	

## Sheriff Court of Chancery.

Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.

Office: ■■ York Place, Edinburgh

Sheriff of Chancery, S. Shaw, Q.C.	
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, William George Purves,	
W.S.	

Sheriff Clerk Depute, J. D. Crerar, W.S.

## H.M. Commissary Office,

Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.

Commissary Clerk, R. D. Gould.

Deputy do., Alexander E. McRae.

## Crown Estate Commissioners

2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh ■

Crown Estate Receiver, D. T. Hunt.

## SCOTTISH LAND COURT

1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

Members, The Hon. Lord Birsay, C.B.E., T.D. (Chairman); C. M. S. Grant; A. M. McClymont; G. F. Ross.

Principal Clerk, T. MacD. Wilson.

Depute Clerks of Court and Senior Legal Assessors, S. Forrest; D. H. Cameron.

Deputy Clerk of Court and Legal Assessor, R. Bland.

Clerk of Accounts and Establishment, R. Landels.

## SCOTTISH LAW COMMISSION

Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh ■

[031-667-3437/8]

Chairman, The Hon. Lord Kilbrandon, LL.D.  
 Commissioners, A. M. Johnston, Q.C. (full-time);  
 Prof. A. E. Anton (part-time); Prof. J. M. Halliday;  
 Prof. T. B. Smith, Q.C., D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A.  
 Secretary, A. G. Brand, M.B.E.  
 Asst. Secretary, H. D. Glover.  
 Chief Clerk, Miss M. H. McNeilage.

## STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES (GLASGOW)

Central Police Court Chambers.

James Robertson (1965).

Thomas Joseph McLauchlan (1966).

**SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF CLERKS AND PROCURATORS FISCAL  
OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND**

	SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE	SHERIFF CLERKS	PROCURATORS FISCAL
<b>Caitness, Sutherland, Orkney and Zetland.</b> — Frederick William Fitzgerald O'Brien, Q.C., 10 India Street, Edinburgh, 3.	<i>Wick</i> , E. Stewart .....	A. McFadzean ...	C. J. H. Campbell
<b>Inverness, Moray, Nairn and Ross &amp; Cromarty.</b> — Douglas Mason Campbell, Q.C., 10 Forbes Street, Edinburgh 3.	<i>Kirkwall</i> , A. A. Macdonald ... <i>Lerwick</i> , A. A. Macdonald ... <i>Dornoch</i> , D. V. Irvine-Jones ... <i>Fort William</i> , R. A. Inglis ... <i>Inverness</i> , D. A. Donald ... <i>Elgin</i> , S. O. Kermack ... <i>Nairn</i> , S. O. Kermack ... <i>Portree</i> , R. A. Inglis ... <i>Lochmaddy</i> , H. R. McLean [Jones <i>Dingwall &amp; Tain</i> , D. V. Irvine <i>Stornoway</i> , H. R. McLean ...	R. W. M. Hall ... R. A. Johnson ... D. MacDonald ... } G. Proctor ... R. J. Macdonald ... W. J. Cruickshank } G. Proctor ... A. A. Steele ... W. D. McInnes ...	F. McGinn. J. M. Goodlad. T. F. Aitchison. J. M. Hogg. W. M. Paterson. J. MacDougall. J. MacDougall. D. Macmillan. D. S. Shaw. T. F. Aitchison. C. S. Mackenzie. M. T. MacNeill.
<b>Aberdeen, Kincardine &amp; Banff.</b> — Thomas Pringle McDonald, Q.C., 1 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, 3.	<i>Aberdeen, A. Hamilton</i> ; M. J. A. Rose, D.F.C. <i>Stonehaven, A. Hamilton</i> ; M. J. A. Rose, D.F.C. <i>Peterhead</i> , R. R. Kerr ... <i>Banff</i> , R. R. Kerr ... <i>Perth &amp; Dunblane</i> , A. M. Prain, C.B.E.	Miss L. E. Cameron W. D. McInnes ... C. Gordon ... D. McMillan ...	W. B. Agnew. W. A. Brown. R. L. J. Miln. C. G. Hogg
<b>Perth &amp; Angus.</b> — Miss Margaret Henderson Kidd, Q.C., 5 India Street, Edinburgh, 3.	<i>Dundee</i> , J. B. W. Christie (and <i>Perth</i> ); G. L. Cox (and <i>Perth</i> ) <i>Forfar</i> , H. F. Ford ... <i>Arbroath</i> , H. F. Ford (and <i>Perth</i> ). <i>Cupar</i> , R. R. Kydd ... <i>Kirkcaldy</i> J. Allan ... <i>Dunfermline</i> , J. S. Mowat ... <i>Kinross</i> , R. R. Kydd ... <i>Alloa</i> , A. B. L. Wilkinson ... <i>Stirling</i> , A. B. L. Wilkinson ... <i>Dumbarton</i> , J. C. M. Jardine ... <i>Falkirk</i> , T. Young, C.B.E., T.D., W.S.	M. Hardy ... J. A. C. Weir ... H. R. W. Gardner D. G. MacGregor J. A. Johnston ... T. R. Marshall ... J. A. Johnston ...	E. W. Lockhart C. G. Hogg J. W. Gibb E. G. Smith. J. H. Douglas. J. H. Douglas. (vacant). W. Hawthorn. W. F. Irvine. J. Houston.
<b>Fife and Kinross.</b> — John Adam Lillie, Q.C., 85 Great King Street, Edinburgh 3. <b>Stirling, Dunbarton and Clackmannan.</b> — Francis Clifford Watt, Q.C., 52 Inverleith Place, Edinburgh 3. <b>Renfrew and Argyll.</b> — William Robertson Grieve, V.R.D., Q.C., 20 Belgrave Crescent, Edinburgh 4.	<i>Paisley</i> , A. K. F. Hunter; W. C. Henderson ... <i>Greenock</i> , J. B. Patrick ... <i>Cambeltown, Dunoon and Oban</i> , D. J. McDiarmid. <i>Edinburgh</i> , J. A. Smith; V. D. B. Skae; A. J. Stevenson; K. W. B. Middleton; N. MacVicar, Q.C. <i>Haddington</i> , K. W. B. Middleton <i>Linlithgow</i> (vacant). <i>Peebles</i> , Miss I. L. Sinclair, Q.C. ( <i>Edinburgh and Selkirk</i> ). <i>Glasgow</i> , W. J. Bryden; H. W. Pirie; F. Middleton; M. G. Gillies, T.D., Q.C.; J. Bayne; T. A. U. Wood; S. E. Bell; C. H. Johnston, Q.C.; W. O. Pattulo; J. I. Smith; A. C. Horsfall; P. G. B. McNeill; J. M. Peterson; N. D. MacLeod <i>Airdrie</i> , J. J. Maguire; N. E. D. Thomson ... <i>Lanark</i> , M. G. Gillies, T.D., Q.C. <i>Hamilton</i> , I. A. Dickson; P. Thomson; N. E. D. Thomson <i>Duns</i> , J. V. Paterson ... <i>Jedburgh</i> , J. V. Paterson ... <i>Hawick</i> , J. V. Paterson ... <i>Selkirk</i> , Miss I. L. Sinclair, Q.C., <i>Ayr</i> , G. S. Reid; D. M. K. Grant ... <i>Kilmarnock</i> , R. N. Levitt, M.B.E. T.D.; D. M. K. Grant ... <i>Rothsay</i> , H. Lyons <i>Dumfries</i> , R. Macdonald, C.B.E., <i>Kirkcudbright</i> <i>Wigtown</i> <i>Stranraer</i> } (vacant).	G. S. Stirling, I.S.O. J. McGhie ... R. D. Gould ... J. G. C. Bone ... J. F. MacKenzie ... R. D. Gould ... W. R. Docherty, O.B.E. ... T. S. Nelson ... J. F. McNish ... } H. W. Miller, V.R.D. H. M. Barron ... A. McDougall ... G. Cleaver ... W. S. Rae ... C. McLay ...	N. Milne. W. Macnab. A. I. B. Stewart. D. S. Thaw. J. Stevenson. A. Macleod, C.B.E. D. B. Macfarlane. P. F. Hamilton. E. Laverock. H. Herron. J. Farrell. T. J. Cochrane. D. B. Copeland. J. Skeen. R. J. Cruickshank. J. Brown. (vacant). C. F. M. Burrell. A. Henry. W. M. Morton. W. M. Morton.
<b>Lanark.</b> — Sir Allan Grierson Walker, Q.C., Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow, C. 2.			
<b>Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk.</b> —Robert Smith Johnston, Q.C., 9 India Street, Edinburgh 3.			
<b>Ayr and Bute.</b> —Robert Howat McDonald, M.C., Q.C., 5 Doune Terrace, Edinburgh, 3.			
<b>Dumfries &amp; Galloway.</b> — David William Robert Brand, Q.C., 38 Moray Place, Edinburgh, 3.			

## SCOTTISH BURGH DIRECTORY

Burghs of population less than 3,000 ■ excluded, except where they are the headquarters of the county administration—Duns, Kinross, Kirkcubright, and Lochgilphead.

Burgh (*Royal Burgh)	Estimated Population, June 30, 1968	Rateable Value ■	Rate levied‡ 1969-70 s. d.	Town Clerk	Provost †Lord Provost
ABERDEEN*	181,386	5,721,967	23 3	J. F. V. Hunter	†R. S. Lennox.
Airdrie, Lanarkshire	35,876	916,554	26 2	J. Taylor.	T. W. Macfarlane.
Alloa, Clackmannan	14,088	465,178	29 0	P. W. Buchanan.	G. Robertson.
Alva, Clackmannan	4,058	90,840	24 0	L. A. Grant.	D. B. Hunter.
Annan,* Dumfries-shire	5,936	133,000	19 2	G. Gilchrist.	W. Graham.
Arbroath,* Angus	21,168	520,714	20 6	R. Robertson.	R. R. Spink.
Ardrrossan, Ayrshire	9,741	248,487	20 8	W. M. Cumming.	J. W. Dawes.
Armadale, West Lothian	6,416	137,000	31 3	I. E. Hoey.	G. Ewart.
Ayr*	47,145	1,429,572	16 6	D. C. Richmond.	A. S. Handyside.
Banff*	3,462	81,930	20 0	P. Cumming.	A. M. Anderson.
Barrhead, Renfrewshire	17,492	408,895	19 9	A. Douglas.	W. Dougray.
Bathgate, West Lothian	14,717	423,457	23 6	J. C. L. Gibson.	R. T. Balrd.
Beardsen, Dunbartonshire	22,625	762,634	19 11	D. L. Cuthbert.	D. P. Fisher.
Bishopbriggs, Lanarkshire	19,154	512,480	19 2	D. Blane.	G. F. Bruce, M.B.E.
Blairgowrie and Rattray, Perthshire	5,043	134,476	19 5	A. D. Paterson.	J. Drennan-Smith.
Bo'ness, West Lothian	13,483	281,979	25 6	A. E. O'Neill.	C. Snedden.
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade, Midlothian	6,912	147,031	18 4	E. H. Thomson.	W. J. Scott.
Brechin,* Angus	6,756	—	—	A. O. Small.	J. Millar.
Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire	4,183	117,521	20 0	H. H. Christie.	R. W. McAlley.
Buckhaven and Methil, Fife	19,130	386,057	19 6	D. S. Davidson.	T. Hogg.
Buckie, Banffshire	7,594	154,169	19 4	J. A. Riddell.	E. Douglas.
Burntisland,* Fife	5,524	156,693	22 9	G. MacLachlan.	J. A. Duncanson.
Campbeltown,* Argyllshire	6,345	140,066	17 2	W. Wilson.	D. McKinven.
Carnoustie, Angus	5,572	141,583	18 9	E. Kerr.	A. R. Winter.
Castle Douglas, Kirkcubrightshire	3,265	93,527	15 0	J. K. Welsh.	D. K. Whitelaw.
Clydebank, Dunbartonshire	50,211	1,296,038	29 10†	R. A. Nixon.	J. Queenan.
Coatbridge, Lanarkshire	53,117	1,300,950	26 1	L. A. Runciman.	E. J. Dowdalls.
Cockenzie and Port Seton, E. Lothian	3,585	73,943	16 4	T. M. Walker.	J. J. Brown.
Cowdenbeath, Fife	10,497	265,036	25 11	J. C. L. Gibson.	W. G. Anderson.
Crief, Perthshire	5,601	148,827	14 0	W. T. Martin.	D. F. Willing.
Cumnock and Holmhead, Ayrshire	5,839	121,756	20 8	R. D. Hunter, M.B.E.	D. B. Lorimer.
Cupar,* Fife	6,181	235,329	19 4	F. Coutts.	A. M. Scott.
Dalbeattie, Kirkcubrightshire	3,217	69,086	15 5	R. Johnston.	W. Heron.
Dalkeith, Midlothian	9,295	252,651	20 8	T. E. G. Sinclair.	D. R. Smith.
Darvel, Ayrshire	3,157	75,924	18 10	J. C. Leith.	J. Anderson.
Denny and Dunipace, Stirlingshire	8,291	117,749	20 3	A. Duncan.	Mrs. R. A. Dromgoole.
Dingwall,* Ross and Cromarty	3,906	89,871	19 0	T. K. Marshall.	R. MacLeod.
Dumbarton*	25,795	718,589	24 10	L. MacKinnon.	I. Campbell.
Dumfries*	28,091	797,954	25 10	G. D. Grant.	E. Robertson.
Dunbar,* East Lothian	4,456	127,188	19 5	S. W. Brown.	Mrs. V. B. Kirkwood.
Dunblane, Perthshire	3,735	103,950	19 3	A. C. Sheddon.	Mrs. S. MacLachlan.
DUNDEE*	182,340	5,816,359	25 4	G. S. Watson.	†A. Mackenzie, O.B.E.
Dunfermline,* Fife	50,712	1,414,465	23 0	J. Douglas.	J. Crawford.
Dunoon, Argyllshire	9,451	254,309	23 8	D. W. Anderson.	A. Harper.
Duns, Berwickshire	1,899	49,814	18 2	W. Renton, M.B.E.	T. Lennie.
East Kilbride, Lanarkshire	57,811	1,711,634	17 8	W. G. McNay.	W. M. Niven.
EDINBURGH*	466,464	17,749,955	19 0	W. Borland.	†J. W. McKay.
ELGIN*	16,206	422,508	20 10	H. G. Tait.	†G. A. Smith.
Falkirk, Stirlingshire	37,991	1,407,254	28 3	J. G. Morris.	W. McCrae.
Forfar,* Angus	9,752	261,105	20 4	T. G. Milne.	C. M. H. Rodger.
Forres,* Moray	4,665	102,900	17 2	A. Macdonald.	A. H. Forbes.
Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire	10,780	286,814	17 8§	J. M. Boyle.	A. W. Noble.
Galashiels, Selkirk	12,045	320,095	25 0	G. Knox.	W. Pate.
Galston, Ayrshire	3,956	65,356	—	D. C. Stewart.	J. Richmond.
Girvan, Ayrshire	6,636	185,070	22 0	J. H. Cunningham.	J. L. Boyle, Ph.D.
GLASGOW*	945,034	31,251,136	28 1	J. F. Falconer, M.B.E.	†D. R. Liddle.
Gourock, Renfrewshire	10,510	248,104	22 6	S. R. Cumming.	R. Williamson.
Grangemouth, Stirlingshire	22,084	1,690,446	18 4	W. B. Johnston.	G. Hearn.
Greenock, Renfrewshire	71,069	1,676,698	17 2	J. D. Smith.	W. Riddell.
Haddington,* East Lothian	6,505	186,195	23 8	J. McVie.	J. H. Scott.
Hamilton, Lanarkshire	46,122	1,309,481	26 4	F. C. Marks.	A. Reid.
Hawick, Roxburghshire	16,467	396,306	24 9	W. C. Hogg.	D. Atkinson.
Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire	11,935	390,240	18 8	R. Mackay.	J. McL. Williamson.
Huntly, Aberdeenshire	3,843	89,948	23 9	C. N. D. Yule.	W. Watson.

‡ Full rate levied. Dwelling houses, 2s. 6d. less. *Italic* figures are used where the 1969-70 rates were not fixed by the time of going to press (1968-69, Dwelling houses, 1s. 8d. less). § Including water rate.

Burghs (*Royal Burgh)	Estimated Population, June 30, 1968	Rateable Value £	Rate levied† 1969-70 s. d.	Town Clerk	Provost †Lord Provost
Inverkeithing,* Fife.....	4,772	113,224	24 0	H. R. Galbraith.	D. D. Morgan.
Inverness*.....	31,914	980,909	21 2	J. R. Hill.	W. A. Smith.
Inverurie,* Aberdeenshire.....	5,239	118,850	19 0	G. D. Kellas.	A. McNab.
Irvine,* Ayrshire.....	20,846	463,510	21 1	R. Whyte, M.B.E.	J. Hunter.
Jedburgh,* Roxburghshire.....	3,692	82,133	23 10	L. S. Prentice.	W. L. H. Brown.
Johnstone, Renfrewshire.....	22,131	453,842	31 0	R. S. Macrae.	T. P. K. Hannah.
Keith, Banffshire.....	4,085	105,292	22 10	W. A. H. Johnston.	J. G. Robb.
Kelso, Roxburghshire.....	4,283	125,668	19 8	M. D. Carlaw, M.B.E.	T. J. S. Plenderleith.
Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.....	47,818	1,306,791	23 0	J. C. W. Nicol.	J. Mackie, [M.B.E., D.S.C.]
Kilsyth, Stirlingshire.....	9,564	186,324	26 8	A. D. Mathie.	M. S. Gillies, E.R.D.
Kilwinning, Ayrshire.....	8,038	154,829	—	D. J. M. Bolton.	E. Norwood.
Kinross.....	2,338	70,040	19 10	W. Shand.	Mrs. R. Beveridge.
Kirkcaldy,* Fife.....	52,125	1,674,762	—	C. D. Chapman.	H. A. Nicholson.
Kirkcudbright*.....	2,711	68,694	14 6	A. C. Watson.	R. Telford.
Kirkintilloch, Dunbartonshire.....	24,287	558,459	23 4	A. Macleod.	J. Peter.
Kirkwall,* Orkney.....	4,678	83,502	19 9	A. R. Buchan.	Mrs. G. W. Leitch.
Kirriemuir, Angus.....	4,027	93,484	16 2	W. G. R. Smith, T.D.	A. P. Fairlie.
Lanark*.....	8,340	247,471	20 6	J. G. Good.	A. W. Yuill.
Largs, Ayrshire.....	8,883	267,835	21 10	J. G. Young.	W. Donald.
Lerwick, Zetland.....	5,923	92,153	29 2	R. L. C. Manson.	E. Gray.
Leslie, Fife.....	3,182	77,296	—	W. Bow.	Mrs. D. P. V. Anderson.
Leven, Fife.....	8,802	265,700	23 9†	J. L. D. M. Urquhart.	C. Gardner.
Linlithgow,* West Lothian.....	4,903	148,376	30 11	G. Brown.	F. Byrne.
Loanhead, Midlothian.....	5,836	123,404	19 10	W. H. Harper.	A. B. Raeburn.
Lochgelly, Fife.....	8,113	148,584	22 0	G. Johnston.	H. J. Bolan.
Lochgillhead, Argyllshire.....	1,259	28,583	18 5	J. King.	D. J. Wilson.
Lossiemouth and Branderburgh, Moray.....	6,428	101,166	14 10	W. Gilmour.	S. J. Edwards.
Macduff, Banffshire.....	3,493	74,550	19 6	P. B. Regan.	R. Henry.
Maybole, Ayrshire.....	4,550	79,747	19 8	J. R. Boyd.	W. Cuthbert.
Milngavie, Dunbartonshire.....	9,870	337,070	23 8	A. R. Rae.	A. F. Buchanan.
Monifieth, Angus.....	4,802	123,337	15 2	I. M. Allan.	A. C. Watt.
Montrose,* Angus.....	10,436	256,543	18 0	J. S. Richardson.	R. D. Hill.
Motherwell and Wishaw, Lanarkshire.....	75,358	3,009,348	29 0	A. McIntosh.	A. Howson.
Musselburgh, Midlothian.....	17,249	460,343	24 7	D. Taylor.	W. Caird.
Nairn*.....	4,933	122,458	18 0	G. S. Storm.	A. M. Duncan.
Newmilns and Greenholm, Ayrshire.....	3,475	71,965	16 7	G. Malr.	W. Morton.
Newport-on-Tay, Fife.....	3,397	92,258	18 0	A. Gilruth.	J. G. Souter.
North Berwick,* East Lothian.....	4,119	164,431	18 9	R. S. Witherspoon.	J. C. Fowler.
Oban, Argyllshire.....	6,700	183,090	21 8	A. MacInnes.	D. Thomson.
Paisley, Renfrewshire.....	95,059	2,521,050	22 6	J. Aitken.	W. Divertie.
Peebles*.....	5,580	171,770	23 2	E. Laverock.	A. W. Walker.
Penicuik, Midlothian.....	8,770	214,588	18 2	Col. J. J. Lamb, O.B.E.	M. Gray.
Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.....	41,409	1,265,019	22 7	A. H. Martin. [T.D.]	†D. K. Thomson, M.B.E.,
Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire.....	13,208	293,108	17 6	A. Craig.	E. A. Duncan. [T.D.]
Prestonpans, East Lothian.....	3,219	62,905	19 0	J. Wooler.	A. MacLean.
Prestwick, Ayrshire.....	13,427	334,894	18 0	R. S. Wilson.	J. Nisbet.
Queensferry,* West Lothian.....	3,894	98,117	17 10	W. G. Moodie.	F. Horton.
Renfrew*.....	18,964	904,169	19 10	H. D.-M. McCutcheon.	J. A. Lawson, M.B.E.
Rothsay,* Bute.....	6,349	204,588	26 0	A. M. Matheson.	J. Whiteford.
Rutherglen,* Lanarkshire.....	25,367	631,509	23 3	R. F. Pollock.	J. McMillan.
St. Andrews,* Fife.....	10,836	455,137	16 10	N. C. H. Mackenzie.	H. Sergeant.
Saltcoats, Ayrshire.....	14,147	270,113	21 8	W. F. McAllum.	T. T. Fordyce.
Selkirk*.....	5,498	136,804	27 8	J. C. Robertson.	Mrs. N. Lambie.
Stevenson, Ayrshire.....	11,142	191,399	21 10	J. Campbell.	L. G. W. Thomson.
Stewarton, Ayrshire.....	3,966	70,369	19 10	J. Hamilton.	A. Lambie.
Stirling*.....	28,439	892,260	27 10	D. M. Bowle.	A. MacDougall.
Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.....	4,452	146,204	18 9	I. B. Robertson.	R. D. McIntyre.
Stornoway, Ross and Cromarty.....	5,287	129,647	22 0	M. Macleod.	J. H. Stewart.
Stranraer,* Wigtownshire.....	9,293	239,760	20 5	R. M. F. Thomson	D. J. Stewart.
Thurso, Caithness.....	9,122	146,358	21 8	P. S. Williamson.	J. J. Wales.
Tillicoultry, Clackmannan.....	4,101	98,000	27 4	J. C. Donaldson.	W. R. N. Sutherland.
Tranent, East Lothian.....	6,818	131,116	18 4	R. M. Sorbie.	A. I. Ross.
Troon, Ayrshire.....	10,702	298,483	19 11	A. R. MacLeod.	G. F. McNeill.
Whitburn, West Lothian.....	9,288	179,500	—	R. Mickel.	W. L. Wilson.
Wick,* Caithness.....	7,316	118,860	20 0	A. Lindsay.	W. Brown.
					W. G. Mowat.

† Full rate levied. Dwelling houses, 2s. 6d. less. *Italic figures are used where the 1969-70 rates were not fixed by the time of going to press (1968-69, Dwelling houses 1s. 8d. less).*

## NEW TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Municipal Directories)

Commission for the New Towns, Glen House, Stag Place, S.W.1.—The Commission was established on October 1, 1961, under the New Towns Act, 1959, to take over new towns in England and Wales from development corporations whose purposes have been achieved or substantially achieved. The assets and liabilities of the Crawley and Hemel Hempstead Development Corporations were transferred to the Commission on April 1, 1962, and those of the Welwyn Garden City and Hatfield Development Corporations on April 1, 1966. In each town, the management of residential property is conducted by a local committee appointed by the Commission in accordance with the New Towns Act, 1965 and administration of all property is carried out through the Commission's local staff.

*Chairman*, Sir Henry Wells, C.B.E.  
*Deputy Chairman*, Sir Harold Banwell.  
*Members*, W. A. J. Chapman; S. R. Collingwood; G. D. Hitchcock; R. May, O.B.E.; Mrs. B. F. R. Paterson; J. D. Russell.  
*Secretary*, F. Schaffer.

**CRAWLEY, Sussex.**—*Chairman*, R. May, O.B.E. *Manager*, R. M. Clarke, M.C. *Offices*, Broadfield, Crawley, Sussex. Area, 6,047 acres. Population (estimated, 1969), 67,500. Estimated eventual population, 120,000.

**HATFIELD, Herts.**—*Chairman*, W. A. J. Chapman, Ph.D. *Manager*, M. W. Biggs, C.B.E. *Offices*: Church Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Area: 2,340 acres. Population (estimated, 1969): 25,400. Estimated eventual population: 29,000.

**HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, Herts.**—*Chairman*, G. D. Hitchcock. *Manager*, Brig. J. R. Blomfield, O.B.E., M.C. *Offices*, Swan Court, Waterhouse Street, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Area, 5,910 acres. Population (estimated, 1969), 69,000. Estimated eventual population, 80,000.

**WELWYN GARDEN CITY, Herts.** *Chairman*, S. R. Collingwood. *Manager*, M. W. Biggs, C.B.E. *Offices*: Church Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Area: 4,317 acres. Population (estimated, 1969): 42,500. Estimated eventual population: 50,000.

## Development Corporations

**AYCLIFFE, Co. Durham.**—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, T. D. Smith. *General Manager*, A. V. Williams. *Offices*, Churchill House, Newton Aycliffe, nr. Darlington, Co. Durham. Area, 2,508 acres. Population (estimated, 1969), 21,609. Estimated eventual population, 45,000.

**BASILDON, Essex.**—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, W. M. Balch. *General Manager*, R. C. C. Boniface. *Offices*, Gifford House, Basildon, Essex. Area, 7,878 acres. Population (estimated 1969), 77,000. Estimated eventual population, 140,000.

**BRACKNELL, Berks.**—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, C. D. Pilcher. *General Manager*, J. V. Rowley. *Offices*, Farley Hall, Bracknell, Berks. Area, 3,265 acres. Population (estimated, 1969), 34,000. Estimated eventual population, 60,000.

**CORBY, Northants.**—Formed 1950. *Chairman*, H. Chisholm, C.B.E. *General Manager*, Brig. H. Hamilton. *Offices*, Spencer House, Corporation Street, Corby, Northants. Area, 4,433 acres. Population (estimated, 1968), 48,150. Estimated eventual population, 82,000.

**CWMBRAN, Mon.**—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, Rear-Adm. St. J. A. Micklethwait, C.B., D.S.O. *General Manager*, J. E. McComb, C.B.E., D.F.C. *Offices*, Victoria Street, Cwmbran, Mon. Area,

3,127 acres. Population (estimated, 1969), 44,500. Estimated eventual population, 55,000.

**HARLOW, Essex.**—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, Sir John Newsom, C.B.E., I.L.D. *General Manager*, B. H. Harvey, O.B.E. *Offices*, Gate House, The High, Harlow, Essex. Area 6,305 acres. Population (estimated, 1968), 74,110. Estimated eventual population, 90,000.

**MILTON KEYNES, Bucks.**—Formed 1967. *Chairman*, The Lord Campbell of Eskan. 22,000 acres.

**PETERLEE, Co. Durham.**—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, T. D. Smith. *General Manager*, A. V. Williams. *Offices*, Shotton Hall, Peterlee, Co. Durham. Area, 2,480 acres. Population (estimated, 1969), 22,500. Estimated eventual population, 30,000.

**REDDITCH, Worcs.**—Formed 1964. *Chairman*, Sir Edward Walter Thompson; *General Manager*, A. M. Grier, C.M.G. *Offices*, Holmwood, Plymouth Road, Redditch, Worcs. Area 7,200 acres. Estimated eventual population 70,000.

**RUNCORN, Cheshire.**—Formed 1964. *Chairman*, V. A. Arnold, M.C., T.D. *General Manager*, D. F. Banwell. *Offices*, Chapel Street, Runcorn, Cheshire. Area, 7,250 acres. Population (estimated, 1968), 30,890. Estimated eventual population 90/100,000.

**SKELMERSDALE, Lancs.**—Formed 1962. *Chairman*, G. H. Heywood; *General Manager*, R. W. Phelps. *Offices*, High Street, Skelmersdale, Lancs. Area, 4,100 acres. Population (estimated 1969) 19,000. Estimated eventual population, 80,000.

**STEVENAGE, Herts.**—Formed 1946. *Chairman*, Mrs. E. Denington. *General Manager* (vacant). *Offices*, Swingate House, Stevenage, Herts. Area 6,256 acres. Population (estimated, 1969), 61,500.

**TELFORD, Shropshire.**—Formed 1963. *Chairman*, Sir Frank Price. *General Manager*, E. Thomas. *Offices*, Priorslee Hall, Telford, Salop. Area, 19,243 acres. Population (estimated, 1969), 70,000. Estimated eventual population, 222,000.

**WASHINGTON, Co. Durham.**—Formed 1964. *Chairman*, Sir James Steel, C.B.E. *General Manager*, W. S. Holley. *Offices*, Usworth Hall, Washington. Area 5,300 acres. Population (1968) 21,170; estimated population 1995, 80,000.

## Scotland

**CUMBERNAULD, Dunbartonshire.**—Formed 1956. *Chairman*, Dame Jean Roberts, D.B.E. *General Manager*, G. R. B. MacGill, C.B.E. *Headquarters*, Cumbernauld House, Cumbernauld. Population (estimated, 1969), 27,000. Estimated eventual population, 70,000.

**EAST KILBRIDE, Lanarkshire.**—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, G. Wallace. *General Manager*, G. B. Young. *Offices*, Norfolk House, East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. Population (estimated, 1969), 65,000. Estimated eventual population, 100,000.

**GLENROTHES, Fife.**—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, R. R. Taylor. *General Manager*, Brig. R. S. Doyle, C.B.E. *Offices*, Glenrothes. Population (estimated, 1969), 26,000. Estimated eventual population, 70,000.

**IRVINE, Ayrshire.** Site designated, 1966. Estimated eventual population, 80,000.

**LIVINGSTON, West Lothian.** *Chairman*, W. Taylor. *Offices*, Livingston, W. Lothian.—A further site for a new town was designated on April 16, 1962, and work commenced on Aug. 23, 1963. Population (1969), 8,500. Estimated population (1985), 70,000 (rising to 100,000).

# Northern Ireland

(For geographical and historical notes on Ireland, see Index)

Final results of the Census of Population held in Northern Ireland on October 9, 1966, showed a total population of 1,484,775 (males, 723,884; females, 760,891) an increase of 59,733 or 4.2 per cent over the total at the Census of 1961. A question on religion was not asked at the 1966 Census. In 1961 the number of persons in the various religious denominations (expressed as percentages of the total population) were: Roman Catholic, 34.9; Presbyterian, 29; Church of Ireland, 24.2; Methodist, 5; others 4.9; not stated, 2. Northern Ireland has a total area of 5,462 sq. miles (land, 5,206 sq. miles; inland water and tideways, 256 sq. miles) with a density of population of 283 person per sq. mile in 1966.

**Constitution and Government.**—Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, a separate Parliament and Executive Government were established for Northern Ireland. Under the Constitution certain legislative and fiscal powers are reserved to the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

The Northern Ireland Parliament consists of a *House of Commons* of 52 elected members (who receive allowance) and a *Senate* of 2 *ex officio* Senators and 24 Senators elected by the members of the House of Commons on the proportional representation system. At the General Election of February, 1969, there were elected, Unionists 36, Nationalists 6, Independent Unionists 3, Northern Ireland Labour 2, Republican Labour 2, Independent 3. Northern Ireland continues under the Act of 1920 to return 12 members to the House of Commons at Westminster.

The Executive power is vested in the Governor on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen; he holds office for 6 years, and is advised by 9 Ministers responsible to Parliament.

**Governor, His Excellency the LORD GREY OF NAUNTON, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.,** born April 15, 1910; appointed Governor, Dec. 3, 1968 (Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland). . . £4,000 plus allowances.

*Private Secretary and Principal A.D.C.,* Maj. R. Stephens, C.V.O., E.R.D.  
*Asst. Private Secretary,* Miss H. Strange.

## The Privy Council

Senator J. L. O. Andrews (1957); Sir Anthony Babington, Q.C. (1926); R. H. Bradford, M.P.; The Viscount Brookeborough, K.G., C.B.E., M.C. (1933); Maj. J. D. Chichester-Clark, M.P. (1966); W. Craig, M.P. (1963); Sir Lancelot Curran (*Lord Justice*) (1957); A. B. D. Faulkner, M.P. (1959); W. K. Fitzsimmons, M.P. (1965); Senator Col. the Lord Glentoran, H.M.L. (1953); Mr. Justice E. W. Jones (1965); H. V. Kirk, M.P. (1962); Capt. W. L. Long, M.P. (1966); R. W. B. McConnell (1964); The Lord MacDermott, M.C. (*Lord Chief Justice*) (1940); Sir Herbert McVeigh (*Lord Justice*) (1965); N. O. Minford, M.P.; W. J. Morgan (1962); Hon. Sir Harry Mulholland, Bt. (1930); Ivan Neill, M.P. (1950); P. R. H. O'Neill, M.P.; Capt. Hon. Terence O'Neill, M.P. (1956); R. W. Porter, Q.C., M.P.; The Lord Rathcavan (1922); Capt. Sir Norman Stronge, Bt., M.C., H.M.L., M.P. (1946); Judge W. W. B. Topping (1957); J. E. Warnock, Q.C. (1944); H. W. West, M.P. (1960).

Clerk of the Privy Council, H. Black, Stormont Castle, Belfast 4.

## The Senate

Rt. Hon. J. L. O. Andrews (U.); J. E. N. Barnhill (U.); Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of Belfast (U.); W. M. Cameron, M.B.E. (U.); Lt.-Col. J. G. Cunningham, O.B.E. (U.); J. C. Drennan, C.B.E. (U.); N. Elder (U.); A. D. Gibson (U.); Col. the Lord Glentoran, P.C., H.M.L. (U.); J. S. Johnston (U.); N. Kennedy (*Lab.*); S. Kingham (U.); J. G. Lennon (N.); D. A. McClelland (U.); C. McCullough (U.); P. F. McGill (N.); D. R. McCladdery (U.); P. F. Mallon (N.); Rt. Hon. W. J. Morgan (U.); P. J. O'Hare; S. Rodgers (U.); W. Stewart (U.); P. G. Wilson (*Rep. Lab.*); Maj. W. Wilson (U.); C. J. Wilton (*Ind.*).

## The House of Commons

**Belfast** (16 Members).—D. Boal (U.); R. H. Bradford (U.); T. H. Caldwell (*I.U.*); J. Cardwell (U.); P. J. Devlin (*Lab.*); G. Fitt (*Rep. Lab.*); Rt. Hon. W. K. Fitzsimmons (U.); R. L. Hall-Thompson (*I.U.*); P. Kennedy (*Rep. Lab.*); J. W. Kennedy (U.); Rt. Hon. H. V. Kirk (U.); N. D. Laird (U.); J. McQuade (U.); Rt. Hon. I. Neill (U.); W. Scott (U.); F. V. Simpson (*Lab.*).

**Antrim** (9 Members).—R. J. Ballie (U.); Rt. Hon. W. Craig (U.); Mrs. A. L. Dickson (U.); R.

Ferguson (U.); W. B. McIvor (U.); N. O. Minford (U.); Rt. Hon. P. R. H. O'Neill (U.); Capt. Rt. Hon. T. M. O'Neill (U.); R. Simpson (U.).

**Armagh** (4 Members).—Capt. R. J. Mitchell (U.); P. M. O'Hanlon (*Ind.*); J. M. Stronge (U.); H. Whitten (U.).

**Down** (10 Members).—R. J. Babington (U.); Rt. Hon. J. Dobson (U.); Rt. Hon. A. B. D. Faulkner (U.); M. J. Keogh (N.); Rt. Hon. J. W. B. Kelly, Q.C. (U.); Capt. Rt. Hon. W. J. Long (U.); S. Magowan (U.); R. D. McConnell (*I.U.*); J. O'Reilly (N.); Rt. Hon. R. W. Porter, Q.C. (U.).

**Fermanagh** (3 Members).—Capt. Hon. J. Brooke (U.); J. Carron (N.); Rt. Hon. H. W. West (U.).

**Londonderry City** (1 Member).—A. W. Anderson (U.).

**Londonderry County** (4 Members).—J. Burns (U.); Major Rt. Hon. J. D. Chichester-Clark (U.); I. A. Cooper (*Ind.*); J. Hume (*Ind.*).

**Tyrone** (5 Members).—W. S. Fyffe (U.); T. C. Gormley (N.); J. D. Taylor (U.); R. H. O'Connor (N.); J. A. Currie (N.).

*Ind.* = Independent; *Lab.* = Labour; *N.* = Nationalist; *Rep. Lab.* = Republican Labour; *U.* = Unionist; *I.U.* = Independent Unionist.

## Officers of Parliament

*Speaker of the Senate*, Col. the Lord Glentoran, P.C., H.M.L.

*Speaker of the House of Commons*, Maj. Rt. Hon. Ivan Neill.

*Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker*, W. Scott.

*Deputy Chairman*, F. V. Simpson.

*Serjeant-at-Arms*, Brig. J. Y. Calwell, C.B.E., M.V.O.

*Black Rod and Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms*, Capt. J. C. Cartwright, D.S.O., R.N.

*Clerk of the Parliaments*, J. S. F. Cooke.

*Clerk Assistant*, R. H. A. Blackburn.

*Librarian*, T. Hamilton.

*Editor of Official Report*, J. F. Burns.

## The Cabinet

**Prime Minister**, Maj. Rt. Hon. James Dawson Chichester-Clark, M.P. (b. Feb. 12, 1923), appointed 1969. . . . . £5,750

**Minister of Finance**, Rt. Hon. H. V. Kirk, M.P.

**Home Affairs**, Rt. Hon. R. W. Porter, Q.C., M.P.

**Health and Social Services**, Rt. Hon. W. K. Fitzsimmons, M.P.

**Education**, Rt. Hon. W. J. Long, M.P.

*Agriculture*, Rt. Hon. P. R. H. O'Neill, M.P.  
*Commerce*, Rt. Hon. R. H. Bradford, M.P.  
*Development*, Rt. Hon. A. B. D. Faulkner, M.P.  
*Minister in the Senate*, Rt. Hon. J. L. O. Andrews.  
*Minister of State (Development)*, Rt. Hon. N. O. Minford, M.P.

*Minister and Leader of the House*, Rt. Hon. J. Dobson, M.P.

Ministers, each £4,250; Ministers of State, £3,500; and Expenses, £300.

#### PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

*Prime Minister's Department*, Senator D. R. McGladery.

*Ministry of Home Affairs*, J. D. Taylor, M.P.

*Ministry of Commerce*, Capt. Hon. J. Brooke, M.P.

*Asst. Parltr. Sec., Ministry of Finance*, S. Magowan, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretaries, each £2,500.

#### PRIME MINISTER'S DEPT. AND CABINET OFFICE

*Secretary*, H. Black.

*Deputy Secretary*, K. P. Bloomfield.

*Private Secretary to the Prime Minister*, B. R. Cummings.

*Dir. of Information*, W. E. Montgomery, M.B.E.

*Liaison Officer, Home Office, London*, R. McClelland.

#### Government Offices

##### MINISTRY OF FINANCE

*Permanent Secretary*, Sir Cecil Bateman, K.B.E.

*Second Secretary*, D. C. B. Holden, C.B., E.R.D.

*First Parliamentary Draftsman*, W. A. Leitch, C.B.

*Second Parliamentary Draftsman*, S. F. R. Martin.

*Director of Law Reform*, A. G. Donaldson.

*Director of Establishments*, R. H. Kidd.

*Senior Asst. Secretary*, P. Shea, O.B.E.

*Registrar-General*, J. Y. Malley, D.S.O., D.F.C.

##### MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

*Permanent Secretary*, J. E. Greaves, C.B.

*Senior Asst. Secretary*, J. G. Hill.

*Asst. Secretaries*, J. H. Parkes; W. G. Robinson.

*Attorney-General*, J. W. B. Kelly, Q.C., M.P.

*Chief Crown Solicitor*, T. H. Goligher.

##### MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

*Permanent Secretary*, R. F. Green, C.B.

*Second Secretary*, N. Dugdale.

*Sen. Asst. Secretaries*, H. A. Lowry; J. E. Aiken.

*Chief Medical Officer*, F. D. Beddard.

### THE JUDICATURE

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE (ULSTER), BELFAST.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord MacDermott, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland ..... £9,375

The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Sir Lancelot E.) Curran; Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Sir Herbert Andrew) McVeigh; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Robert L. E.) Lowry; Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice (Edward Warburton) Jones; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Ambrose Joseph) McGonigal; The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibson.....each £8,225

#### Secretariat

*Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland*, J. A. L. McLean.

*Assistant Secretary to the Supreme Court and Private Secretary to the Lord Chief Justice*, J. W. Wilson.

#### Registrar's Department

*Registrar*, J. Ritchie.

*Deputy Registrar*, G. J. Cairns.

*Deputy Assistant Registrar*, V. A. Care.

#### Chief Clerk's Department

*Chief Clerk (and Registrar in Lunacy)*, J. K. Davis,

O.B.E.

#### MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

*Permanent Secretary*, J. M. Benn, C.B.

*Senior Assistant Secretary*, L. Arndell.

*Assistant Secretaries*, G. Dent; J. Finney; A. Howard.

#### MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

*Permanent Secretary*, J. A. Young.

*Senior Assistant Secretary*, W. G. Malcolm, M.B.E.

*Assistant Secretaries*, J. V. Bateman; R. A. Atkinson; A. McKelvie; H. S. Oliver; A. E. W. Steen; R. Shaw.

*Chief Scientific Officer*, J. C. H. Woods, I.S.O.

#### MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(Linenhall Street, Belfast 21)

*Permanent Secretary*, H. E. Jones, C.B.E.

*Second Secretary*, A. C. Brooke.

*Senior Assistant Secretaries*, A. C. Brooke; K. R. Shmeld.

*Assistant Secretaries*, W. E. Bell; W. L. Robinson, O.B.E.; F. T. Mals.

*Director of Industrial and Forensic Science*, A. J. Howard.

*Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and of Business Names, Registrar of Friendly Societies and Industrial Assurance Commissioner*, E. Simpson.

#### MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT

*Permanent Secretary*, W. F. Stout, C.B.

*Second Secretary*, J. A. Oliver, C.B.

*Senior Assistant Secretaries*, J. F. Irvine; C. D. Hoey.

*Assistant Secretaries*, P. A. Sythes; L. V. D. Calvert; M. K. Harris.

#### EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT

(Arnotts Building, Belfast, 2)

*Comptroller and Auditor-General*, W. J. Thompson,

*Chief Auditor*, J. W. Acheson, O.B.E. [C.B.]

#### SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS COMMISSION

(Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, 2).

*Chairman*, T. J. Rainsford, M.B.E.

#### ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

(Knock Road, Belfast 5)

*Inspector General*, J. A. Peacocke, C.B.E.

*Deputy Inspector General*, R. E. G. Shillington, O.B.E.

#### NORTHERN IRELAND AGENT IN LONDON

11 Berkeley Street, W.1

*Agent*, Sir William Jenkins.

*Assistant Chief Clerk and Assistant Registrar in Lunacy*, R. L. G. Davison.

*Bankruptcy and Chancery Registrar's Department*

*Registrar*, J. M. Hunter.

*Deputy Assistant Registrar*, V. G. Bridges.

#### Official Assignee's Department

*Official Assignee*, A. K. Pryde.

#### Taxing Office

*Master*, Alfred E. Anderson.

#### Principal Probate Registry

*Chief Registrar*, James R. Lindsay, O.B.E.

*Assistant Registrar*, T. S. Townley

#### District Probate Registry, Londonderry.

*Registrar*, J. J. Gibson.

#### Accountant-General's Office

*Accountant-General*, R. A. Guiler.

*Chief Clerk*, R. J. King.

#### Recorders

*Belfast*, Rt. Hon. W. W. B. Topping, Q.C., £6,275

*Londonderry*, D. J. Little, Q.C., £5,775

## Chairmen of Quarter Sessions

Antrim, The Recorder of Belfast.

Armagh and Fermanagh, R. H. Conaghan, Q.C.

Down, J. A. Brown, Q.C. . . . . . £5,775

Londonderry, The Recorder of Londonderry.

Tyrone, W. Johnson, Q.C. . . . . . £5,775

## FINANCE

The greater part of the taxation in Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the United Kingdom Government. After deducting the cost of collection, certain services reserved to the United Kingdom Parliament, and the Imperial Contribution, the balance is paid over to Northern Ireland's Exchequer. The Contribution so made by Northern Ireland to the cost of United Kingdom services, i.e. Navy, Army and Air Force, National Debt, etc. for the period from 1921 to March 31, 1969, amounted to £455,174,344. The United Kingdom contribution has been provisionally fixed at £2,000,000 for 1968-69 and £2,000,000 for 1969-70.

Estimated Public Income. . . . . £338,750,000

Estimated Public Expenditure (including Imperial contribution) . . . . £338,682,620

## EXTERNAL TRADE†

1966

1967

Total Imports. . . . . £523,420,000 £551,709,000

Total Exports. . . . . 476,359,000 507,040,000

† Including cross-Channel trade with Great Britain.

## PRODUCTION

**Industries.**—The total value of the industrial production of Northern Ireland in 1967 was approximately £970,000,000, and employment on industrial production was given to about 223,000 persons. The products of the engineering, ship-building and aircraft industries which employed 52,000 persons, were valued at £119,000,000. The textile industries, employing 44,000 persons, produced yarns, fabrics, household textiles, handkerchiefs, carpets, hosiery, ropes and a wide variety of other products valued at approximately £144,000,000. The food, drink and tobacco industries, giving employment to 28,000 persons, produced goods valued at £430,000,000 and clothing to the value of £39,000,000 was manufactured in 1967, of which £14,500,000 represented shirts and collars, which are manufactured principally in Londonderry. Other industries of importance to the economy of Northern Ireland are synthetic rubber and products, cardboard boxes and packing cases, furniture and building materials.

**Minerals.**—2,194 persons were employed in mining and quarrying operations in Northern Ireland in 1967, and the minerals raised were valued at £5,194,000.

**Fisheries.**—The total value of sea and freshwater fish caught in 1968 was £1,262,000.

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Seaports.**—The net tonnage of shipping using the principal ports in 1968 was about 20,000,000 tons. **Belfast.**—Nightly passenger and freight services operate to Glasgow, Heysham and Liverpool. Regular vehicle ferry services are maintained to Ardrossan, Preston and Liverpool and general cargo services operate to the major ports in Great Britain and to foreign ports. **Larne.**—A twice daily passenger, vehicle ferry and general cargo service to Stranraer, a regular vehicle ferry service to Preston and a cargo service to Ardrossan are operated. **Londonderry.**—A cargo service is maintained to Glasgow and a container service operates to Preston and Liverpool. Shipping services also operate

from Coleraine, Newry, Portrush and Warrenpoint to Liverpool and Garston.

**Road and Rail Transport.**—The reorganization of public transport in Northern Ireland was completed by the Transport Act (N.I.), 1967, which provided for the abolition of the Ulster Transport Authority and the establishment of the Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company. The Holding Company took over the assets of the Authority and is responsible for the supervision of the subsidiary companies, Ulsterbus Ltd. which operates the public road passenger services and Northern Ireland Railways Co. Ltd. which provides the railway services. A few privately operated bus services are provided in rural areas under licence. Road freight services are provided by a large number of hauliers operating competitively under licence. The Belfast Corporation provides omnibus services in the Belfast area.

**Air Transport.**—Passenger and freight services operate between Belfast Airport and airports throughout Great Britain. A limited number of services is also operated to North America. In 1968 almost one million passengers, 25,000 metric tons of freight, including mail, were carried. Services are also operated between Londonderry (Ballykelly) and Glasgow.

**NATIONAL MUSEUM**—Ulster Museum, Stranmillis Road, Belfast 9. Open weekdays 10-6 p.m., Wednesdays 10-9 p.m., closed Christmas Day. Admission free. Extension in course of erection. Collections reflect Ulster life and culture and include Irish paintings of all periods, silver, glass and textiles. Permanent collection of European paintings from 17th and 18th centuries. Irish antiquities to Plantation period. World ethnographic material. Important collections of spinning wheels and cycles. Rich Irish natural history material.

## BELFAST

**BELFAST**, a City, the seat of Government of Northern Ireland, situated at the mouth of the River Lagan at its entrance to Belfast Lough, has a municipal area of 16,017 acres, exclusive of tidal water (2,034) and a population (1968) of 390,700. The city received its first charter of incorporation in 1613 and has since grown, owing to its easy access by sea to Scottish coal and iron, to be a great industrial centre. The chief industries are ship-building and the manufacture of aircraft, machinery, textiles, ropes and tobacco. Belfast is an important seaport with extensive docks.

The principal buildings are of a relatively recent date and include the Parliament Buildings at Stormont, the City Hall, the Law Courts, the Public Library and the Museum and Art Gallery. The Queen's University (previously Queen's College) was chartered in 1908.

The city returns 16 members to the Parliament of Northern Ireland and 4 members to the House of Commons at Westminster. Belfast was created a city in 1888 and the title of Lord Mayor was conferred in 1897.

Lord Mayor (1969-70), J. F. Cairns.

Town Clerk, D. Jamison.

## LONDONDERRY

**LONDONDERRY**, a City situated on the River Foyle, has a population (estimated, 1967) of 56,300 and was reputedly founded in 546 by St. Columba. Londonderry (formerly *Derry*) has important associations with the City of London. The Irish Society, under its royal charter of 1613, fortified the city and was for long closely associated with its administration. On April 2, 1969, the Corporation of Londonderry and Londonderry R.D.C. were

dissolved and replaced by the Londonderry Development Commission.

Famous for the great siege of 1688-89, when for 105 days the town held out against the forces of James II until relieved by sea, Londonderry was an important naval base throughout the Second World War. Interesting buildings are the Protestant Cathedral of St. Columb's (1633) and the Guildhall reconstructed in 1912 and containing a number of beautiful stained glass windows, many of which were presented by the livery companies of London. The famous Walls are still intact and form a circuit of almost a mile around the old city. The manu-

facture of shirts and collars is the staple industry. Other industries include motor and mechanical engineering and fancy box making. New industries established in Londonderry in the post-war period include the manufacture of synthetic fibre and rubber, tyre cord and light engineering. A large part of Ulster's agricultural export trade passes through the port.

Chairman, Londonderry Development Corporation,  
B. Morton.

General Manager, G. J. Bryan, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.  
M.C.

### COUNTIES OF NORTHERN IRELAND

Counties and County Boroughs	Area* sq. miles	Population, 1966†	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1969-70
(1) Antrim.....	1,099	313,991	Capt. R. A. F. Dobbs.	Sir Robin Kinahan, E.R.D.
Belfast County Borough.....	25	398,405	Col. the Lord Glentoran, P.C.	R. E. M. Humphreys.
(2) Armagh.....	489	125,164	Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Stronge, Bt., M.C., M.P.	A. E. Knight.
(3) Down.....	952	286,631	The Earl of Clanwilliam.	Cdr. R. G. Lowry, R.N., (ret.).
(4) Fermanagh.....	657	49,886	(vacant).	J. N. D. Fawcett.
(5) Londonderry†.....	801	118,964	J. C. Drennan, C.B.E.	H. W. S. Clark.
Londonderry City	3.4	55,694	Col. Sir Basil McFarland, Bt., C.B.E.	A. R. Lawrie, O.B.E.
(6) Tyrone.....	1,218	136,040	The Duke of Abercorn.	Maj.-Gen. D. G. Moore, C.B.

\*Excluding tidal waters and large lakes. †Excluding the City of Londonderry. ‡Census of 1966. Chairmen of County Councils.—Antrim, W. M. Cameron, M.B.E.; Armagh, A. D. Gibson, O.B.E.; Down, G. C. Bell; Fermanagh, Capt. J. W. Brooke; Londonderry, Lt.-Col. D. J. Christie, C.B.E., E.R.D.; Tyrone, J. P. Duff, C.B.E.

### MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Popula- tion, 1968 Estimated	Rateable Value £	Rate* levied 1969-70 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk, U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1969-70. †Chairman, U.D.C.
Armagh.....	11,800	106,837	45 6	D. J. Ryan.	†W. Johnston.
Ballymena, Co. Antrim.....	16,420	187,271	38 11	J. S. McIlroy.	J. B. Millar.
Banbridge, Co. Down.....	6,550	60,660	44 0	R. J. Weatherall.	†J. Crozier.
Bangor, Co. Down.....	28,840	448,315	36 4	R. Wolsey.	R. V. Campbell.
BELFAST.....	390,700	6,447,205	29 6	D. Jamison.	J. F. Cairns.
Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.....	11,990	165,855	36 6	D. Barry.	T. J. Patterson, O.B.E.
Coleraine, Co. Londonderry.....	13,960	176,330	37 9	W. E. Henry, M.B.E.	C. H. Hamill.
Holywood, Co. Down.....	7,850	83,168	39 6	A. Gamble.	†Lt.-Col. D. C. McCormack.
Larne, Co. Antrim.....	17,670	186,327	39 11	R. Lyttle, M.C.	A. Marrs.
Lisburn, Co. Antrim.....	23,500	251,043	37 0	M. S. Fielding.	J. Howard, O.B.E.
LONDONDERRY†.....	55,100	482,121	38 11	See above.	
Lurgan, Co. Armagh.....	21,960	179,502	44 6	W. McCleary.	W. J. Gordon.
Newry, Co. Down.....	12,010	113,096	49 9	G. Cronin, M.B.E.	†P. McMahon.
Newtownabbey, Co. Antrim.....	50,880	477,771	33 10	A. R. Martin.	†A. McGowan.
Newtownards, Co. Down.....	13,330	130,520	39 1	W. C. Scott.	N. G. Francis.
Omagh, Co. Tyrone.....	10,350	96,408	37 3	J. McGale.	†N. R. J. Wilson.
Portadown, Co. Armagh.....	21,010	215,182	43 0	K. Jones, M.B.E.	T. Newell.

\* Full rate levied. Mixed hereditaments, 1s. 5d. less; Dwelling houses, 2s. 10d. less.

† City Corporation dissolved, 1969 (see notes above).

### THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA)

An island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3'–54° 25' N., and long. 4° 18'–4° 47' W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 141,263 acres (227 sq. miles), of which 77,443 acres are under cultivation. Population (1961 Census.), 50,423 (males, 23,226; females, 27,197). In 1967 the births numbered 712 and the deaths 867. 165 persons were returned at the Census of 1961 as able to speak the Manx language, compared with 4,657 in 1901 and 355 in 1951. The Island's main industry is catering for holidaymakers (numbering about 500,000 in the

year) from all parts of the British Isles. Some agricultural produce is exported.

Government.—The Isle of Man is governed by a Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Legislative Council and the House of Keys. The Council consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the First Deemster, the Attorney-General, 2 members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and 5 members appointed by the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise*=chosen) ■ one of the most ancient legislative

assemblies in the world. ■ consists of 24 members, elected by the adult male and female population, 13 from the six *sheadings*, 7 from Douglas, ■ from Ramsey, and 1 each from Castletown and Peel. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. After receiving the Royal Assent, a Bill does not become law unless promulgated within the ensuing twelve months, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (July 5) following it is announced in the English and Manx languages ■ the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

**Finance.**—An annual contribution of 5 per cent. of the net "Common Purse" Receipts amounting to approximately £220,000 is made to the United Kingdom Government. In 1921 Tynwald accepted liability for the redemption of £250,000 War Stock, and in 1927 liability for ■ further sum of £50,000 of War Stock was accepted in final settlement of all responsibility to the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of the War (1914-18). The Isle of Man has made, in all, free gifts of £1,250,000 to the British Government and has lent £1,000,000 free of interest, £500,000 of the latter being converted into a free gift on June 15, 1948; of the balance of £500,000, a sum of £250,000 was repaid by the Treasury in October, 1961, and interest has since that date been paid on the remaining £250,000 invested in 3 p.c. Savings Bonds, 1960/70.

### THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

Situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten ■ thirty miles), are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to the Crown, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lihou (38), a total of 48,083 acres, or 75 square miles. In 1961 the population of Jersey was 63,345, and of Guernsey, etc. 47,198 (Guernsey, 45,150; Alderney, 1,449; Sark, 560).

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation is about 38,765 vergées (2½ vergées=1 acre) in Jersey, and about 16,500 vergées (2½ vergées=1 acre) in Guernsey, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes and tomatoes, and of Guernsey tomatoes, flowers and fern. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The Lieutenant-Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Jersey and Guernsey ■ the Personal Representatives of the Sovereign and the channel of communication between H.M. Government and the Insular Governments. The Bailiffs of Jersey and Guernsey, appointed by the Crown, are Presidents both of the Assembly of the States (the Insular Legislature) and of the Royal Court in their respective Bailiwicks.

The official language is English and a Norman-French *patois* is also in use (except in Alderney). The principal imports are coal and coke, building material and groceries and provisions, and the chief exports potatoes, tomatoes, grapes, flowers, granite and cattle. The chief town of Jersey is Ψ St. Helier ■ the south coast; the principal town of Guernsey is Ψ St. Peter Port, ■ the east coast, and of Alderney is St. Anne's. A telephone exchange was opened on Alderney in May, 1949 and there is one in Sark. Herm is also connected to Guernsey by telephone.

### JERSEY

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jersey, His Excellency Air Chief Marshal Sir John Gilbert Davis, G.C.B., O.B.E. (1969)

£4,250

The chief source of revenue is found in the customs duties, the only direct taxation being income tax. Income tax ranges from 2s. 0d. in the £ on the first £250 of taxable income, the standard rate being 4s. 3d. in the £. There are no surtax or death duties, surtax having been abolished from April 6, 1961. There are 31 primary, 6 secondary schools, a college of further education and ■ domestic science college, in addition to King William's College and the Buchan School for Girls; the net expenditure on public education in 1968-69 was £1,076,436.

**CAPITAL,** Ψ Douglas. Population (1966), 19,518. Ψ Castletown (2,378) is the ancient capital; the other towns are Ψ Peel (2,739), and Ψ Ramsey (3,880).

**FLAG.**—Three legs armed conjoined in yellow on a red ground.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency Sir Peter Stallard, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E. (1966) (plus allowance, tax free £3,000).....£4,400

Government Secretary, W. B. Kennaugh...£3,150

Government Treasurer, W. Dawson.....£3,150

First Deemster, His Hon. G. E. Moore (plus allee.

£100 as Deputy Governor).....4,225

Second Deemster, His Hon. R. K. Eason.....3,850

Attorney-General, D. D. Lay.....3,850

Speaker, House of Keys, H. K. Kerruish, O.B.E.

Judge of Appeal, R. M. Bingham, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C.

Secretary and A.D.C., Lt.-Comdr. O. M. B. de Las Casas, O.B.E., R.N.(ret.).  
Bailiff of Jersey, Sir Robert Le Masurier, D.S.C.  
Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. A. S. Giles, C.B., C.B.E.  
Attorney-General and Receiver-General, P. L. Crill.  
Solicitor-General (vacant).  
States Treasurer, F. N. Padgham.  
Chief Aliens Officer, A. J. Le Brun.  
Head Postmaster, L. E. Cockbill.

Year to Dec. 31:	1967	1968
Revenue.....	£10,251,346	£12,105,499
Expenditure.....	9,591,593	11,097,952
Public Debt.....	6,472,423	5,820,832

The standard rate of Income Tax is 4s. in the £. No super tax or death duties are levied.

### GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey, His Excellency Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Piercy Mills, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C. (1969). £4,250  
Secretary and A.D.C., Capt. M. H. T. Mellish, O.B.E., B.R.D.

Bailiff of Guernsey, Sir William Arnold, C.B.E.  
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. F. W. Cogman.  
Attorney General, J. H. Loveridge, C.B.E.  
Solicitor General, E. P. Shanks.  
President of Board of Administration, E. D. Collas.  
President, Education Council, S. W. Gavey.  
States Supervisor, L. A. Guillemette, O.B.E.  
Receiver General, R. H. Colletette.  
Chief Immigration Officer, R. W. Le Lacheur.  
Postmaster, A. G. Williams.

	1967	1968
Revenue.....	£4,913,357	£5,731,177†
Expenditure.....	4,526,578	5,001,535†
Net Funded Debt.....	3,231,990	3,039,452
Note and Coin issue ..	1,002,190	1,241,945

† Including £156,089 and £188,945 respectively for Alderney.

### ALDERNEY

President of the States, S. P. Herivel, C.B.E., D.S.C.  
Clerk of the States and Court, P. W. Radice.

### SARK

La Dame de Serq, Dame Sibyl Hathaway, D.B.E.  
Seneschal, W. Baker, M.B.E.

## The Commonwealth

The Commonwealth is a free association of the United Kingdom and the 28 sovereign independent states listed below together with their dependencies (mostly small islands which are dependencies of Britain, Australia or New Zealand) and the Associated States of the Eastern Caribbean. The Member States of the Commonwealth (in the order in which they are treated in the next section of the *Almanack*) are:—

CANADA	MALAWI
AUSTRALIA	MALAYSIA
NEW ZEALAND	MALTA G.C.
BARBADOS	MAURITIUS
BOTSWANA	NIGERIA
CEYLON	PAKISTAN
CYPRUS	SIERRA LEONE
GAMBIA	SINGAPORE
GHANA	SWAZILAND
GUYANA	TANZANIA
INDIA	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
JAMAICA	UGANDA
KENYA	ZAMBIA
LESOTHO	WESTERN SAMOA

**AREA AND POPULATION.**—The total area of the British Commonwealth is estimated to be about 14 million square miles. Details of the areas and populations of the Member States and dependencies appear in the following pages and are also tabulated on pp. 199-203. The total population of the Commonwealth is estimated to be approaching 800,000,000.

**GOVERNMENT.**—Most members of the Commonwealth are parliamentary democracies, their laws being made with the consent of a freely elected parliament after discussion in that parliament, the executive government holding office by virtue of a majority in parliament. However, Ghana (1966) and Nigeria (1966) have suspended their constitutions and are under military rule.

Queen Elizabeth II is recognized as Queen and Head of State in the following Member countries of the Commonwealth: Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Sierra Leone, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Malta, The Gambia, Guyana, Barbados and Mauritius. In each of these countries (except Britain) Her Majesty is personally represented by a Governor-General, who in many respects holds the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs as is held by the Sovereign in Britain (with the exception of certain constitutional functions which are performed by Her Majesty personally). The Governor-General is appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Government of the country concerned and is wholly independent of the British Government; in many cases he is a national of the country in which he holds office.

India, Pakistan, Ghana, Nigeria, Cyprus, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, Singapore and Botswana are Republics with Presidents as Head of State; Malaysia has one of the State Rulers as elected Monarch (*Yang Di-Pertuan Agong*) and Head of State; Lesotho and Swaziland are monarchies which have their own Kings. All Members of the Commonwealth accept the Queen as the symbol of the free association of the Member Nations of the Commonwealth and such, Head of the Commonwealth.

The status of member nations was defined by the Imperial Conference of 1926 and given legal substance by the *Statute of Westminster, 1931*, in which the Commonwealth nations were described as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another, but united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." (Modifications were subsequently made for the Republics and the Monarchies of which Her Majesty is not sovereign.) Other parts of the Commonwealth,

such as the Dependent Territories and Associated States, are regarded as forming part of the Commonwealth by virtue of their relationship with Member states of the Commonwealth.

**CONSULTATION.**—The most important means of consultation between Governments are Prime Ministers' Meetings. These Meetings, which replaced the more formal pre-war Imperial Conferences, have been held at frequent intervals since 1944. They are a useful means whereby Commonwealth Heads of Government consult together on major issues of international affairs and other matters which affect them all. It is not their practice to pass Resolutions or seek to formulate common and binding policies on international issues; but they have on occasion made general statements of principle to which they all subscribe and policies of individual Governments are clearly often influenced by the information and ideas exchanged at these meetings. In addition to meetings of Prime Ministers, there are annual meetings of Finance Ministers, as well as less frequent meetings between Ministers or officials responsible for subjects such as Trade, Education, Medicine and Law.

A Commonwealth Secretariat was established in 1965, staffed from Commonwealth countries (see p. 373).

**RHODESIA.**—Southern Rhodesia was united with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in a federation which lasted from 1953 until 1963, since when Nyasaland has become independent (as Malawi, 1964) and Northern Rhodesia (as Zambia, 1964). Southern Rhodesia made a unilateral declaration of independence on Nov. 11, 1965, and its constitutional status had not been settled by the summer of 1966.

**CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALITY.**—Each member of the Commonwealth of Nations defines the citizenship and nationality of its own people and determines the status of other Commonwealth nationals within its own boundaries. In most cases, though not in all, they possess a common status as British subjects (or Commonwealth citizens). Even where there is no such provision for a common status, the Members of the Commonwealth differentiate, in greater or less degree, as regards the grant of privileges, between citizens of the Commonwealth and aliens. The Republic of Ireland, which in 1949 ceased to be a member of the Commonwealth, is not regarded by the other Commonwealth nations as a foreign country as her citizens as foreigners.

**THE JUDICATURE.**—The Supreme Judicial Authority of dependencies in the Commonwealth is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and also from the Courts of certain members of the Commonwealth (New Zealand, Ceylon, Sierra Leone, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda (constitutional cases only) and Kenya). The Committee consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of judges of other Commonwealth countries. The members of the Commonwealth have each a broadly similar judicial system, judges (except in the Republics, Sierra Leone and Uganda, where they are appointed by the President) being appointed by the Govern-

General on the advice of the Government concerned. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

**DEFENCE.**—Each of the independent members of the Commonwealth is completely responsible for its own defence and all are members of the United Nations. The United Kingdom and Canada belong to N.A.T.O.; the United Kingdom and Pakistan are in C.E.N.T.O.; the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan are members of S.E.A.T.O.; Australia and New Zealand are signatories of the Pacific Security Treaty. The United Kingdom has defence agreements with Malaysia, Malta and Mauritius, and is a signatory to the Treaty of Guarantee of Cyprus.

**THE ASSOCIATED STATES.**—Early in 1967 the former colonies of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia became "non-dependent" States in association with Great Britain. Legal effect was given to this status by the West Indies Act, 1967. The main features of the association are that each State is responsible for its own internal affairs, may amend its own Constitution and may sever the association by unilateral declaration, subject to the observance of procedures contained in the Constitution of each State. Her Majesty's Government retains responsibility for the external affairs and defence of each territory.

**OVERSEAS DEPENDENCIES.**—The United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand have dependencies for which they are independently responsible. (See following sections.)

**Colony (or Settlement):** a territory belonging by settlement, conquest or annexation to the British Crown.

**Protectorate:** territory not formally annexed, but in respect of which, by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty has power and jurisdiction.

**Protected State:** territory under a ruler which enjoys Her Majesty's protection, over whose foreign affairs she exercises control but in respect of whose internal affairs she does not exercise jurisdiction.

**Condominium:** territory for which responsibility is shared by two administering powers.

**Leased Territories:** this term applies only to that part of the mainland of China which was in 1898 leased to Great Britain for 99 years and is administered by the Government of Hong Kong.

**Other Commonwealth Dependencies.**—Australia is responsible for the Trust Territory of Papua and New Guinea. In addition Australia and New Zealand administer a number of island territories and extensive Antarctic areas.

**DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE.**—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed by all members of the Commonwealth. In some countries, customs tariffs are lower for merchandise of Commonwealth origin than for imports from foreign countries. The British Government provides guarantees for the capital issues made by dependent territories and also provides budgetary assistance in many cases as well as direct loans and grants to assist development.

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, annual sums of £5,000,000 were made available for developments and £500,000 for research for a ten-year period. Succeeding Acts increased the total to be made available and extended the period to be covered. The 1965 Act authorized Exchequer Loans towards the cost of approved development programmes amounting to £125,000,000 and a ceiling of £390,000,000 for development and welfare assistance in the period 1941-1970.

## Commonwealth Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£1,222,549,000	£1,404,396,000
Exports to U.K.	1,593,881,000	1,870,192,000
Re-exports from U.K.....	20,531,000	22,352,000

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES  
NOW MEMBER STATES

The following list shows the incidence of Commonwealth States becoming Independent:—

- 1931 Canada; Australia; New Zealand  
In 1931 the Statute of Westminster clarified the legal position of Canada, Australia and New Zealand which had long been self-governing and independent states.
- 1947 India (Republic, 1950)  
Pakistan (Republic, 1956)
- 1948 Ceylon
- 1957 Ghana, formerly Gold Coast (Republic, 1960)  
Malaya (an elective monarchy, now MALAYSIA; see Sabah and Sarawak, 1963)  
Cyprus (Republic, 1960; CwIth. Member, 1961)
- 1960 Nigeria (Republic, 1963)
- 1961 Sierra Leone  
Tanganyika (Republic, 1962; united 1964 with Zanzibar as TANZANIA)
- 1962 Jamaica  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Uganda
- 1963 Zanzibar  
Kenya (Republic, 1964)  
Sabah } in Federation of Malaysia (an  
Sarawak } elective monarchy)  
Singapore, as State in Federation of Malaysia, seceded as Republic, 1965.
- 1964 Malawi (formerly Nyasaland Protectorate; Republic, 1966)  
Malta  
Zambia (Republic; formerly Northern Rhodesia)
- 1965 Gambia
- 1966 Guyana, formerly British Guiana  
Botswana (Republic; formerly Bechuanaland Protectorate)  
Lesotho (Monarchy; formerly Basutoland)  
Barbados
- 1968 Mauritius  
Swaziland

## Associated States

From the dates shown, the following are fully self-governing states within the Commonwealth. The United Kingdom continues to be responsible for their defence and external relations:—

- Antigua (Feb. 27, 1967); Dominica (March 1, 1967); Grenada (March 3, 1967); St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla (Feb. 27, 1967); St. Lucia (March 1, 1967).
- Countries which have left the Commonwealth
- 1948 Burma; Palestine (mandate ended; State of Israel constituted May 15)
- 1949 Eire or Republic of Ireland
- 1956 Sudan
- 1960 British Somaliland (joined Italian Somaliland as SOMALI REPUBLIC).
- 1961 South Africa (on becoming a republic).  
Southern Cameroons (joined French Cameroons as CAMEROON REPUBLIC).
- 1963 Maldivé Islands (ceased to be a protected state).
- 1967 Federation of South Arabia (including the Crown Colony of Aden and the Eastern Aden Protectorate; became the People's Republic of South Yemen, Nov. 30, 1967).
- 1968 N

## Canada

## AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces or Territories and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles). Land and Water	Population	
		Census, 1966	Estimated (April 1 1969)
Alberta (Edmonton).....	255,285	1,463,203	1,553,000
British Columbia (Victoria).....	366,255	1,873,674	2,056,000
Manitoba (Winnipeg).....	251,000	963,066	977,000
New Brunswick (Fredericton).....	28,354	616,788	626,000
Newfoundland (St. John's).....	156,185	493,396	513,000
Nova Scotia (Halifax).....	21,425	756,039	764,000
Ontario (Toronto).....	412,582	6,960,870	7,425,000
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown).....	2,184	108,535	110,000
Quebec (Quebec).....	594,860	5,780,845	5,976,000
Saskatchewan (Regina).....	251,700	955,344	961,000
Yukon Territory (Whitehorse).....	207,076	14,382	15,000
Northwest Territories (Yellowknife).....	1,304,993	28,738	31,000
Total.....	3,851,809	20,014,880	21,007,000

Land Area, 3,560,238 square miles; Water Area, 291,571 square miles.

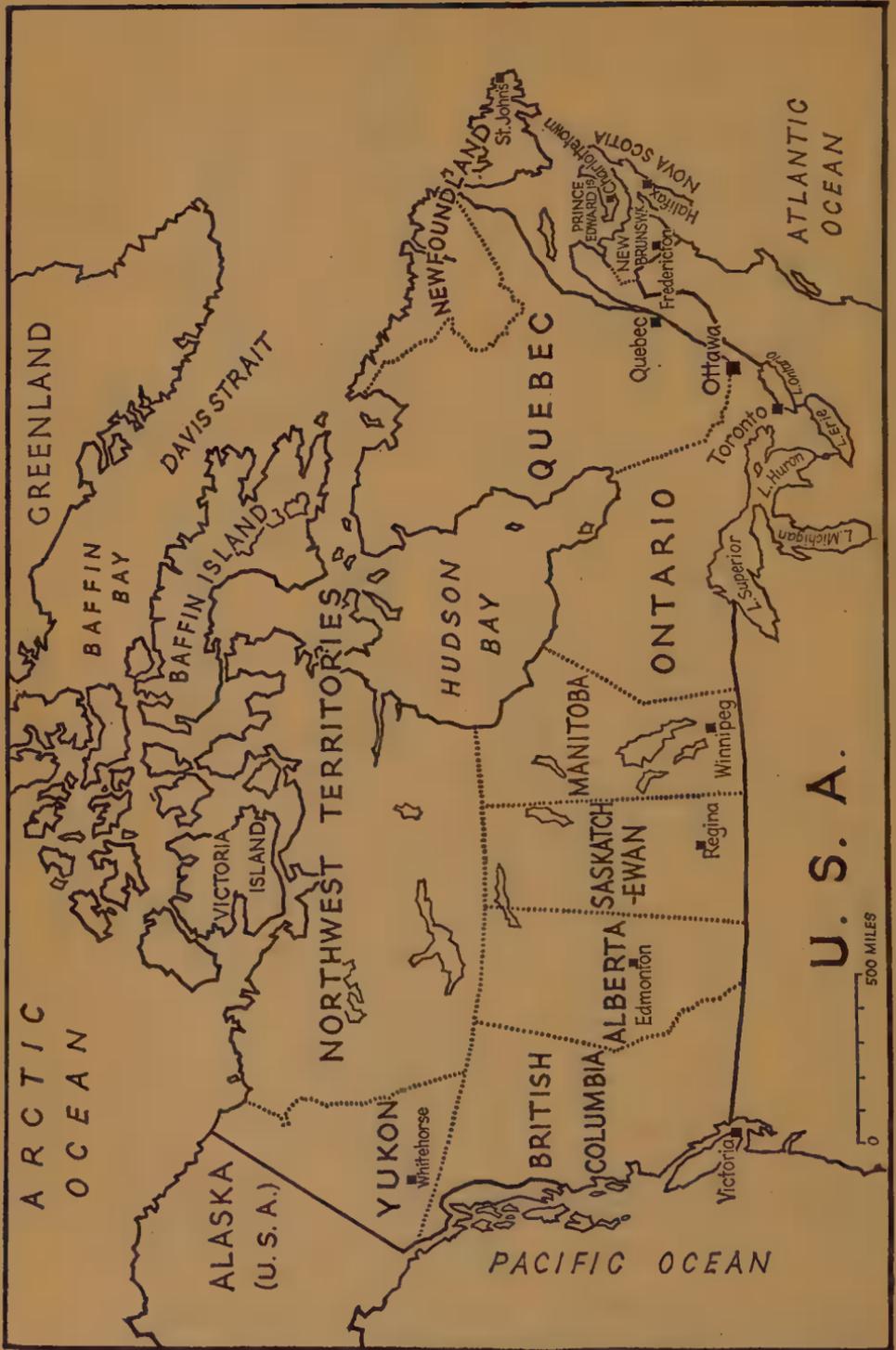
Of the total immigration of 183,974 in 1968, 37,889 were from the United Kingdom, 19,774 from Italy, 20,422 from the United States, and 104,344 from some 55 other countries, including Ireland (1,545).

## Increase of the People

Census Year	Population			Decennial Increase	Immigrants during Census Year
	Males	Females	Total		
1871.....	1,869,264	1,819,993	3,689,257	459,624	27,773
1881.....	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	47,991
1891.....	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901.....	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	55,747
1911.....	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	331,288
1921.....	4,529,643	4,258,306	8,787,949	1,581,306	91,728
1931.....	5,374,541	5,002,245	10,376,786	1,588,837	27,530
1941.....	5,900,536	5,606,119	11,506,655	1,129,869	9,329
1951.....	7,088,873	6,920,556	14,009,429	2,502,774	194,391
1956.....	8,151,879	7,928,912	16,080,791	..	164,857
1961.....	9,218,893	9,019,354	18,238,247	4,228,818	71,689
1966.....	10,054,344	9,960,536	20,014,880	..	194,743

Origins	Population		Religions	Population	
	1951	1961		1951	1961
British Races.....	6,709,685	7,996,669	Roman Catholic.....	6,069,496	8,342,826
English.....	3,630,344	4,195,175	United Church of Canada	2,867,271	3,664,008
Scottish.....	1,547,470	1,902,302	Anglican Church of Canada.....	2,060,720	2,409,068
Irish.....	1,439,635	1,753,351	Presbyterian.....	781,747	818,558
Other.....	92,236	145,841	Baptist.....	519,585	593,553
European Races.....	6,872,889	9,657,195	Lutheran.....	444,923	662,744
French.....	4,319,167	5,540,346	Jewish.....	204,836	254,368
Austrian.....	32,231	106,535	Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic.....	191,051	189,653
Belgian.....	35,148	61,382	Greek Orthodox.....	172,271	239,766
Czech and Slovak.....	63,959	73,061	Mennonite.....	125,938	152,452
Finnish.....	43,745	59,436	Pentecostal.....	95,131	143,877
German.....	619,995	1,049,599	Salvation Army.....	70,275	92,054
Hungarian.....	60,400	126,220	Mormon.....	32,888	50,016
Italian.....	152,245	450,351	Church of Christ, Disciples.....	14,920	19,512
Jewish.....	181,670	173,344	Christian Science.....	20,795	19,466
Netherlands.....	264,267	429,679	Adventist.....	21,398	25,994
Polish.....	219,845	323,517	Confucian and Buddhist.	13,975	16,700
Roumanian.....	23,601	43,805	Others.....	302,209	543,627
Russian.....	91,279	119,168	Totals.....	14,009,429	18,238,247
Scandinavian.....	283,024	386,534			
Ukrainian.....	395,043	473,337			
Other.....	87,210	240,881			
Asiatic Races.....	72,827	121,753			
Chinese.....	32,528	58,197			
Japanese.....	21,663	29,157			
Other.....	18,636	34,399			
Indian and Eskimo.....	165,607	220,121			
All other.....	188,421	242,509			
Totals.....	14,009,429	18,238,247			

Indian population (1951) 155,874; (1961), 208,286. Eskimo population (1951) 9,733; (1961), 11,835.



## PHYSIOGRAPHY

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first permanent settlement at Port Royal (now Annapolis), Nova Scotia, was founded in 1605, and Quebec was founded in 1608. In 1759 Quebec was captured by the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866.

Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. In Eastern Canada, the southernmost point is Middle Island in Lake Erie, at 41° 41'.

*Relief.*—The relief of Canada is dominated by the mountain ranges running north and south on the west side of the Continent, by the Pre-Cambrian shield on the east, with, in between, the northern extension of the North American Plain. From the physiographic point of view Canada has six main divisions. These are: (1) Appalachian-Adian Region, (2) the Canadian Shield, (3) the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Lowland, (4) the Interior Plains, (5) the Cordilleran Region and (6) the Arctic Archipelago. The first region occupies all that part of Canada lying southeast of the St. Lawrence. In general, the relief is an alternation of highlands and lowlands, and is hilly rather than mountainous. The lowlands area seldom rises over 600 feet above sea level. The great Canadian Shield comprises more than half of the area. The interior as a whole, is an undulating, low plateau (general level 1,000 to 1,500 feet), with the more rugged relief lying along the border between Northern Quebec and Labrador. Throughout the whole area water or muskeg-filled depressions separate irregular hills and ridges, 150 to 200 feet in elevation. Newfoundland as an outlying portion of the shield consists of glaciated, low rolling terrain broken here and there by mountains. The flat relief of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes lowland varies from 500 feet in the east to 1,700 feet south of Georgian Bay. The whole area in the western part slopes gently to the Great Lakes. The most striking relief is provided by the eastward facing scarp of the Niagara escarpment (elevation 250 to 300 feet). The Interior plains, comprising the Prairie Provinces, slope eastward and northward a few feet per mile. The descent from west to east is made from 5,000 feet to less than 1,000 feet, in three distinct levels, with each new level being marked by an eastward facing coteau or scarp. Horizontal strata and peneplanation make for slight relief of the level to rolling type. Five fairly well-developed topographic divisions mark out the Cordilleran region of western Canada. These are: (1) coastal ranges, largely above 5,000 feet with deep fiords and glaciated valleys, (2) the interior plateau, around 3,500 feet and comparatively level, (3) the Selkirk ranges, largely above 5,000 feet, (4) the Rocky Mountains with their chain of 10,000 to 12,000-foot peaks, and (5) the Peace River or Tramontane region with its rolling diversified country. The Arctic Archipelago, with its plateau-like character has an elevation between 500 and 1,000 feet, though in Baffin Land and Ellesmere Island the mountain ranges rise to 8,500 and 9,500 feet. Two tremendous waterway systems, the St. Lawrence and the Mackenzie, providing thousands of miles of water highway, occupy a broad belt of lowland with their dominant axis following the edge of the shield.

*Climate.*—The climate in the eastern and central portions presents greater extremes than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months.

## GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of Canada has its source in the British North America Act of 1867 which formed a Dominion, under the name of Canada, of the four provinces: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; to this Federation the other Provinces have subsequently been admitted. Under this Act Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Canada Day), and under the Statute of Westminster, which received the royal assent on Dec. 11, 1931, Canada and the Provinces were exempted (in common with other self-governing Dominions of the Commonwealth of Nations) from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, the Statute of Westminster having removed all limitations with regard to the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Provinces admitted since 1867 are: Manitoba (1870), British Columbia (1871), Prince Edward Island (1873), Alberta and Saskatchewan (1905) and Newfoundland (1949).

The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Canadian Ministry, and aided by a Privy Council.

*FLAG.*—Red maple leaf with 11 points on white square, flanked by vertical red bars one half the width of the square.

## GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

*Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief,* His Excellency the Right Hon. ROLAND MICHENER, C.D., born April 19, 1900, assumed office April 17, 1967.

*Secretary to the Governor-General,* E. U. Butler.

*Assistant Secretary,* Brig.-Gen. L.-F. Trudeau, D.S.O., O.B.E., C.D.

*Deputy Asst. Secretary and Registrar of the Order of Canada,* R. de C. Nantel.

*Comptroller of the Household,* Capt. (S.) D. C. McKinnon, C.D.

*Press Secretary,* G. Robillard.

*Attaché,* P. Walker.

*Aides-de-Camp,* Lt. (S) J. K. Steele; Capt. (A) J.-C. Emond; Capt. (L) D. C. Summers.

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY  
THE FEDERAL CABINET

*Prime Minister,* Rt. Hon. Pierre Elliott Trudeau.  
*Government Leader in the Senate,* Hon. Paul Martin.

\$10,000

*External Affairs,* Hon. Mitchell Sharp.

*Solicitor General,* Hon. George J. McIlraith.

*Public Works,* Hon. Arthur Laing.

*Manpower and Immigration,* Hon. Allan J. MacEachen.

*President of the Treasury Board,* Hon. Charles M. Drury.

*Finance,* Hon. Edgar J. Benson.

*National Defence,* Hon. Léo-Alphonse J. Cadieux.

*Industry, Trade and Commerce,* Hon. Jean-Luc Pépin.

*Regional Economic Expansion*, Hon. Jean Marchand.  
*Energy, Mines and Resources*, Hon. John J. Greene.  
*National Revenue*, Hon. Joseph Jean-Pierre Côté.  
*Justice and Attorney-General*, Hon. John N. Turner.  
*Indian Affairs and Northern Development*, Hon. Joseph J. J. Chrétien.

*Labour*, Hon. Bryce S. Mackasey.  
*President of Queen's Privy Council*, Hon. Donald S. Macdonald.

*National Health and Welfare*, Hon. John C. Munro.  
*Secretary of State*, Hon. Gérard Pelletier.  
*Fisheries and Forestry*, Hon. Jack Davis.  
*Agriculture*, Hon. Horace A. Olson.  
*Veterans' Affairs*, Hon. Jean-Eudes Dubé.  
*Consumer and Corporate Affairs*, Hon. Ronald Basford.

*Supply and Services and Receiver-General of Canada*, Hon. James A. Richardson.

*Transport*, Hon. Donald C. Jamieson.  
*Communications and Postmaster-General*, Hon. Eric Klerans.

*Ministers without Portfolio*, Hon. Robert K. Andras; Hon. Otto E. Lang.

*Leader of the Opposition*, Hon. Robert L. Stanfield, \$15,000.

The Prime Minister receives remuneration of \$25,000; other members, each \$15,000; without Portfolio, \$7,500. In every case—including the Prime Minister's—a sessional allowance of \$12,000 per annum is paid to a Minister of the Crown as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons in Canada. A motor vehicle allowance of \$2,000 is paid to each Minister of the Crown and to the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons; these allowances are not taxable. Senators receive an annual expense allowance of \$3,000 and Members of Parliament receive an expense allowance of \$6,000, neither of which is subject to income tax.

#### HIGH COMMISSIONERS ABROAD

*United Kingdom*.—Hon. C. S. A. Ritchie, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1.

*Australia*.—A. R. Menzies.

*Ceylon*.—J. Timmerman.

*Cyprus*.—J. C. G. Brown.

*Ghana*.—D. B. Hicks.

*Guyana*.—J. A. Dougan.

*India*.—J. George.

*Jamaica*.—V. C. Moore.

*Kenya*.—J. M. Cook.

*Malaysia and Singapore*.—J. G. Hadwen.

*New Zealand*.—R. M. Macdonnell.

*Nigeria and Sierra Leone*.—T. P. Malone.

*Pakistan*.—C. E. McGaughey.

*Tanzania and Zambia*.—J. A. Irwin.

*Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados*.—J. R. McKinney.

*Uganda*.—J. M. Cook.

#### HIGH COMMISSIONERS IN CANADA

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

80 Elgin Street, Ottawa 4

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Sir Colin

Tradesant Crowe, K.C.M.G. (1968)..... £9,200

*Deputy High Commissioner and Minister (Com-*

*mercial)*, T. E. Rogers, C.M.G., M.B.E.

*Counsellors*, W. N. Hugh-Jones, M.V.O. (*Head of*

*Chancery*); R. W. Gray (*Commercial*); P. R.

Noakes, O.B.E. (*Information*); D. F. Downing

(*Scientific*); J. A. Cayton, O.B.E. (*Cultural Affairs*);

H. E. C. Boxer, C.B., O.B.E. (*Defence Equipment*);

*Defence Adviser*, Air Cdre. A. A. N. Nicholson,

C.B.E.

*Naval Adviser*, Capt. H. E. Howard, D.S.C., R.N.

*Military Adviser*, Col. J. L. Collard, M.C.

*Air Adviser*, Gp. Capt. J. Garden, D.F.C.

*2st Secretaries*, M. A. McConville, M.B.E.; J. R. S.

Guinness (*Commercial*); E. T. Davies; D. A.

MacLeod; B. Coleman (*Information*; J. A. Stockwell, M.B.E. (*Admin.*); T. P. Boyd (*Pensions*); R. J. Robson; R. C. Carroll (*Commercial*); A. H. Dartnall (*Information*).

*British Council Representative*, J. A. Cayton, O.B.E.

*Australia*.—D. W. McNicol.

*Barbados*.—C. B. Williams.

*Ceylon*.—L. S. B. Perera.

*India*.—Gen. J. N. Chaudhuri.

*Jamaica*.—V. H. McFarlane, C.B.E.

*Malaysia*.—D. M. Ismail.

*New Zealand*.—J. Eyre.

*Nigeria*.—M. A. Sanusi.

*Pakistan*.—M. S. A. Baig.

*Tanzania*.—A. K. Sykes.

*Trinidad and Tobago*.—M. Ramcharam.

#### THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 102 members, nominated by the Governor-General until the age of 75, except present incumbents who may remain members for life. They are distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for Newfoundland, 6 for British Columbia, 6 for Manitoba, 6 for Alberta, and 6 for Saskatchewan; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The House of Commons is elected every five years at longest.

The House of Commons has 264 members. Representation by provinces is at present as follows: Newfoundland 7, Prince Edward Island 4, Nova Scotia 11, New Brunswick 10, Quebec 74, Ontario 88, Manitoba 13, Saskatchewan 13, Alberta 19, British Columbia 23, Yukon 1, Northwest Territories 1.

#### The Senate.

*Speaker of the Senate*, Hon. Jean-Paul Deschatelet (with Member's annual indemnity \$12,000, residence allowance \$3,000, expense allowance \$3,000, motor-car allowance \$1,000 and Salary \$9,000)..... \$28,000  
*Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments*, Robert Fortier..... \$29,000

#### The House of Commons.

*Speaker of the House of Commons*, Hon. Lucien Lamoureux (with Member's annual indemnity \$12,000, expense allowance \$6,000, car allowance \$1,000, residence allowance \$3,000 and salary \$9,000)..... \$31,000  
*Deputy Speaker*, H. Faulkner (with Member's annual indemnity \$12,000, expense allowance \$6,000, residence allowance, \$1,500 and salary \$6,000)..... \$25,500  
*Clerk of the House of Commons*, Alistair Fraser..... \$29,000

#### THE JUDICATURE

The Judicature.—Justice is administered in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and eight puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, presided over by

separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada.

#### Supreme Court of Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada, Hon. J. R. Cartwright..... \$40,000

Puisne Judges, Hon. G. Fauteux; Hon. D. C. Abbott, P.C.; Hon. R. Martland; Hon. W. Judson; Hon. R. A. Ritchie; Hon. E. M. Hall; Hon. W. F. Spence; Hon. Philippe Pigeon..... each \$35,000

#### Exchequer Court of Canada.

President of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Hon. W. R. Jackett, P.C..... \$32,000

Puisne Judges, Hon. J. Dumoulin; Hon. A. L. Thurlow; Hon. C. Noel; Hon. A. A. Cattnach; Hon. H. F. Gibson; Hon. A. A. M. Walsh; Hon. R. Kerr..... \$28,000

### NATIONAL DEFENCE

On Aug. 1, 1964, the Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force were integrated to form a single Canadian Forces Headquarters (C.F.H.Q.) under a single Chief of Defence Staff. The role of C.F.H.Q. is to provide military advice to the Minister of National Defence and to control and administer the Canadian Forces.

Chief of Defence Staff, Lt.-Gen. F. Sharp.

On February 1, 1968, the total strength of the Canadian Armed Forces 99,817 made up of the following: Sea Elements, 17,189; Land Elements, 39,277; Air Elements, 43,351.

Navy.—The Royal Canadian Navy has principal commands at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C.

In September, 1965, the R.C.N. had 44 ships in commission, including one light fleet carrier, 26 destroyer escorts, 17 ocean escorts, one mobile repair ship, one fleet replenishment ship, two submarines and one diving depot ship.

Army.—The Canadian Regular Army consists of a field force of four Infantry Brigade Groups, and training, logistic support and headquarters units. One Infantry Brigade Group is stationed in Europe as part of NATO forces. Forces in Canada are organized into four Commands and 11 Military Areas, with Army Headquarters at Ottawa. The Reserves include the Canadian Army (Militia), the Regular Reserve, the Supplementary Reserve, the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, the Cadet Services of Canada and the Reserve Militia.

Air Force.—The Royal Canadian Air Force has the following commands: Air Defence Command, St. Hubert, P.Q.; 1 Air Division, Metz, France; Air Transport Command, Trenton, Ont.; Air Material Command, Rockcliffe, Ont.; Maritime Air Command, Halifax, N.S.; Training Command, Winnipeg, Man. The R.C.A.F. has 26 squadrons in service, 20 being regular and 6 auxiliary.

### EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost of the publicly controlled schools being met by local taxation, aided by provincial grants. There were (1967-68) 17,115 publicly controlled schools with 5,215,260 pupils. In addition there were 183,548 pupils in 1,289 private elementary, secondary and commercial schools. There are special schools for Indians with 31,800 pupils (1967-68). In 1967-68, there were nearly 400 universities and colleges with a full-time university grade enrolment of 261,207. Sixty-four of the total were degree-granting institutions.

Canada has two official languages, English and French. At the 1961 census 67.4 per cent. of the total population gave English and 19.1 per cent. gave French as their native tongue. Some 2,231,172 (or 12.2 per cent.) are bilingual.

### VITAL STATISTICS BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, 1967

Province	Births	Deaths	Marriages
Alberta.....	30,691	9,523	12,903
British Columbia....	32,899	16,170	16,026
Manitoba.....	17,180	7,629	7,942
New Brunswick.....	12,353	4,894	5,452
Newfoundland.....	12,844	3,117	4,021
Nova Scotia.....	14,312	6,638	6,189
Ontario.....	127,509	54,878	58,377
P.E.I.....	2,047	1,038	802
Quebec.....	101,471	38,665	46,275
Saskatchewan.....	17,993	7,441	7,579
Yukon.....	385	73	133
N.W. Territories....	1,210	217	180
	370,894	150,283	165,879

Canada's Birth Rate per 1,000 population (1967) 18.2; Death Rate 7.4; Marriage Rate 8.1; Divorces (1967) 11,156.

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Year ended March 31	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
	\$	\$
1966	7,695,820,204	7,734,795,525
1967	8,358,178,383	8,779,680,996
1968	9,029,305,904	9,824,080,573
1969	10,191,135,794	10,767,248,637

### DEBT

Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt	Net Public Debt
1965	\$26,573,425,709	\$15,504,472,544
1966	27,428,940,350	15,543,447,865
1967	30,340,137,314	15,904,950,478
1968	32,924,170,009	16,759,725,147
1969	35,919,260,883	17,335,837,990

Banking.—There were 9 chartered banks March 31, 1969, with assets of \$38,168,787,000. Deposits \$35,205,010,000 of which \$14,229,044,000 were personal savings.

### TRADE

Total trade of Canada in 1968 valued at \$13,220,264,750 (exports) and \$12,366,710,171 (imports). Value of trade with Canada's largest trading partners in 1968 was as follows:

Country	Imports	Exports
	\$	\$
United Kingdom	696,085,000	1,209,592,000
Australia.....	75,990,000	185,717,000
Belgoux C'tries.	57,520,000	127,380,000
Brazil.....	38,725,000	48,200,000
France.....	121,647,000	81,384,000
W. Germany....	298,869,000	228,870,000
Italy.....	114,492,000	131,210,000
Japan.....	360,180,000	606,787,000
Mexico.....	52,167,000	54,589,000
Netherlands....	69,052,000	179,525,000
Norway.....	39,204,000	116,323,000
Saudi Arabia...	36,187,000	4,057,000
South Africa...	39,315,000	68,341,000
Sweden.....	78,091,000	31,744,000
Switzerland....	64,326,000	30,849,000
United States....	9,057,100,000	8,891,998,000
U.S.S.R.....	21,659,000	88,569,000
Venezuela.....	357,862,000	102,471,000

Board of Trade figures of Canada's trade with the United Kingdom are:

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£213,455,000	£259,072,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	455,946,000	512,826,000

### CANADIAN PRODUCTION

**Agriculture.**—About 8 per cent. of the total land area of Canada is classified as farm land and approximately half of this is under cultivation, the remainder being woodland or suitable only for grazing purposes. Three-quarters of the land at present cultivated is found in the prairie region of Western Canada. The cash benefits for the sale of farm products in 1967 was \$4,379,038,000. Livestock and poultry contributed \$1,544,712,000; field crops (1967) \$1,827,800,000 and dairy products (1967) \$629,438,000.

Canadian grain crops (in thousands of bushels):

ALL CANADA	1966	1967	1968
Wheat . . . . .	827,338	592,920	649,844
Oats . . . . .	374,678	304,178	362,576
Barley . . . . .	301,235	248,662	325,373
Rye . . . . .	17,220	11,984	13,049
Flaxseed . . . . .	22,020	9,378	18,166

**Livestock.**—On June 1, 1969, the livestock included 341,300 horses, 12,467,000 cattle, 883,000 sheep, 5,792,000 hogs and 71,744,000 poultry. The total milk production in 1968 was 18,335,214,000 lb.; butter, 341,118,000 lb.; factory cheese, 198,633,000 lb.; concentrated milk products, 764,780,000 lb.; ice cream mix, 27,897,000 gallons.

**Fur Production.**—There were 2,382 fur farms in Canada in 1967-68 producing 1,992,082 pelts valued at \$23,087,306, milk contributing 99 per cent. of the total. Wild life pelts totalled 4,106,326 with a value of \$13,490,565.

**Fisheries.**—The total value of the fish marketed in 1966 was \$355,590,000.

**Forestry.**—About 57 per cent. of the total land area is in forests, with almost 1,710,788 sq. miles capable of producing merchantable timber. The value of forest products in 1966 was: newsprint \$1,025,048,000; lumber \$767,773,000; paper (other than newsprint) \$519,526,000; pulp (exports only) \$543,433,000.

**Minerals.**—Canada was, in 1968, the world's greatest producer of nickel and zinc, and ranked second in asbestos, molybdenum, silver, sulphur, titanium oxide, and uranium. The value of the principal minerals produced in 1968 was: \$4,738,789,732; Crude petroleum \$933,420,250; copper \$596,450,576; iron ore \$555,912,519; nickel \$527,005,070; zinc \$329,610,197; natural gas \$225,682,325; asbestos \$190,068,054; cement \$156,541,049; sand and gravel \$128,100,791; natural gas by-products \$121,722,600; silver \$105,750,300; gold \$103,639,636.

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railways.**—The total first main track mileage of

railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1967, was 43,168 miles, the capital liability of the railways being \$4,795,061,259 operating revenues \$1,519,392,966 and operating expenses \$1,443,956,115. In 1967 the passengers carried on railways numbered 24,626,390, and revenue freight 237,121,237 tons.

**Shipping.**—The registered shipping on Dec. 31, 1967, including inland vessels, was 26,451 vessels with gross tonnage 3,668,429.

**Canals.**—In 1967 the number of vessel passages through 11 Canadian canal systems was 21,046 and the registered net tonnage was 74,676,757. The St. Lawrence Canals and the Welland Canal carried 31,770,174 and 39,244,303, or 95 per cent. of the total.

**Civil Aviation.**—The number of revenue-producing passengers carried in 1967 (all carriers) was 11,596,102. Revenue cargo was 187,092 tons.

**Motor Vehicles.**—Total motor vehicle registrations numbered 7,495,203 in 1967.

**Post.**—There were 10,838 post offices on March 31, 1968, and 5,561 rural and urban mail routes serving 670,266 households and businesses. Total postal revenue was \$337,000,000 in the fiscal year 1967-68; total expenditure \$404,200,000.

### YUKON TERRITORY

The Yukon Act, 1952, as amended, provides for the administration of the Territory by a Commissioner acting under instructions from time to time given by the Governor in Council or the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Legislative powers, analogous to those of a provincial government, are exercised by the Commissioner in Council. The Council comprises seven members elected from electoral districts in the Territory. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles with a population (April 1, 1969) of 15,000. Mining is the chief industry, though trapping remains important and there is considerable timber production. Mining production, including asbestos, copper, silver and gold, was valued at \$23,496,328 in 1968.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Whitehorse. Pop. (1966) 4,771.

Commissioner, J. Smith.

### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Area 1,304,993 square miles; population (estimated, April 1, 1969) 31,000.

The Northwest Territories are subdivided into the districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin.

The chief industry of the Northwest Territories is mining, with a total value of \$122,214,612 in 1968. Zinc and lead contributed 78 per cent. of the total. Gold, silver and cadmium are the next most valuable minerals.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—On May 1, 1967, the territorial government was moved from Ottawa to Yellowknife, and all meetings of the Council are held there.

Commissioner, S. M. Hodgson.

## PROVINCES OF CANADA

### ALBERTA

**Area and Population.**—The Province of Alberta has an area of 255,285 square miles, including about 6,485 square miles of water, with a population (estimated April 1, 1969) of 1,533,000.

**Government.**—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 65 members, elected for five years, representing 65 electoral districts in the Province.

The present representation of parties is 55 Social Credit Party, 7 Progressive Conservatives, 2 Liberals and 1 Independent.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour J. W. Grant

MacEwan (1966) . . . . . special allowance

#### Executive

Premier, and President of Council, Hon.

Harry E. Strom . . . . . \$18,000

Health, Hon. James D. Henderson.  
 Social Development, Hon. Raymond A. Speaker.  
 Municipal Affairs, Hon. Frederick C. Colborne.  
 Attorney General, Hon. Edgar H. Gerhart.  
 Public Works, Hon. Albert W. Ludwig.  
 Agriculture, Hon. Henry A. Ruste.  
 Lands and Forests, Hon. J. D. Ross.  
 Education and Youth, Hon. Robert C. Clark.  
 Highways and Transport, Hon. Gordon E. Taylor.  
 Labour and Telephones, Hon. Raymond Reiersen.  
 Industry and Tourism, Hon. Raymond S. Ratzlaff.  
 Provincial Secretary, Hon. Ambrose Holowach.  
 Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Anders O. Aalborg.  
 Mines and Minerals, Hon. A. Russell Patrick.  
 Without Portfolio, Hon. Adolph O. Fimrite; Hon. Ethel S. Wilson.  
 Ministers, each \$15,000; without Portfolio, each \$4,800.

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. A. J. Dixon ..... \$12,000  
 Deputy Speaker, A. H. Cooper ..... 9,600  
 Leader of the Opposition, P. Loughheed... 10,800  
 Clerk of the Executive Council and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, W. H. MacDonald..... 11,940

#### The Judicature.

##### The Supreme Court of Alberta.

Appellate Division, Hon. S. B. Smith (C.J.) \$30,000  
 Judges, Hons. J. M. Cairns; M. M. Porter; H. G. Johnson; E. W. S. Kane; N. D. McDermid; G. H. Allen..... each 26,000  
 Trial Division, Hon. J. V. H. Milvain (C.J.) 30,000  
 Judges, Hons. N. Primrose; P. Greschuk; H. W. Riley; M. E. Manning; W. J. C. Kirby; A. M. Dechene; M. B. O'Byrne; W. R. Sinclair; H. J. MacDonald..... 26,000

Agent-General in London, R. A. McMullen, 37 Hill Street, W.1.

Production.—The mining, manufacturing and construction industries have increased in economic impact so much more forcibly, that agriculture is no longer of prime importance in Alberta.

The net value of production by industries (estimated 1969) is: mining \$1,026,000,000; manufacturing \$670,000,000; construction \$713,600,000; agriculture \$620,000,000; electric power \$94,800,000; forestry \$7,000,000; trapping \$1,800,000; fisheries \$800,000. Total \$3,134,000,000.

Mining (1968 estimates):—Crude oil \$651,400,000; natural gas \$186,550,000; natural gas by-products \$115,393,000; sulphur \$78,387,000; cement \$16,193,000; coal \$12,324,000.

Manufacturing.—The gross value of output in 1967 was \$1,521,000,000. Number of industrial establishments 1,845, total employees 47,800, salaries and wages \$255,000,000. The leading industries are meat packing, oil refining, dairy and poultry products, iron and steel products, industrial chemicals and plastics, flour and feed milling, timber products, pulp and paper mills, printing and publishing, and brewing and distilling.

Finance.—Net Funded Debt, Mar. 31, 1968, \$10,993,108. Revenue March 31, 1969, \$822,716,375; Expenditure (March 31, 1968), \$893,174,485.

CAPITAL.—Edmonton. Population (metropolitan area) (1969), 410,105. Other centres are Calgary (369,025), Lethbridge (38,749), Medicine Hat (25,713) and Red Deer (26,924).

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 366,255 square miles, with

■ population of 1,873,674 at the census of June 1, 1966; estimated, April 1, 1969, 2,056,000.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council together with ■ Legislative Assembly of 55 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Col. the Hon. J. R. Nicholson, P.C., O.B.E., Q.C.

#### Executive Council.

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Finance, Hon. W. A. C. Bennett, P.C. .... \$20,000  
 Provincial Secretary and Minister of Highways, Hon. W. D. Black..... 17,500  
 Attorney-General and Minister of Labour, Hon. R. L. Peterson, Q.C..... 17,500  
 Lands, Forests and Water Resources, Hon. R. G. Williston..... 17,500  
 Agriculture, Hon. C. M. Shelford..... 17,500  
 Mines and Petroleum Resources and Commercial Transport, Hon. F. X. Richter.. 17,500  
 Education, Hon. D. L. Brothers, Q.C..... 17,500  
 Industrial Development, Trade and Commerce, Hon. W. M. Skillings..... 17,500  
 Municipal Affairs and Social Welfare, Hon. D. R. J. Campbell..... 17,500  
 Health Services and Hospital Insurance, Hon. R. R. Lofmark..... 17,500  
 Public Works, Hon. W. N. Chant..... 17,500  
 Recreation and Conservation, Hon. W. K. Kiernan..... 17,500  
 Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. Isabel P. Dawson; Hon. Patricia P. Jordan; Hon. Grace M. McCarthy; Hon. P. A. Gagliardi..... 6,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. W. H. Murray..... \$7,500

#### The Judicature.

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice of British Columbia, Hon. H. W. Davey..... \$30,000  
 Justices of Appeal, Hons. C. W. Tysoe; E. B. Bull; H. A. Maclean; M. M. McFarlane; A. E. Branca; A. B. Robertson; N. T. Nemetz; J. D. Taggart.... 21,000  
 Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. J. O. Wilson..... 25,000  
 Puisne Judges, Hons. T. W. Brown; J. G. Ruttan; D. R. Verchere; R. A. B. Wootton; F. C. Munroe; J. S. Aikins; V. L. Dryer; G. F. T. Gregory; J. G. Gould; T. A. Dohm; J. A. Macdonald; P. D. Seaton; W. R. McIntyre; W. K. Smith; G. G. S. Rae; A. B. Macfarlane each 21,000  
 Deputy Judge, Exchequer Court, F. A. Sheppard.  
 Deputy District Judge in Admiralty, Hon. C. W. Tysoe.

Agent-General in London, Rear Adm. M. G. Stirling, British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1.

Finances.—Estimated current Revenue for 1969-70, \$1,024,482,415. Estimated current expenditure, including all capital expenditure, \$1,024,072,425. There is no direct debt.

Production and Industry.—The production levels of the four leading industries were estimated for 1968 as follows: forestry \$1,055,000,000; minerals, \$405,369,000; agriculture, \$207,689,000; fisheries, \$119,255,000. Manufacturing activity is based largely on the processing of products of the four main basic industries. The principal manufacturing centres are Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, North Vancouver and Port Moody. Forestry and forest-based industries form the most important

economic activity, accounting for approximately 50 per cent. of total production. British Columbia is the leading province of Canada in the quantity and value of its timber and sawmill products. Mining, the second most important economic activity, is based on copper, zinc, lead, molybdenum, natural gas, crude petroleum and iron concentrates. Molybdenum production is approximately 86 per cent. of the Canadian total. The most important agricultural products are livestock, poultry, fruits and dairy products. Salmon accounts for approximately 70 per cent. of the value of fisheries. Other species include halibut, herring, soles, cod, and crab. The climate is healthy, quite moderate on the coast and continental east of the coast mountains. The economy is dependent upon markets outside the province for the disposal of most of the products of her industry. Canadian and world markets receive lumber, plywood, canned salmon, zinc and fruit.

*Transport.*—The province has deep water harbours which are well serviced by railways and modern paved highways. Vancouver is the base for regular scheduled air routes to other parts of Canada, the United States, Europe, Mexico, South America, Hawaii, Australia, and Japan.

*Principal Cities.*—CAPITAL, Ψ VICTORIA. Metropolitan population (1966 census) 173,455. Ψ Vancouver (founded in 1886), the largest city in the Province, metropolitan population (1966 census) 892,286, is the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways (the C.N.R. also has a terminus at Prince Rupert) and the southern terminus of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and possesses one of the finest natural harbours in the world. Other towns and cities are New Westminster (38,013), Chilliwack (28,681), Prince George (24,471) and Kelowna (17,006).

## MANITOBA

*Area and Population.*—Manitoba, originally the Red River settlement, is the central province of Canada. The Province has a considerable area of prairie land but is also a land of wide diversity combining 400 miles of sea-coast, large lakes and rivers covering an area of 39,225 square miles and Precambrian rock which covers about three-fifths of the Province. The total area is 251,000 square miles with a population, estimated, 1967, of 961,000.

*Government.*—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 11 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 57 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives an annual sessional indemnity of \$7,200.

At the General Election held on June 25, 1969, the Progressive Conservative Party led by the Premier, Mr. Walter Weir, was defeated, the New Democratic Party led by Mr. Schreyer gaining 16 seats in the Legislature. The new party strengths after the election were: N.D.P., 28; P.C.P., 22; Liberal, 5; Social Credit, 1; Liberal Democrat, 1. With the support of the Liberal Democrat member for St. Boniface, the N.D.P. secured an overall majority of one vote and Mr. Schreyer formed a ministry on July 9, 1969 (see below).

*Lieut.-Governor*, His Honour Richard S. Bowles, Q.C. (1965)

### Executive

*Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations, Minister of Industry and Commerce*, Hon. Edward Richard Schreyer..... \$16,600  
*Minister of Finance*, Hon. Saul M. Cherniack, Q.C.  
*Labour*, Hon. A. R. (Russ) Pauley.

*Attorney-General*, Hon. Alvin H. Mackling.  
*Health and Social Services, Commissioner of Northern Affairs*, Hon. Sidney Green.  
*Agriculture*, Hon. Samuel Uskiw.  
*Consumer and Corporate Affairs*, Hon. René Toupin.  
*Cultural Affairs*, Hon. Phillip Petursson.  
*Mines and Natural Resources*, Hon. Leonard Evans.  
*Tourism and Recreation*, Hon. Peter Burtiuk.  
*Youth and Education*, Hon. Saul A. Miller.  
*Transportation*, Hon. Joseph P. Borowski.  
*Municipal Affairs and Government Services*, Hon. Howard Pawley.

Ministers each \$15,600

*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (vacant)*

### The Judicature

*Court of Appeal:*—

*Chief Justice of Manitoba*, Hon. C. Rhodes Smith..... \$30,000

*Puisne Judges*, Hons. S. Freedman; R. D. Guy; A. M. Monnin; R. G. B. Dickson..... 26,000

*Queen's Bench:*—

*Chief Justice*, Q.B.D., Hon. G. E. Tritschler..... 30,000

*Puisne Judges*, Hons. F. M. Bastin; I. Nitikman; L. Deniset; G. C. Hall; J. E. Wilson; R. Matas; J. M. Hunt each 26,000

*Finance.*—The revenue of the provincial government for the year ended March 31, 1968, was \$346,526,122.58 and the expenditure \$345,564,761.20.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—The total land area in Manitoba is 135,536,000 acres, of which 8,628,200 acres were under field crops in June 1968. The gross value of agricultural production in June, 1968, was estimated at \$475,000,000, of which field crops represented \$307,000,000. Farm animals in June, 1968, numbered 1,037,000 cattle, 526,000 pigs, 41,000 sheep, 38,000 horses and 6,380,000 poultry.

*Manufactures.*—The gross value of manufactured products in 1968 was estimated at \$1,090,000,000. Manufacturing enterprises employed about 49,700 persons. The chief industrial centres are Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. James, Brandon and Selkirk. The largest manufacturing industry is the food and beverage industry, followed by the metal fabricating and machinery industries.

*CAPITAL.*—Winnipeg, population (estimated, 1966), 257,000 (Greater Winnipeg, 508,759). Other centres are Brandon (29,980) and Portage la Prairie (13,000).

## NEW BRUNSWICK

*Area and Population.*—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°-48° N. lat. and 63° 47'-69° W. long. and comprises an area of 27,085 square miles with an estimated population (1968) of 624,000. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by inhabitants of New England, who had been dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

*Government.*—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 58 members elected by the people. At the General Election of October 23, 1967, 32 Liberal and 26 Conservative members were returned.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, His Honour W. S.

Bird (1967)..... \$9,000

### Executive

*Premier*, Hon. L. J. Robichaud, Q.C..... \$20,000  
*Attorney-General*, Hon. B. A. Jean, Q.C.  
*Finance and Industry*, Hon. L. G. Des Brisay.

*Public Works*, Hon. R. D. Doucett.  
*Economic Growth*, Hon. R. J. Higgins.  
*Highways*, Hon. A. F. Richard.  
*Health and Welfare*, Hon. L. N. Theriault.  
*Education*, Hon. W. W. Meldrum, Q.C.  
*Natural Resources*, Hon. W. R. Duffie.  
*Labour*, Hon. H. H. Williamson.  
*Agriculture*, Hon. J. A. Levesque.  
*Chairman, New Brunswick Electric Power Commission*,  
 Hon. H. G. Crocker.  
*Municipal Affairs*, Hon. B. F. Nadeau.  
*Fisheries*, Hon. R. E. Richard.  
*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. J. E. Le Blanc.  
 Ministers, each \$12,000.

*Speaker of the House*, Hon. R. McCready. \$4,000

#### The Judiciary.

##### Court of Appeal.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. G. F. G. Bridges. . . . \$32,000

*Judges of Appeal*, Hon. L. McC. Ritchie;

Hon. R. V. Limerick; Hon. C. J. A.

Hughes. . . . each 28,000

##### Queen's Bench Division.

*Chief Justice*, Q.B.D., Hon. A. J. Cormier. 32,000

*Judges*, Hons. A. M. Robichaud; J. A.

Pichette; D. Dickson; J. P. Barry;

J. McL. Prescott. . . . each 28,000

##### Court of Vice-Admiralty

*Judge*, Hon. L. McC. Ritchie. . . . 1,000

*Finance*.—The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31, 1970, is \$353,612,488 and ordinary expenditure, \$376,126,847.

*Manufactures*.—Forest products: pulp, paper and timber form the major manufactured group, followed by foods, oil refining, shipbuilding and general manufacturing including electronics, cooking and heating equipment, chemicals and fertilizers and diversified other products. Saint John is the principal manufacturing centre. Total value of manufactured products was \$550,000,000 in 1967.

*Agriculture and Livestock*.—The total land area is 17,582,720 acres of which about 85 per cent. is forested. The Province is the largest potato-producing area of Canada, grown chiefly in the upper Saint John River Valley. Dairy farming is next in importance with some mixed garden production. The livestock in 1967 included 131,000 cattle, 27,000 sheep, 41,000 hogs and 1,405,000 poultry. Gross value of farm income was \$65,000,000 in 1966.

*Fishing*.—The chief commercial fish are lobsters, sardines, herring, cod, haddock and salmon with estimated market value of \$45,000,000 in 1966.

*Minerals*.—Extensive zinc, lead and copper deposits are now being mined in the north-eastern part of the Province with a smelter having recently come into operation bringing about \$80,000,000 new income to the Province. Coal continues to be mined in a decreasing scale with lesser amounts of non-metallic minerals. Exploration continues in other known mineral deposits.

*Principal Cities*.—CAPITAL  $\Psi$  Fredericton: population (1966), 22,460.  $\Psi$  Saint John (pop. 91,198) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada and is connected by C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways with Montreal; Moncton (45,847); Bathurst (15,256); Edmundston (12,517); Campbellton (10,175).

## NEWFOUNDLAND

*Area and Population*.—The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37'–51° 37' N. latitude and 52° 44'–59° 30' W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle on the N.W. and by Cabot

Straits on the S.W. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.) and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. It comprises an area of 156,185 sq. miles (inclusive of Labrador) with a population (April 1, 1969) of 513,000.

*Government*.—On March 31, 1949, the island, with its dependency of Labrador, became the 10th Province of the Dominion of Canada. The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 42 members.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Fabian O'Dea, Q.C. (March 1, 1963) . . . . . \$9,000

#### Executive.

*Premier*, Hon. J. R. Smallwood, D.C.L., LL.D.

*President of the Council*, Hon. L. R. Curtis, Q.C.

*Minister of Labour*, Hon. W. J. Keogh.

*Public Works*, Hon. J. R. Chalker.

*Education*, Hon. F. W. Rowe.

*Provincial Affairs*, Hon. G. A. Frecker.

*Highways*, Hon. E. S. Jones.

*Finance*, Hon. H. R. V. Earle.

*Justice and Health*, Hon. T. A. Hickman.

*Fisheries and Community and Social Development*,

Hon. A. J. Maloney.

*Labour Affairs*, Hon. E. W. Winsor.

*Public Welfare*, Hon. E. M. Roberts.

*Mines, Agriculture and Resources*, Hon. W. R. Callahan.

*Municipal Affairs and Supply*, Hon. J. A. Nolan.

*Ministers without Portfolio*, Hons. P. J. Lewis; G. I.

Hill; S. A. Neary; W. N. Rowe.

*Clerk of the Executive Council*, J. G. Channing.

#### The Legislature.

A General Election was held on Sept. 8, 1966. The present state of parties is: *Liberal*, 39; *Progressive Conservative*, 3.

*Speaker of the House of Assembly*, Hon. G. W. Clarke.

*Finance*.—The estimated net general revenue in 1967–68 was \$166,500,000 and the net general expenditure \$206,980,000.

*Production and Industry*.—With the exception of Gander, Bishop's Falls, Badger, Millertown, Buchans, Howley, Deer Lake and that portion of the West Coast between St. George's and Port aux Basques the inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays. In 1965 there were fourteen mines in operation, of which five were iron, five base metal and four non-metallic mineral mines. There were also eight establishments mining structural materials such as sand and gravel, stone, cement and clay. Five pulp and paper mills are in operation. The value in 1968 of mineral products was \$324,000,000, including iron ore, \$263,000,000. Copper, asbestos, zinc and lead contributed an additional \$49,000,000. Mining was the largest primary industry in the Province and contributes over 25 per cent. of total production by value.

*Railways*.—The main line of the railway extends from St. John's on the east coast to Port aux Basques on the west coast—a distance of 547 miles—with branches connecting with the ports of Argenta, Carbonar, Bonavista and Lewisporte, a total mileage of 705. There are also 230 miles of private line. Communication between various points on the coast and between Port aux Basques and North Sydney, Nova Scotia, is maintained by a fleet of 20 motor vessels and 5 steam vessels, operated by the Railway.

*Principal Cities*.—The Capital,  $\Psi$  St. JOHN'S (population, 1966 Census, Greater St. John's 90,838), contains two cathedrals, several banks and

numerous public buildings. The second city of Newfoundland is Corner Brook (27,116). Other centres are Wabana (7,884), Gander (7,183) and Carbonear (4,584).

#### LABRADOR

*Labrador*, the most northerly district in the Province of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, at the north-east entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the eastern entrance to Hudson's Straits on the north. The territory under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland has an area estimated at 112,826 square miles, with a population (1966) of 21,157. Labrador is noted for its cod fisheries and also possesses valuable salmon, herring, trout and seal fisheries. Newfoundland (Labrador) supplies more iron ore than any other province in Canada and the huge hydro-electric plant on the Churchill River will be the largest in the world with a 5,250,000 kw. capacity when completed.

#### NOVA SCOTIA

*Area and Population.*—Nova Scotia is a peninsula between 43° 25'–47° N. lat and 59° 40'–66° 25' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,068 square miles (325 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea); total population (estimated, 1968), 760,000.

*Government.*—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 46 members. Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. V. de Bolland,

E.D. (1963)..... \$18,000

#### Executive

Premier, Hon. G. I. Smith..... \$18,500

Works and Lands and Forests, Hon. G. A. Snow.

Attorney-General and Minister of Public Health, Hon. R. A. Donahoe, Q.C.

Trade, Industry and Labour, Hon. T. J. McKeogh, M.D.

Fisheries, Hon. J. M. Harding, Q.C.

Mines and Public Welfare, Hon. P. Gaum.

Finance and Economics, Hon. W. S. K. Jones, Q.C.

Highways, Hon. I. W. Akrcley.

Education, Hon. G. J. Doucet.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. E. D. Haliburton.

Municipal Affairs and Agriculture and Marketing, Hon. H. Veniot, A.C.

Minister without Portfolio, Hon. D. R. MacLeod.

Ministers, each \$16,500; without Portfolio, \$3,750.

#### The Judiciary

##### Supreme Court—Appeal Division

Chief Justice, Hon. A. H. McKinnon..... \$32,000

Judges, Hons. T. H. Coffin; A. G. Cooper each 28,000

##### Trial Division

Chief Justice, Hon. G. S. Cowan..... 32,000

Judges, Hons. F. W. Bissett; V. J. Pottler;

J. L. Dubinsky; G. S. Hart; D. J. Gillis each 28,000

*Finance.*—The revenue in 1967–68 was estimated at \$215,247,260 and the expenditure \$207,115,910; the funded debt (March 31, 1968) was \$580,136,000.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—According to the 1966 census Nova Scotia has a total land area of 23,275,000 acres, of which 1,851,895 acres are held as farm land. At the same census, the total number of occupied farms listed at 9,621. Of the total area in farm land, 314,143 acres are devoted to the production of principal field crops.

The Annapolis Valley section of Nova Scotia is famous for its fruit production, with an average crop of 3,000,000 bushels annually.

The number of live stock is estimated (1968) as follows: horses, 5,500; cattle and calves, 146,000; sheep and lambs, 38,000; hogs, 65,000; poultry, 2,793,000.

*Manufactures.*—The value of manufacturing shipments in 1967 exceeded \$598,155,000. Petroleum refining, fish products, primary steel, pulp and paper mills, and shipbuilding are the major industries in terms of output. The principal industrial centres are Sydney, Halifax, Trenton, Amherst, Truro and Yarmouth.

*Fisheries.*—The total landed value of the fisheries in 1968 was \$54,600,000, including lobsters, \$10,944,000; scallops, \$11,861,000; cod, \$7,364,000; haddock, \$6,356,000; and swordfish, \$3,728,000.

*Minerals.*—3,134,310 tons of coal were produced in 1968. Gypsum production was 4,201,395 tons, barite totalled 123,041 tons, salt output was 503,287 tons, anhydrite 269,961 tons and limestone 435,575 tons. Silver production exceeded 375,000 oz.; production of lead was 5,306,000 lbs. and of zinc 450,000 lbs. Cement production began in 1965, and reached 231,000 tons in 1968. Metallurgical grade limestone and dolomite totalled 530,000 tons and salt production reached a record of 404,000 tons. Preliminary figures show the total value of mineral output at just over \$58,000,000 in 1968.

*Principal Cities.*—CAPITAL, Ψ HALIFAX, population of Metropolitan area (1966) 198,193, one of the terminals of the Canadian National Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the entrepôt of a large trade with the West Indies, South America and Europe. One of the largest bridges in the British Commonwealth spans the harbour and connects the city of Dartmouth and surrounding area with the city of Halifax. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers, with a dry dock, is one of the leading industries; other cities and towns are Sydney, Glace Bay and New Waterford (see below), Truro (13,226), Amherst (10,551), New Glasgow (10,489) and Yarmouth (8,319).

#### CAPE BRETON ISLAND

*Cape Breton Island*, formerly a distinct Colony, was incorporated with Nova Scotia in 1819. It contains an area of 3,975 sq. miles, population (1966) 166,943. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 33,007), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the third largest steel works in Canada. Glace Bay and New Waterford, also coal mining centres, have populations of 23,516 and 9,725 respectively. The Canadian National Railway provides service to the island. A large rail-highway causeway joins the island to the mainland.

#### ONTARIO

*Area and Population.*—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 412,582 sq. miles, with a population (estimated April 1, 1969) of 7,425,000.

*Government.*—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 117 members elected for five years. The state of the parties in July, 1969, was 68 Progressive Conservatives, 28 Liberals, and 20 New Democratic Party (one vacancy).

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. William Ross

Macdonald, P.C., Q.C. (1968)..... \$20,000

#### Executive Council

Prime Minister and President of the Council,

Hon. I. P. Robarts, Q.C. .... \$16,000

Public Works, Hon. J. R. Simonett.

Health, Hon. T. L. Wells.

Social and Family Services, Hon. J. Yaremko, Q.C.

*Financial and Commercial Affairs*, Hon. H. L. Rowntree, Q.C.  
*Correctional Services*, Hon. A. Grossman.  
*Agriculture and Food*, Hon. W. A. Stewart.  
*Treasurer of Ontario and Minister of Economics*, Hon. C. S. MacNaughton.  
*Transport*, Hon. I. Hasket.  
*Tourism and Information*, Hon. J. A. C. Auld.  
*Education, and University Affairs*, Hon. W. G. Davis, Q.C.  
*Energy and Resources Management*, Hon. G. A. Kerr.  
*Trade and Development*, Hon. S. J. Randall.  
*Minister of Justice and Attorney-General*, Hon. A. A. Wishart, Q.C.  
*Highways*, Hon. G. E. Gomme.  
*Lands and Forests*, Hon. R. Brunelle.  
*Labour*, Hon. D. A. Bales, Q.C.  
*Provincial Secretary and Minister of Citizenship*, Hon. R. S. Welch, Q.C.  
*Municipal Affairs*, Hon. W. D. McKeough.  
*Mines*, Hon. A. F. Lawrence, Q.C.  
*Revenue*, Hon. J. White.  
*Ministers without Portfolio*, Hon. F. Guindon; Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence.  
*Departmental Ministers*, each \$12,000; *Without Portfolio*, each \$2,500.

*Secretary to the Cabinet*, Dr. J. K. Reynolds.  
*Speaker, Legislative Assembly*, Hon. F. M. Cass, Q.C. \$3,000  
*Chief Justices of Ontario*, Hon. G. A. Gale (*Court of Appeal*); D. C. Wells (*High Court*).

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON A. A. Rowan-Legg,  
 13 Charles II Street, S.W.1.

*Finance*.—The estimated Net Ordinary Revenue of the Ontario Government for 1969-70 was \$2,998,400,000 and the estimated Net Ordinary Expenditure was \$2,996,500,000. The estimated Net Capital Debt was \$1,715,500,000 on March 31, 1969.

*Live Stock*.—In 1967 the numbers of live stock included—horses, 74,000; cattle, 3,165,000; sheep and lambs, 295,000; swine, 2,040,000, and poultry, 27,335,000.

*Forestry*.—Productive forested lands comprise 105,262,000 acres or about 40 per cent. of the land area of the Province. Pulp and paper is one of the most important manufacturing industries.

*Manufacture and Minerals*.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada and leads the other Provinces in mineral production.

*CAPITAL*.— $\Psi$  Toronto (population at the 1969 Census: Metropolitan area, 2,325,000), with extensive shipping interests on the Great Lakes, and the chief centre of Ontario. Other towns are: Ottawa, the national capital (494,535);  $\Psi$  Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (475,000);  $\Psi$  Windsor, connected by bridge and tunnel with Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. (223,000); London (223,000); Kitchener (202,000); and Sudbury (122,000).

#### FEDERAL CAPITAL

OTTAWA, the Federal Capital, 111 miles west of Montreal and 247 miles north-east of Toronto, is a city on the south bank of the Ottawa river. The city was chosen as the Capital of the Province of Canada in 1857 and was later selected as the site of the Dominion capital. Ottawa contains the Parliamentary Buildings, the Public Archives, Royal Mint, National Museum, National Art Gallery and the Dominion Observatory.

A National Arts Centre opened on June 2, 1969, near the Parliament buildings. Facilities provided on 6½ acres of terraced land include an opera house with seating for 2,300, a theatre (800 seats), experimental studio (300 seats) and a hall (100 seats).

Manufacturing is also carried on, food production, printing and publishing being of greatest importance. Ottawa is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rideau Canal. The population of the Federal Capital was 290,741 at the Census of 1966 and of Metropolitan Ottawa, 494,535.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

*Area and Population*.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°-47° N. lat. and 62°-64° 30' W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 11 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (estimated, 1968) 110,000.

*Government*.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and a Executive Council, and Legislative Assembly of 32 members elected by the people, 16 as Councillors and 16 as Assemblymen.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, His Honour W. J. MacDonald (1963)..... \$16,000

#### Executive

*Premier and Minister of Development*, Hon. A. B. Campbell..... 9,000  
*Provincial Secretary and Provincial Treasurer*, Hon. T. E. Hickey.

*Health and Municipal Affairs*, Hon. B. L. Stewart.  
*Industry and Natural Resources and Fisheries*, Hon. C. A. Miller.

*Education and President of the Executive Council*, Hon. G. L. Bennett.

*Welfare and Tourist Development*, Hon. M. L. Bonnell, M.D.

*Labour and Manpower Resources*, Hon. J. E. Blanchard.

*Highways and Public Works*, Hon. G. J. Ferguson.  
*Agriculture*, Hon. D. J. MacDonald.

*Without Portfolio*, Hon. R. E. Campbell.  
*Ministers*, each \$6,000; *without Portfolio*, \$3,600.

*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*, Hon. P. A. Arsenault.

#### The Judicature.

*Chief Justice*, Thane A. Campbell..... \$32,000  
*Assistant Judges*, Hon. G. J. Tweedy; Hon. C. St. C. Trainor; Hon. R. R. Bell  
 each 28,000

*Finance*.—The estimated revenue in 1968-69 was \$52,025,013 and the expenditure was \$53,039,956.

*Principal Cities*.—CAPITAL,  $\Psi$  Charlottetown (pop. 18,427), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (10,042), Sherwood (2,407), Parkdale (2,071), and Souris (1,443).

#### QUEBEC

*Area and Population*.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 594,860 square miles, with a population (Jan., 1969), of 5,962,000. Immigration in 1968 reached a total of 35,481.

*Government*.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, a Council of Ministers and a National Assembly of 108 members elected for five years. There are at present 57 Union Nationale, 48 Liberals and 11 Independents.  
*Lieut.-Governor*, The Hon. Hugues Lapointe, Q.C. (Feb. 22, 1966).

#### Executive

*Prime Minister, Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs and Justice*, Hon. Jean-Jacques Bertrand.

*Finance*, Hon. Paul Dozois.

*Education*, Hon. Jean-Guy Cardinal.

*Municipal Affairs*, Robert Lussier.

*Labour*, Hon. Maurice Bellemare.

*Trade and Commerce*, Hon. Jean Paul Beaudry.  
*Natural Resources*, Hon. Paul Allard.  
*Agriculture and Colonization*, Hon. Clément Vincent.  
*Provincial Revenue*, Hon. Raymond Lizotte.  
*Transport and Communications*, Hon. Fernand Lizotte.  
*Roads*, Hon. Fernand Lafontaine.  
*Public Work*, Hon. Armand Russel.  
*Health and Family and Social Welfare*, Hon. Jean-Paul Cloutier.

*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Remi Paul.  
*Cultural Affairs*, Hon. Jean-Noël Tremblay.  
*Tourism, Fish and Game*, Hon. Gabriel Loubier.  
*Lands and Forests*, Hon. Claude Gosselin.  
*Solicitor-General*, Hon. Armand Maltais.  
*Immigration, Financial Institutions, Companies and Co-operatives*, Hon. Mario Beaulieu.  
*Without Portfolio*, Hon. Francis Boudreau; Edgar Charbonneau; Roch Boivin; Marcel Masse; François-Eugène Mathieu.

#### The Judicature

*Queen's Bench (Montreal)*:—

*Chief Justice*, Hon. L. Tremblay

*Puisne Judges (Montreal)*—Hons. B.

Bissonnette; P. C. Casey; G. Miller

Hyde; G. E. Rinfret; G. R. W.

Owen; G. H. Montgomery; P. A.

Badeaux.

*Puisne Judges (Quebec)*—Hons. G. Pratte;

A. Taschereau; F. Choquette; A.

Rivard.

*Superior Court*:—

*Chief Justice*—Hon. Frédéric Dorion.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.—Hon. Guy Roberge, 12 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1.

*Finance*.—The revenue for the year 1967-68 was \$2,314,669,992; ordinary expenditure amounted to \$2,217,661,598. The net consolidated debt (March 31, 1968) was \$2,216,801,838.

*Production and Industry*.—The principal manufacturing centres are Montreal, Montreal East, Quebec, Trois-Rivières, Sherbrooke, Shawinigan Falls, Drummondville and Lachine. Forest lands cover 378,125 sq. miles, of which 220,625 sq. miles are productive, 137,578 sq. miles with merchantable softwood, mixed wood and hardwood, and 80,547 sq. miles with young growth. Forest production in 1968 included: wood pulp, 5,809,000 tons; paper and paperboard, 5,235,000 tons.

Total value of shipments in the manufacturing industries in 1968 was \$1,329,700,000. Value of 1966 shipments in the chief industries: Food and beverages, \$1,947,436,027; Paper and allied industries, \$1,129,459,243; Primary metal industries, \$1,377,021,469; Textiles, \$718,585,632.

*Agriculture and Fisheries*.—In 1968 total farm receipts were: Crops, \$56,700,000; Livestock and livestock products, \$515,500,000; Other farm receipts, \$61,500,000. 202,684,000 lbs. of fish to the value of \$8,012,100 were landed in 1968.

*Mineral Production*.—Minerals to the value of \$731,373,000 were mined during 1968, compared with \$736,033,010 in 1967. Distribution of the 1967 total was: copper, \$151,355,859; iron ore, \$125,474,839; zinc, \$70,404,291; gold, \$31,625,893; asbestos, \$138,828,849.

*Miscellaneous Statistics*.—2,128,930 motor vehicles were registered in 1968, including 1,438,096 passenger vehicles. Quebec has 16 television and 60 radio broadcasting stations and 14 daily newspapers are published in the Province. In 1967, 1,319,000 households had at least one telephone. The average annual income per head in 1968 was estimated

at \$2,219. Total personal incomes, \$13,150,000,000.

*Principal Cities*.—CAPITAL,  $\Psi$  Quebec (population, estimated, 1968, 164,000), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and  $\Psi$  Montreal (municipal population, 1,510,167; with suburbs, 2,260,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, founded by the French at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, May 16, 1642. Other important cities are Laval (217,000); Verdun (89,091), Sherbrooke (76,284); Trois Rivières (63,750); and Hull (61,000).

#### SASKATCHEWAN

*Area and Population*.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west and has an area of 251,100 square miles (of which the land area is 220,182 sq. miles), with a population (estimated, 1969) of 961,000. Saskatchewan extends along the Canada-U.S.A. boundary for 393 miles and northwards for 761 miles. Its northern width is 276 miles.

*Government*.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Assembly of 59 members. There is an Executive Council of 13 members. The Legislative Assembly is elected for 5 years and the state of the parties in July, 1969 was: Liberals, 34; N.D.P., 25.

*Lieut.-Governor*, His Honour Robert

Leith Hanbidge (1963)..... \$9,000

#### Executive Council.

*Premier and President of the Council and Minister of Industry and Commerce*, Hon. W. Ross

Thatcher..... \$18,500

*Provincial Treasurer and Deputy Premier*, Hon. D. G. Steuart.

*Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. D. V. Heald, Q.C.

*Minister of Public Health*, Hon. Gordon B. Grant.

*Agriculture*, Hon. D. T. McFarlane.

*Labour, Co-operation and Co-operative Development*,

Hon. L. P. Coderre.

*Mineral Resources and Telephones*, Hon. A. C. Cameron.

*Highways and Transportation*, Hon. D. Boldt.

*Education*, Hon. J. C. McIsaac.

*Welfare*, Hon. C. P. MacDonald.

*Public Works*, Hon. A. R. Guy.

*Municipal Affairs and Indian and Metis Dept.*, Hon.

C. L. B. Estey, Q.C.

*Natural Resources*, Hon. J. Ross Barrie.

*Ministers*, each \$13,500.

*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*, Hon.

J. E. Snedker..... \$4,400

NOTE.—Salaries do not include sessional indemnity of \$6,000.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.—F. H. Larson, 28 Chester Street, S.W.1.

#### The Judicature.

*Chief Justice of Saskatchewan*, Hon. E. M.

Culliton..... \$31,000

*Judges of Appeal*, Hons. M. J. Woods;

R. L. Brownridge; P. H. Maguire;

R. N. Hall.....each 27,000

*Chief Justice, Queen's Bench*, Hon. A. H.

Bence..... 31,000

*Puisne Judges*, Hons. A. L. Sirois; C. S.

Davis; D. C. Disberry; M. A. MacPherson;

F. W. Johnson; R. A. MacDonald;

W. A. Tucker.....each 27,000

**Finance.**—The estimated revenue and expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1969, balanced at \$338,654,260. The net public debt (March 31, 1968) was \$53,388,000.

**Agriculture and Live Stock.**—In an average crop year, Saskatchewan produces some 68 per cent. of Canada's wheat. Wheat production in 1968 was 370,000,000 bushels. Cash income from the sale of farm products in 1968 was estimated at \$905,000,000. Livestock population in June, 1968, included 2,283,000 cattle, 508,000 hogs and 128,000 sheep. Income from livestock sales was \$198,295,000. Forest products were estimated at \$16,819,000 for 1968, and fishing and trapping produced \$6,000,000. The total commercial fishing catch was valued at \$1,700,000.

**Industries.**—In 1968 the gross value of commodity production was estimated at \$2,495,000,000; the value of factory shipments (preliminary) \$477,100,000; private and public investment reached \$1,210,000,000 and retail trade was estimated at \$1,071,000,000.

Mineral production for 1968 was estimated at \$371,000,000; oil accounted for \$211,300,000 and metallic minerals some \$45,400,000. Potash production increased to \$74,000,000.

**Capital.**—Regina. Population (estimated, 1969), 140,000. Other cities: Saskatoon (124,950), Moose Jaw (33,500), Prince Albert (28,000), Swift Current (15,000) and Yorkton (14,000).

### THE ARCTIC OCEAN

The Arctic Ocean consists of a deep over 2,000 fathoms, the southern margin of which there is a broad continental shelf with numerous islands. Into this deeper there is only one broad channel, about 700 miles, between Greenland and Scandinavia. Behring Strait is only 49 miles wide and 27 fathoms deep. The southern boundary of the Arctic Ocean is the Wyville-Thomson and Faeroe-Icelandic submarine ridge, which separates the North Atlantic from the Norwegian and Greenland Seas. The Norwegian Deep lies between Norway and Jan Mayen and Iceland; it exceeds 1,500 fathoms. The Greenland Deep, of similar depth, lies between Spitsbergen and Greenland. These two depressions are separated by a somewhat deeply submerged ridge from the east of Jan Mayen to Bear Island, south of Spitsbergen. A shallow ridge from the north-west of Spitsbergen to Greenland separates the Greenland Sea from the deep North Polar Basin. This extends from the north of Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land to the north of the New Siberia Islands and of the North American Arctic Archipelago. Another more shallow depression is Baffin Bay, between Spitsbergen, Norway and Novaya Zemlya, and the Kara Sea, between Novaya Zemlya and the Siberian coast, respectively below 200 and 100 fathoms. The total area of the Arctic Sea is about 5.5 million square miles, of which 2.3 million square miles are probably covered with floating ice.

### BRITISH COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN THE COMMONWEALTH

- CANADA.—Ottawa (80 Elgin Street), T. E. Rodgers, C.M.G.  
 Montreal (635 Dorchester Boulevard W.), J. R. Cross.  
 Toronto (200 University Avenue), R. McC. Samples, D.S.O., O.B.E.  
 Vancouver (602 W. Hastings Street), J. F. Saunders, C.B.E.  
 Winnipeg (333 Broadway Avenue), J. W. S. Corbett, D.S.O.  
 Regina (Derrick Building, 2431 11th Avenue), H. W. Sturdy, M.B.E.  
 Edmonton (Bank of Montreal Building, Jasper Avenue), L. D. Byrne.  
 Atlantic Provinces (1645 Granville Street, Halifax, N.-S.), T. W. Robinson. [O.B.E.]  
 Quebec (100 D'Youville Square), R. H. Link.  
 AUSTRALIA.—Canberra (Commonwealth Avenue), H. B. C. Keeble.  
 Sydney (Gold Fields House, Sydney Cove), W. N. R. Maxwell, O.B.E.  
 Melbourne (The Colonial Mutual Life Building, 330 Collins Street), R. W. B. Carter, C.M.G.  
 Brisbane (M. L. C. Building), H. F. Bartlett, O.B.E.  
 Perth (84 St. George's Terrace), B. A. F. Pennock.  
 Adelaide (15 Franklin Street), R. E. Jones.  
 NEW ZEALAND.—Wellington (P.O. Box 369, Customhouse Quay), R. A. Daniell, C.B.E.  
 Auckland (Norwich Union Building, Queen Street), C. E. Dymond, C.B.E.  
 Christchurch (112 Hereford Street), J. R. Bolton.  
 BARBADOS.—Bridgetown (Roebuck Street, P.O. Box 676C), A. E. Farrell.  
 CEYLON.—Colombo (P.O. Box 1433, Galle Road, Kollupitya), J. M. Dutton.  
 CYPRUS.—Nicosia (P.O. Box 1978, Alexander Pallis Street), E. R. Worsnop.  
 GAMBIA.—Bathurst (78 Wellington Street, P.O. Box 507), S. A. Downton.  
 GHANA.—Accra, Barclays Bank Building, High Street (P.O. Box 296), A. H. Birch, O.B.E.  
 GUYANA.—Georgetown, 44 Main Street (P.O. Box 625), F. W. J. Cooper, M.B.E.  
 HONG KONG.—(P.O. Box 528, 707 Shell House), M. P. V. Hannam.  
 INDIA.—Delhi (Chanakyaपुरi, New Delhi), J. A. Turpin, C.M.G.  
 Calcutta (1 Harington Street), R. G. Marlow.  
 Madras (150A Mount Road), A. J. Waple.  
 Bombay (Mercantile Bank Building), R. L. B. Cormack.  
 JAMAICA.—Kingston (Barclay's Bank Building), L. Reid.  
 KENYA.—Nairobi, Commercial Dept., Cotts House, Wabera Street, (P.O. Box 30133), P. M. Laver.  
 LESOTHO.—Maseru (P.O. Box 521), M. F. Chapman.  
 MALAWI.—Blantyre, Victoria Avenue (P.O. Box 479), R. S. Howe.  
 MALAYSIA.—Kuala Lumpur (1 Jalan Suleiman), L. E. M. Taylor.  
 Sabah (P.O. Box 824, Life Assurance Building, Kota Kinabalu), T. Duffy.  
 Kuching (Overseas Chinese Bank Building, Khoo Hun Yeang Street), F. Kennedy, M.B.E.  
 MALTA.—Floriana, 7 St. Anne St., R. K. Robertson.  
 MAURITIUS.—Port Louis (P.O. Box 586), Cerne House, Chausee, E. G. Wickens.  
 PAKISTAN.—Karachi (Finlay House), A. C. Dugdale.  
 Lahore (1st Floor Gardee Trust Building, Napier Road, P.O. Box 416), E. J. Freeman.  
 Dacca (P.O. Box 90, Dilkusha), T. W. Robinson.  
 SIERRA LEONE.—Freetown, Standard Bank Building, Oxford Street, C. W. S. Dexter.  
 SINGAPORE.—(P.O. Box 620, Maritime Building, Collyer Quay), G. Finlayson.  
 SWAZILAND.—Mbabane, Alister Miller Street, A. G. Elgar, O.B.E.  
 TANZANIA.—Dar-es-Salaam, Independence Avenue (P.O. Box 9112), R. G. W. Beer, M.B.E.  
 TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.—Port of Spain (P.O. Box 225, 90 Independence Square), C. A. Thompson.  
 UGANDA.—Kampala, 10-12 Obote Avenue (P.O. Box 7070), R. W. Howell.

# The Commonwealth of Australia

## AREA AND POPULATION

States and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population		
		Census June 30, 1961	Census June 30, 1966	Estimated Dec. 31, 1968
<i>States</i>				
New South Wales (Sydney).....	309,433	3,918,501	4,237,901	4,430,200
Queensland (Brisbane).....	667,000	1,527,514	1,674,324	1,751,800
South Australia (Adelaide).....	380,070	971,487	1,094,984	1,136,400
Tasmania (Hobart).....	26,383	350,340	371,436	386,000
Victoria (Melbourne).....	87,884	2,930,366	3,220,217	3,356,900
Western Australia (Perth).....	975,920	746,750	848,100	930,800
<i>Territories</i>				
Australian Capital Territory (Canberra)	939	58,828	96,032	117,200
Northern Territory (Darwin).....	520,280	44,481	56,504	64,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,967,909</b>	<b>10,548,267</b>	<b>11,599,498</b>	<b>12,173,300</b>

### Increase in the People

Year	Increase			Decrease			Net Increase†	Marriages*
	Births*	‡Overseas Arrivals	Total	Deaths*	Overseas Departures	Total		
1964	229,149	452,357	681,506	100,594	353,015	453,609	224,900	86,013
1965	222,854	525,136	747,990	99,715	420,280	519,995	225,000	93,546
1966	222,626	557,591	780,217	103,929	470,665	574,594	205,000	96,046
1967	229,296	637,170	866,466	102,793	545,261	647,964	218,500	100,000
1968	240,906	771,792	1,012,698	109,549	658,739	768,288	244,400	106,345

\* Figures for years before 1967 exclude full-blood Aborigines.

‡ Including the following arrivals under the Commonwealth Government's various schemes for assisted immigration: 1964, 79,604; 1965, 93,653; 1966, 89,743; 1967, 82,247; 1968, 105,102.

† = natural increase (excess of births over deaths), net overseas migration gain; adjusted to make the series of increases agree with total inter-censal increase shown by 1966 census.

### Inter-Censal Increases, 1933-1966

Year of Census	Population at Census*			Inter-Censal Increase	Net Immigration during Period
	Males	Females	Total		
1933	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105	1921-1933 .. 282,975
1947	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	949,519	1933-1947 .. 41,106
1954	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172	1947-1954 .. 639,028
1961	5,333,185	5,215,082	10,548,267	1,561,737	1954-1961 .. 584,754
1966	5,841,588	5,757,910	11,599,498	1,051,231	1961-1966 .. 395,485

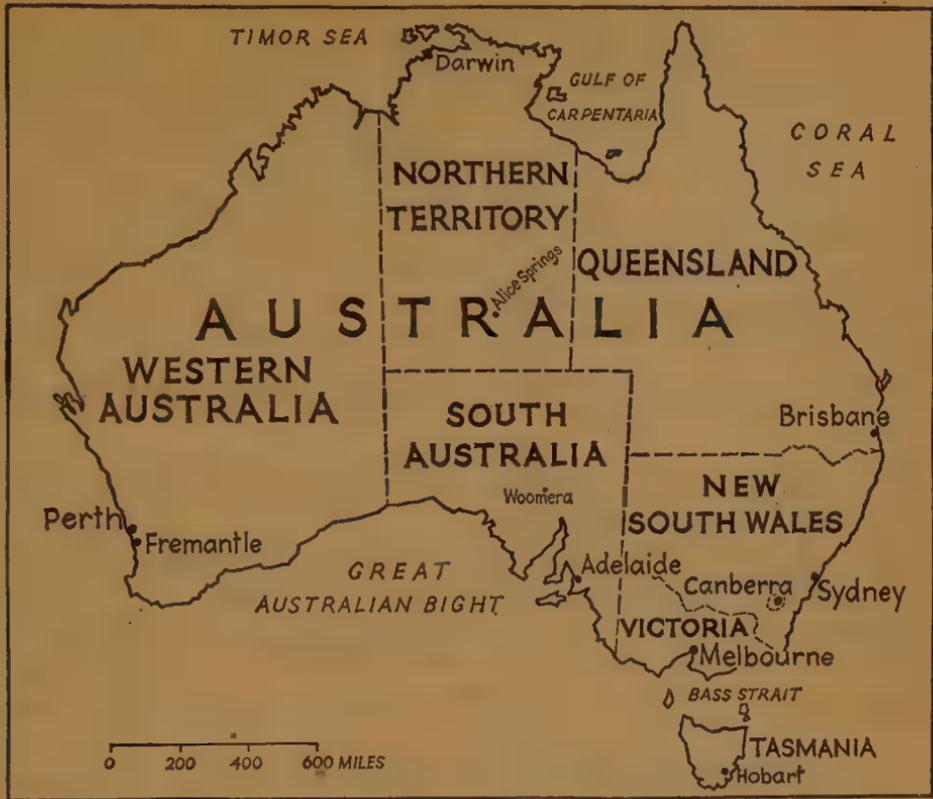
\* Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1961. Inter-censal increase figure for 1954-61 excludes full-blood Aborigines.

### Races and Religions

Races	1961	1966	Religions	1961	1966
	European.....	10,418,761		11,453,374	Church of England....
Chinese.....	23,568	26,723	Roman Catholics*.....	2,619,984	3,036,130
Japanese.....	2,671	818	Methodists.....	1,076,395	1,124,310
Indians and Cingalese.	4,956	6,090	Presbyterians.....	976,721	1,043,570
Aborigines.....	79,253	80,207	Other Christians.....	932,101	1,123,555
Other Races.....	19,058	32,286	Hebrews.....	59,329	63,271
			Other†.....	1,214,797	1,331,189

\* Including Catholics, so described, 1,480,335 in 1961 and 1,932,161 in 1966.

† Including 1,102,929 and 1,138,900 who did not state their religion at the 1961 and 1966 Census respectively.



#### PHYSICAL FEATURES

Australia was separated from the other great land surfaces at a remote period, and exhibits therefore some very archaic types of fauna and flora. It may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by the following waters:—North, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; East, Pacific Ocean; South, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and West, Indian Ocean. The total area of the mainland is 2,941,526 square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,383 square miles, and making a total area for the Commonwealth of 2,967,909 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,446 miles (including Tasmania, 900 miles), and its geographical position is between  $10^{\circ} 41' - 39^{\circ} 8'$  ( $43^{\circ} 39'$ , including Tasmania) South latitude and  $113^{\circ} 9' - 153^{\circ} 39'$  East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,500 miles, and from North to South 2,000 miles (2,300 miles, including Tasmania). Its nearest distance from England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast of Queensland for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the strike of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a fertile area devoted partly to agriculture, partly to dairying, while the inland districts particularly are admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The highest peak, Mount Kosciusko, in New South Wales, reaches an elevation of more than 7,300 feet. The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after receiving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the continent; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria.

The scarcity of the natural water supply in the interior has, however, been mitigated by successful borings and by the construction of large dams. The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by a system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers. A major development work in progress is the use of the waters of the Snowy River in south-eastern New South Wales for hydro-electricity generation and irrigation. Minerals comprise bauxite, coal, copper, gold, gypsum, iron, lead, limestone, mineral sand, pyrite, silver, uranium, and zinc in large quantities, antimony, asbestos, barite, beryllium, chromite, dolomite, feldspar, magnesite, manganese, mica, salt, silica, talc, tantalite-columbite, tin, tungsten, &c., and there are abundant supplies of building stones, clays, &c. Potential supplies of metals and minerals have not yet been fully tested.

Australia now has three commercial oilfields, Moonie and Alton in Queensland (connected by pipeline to Brisbane, Queensland) and at Barrow Island, Western Australia, together capable of supplying about 8 per cent. of the nation's requirements. The oilfield at Barrow Island was commissioned in April, 1967, when the first shipment of oil was despatched to Kwinana, Western Australia, for refining. In addition, small amounts of oil (some 200 barrels per day) are produced from individual wells in the Roma and Bennett fields in Queensland.

Natural gas deposits have been found in Queensland, Western Australia, Northern Territory, South Australia (Gidgealpa and Moomba) and in the Gippsland Basin off the coast of Victoria and commercial development of some of them is planned. Large iron deposits are being developed in the north of Western Australia.

*Climate.*—The seasons are: summer, December to February; autumn, March to May; winter, June to August, spring, September to November. Australia is less subject to extremes of climate than are regions of similar size in low parts of the world, though the climate varies considerably from the tropical to the alpine.

### GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth of Australia was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Commonwealth of Nations, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Ministry of twenty-six Ministers of State. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control, immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Federal Government also controls such matters as social services, patents and copyrights, naturalization, navigation, &c. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connection with matters exclusively under Federal control, but where State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

*FLAG.*—Blue ground, with Union Jack in top corner of hoist above large seven pointed star; Southern Constellation on fly. *AUSTRALIA DAY.*—January 26.

### GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

*Governor-General*, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck, G.C.M.G., born April 1 1905, assumed office May 1, 1969.

*Official Secretary*, Sir Murray Tyrrell, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

*Military Secretary*, Cdr. W. J. Brash, O.B.E., R.A.N.

*Private Secretary*, G. T. Pretzman.

*Comptroller*, Lt.-Col. T. A. Rodriguez, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., R.A.A.

*Aides-de-Camp*, Lieutenant P. R. Blackband, R.A.N., Flight Lieutenant J. McL. Harris, R.A.A.F., Captain

P. A. Mench, R.A. Inf.

### THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY

The amount estimated to be spent on Ministers' salaries under the Ministers of State Act during 1968-69 was \$A330,900.

*Prime Minister*, Rt. Hon. J. G. Gorton.

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and*

*Industry*, Rt. Hon. J. McEwen, C.H.

*Treasurer*, Rt. Hon. W. McMahon.

*Minister for Defence*, Hon. A. Fairhall.

*Primary Industry*, Hon. J. D. Anthony.

*Postmaster-General and Vice-President of the Executive*

*Council*, Hon. A. S. Hulme.

*Minister for National Development*, Hon. D. Fairbairn, D.F.C.

*Labour and National Service*, Hon. L. H. E. Bury.

*Minister for Shipping and Transport and assisting the*

*Minister for Trade and Industry*, Hon. I. McC.

Sinclair.

*Supply and Leader of the Government in the Senate*,

Sen. Hon. K. M. Anderson.

*Education and Science*, Hon. J. M. Fraser.

*External Affairs*, Hon. G. Freeth.

The above form the Cabinet

*External Territories*, Hon. C. E. Barnes.

*Civil Aviation and assisting the Treasurer*, Hon.

R. W. C. Swartz, M.B.E., E.D.

*Immigration*, Hon. B. M. Snedden, Q.C.

*Health*, Hon. A. J. Forbes, M.C.

*Repatriation*, Sen. Hon. G. C. McKellar.

*Housing*, Sen. Hon. Dame Annabelle Rankin, D.B.E.

*Attorney-General*, Hon. N. H. Bowen, Q.C.

*Minister for the Navy*, Hon. C. R. Kelly.

*Interior*, Hon. P. J. Nixon.

*Army*, Hon. P. R. Lynch.

*Customs and Excise*, Sen. Hon. M. Scott.

*Social Services and Minister-in-charge of Aboriginal*

*Affairs*, Hon. W. C. Wentworth.

*Works, Minister-in-charge of Tourist Activities*, Sen.

Hon. R. C. Wright.

*Air, and Leader of the House*, Hon. G. D. Erwin.

### AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD

#### High Commissioners

*United Kingdom.*—Hon. Sir Alexander Downer,

K.B.E., Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

*Canada.*—D. W. McNicol, C.B.E., Royal Bank

Chambers, 90 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

*Ceylon.*—G. N. Upton, 3 Cambridge Place,

Colombo.

*Ghana.*—R. A. Woolcott, Milne Avenue, Accra.

*India and Nepal.*—Sir Arthur Tange, C.B.E., 1/50-G

Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

*Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda.*—R. N. Hamilton,

Development House, Government Road,

Nairobi.

*Malaysia*.—J. R. Rowland, 44 Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur.  
*Malta*.—Hon. Sir Herbert Opperman, O.B.E., Airways House, Galety Lane, Sliema.  
*New Zealand*.—Sir Edwin Hicks, C.B.E., L.C.I. House, Molesworth Street, Wellington.  
*Nigeria*.—H. D. White, P.O. Box 2427, Lagos.  
*Pakistan*.—L. H. Border, M.V.O., United Bank Bldg., 54 Haider Road, Rawalpindi; J. L. Allen, Deputy High Commissioner, Purbani Hotel, Morijhil, Dacca.  
*Singapore*.—A. R. Parsons, Thornycroft House, 201 Clemenceau Avenue, Singapore.  
*Tanzania*.—H. W. Bullock, Bank House, Independence Avenue, Dar-es-Salaam.

## Ambassadors

*Argentina*.—E. D. Mackinnon, C.B.E., Calle Rivadavia, 1829 Piso 5, Buenos Aires.  
*Austria*.—A. M. Morris, O.B.E., Concordiaplatz 2/3, Vienna.  
*Belgium*.—O. L. Davis, O.B.E., 51-52 Avenue des Arts, Brussels.  
*Brazil*.—J. M. McMillan, Rua Barao do Flamengo, 22 Apto, 202 Rio de Janeiro.  
*Burma*.—R. R. Fernandez, Strand Road, Rangoon.  
*Cambodia*.—G. B. Feakes, 94 Moha Vithel Preah Norodom, Phnom Penh.  
*Chile*.—N. St. C. Deschamps, Hotel Carrera, Santiago.  
*China*.—F. B. Cooper, Arcadia Building, 402 Tun Hua South Road, Taipei.  
*Finland (and Sweden)*.—R. A. Peachey, Sergels Torg 12, Stockholm.  
*France*.—A. R. Rennie, O.B.E., 13 Rue las Cases, Paris, 7c.  
*Germany*.—Sir Ronald Walker, C.B.E., Kölnersstrasse 157, Bad Godesberg.  
*Greece*.—H. Gilchrist, Makedonon Street, Athens.  
*Indonesia*.—J. A. Jockel, O.B.E., Dialan Thamrin, Gambir, Djakarta.  
*Republic of Ireland*.—R. Honner, D.S.O., M.C., Fitzwilliam House, Dublin.  
*Israel*.—W. G. A. Landale, 145 Hayarkon Street, Tel-Aviv.  
*Italy*.—W. R. Crocker, C.B.E., Via Sallustiana 26, Rome.  
*Japan*.—Sir Allen Brown, C.B.E., 1-14 Mita 2-Chrome, Minato-Ku, Tokyo.  
*Korea*.—A. H. Loomes, O.B.E., 32-10 Songwoldong, Suda Moon-Koo, Seoul.  
*Laos*.—G. C. Lewis (Chargé d'Affaires), Quartier Phone Xay, Vientiane.  
*Lebanon*.—W. D. Forsyth, O.B.E., c/o Palm Beach Hotel, Beirut.  
*Mexico*.—D. McCarthy, M.B.E., Paseo de la Reforma 195, 5° piso, Mexico 5, D.F.  
*Netherlands*.—C. T. Moodie, 18 Lange Voorhout, The Hague.  
*Peru*.—E. D. McMillan, C.B.E., Plaza Bldg., Lima.  
*Philippines*.—F. H. Stuart, L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Street, Manila.  
*South Africa*.—T. W. Cutts, Standard Bank Building, Church Square, Pretoria.  
*Sweden*.—As for Finland.  
*Switzerland*.—As for Austria (above).  
*Turkey*.—Vice-Adm. Sir Alan McNicoll, K.B.E., C.B., c/o Grand Ankara Hotel, Ankara.  
*United Arab Republic*.—B. C. Hill, 1097 Corniche el Nil, Garden City, Cairo.  
*United States*.—Sir Keith Waller, C.B.E., 1700 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
*United Nations*.—P. Shaw, C.B.E., 750 Third Avenue, New York.  
*U.S.S.R.*.—F. J. Blakeney, C.B.E., 13 Kropotkinsky Pereulok, Moscow.

*Uruguay*.—As for Argentina (above).  
*Vietnam*.—R. L. Harry, C.B.E., Caravelle Building, Place Lam Son, Saigon.  
*Yugoslavia*.—M. R. Casson (Chargé d'Affaires), 191-193 Bulevar Revolucise, Belgrade.

## REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA

## High Commissioners

## BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

## Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Sir Charles (Hepburn) Johnston, K.C.M.G. (1965) . . . £8,600  
*Deputy High Commissioners*, H. D. V. Pakenham (Sydney); R. W. B. Carter, C.M.G. (Melbourne); H. F. Bartlett, O.B.E. (Brisbane); B. A. F. Pennock (Perth); R. E. Jones (Adelaide).  
*Ministers*, H. B. H. Keeble (Commercial); J. S. R. Duncan, C.M.G., M.B.E.  
*Defence Adviser and Head of British Defence Liaison Staff*, Maj.-Gen. I. G. Gill, O.B.E., M.C.  
*Counsellors*, P. Lloyd, C.B.E. (Technology); P. A. G. Westlake, M.C. (Head of Chancery); T. Jones, O.B.E.; M. E. Browne, E.R.D. (Commercial); R. Hickling (Information).  
*First Secs.*, P. M. Hewitt, O.B.E.; R. A. Neilson, M.V.O.; Miss M. I. Mackie, M.V.O. (Information); R. Elphick (Agric. and Food); T. F. W. Knapp; W. Francis.  
*Naval Adviser*, Capt. L. W. H. Taylor, R.N.  
*Military Adviser*, Col. H. B. H. Waring, O.B.E.  
*Air Adviser*, Group Capt. D. L. Edmonds, A.F.C.  
*Cultural Attaché and British Council Representative*, E. R. H. Paget, O.B.E.

*Canada*.—A. R. Menzies.  
*Ceylon*.—C. O. Coorey, M.B.E.  
*Ghana*.—H. V. H. Sekyi.  
*India*.—A. M. Thomas.  
*Malaysia*.—Dato D. A. Stephens.  
*Malta*.—Dr. A. A. Pullicino.  
*New Zealand*.—J. L. Hazlett.  
*Pakistan*.—M. A. Malik.  
*Singapore*.—S. T. Stewart.

## Ambassadors

*Argentina*.—J. S. Santamaría.  
*Austria*.—F. Pein.  
*Belgium*.—M. J. de Bruyn.  
*Brazil*.—Mme. M. G. Nogveira.  
*Burma*.—Nyo Tun.  
*Cambodia*.—Tim Ngoun.  
*China*.—S. C. Shen.  
*Denmark*.—E. Blythen-Petersen.  
*Finland*.—T. Mentula.  
*France*.—A. Favereau.  
*German Federal Republic*.—Dr. H. Schirmer.  
*Greece*.—B. L. Tsamisis.  
*Indonesia*.—Lt.-Gen. R. Hidayat.  
*Republic of Ireland*.—F. Coffey.  
*Israel*.—S. Pratt.  
*Italy*.—Dr. M. Majoli.  
*Japan*.—F. Kai.  
*Korea*.—Dong Whan Lee.  
*Laos*.—O. Souvannavong.  
*Lebanon*.—S. A. Gharzuddine.  
*Mexico*.—Dr. R. Molina-Pasquel.  
*Nepal*.—B. R. Bhandary.  
*Netherlands*.—W. G. Zeylstra.  
*Norway*.—A. Jakobsen.  
*Peru*.—J. P. Gallagher (Minister).  
*Philippines*.—M. Ezpeleta.  
*Portugal*.—Dr. J. E. de Mello Gouveia (Chargé d'Affaires).  
*South Africa*.—J. K. Uys.  
*Spain*.—J. R. Parellada.  
*Sweden*.—(vacant).  
*Switzerland*.—E. D. Graffenried.

Thailand.—Prasong Bunchoem.

Turkey.—M. Baydur.

United Arab Republic.—K. A. R. El-Ayouti.

United States.—E. Cronk (Chargé d'Affaires).

Uruguay.—C. Calamet.

U.S.S.R.—N. Y. Tarakanov.

Vietnam.—Tran Kim Phuong.

Yugoslavia.—G. Sekulovski.

### THE LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia consists of the Queen, ■ Senate and a House of Representatives. The Constitution provides that the number of members of the House of Representatives shall be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of Senators. An Act, assented to on May 18, 1948, provided for an increase in the number of members of the Senate from thirty-six to sixty, and as ■ result the number of members of the House of Representatives was increased from 74 to 123. There are now 124 members in the House of Representatives, including one member each for the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Members of the Senate are elected for six years by universal suffrage, half the members retiring every third year and each of the six States returning an equal number. The House of Representatives, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with ■ minimum of five members for each State. The present state of parties in the House of Representatives is Liberal 59, Country Party 21, Labour 42, Independent 1 and Independent Liberal, 1. Members of both Houses receive \$A9,500 per annum, with allowances and free air and rail travel on parliamentary business.

President of the Senate, Senator Hon. Sir Alistair McMullin, K.C.M.G.

Clerk of the Senate, J. R. Odgers, C.B.E. \$A13,257  
Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. W. J. Aston, M.P.

Clerk of the House, A. G. Turner, C.B.E. \$A13,257

### THE JUDICATURE

#### HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Justices having original and appellate jurisdiction. The principal seat of the Court is at Melbourne, Victoria.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Garfield Edward John Barwick, G.C.M.G. . . . . \$A30,000

Justices, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Aloysius McTiernan, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Waters Kitto, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Russell Taylor, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas Ian Menzies, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Sir (William John) Victor Windeyer, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; Rt. Hon. Sir William Owen, K.B.E. . . . \$A27,000

Principal Registrar, A. N. Gamble.

#### COMMONWEALTH INDUSTRIAL COURT

Chief Judge, Hon. Sir John Spicer . . . . . \$A24,000

Judges, Hons. E. A. Dunphy; P. E. Joske, C.M.G.;

R. M. Eggleston; R. A. Smithers; J. R. Kerr, C.M.G.; C. A. Sweeney; J. A. Nimmo

each \$A22,000

#### COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND

##### ARBITRATION COMMISSION

President, Hon. Sir Richard Kirby . . . . \$A24,000

Deputy Presidents, Hons. S. C. G. Wright; F. H. Gallagher; J. C. Moore; L. H. Williams;

each \$A22,000

#### FEDERAL COURT OF BANKRUPTCY

Judge, Hon. H. T. Gibbs. . . . . \$A22,000

#### SUPREME COURT OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Judges, Hons. R. W. Fox; E. A. Dunphy; P. E. Joske, C.M.G.; R. M. Eggleston; R. A. Smithers;

J. R. Kerr, C.M.G.; H. T. Gibbs; C. A. Sweeney;

J. A. Nimmo.

#### SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

Judge, Hon. R. A. Blackburn.

Additional Judges, Hons. E. A. Dunphy; P. E. Joske, C.M.G.; R. A. Smithers; C. A. Sweeney; J. A. Nimmo.

### DEFENCE

Subject to the authority of Cabinet the Minister and Department of Defence are responsible for the formulation and general application of a unified defence policy relating to the Defence Forces and their requirements. Separate Ministers and Departments of the Navy, Army and Air are responsible for the administration of their respective Services in accordance with defence policy. The Minister and Department of Supply are responsible for the supply, manufacture and overhaul of services and goods, including munitions, for the Defence Forces and for defence research and development, in accordance with approved policy.

#### Royal Australian Navy

Under the Naval Defence Acts, 1910-68, the naval forces of the Commonwealth are administered by a Naval Board of Administration responsible to the Minister of State for the Navy.

The Royal Australian Navy consists of ■ Anti-Submarine Warfare support carrier, ■ troop-transports, 6 destroyers, 4 destroyer escorts, 3 submarines, a destroyer tender, a fleet oiler, 20 patrol boats, 1 survey ship, 1 coastal survey ship, 2 oceanographic research ships, a destroyer and destroyer escort employed as training ships, 2 minesweepers, ■ mine-hunter and support craft. In reserve there are 3 minesweepers, 1 destroyer, 2 destroyer escorts, 3 miscellaneous accommodation ships and several support craft.

One submarine is being built in the United Kingdom and two destroyer escorts in Australia.

The strength of the Royal Australian Navy on May 31, 1969, was 1,924 officers and 15,036 sailors.

#### Army

Under the Minister for the Army, the Military Board is charged with the control and administration of all matters relating to the Australian Military Forces. Command and control is exercised through the framework of Army Headquarters and Commands geographically related to States—Northern Command, Eastern Command, Southern Command, Central Command, Western Command, Tasmania Command, Northern Territory Command and Papua and New Guinea Command.

Since 1957, the basis of the readiness of the Army has been with emphasis on South-East Asia ■ an area of primary strategic importance to Australia. The strength of the Regular Army, including National Servicemen, was approximately 44,000 at the end of May 1969. The field force organization has been expanded with emphasis on ■ substantial increase in the combat element and high priority logistic units. The aim has been to give greater flexibility in deployment to meet the present requirement for "cold" and limited warfare with light, air-portable formations.

Compulsory selective service to increase the numbers in the Regular Army applies to young men in their 21st year. The number inducted at present is 8,400 a year. Recruits serve two years

full time, followed by three years in the Reserve. They are liable for overseas service.

A volunteer Regular Army Emergency Reserve of approximately 1,000 former Regular Army members has been formed and can be called out when the Governor-General considers it desirable.

The strength of the Citizen Military Forces was approximately 35,000 and the strength of the Army cadets 44,830. In addition, the Pacific Islands Regiment has two battalions and supporting units; total strength, about 2,500.

Currently about 8,400 Australian Army personnel are serving overseas in Malaysia and Vietnam.

#### Air

The total strength of the R.A.A.F. on June 1, 1969, was 22,575. There were 16 flying squadrons, 5 maintenance squadrons, 19 training units, 3 aircraft depots, one airfield construction squadron, 4 control and reporting units, 5 auxiliary squadrons, 6 university squadrons and 7 A.T.C. squadrons. Five flying squadrons, one maintenance squadron and supporting personnel were serving outside Australia in the South-East Asian theatre.

### COMMONWEALTH FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure of the consolidated fund balanced at \$A.5,760,480 in 1967-68, compared with \$5,227,721 in 1966-67. Gross Loan Fund expenditure on works totalled \$A162,637 in 1967-68 (1966-67, \$A155,185).

The unit of Australian currency is the \$A. Rates of exchange in June, 1969, were \$A2:1429 = £1 (buying) and \$A2:1514 (selling).

#### DEBT

The total of the Commonwealth Debt on December 31, 1968, was \$A4,444,500,000. Adding the indebtedness of the States, viz. \$A8,471,200,000, the "face" or "book" value of Australian government securities on issue amounted (December 31, 1968) to \$A12,915,700,000.

The Debt per head of population at Dec. 31, 1968, was \$A1,060 90.

### SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

Age and Invalid Pensions and allowances (maximum weekly rates—subject to a means test):—

(a) Standard Rate—payable to a single, widowed or divorced pensioner, a married man whose wife receives a wife's allowance or a married pensioner whose spouse is not receiving a pension, benefit or tuberculosis allowance, \$A14.

(b) Married Rate—married couple, both pensioners, \$A25 each. For a married person whose spouse is receiving a benefit, tuberculosis allowance or a Service pension the rate is also \$A12.50.

(c) Allowances—Wife's allowance, \$A7; guardian's allowance, \$A4; supplementary allowance (available for standard rate pensioners who pay rent or pay for board and lodging or for lodging), \$A2. Additional pension is payable (subject to means test) for each dependent child of a pensioner. Dependent child means a child under 16 years or a full-time student child aged 16 to 21 years if wholly or substantially dependent on the pensioner. The maximum rate of additional pension is \$A2.50 for each eligible child.

Widows' Pensions (maximum weekly rates) (subject to a means test).—"A" class widows (having one or more children)—\$A18 (incl. \$A4 mother's allowance) plus \$A2.50 for each child under 16 years or until 21 years if it is receiving full-time education; "B" class widows (not less than

50 years of age, without dependent children, or on reaching the age of 45 years having had dependent children) \$A12.50; "C" class widows (under 50 years, without children, but in necessitous circumstances within the 26 weeks following their husbands' deaths) \$A12.50. Supplementary assistance of \$2 a week is also payable to a widow pensioner who pays rent, or pays for board and lodging or for lodging.

Maternity Allowance.—Where there are no other children under 16 years, \$A30, where there are one or two other children, \$A32; where there are three or more children, \$A35. An extra \$A10 is paid for each additional child in multiple births.

Child Endowment.—For children under 16 years in a family—\$A0.50 for the first child; \$A1.00 for the second child; \$A1.50 for the third child; and then increasing by cumulative amounts of 25 cents, making \$A1.75 for the fourth child, \$A2.00 for the fifth child and so on. For each full-time student child, aged 16 to 21 years, in a family the rate is \$A1.50. \$A1.50 is also payable for each child under 16 years or eligible student child in an approved Institution.

Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits (subject to a means test)—\$A8.25 per week for a married person or unmarried adult, plus \$A6 for a dependent spouse (or unpaid housekeeper if claimant has one or more dependent children under 16 years and no such benefit is payable for his wife), plus \$A1.50 for each child under 16 years. For unmarried persons aged 16 and 17 years the rate is \$A3.50 and from 18 to 20 years, \$A4.75.

Hospital Benefits.—Insured patients in approved hospitals, \$A2 a day; eligible pensioners and their dependents in public wards of public hospitals, \$A5 a day.

Uninsured patients, in approved hospitals, other than pensioners, \$A0.80 a day; a benefit of \$A2 a day is payable for a patient in an approved nursing home whether or not he is a member of a hospital insurance organization. A supplementary benefit of \$A3 a day is also payable for intensive care patients in approved nursing homes.

Tuberculosis Benefits (subject to a means test).—Single person, \$A17.25 per week, or \$A14 a week if receiving free hospital treatment; married person with dependent spouse, \$A28.25 a week plus \$A2.50 for each dependent child.

#### Cost of the Benefits

Service	1966-67	1967-68
	\$A'000	\$A'000
Age and Invalid Pensions	481,840	513,984
Child Endowment . . . .	199,282	187,920
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service . . . .	1,844	1,944
Funeral Benefits . . . . .	1,334	1,338
Maternity Allowances . . . .	7,294	7,349
Unemployment, Sickness, Special Benefits.	19,044	18,832
Widows' Pensions . . . . .	56,438	61,061
Other Welfare . . . . .	—	305
Hospital Benefits . . . . .	67,398	74,750
Medical Benefits . . . . .	58,192	62,547
Milk for Children . . . . .	9,021	9,831
Pharmaceutical Benefits . . .	101,281	105,134
Tuberculosis Campaign . . . .	12,176	12,360
Miscellaneous health services . . . . .	3,947	4,349
Rental Rebates . . . . .	142	44
Home Savings Grants . . . .	11,885	13,299
Total . . . . .	1,031,117	1,075,049

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUNDS

State, etc.	1967-68		
	Rev. \$A,000 omitted	Exp. \$A,000 omitted	Surplus(+) or Deficit(-)
N.S.W.....	888,077	887,618	+ 459
Victoria.....	601,328	604,122	- 2,794
Queensland.....	357,219	356,249	+ 970
S. Australia.....	264,544	267,404	- 2,860
W. Australia.....	250,738	249,909	+ 829
Tasmania.....	101,452	103,302	- 1,851
Total, Six States.	2,463,357	2,468,603	- 5,246
Commonwealth	5,760,480	5,760,480	..
Grand Total (a) ..	7,174,248	7,179,494	- 5,246

(a) To avoid duplication in aggregating particulars for the Commonwealth and States, the grand totals exclude payments by the Commonwealth to the States included in State consolidated revenue funds in respect of interest on States' debts, special grants, financial assistance, grants to Universities, tuberculosis capital expenditure and National Welfare Fund payments, and payments by the States to the Commonwealth in respect of Commonwealth Pay-roll tax.

## BANKING

The average Australian liabilities and assets (excluding shareholders' funds, interbranch accounts and contingencies) of the major trading banks operating in the Commonwealth in March, 1969, were: Liabilities in Australia, \$A6,558,393,000 (1968, \$A5,977,327,000); Assets in Australia, \$A6,613,002,000 (1968, \$A6,031,309,000). Total amount on deposit in savings banks in Australia in March, 1969, was \$A6,524,469, or \$A532.69 per head of population (1968, \$A6,067,553,000 or \$A508.64 per head).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY  
(Commonwealth)

The estimated net values of production:—

	1966-67	1967-68 (a)
Agricultural...	\$A1,209,003,000	\$A925,941,000
Pastoral.....	1,181,848,000	1,059,600,000
Dairying, etc. (b)	457,200,000	453,381,000
Forests and Fisheries	156,466,000	165,717,000
Mining.....	515,534,000	564,386,000
Manufacturing	6,887,000,000	7,430,738,000

\$A10,397,051,000 \$A10,599,763,000

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Includes poultry, farming, trapping.

## PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Years	Wool (million lb.)	Wheat (million bushels)	Butter ('000 tons)
1964-65	1,784	369	455
1965-66	1,663	260	460
1966-67	1,762	467	489
1967-68	1,770	277	432
† 1968-69	1,886	540	..

† Estimated.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—The total area of rural holdings in 1967-68 was 1,209,737,000 acres.

The principal crops were:—

Crop	Acres	Bushels
Wheat*.....	22,441,000	277,289,000
Oats.....	3,380,000	39,628,000
Barley.....	2,611,000	36,798,000
Maize.....	200,000	7,132,000
Hay.....	2,800,000	3,811,000
Sugar-cane†.....	553,000	Tons 16,756,000
*Wheat estimate (1968-69)	539,645,000	bushels.
† Cut for crushing.		

## Livestock (in thousands).

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Sheep..	164,981	170,622	157,563	164,237	166,912
Cattle..	19,055	18,816	17,936	18,270	19,218
Pigs....	1,468	1,660	1,747	1,804	2,056
Horses....	536	520	n.r.	479	..

In 1967-68 Australia produced 1,769,688,000 lbs. of wool (as in the grease), estimated value, \$A710,910,000; 432,284,000 lbs. of butter; 155,242,000 lbs. of cheese; and 49,046 tons (cured weight) of bacon and hams. The total meat production (beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pig meat) in terms of fresh meat was 1,691,051 tons.

*Mines and Minerals.*—In 1968 the mine production of gold was 787,584 fine oz. and of black coal 40,236,000 tons. Smelter and refinery production of principal metals in 1968 was: pig iron, 5,483,000 tons; ingot steel, 6,399,000 tons; copper (refined), 83,795 tons; blister copper, 91,536 tons; lead (incl. bullion), 291,870 tons; tin, 3,692 tons; zinc, 205,482 tons; silver, 9,426,000 fine oz. Value of output of all mining and quarrying in 1967, \$A698,636,000.

*Manufactures.*—In 1967-68 there were in Australia 62,953 industrial establishments, employing 1,331,121 persons; wages paid amounted to \$A3,665.9m.; value of plant and machinery \$A4,962.2m.; land and buildings \$A4,303.2m.; of materials, fuel, etc., used \$A9,663.0m.; value added by manufacture \$A7,430.7m.; and value of total output \$A17,093.7m.

*Trade Unions.*—In 1968 there were 319 separate trade unions in Australia with a total membership of 2,190,700.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE  
(including Bullion and Specie.)

Years	Imports \$A	Exports \$A
1963-64.....	2,372,658,000	2,782,460,000
1964-65.....	2,904,703,000	2,651,449,000
1965-66.....	2,939,492,000	2,720,953,000
1966-67.....	3,045,341,000	3,023,925,000
1967-68.....	3,264,473,000	3,044,675,000

Country  
Imports from  
Exports to

	1967-68	
Country	Imports from	Exports to
United Kingdom.	\$A723,010,000	\$A426,314,000
Canada.....	140,518,000	53,541,000
Ceylon.....	15,014,000	16,173,000
India.....	35,296,000	65,466,000
Pakistan.....	14,562,000	5,044,000
Malaysia.....	28,842,000	56,485,000
New Zealand....	61,648,000	155,579,000
Hong Kong.....	36,729,000	59,876,000
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	20,454,000	46,855,000
China (mainland).	23,592,000	126,459,000
France.....	88,045,000	88,594,000
Germany (Fed. Rep.)....	189,758,000	91,428,000
Indonesia.....	55,430,000	13,870,000
Iran.....	18,893,000	5,391,000
Italy.....	72,716,000	87,764,000

Country	Imports	Exports
	from	to
	1967-68	
Japan.....	\$A343,310,000	\$A642,072,000
Netherlands.....	48,337,000	36,061,000
Norway.....	12,755,000	9,633,000
Poland.....	2,271,000	19,644,000
Saudi Arabia.....	49,030,000	13,076,000
South Africa.....	19,506,000	28,463,000
Sweden.....	50,178,000	6,971,000
Switzerland.....	47,778,000	3,028,000
U.S.A.....	840,886,000	402,810,000
U.S.S.R.....	2,107,000	27,446,000

## IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES, 1967-68

	\$A'000
Live animals.....	2,745
Meat and meat preparations.....	957
Dairy products and eggs.....	3,817
Fish.....	27,463
Cereals.....	3,790
Fruit and vegetables.....	19,268
Sugar.....	2,495
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.....	46,334
Feeding-stuff for animals.....	8,176
Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food.....	2,051
Beverages.....	13,457
Tobacco.....	22,460
Hides and skins.....	2,426
Oil-seeds, etc.....	9,495
Crude rubber.....	24,482
Wood, timber and cork.....	41,506
Pulp and waste paper.....	25,145
Textile fibres.....	31,812
Crude fertilizers and minerals.....	71,008
Metalliferous ■■■■ and metal scrap.....	5,956
Crude animal and vegetable materials.....	11,999
Coal and coke.....	356
Petroleum and products.....	240,600
Petroleum gases.....	45
Oils and fats.....	13,704
Chemical elements and compounds.....	100,195
Mineral tar, etc.....	2,349
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials.....	17,934
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	38,011
Essential oils and perfume materials.....	12,804
Fertilizers, manufactured.....	12,092
Explosives.....	7,027
Plastic materials, etc.....	76,096
Chemical materials and products.....	42,496
Leather.....	6,056
Rubber manufactures.....	39,587
Wood and cork manufactures.....	12,931
Paper, paperboard and manufactures.....	93,354
Textile yarn and fabrics.....	248,069
Non-metallic mineral manufactures.....	57,691
Iron and steel.....	86,921
Non-ferrous metals.....	24,246
Manufactures of metal.....	75,416
Machinery (except electric).....	586,474
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances.....	207,781
Transport equipment.....	455,870
Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings.....	4,048
Furniture.....	3,614
Travel goods etc.....	4,748
Clothing and clothing accessories.....	25,657
Footwear.....	8,775
Scientific instruments.....	92,173
Miscellaneous manufactured articles.....	130,498
Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified.....	110,522
Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade.....	49,470

## MAJOR EXPORTS 1967-68

Meat and meat preparations.....	\$A279,155,000
Dairy products and eggs.....	92,855,000
Fish and fish preparations.....	34,000,000
Cereal grains and cereal preparations.....	419,087,000
Fruit and vegetables.....	110,780,000
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey.....	104,992,000
Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed.....	64,159,000
Textile fibres and their waste.....	718,516,000
Metalliferous ores and scrap.....	242,574,000
Coal, coke and briquettes.....	88,594,000
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	33,224,000
Animal oils and fats.....	10,794,000
Chemical elements and compounds.....	57,711,000
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.....	15,399,000
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.....	18,002,000
Iron and steel.....	91,853,000
Non-ferrous metals.....	149,898,000
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.....	29,524,000
Machinery (except electric).....	57,960,000
Electrical machinery, apparatus ■■■■ appliances.....	25,564,000
Transport equipment.....	73,665,000
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.....	20,246,000
Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified.....	58,949,000

## FOOD EXPORTS TO BRITAIN, 1967-68

Butter.....	\$A31,053,000
Cheese.....	8,012,000
Eggs.....	1,663,000
Meats:—	
Bovine animals.....	16,403,000
Sheep, lambs and goats.....	4,202,000
Preserved in airtight containers.....	6,531,000
Jams and Jellies.....	330,000
Milk and Cream.....	1,793,000
Dried fruit—grapes.....	9,039,000
Fruit (preserved in airtight containers).....	25,482,000
Flour (wheaten), plain white.....	695,000
Wheat.....	34,694,000
Sugar-cane.....	36,372,000

## AUSTRALIA'S TRADE WITH U.K.

Year	Value of Merchandise	
	From U.K.	To U.K.
1965-66.....	751,691,000	465,999,000
1966-67.....	718,396,000	400,337,000
1967-68.....	718,355,000	415,004,000

## COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—Total length of Commonwealth-owned and State-owned railways open for general traffic at June 30, 1968:—

State-owned	Route miles	Gross Earnings
New South Wales....	6,061	\$A224,966,000 (a)
Victoria.....	4,216	99,301,000 (a)
Queensland.....	5,825	94,018,000
South Australia.....	2,481	28,046,000 (a)
Western Australia.....	3,815	51,628,000
Tasmania.....	500	6,587,000
Commonwealth-owned		
Trans-Australian.....	1,108	14,427,000
Central Australia.....	818	6,325,000
Northern Territory....	317	1,269,000
Capital Territory.....	■	213,000

Total..... 25,146 \$A526,779,000  
(a) Excludes certain government subsidies aggregating \$A13,230,000.

The *Trans-Australian (Government) Railway*, 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, connects Kalgoorlie, W.A., with Port Pirie, S.A. (1,108 miles) and so forms a link (including Kalgoorlie-Perth 372 miles) between Perth and Brisbane, Q., a total length of 3,314 miles.

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1967-68 were \$A526,779,000, working expenses \$A499,872,000, and net earnings \$A26,906,000. In 1967-68 passenger journeys numbered 452,818,000 and 71,061,000 tons of goods and livestock were carried. There are 268 miles of electrified line in New South Wales and 263 miles in Victoria.

*Tramways, Trolley-buses and Omnibuses.*—The total route mileage on June 30, 1968, under Government and semi-Government control was 222 for trams, 64 for trolley-buses and 6,794 for omnibuses.

*Shipping.*—The entrances and clearances (one entrance and one clearance per voyage, irrespective of the number of ports visited) of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in 1967-68 were: entered 3,972 (30,109,000 tons); cleared 4,013 (30,278,000 tons).

The total, including local shipping, entering the ports of the capital cities during 1967-68 was: Sydney 3,832 vessels of 15,208,000 tons, Melbourne 2,856 (12,294,000), Brisbane 1,485 (6,638,000), Adelaide 1,434 (5,233,000), Fremantle 1,211 (6,886,000) and Hobart 544 (1,529,000). At June 30, 1968, the Australian trading fleet vessels 200 tons gross and over comprised 141 vessels with a total 811,784 tons gross. Of these, 127 vessels totalling 740,400 tons gross were coastal trading vessels.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—In the year ended June 30, 1968, there were 7,516 post offices dealing with 2,203,089,900 letters, 411,091,000 packets and newspapers, 12,908,000 registered articles and 20,783,000 parcels. 21,047,000 internal telegrams were despatched and 2,359,000 international telegrams received and despatched. At June 30, 1968, there were 6,358 telephone exchanges with 2,358,837 services and 3,392,436 instruments.

*Broadcasting and Television.*—On June 30, 1968, the Australian Broadcasting Commission operated 88 stations, including 17 short-wave stations in Australia. Privately owned commercial broadcasting stations totalled 114. On June 30, 1968, there were in force in Australia 2,579,860 listeners' licences, including 2,092,612 combined broadcast and television receiving licences. On June 30, 1968, 81 television stations were in operation, 23 in the various State capitals (including Canberra), and 58 in country areas. Television licences in force at June 30, 1968, numbered 2,519,392 (including combined licences, as above).

*Motor Vehicles.*—At June 30, 1968, there were 4,344,746 motor vehicles registered in Australia. These comprised 3,349,087 cars and station wagons, 88,477 motor cycles, and 907,182 commercial vehicles; revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c. in 1967-68 was \$206,154,000.

*Civil Aviation.*—At June 30, 1968, there were 50 recognized landing grounds, including 381 licensed public aerodromes, in the various States and Territories, and 13 flying boat bases and alighting areas. Aircraft on the Australian Register at June 30, 1968, numbered 3,356. Mileage flown on regular internal air services in 1967-68 was 56,724,000 and overseas services owned by Australia, 31,914,000.

## CAPITAL

CANBERRA, the Capital of the Australian Commonwealth, is 203 miles by rail (150 by air) from Sydney, N.S.W. It is situated in the Australian

Capital Territory which was acquired in 1911 from the State of N.S.W. The original area was 911 sq. miles, increased in 1915 by the acquisition of 28 sq. miles at Jervis Bay. Canberra contains the Australian (1914-18 and 1939-45) War Memorial, Parliament House, National Library, Commonwealth Offices, and the Australian National University, and is connected with the N.S.W. railway system by a line (5 miles) to Queanbeyan and by good roads to Melbourne and Sydney. Frequent air-services also link it with the State capitals. The population of Canberra city district at December 30, 1968, was 114,450. Total population of the Australian Capital Territory at December 30, 1968, was 117,200.

## THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory has a total area of 520,280 square miles, and lies between 129°-138° East longitude and 11°-26° South latitude. The administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on January 1, 1911, from the government of the State of South Australia. The headquarters of the Administrator are at Darwin. Under the provisions of the Northern Territory (Administration) Act a Legislative Council has been established. The Council, which has power to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory consists of six official members, three non-official members and eight elected members. The official and non-official members are appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Administrator, and the elected members are elected by adult franchise. The President of the Legislative Council is elected by the Council from among the non-official and elected members. Ordinances passed by the Council must be presented to the Administrator who may declare his assent, withhold his assent or reserve the ordinance for the Governor-General's pleasure. The Administrator may return an ordinance to the Legislative Council with recommended amendments; but the ordinance with or without amendments must be again presented to the Administrator for assent. Certain ordinances must be reserved for the Governor-General's pleasure. The Governor-General may return an ordinance with recommended amendments and this ordinance with or without amendments shall again be presented to the Administrator, who shall reserve it for the Governor-General's pleasure. Ordinances assented to by the Administrator may be disallowed by the Governor-General, and the Governor-General may return ordinances to the Administrator with recommended amendments.

The population of the Northern Territory (including aborigines) at Dec. 31, 1968, was estimated to be 64,000. The number of aborigines at the Census of 1966 was 21,119.

Beef cattle raising is the chief pastoral activity, and the staple industry of the Territory. On June 30, 1967, there were 1,097,000 cattle, 38,000 horses and 8,000 sheep in the Territory. The northern part of the Territory is capable under improved pastures of carrying successfully and profitably a great expansion of the beef cattle industry. Export abattoirs established at Darwin and Katherine in 1963 have created stable markets for pastoralists. A cold store has been constructed in Darwin. Hides and skins exported from the Northern Territory during the year ended June 30, 1966, were as follows:—cattle 48,586, sheep 3,500, crocodile 1,752 and buffalo 762.

Agriculture in the Northern Territory hitherto has been confined to small farm settlements in the Darwin, Katherine, Daly River, Alice Springs,

Adelaide River and Pine Creek areas. Principal crops grown in the Territory are grain sorghum, vegetables and fruit (pineapples, paw-paws, bananas and citrus). However, extensive experiments are being carried out, particularly in the area between Darwin and Katherine to determine what crops ■ be successfully grown in the Northern Territory on a commercial scale. Experimental work on pastures is also being undertaken.

The mineral industry has always contributed largely to the income of the Northern Territory and the value of mineral production exceeds that of the beef cattle industry. The principal minerals produced are copper, gold, uranium, manganese, iron-hematite, mica and tin. In 1966-67, the total value of minerals produced (excluding uranium) was \$A20,500,000.

Tourism is an important industry, and in 1966-67 about 48,000 tourists visited the Territory.

The chief rivers of the Territory are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, South Alligator, McArthur, Liverpool, and Goyder. The first six are navigable, from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance, for boats drawing 4 feet. A limited amount of pearling is carried on from Darwin. The mother of pearl shell is of good quality.

The railway extends from Darwin to Larrimah (316 miles) and Alice Springs is connected by rail with Adelaide. A good bitumen road (the Stuart Highway) links Darwin with Alice Springs (956 miles) and another bitumen road, the Barkly Highway, runs from this road near Tennant Creek to Mt. Isa in Queensland (403 miles). The Commonwealth Government's programme for reconstructing nine other roads (1,600 miles, costing \$28,000,000) in the Northern Territory, to such a standard as will facilitate the movement of beef cattle by large road trains, is already well advanced.

Regular shipping services operate to Darwin from the Eastern States and Western Australia and overseas ships call frequently to discharge general cargoes and petroleum products and to load export cargoes. There is also a service from Brisbane to Gulf of Carpentaria ports. During 1966-67, 275 vessels entered Darwin and 280,521 tons of cargo were handled.

There are regular air services between Darwin and the capital cities and two airlines operate internal services.

ψ Darwin (estimated population of the urban area at the 1966 Census, 20,413) occupies an elevated site 97 ft. above sea level, overlooking Port Darwin. Alice Springs is situated in the MacDonnell Ranges. Climate of the Northern Territory ranges from dry in the south to wet-monsoonal in the north.

*Administrator of the Northern Territory* (Darwin), R. L. Dean, C.B.E.

*Judges of the Supreme Court*, Hons. A. B. K. I. Bridge; R. A. Blackburn; E. A. Dunphy; P. E. Joske, C.M.G.; R. A. Smithers.

### TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The *Papua and New Guinea Act, 1949*, which came into force on July 1, 1949, approved the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the Trusteeship system of the United Nations and the agreement by which Australia became the sole administering authority. It provides for the Government of the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in an Administrative Union.

In 1968 membership of the House of Assembly was increased to 94 members. The number of open electorates was increased to 69 and 15 electorates were created for candidates having prescribed minimum educational qualifications. There are 20 official members appointed by the

Governor-General ■ the nomination of the Administrator.

The House of Assembly elects its own Speaker and a Nominations Committee to select 15 elected members ■ nominees for Ministerial office. The Australian Minister for External Territories, after receiving the recommendation of the Administrator, may then appoint from this list, 7 Ministerial members and 8 Assistant Ministerial Members. The Ministerial Members are responsible in the House for the functions of seven departments within the Administration while the Assistant Ministerial Members have more limited functions. The Ministerial members have seats on the Administrator's Executive Council which also includes 3 official members and an Administrator's nominee from the elected members of the House of Assembly. The Council advises on matters which the Administrator is required by ordinance to refer to it and on any other matters which he may consider appropriate.

The Territory of Papua, which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises the south eastern portion of the island of New Guinea, together with the Trobriands, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups of islands and is separated from Australia by Torres Strait. The Territory lies wholly within the Tropics, between the 141st and the 157th meridians of east longitude and the 5th and 12th parallels of south latitude. The total area is 86,100 sq. miles, of which 83,325 are on the mainland. The non-indigenous population of Papua and New Guinea at June 30, 1968, was 40,363; the indigenous population was 2,276,632, of whom nearly 900,000 live in the Highlands Districts of the Territory. Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered in most parts and possesses a large number of streams. The best-known rivers are the Fly (730 miles long, including its tributary, the Strickland, and navigable by vessels with a draught of up to 8 ft. for about 500 miles) and the Purai. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of tropical products.

The Trust Territory includes (1) *North-Eastern New Guinea*, the northern section of east New Guinea between 2° 35'–8° S. lat., and 142°–148° E. long., with ■ total area of 69,095 sq. miles. This includes adjacent islands (Manam, Karkar, Long, Bagabag, Schouten and D'Urville or Kairiru Island). The chief centres are Lae, Bulolo, Finschhafen, Wau, Madang, Wewak, Goroka and Mount Hagen; (2) *Bismarck Archipelago*, including New Britain, New Ireland, and islands adjacent to both; (3) *Admiralty Islands* (chief town, Lorengau, in Manus Island); and (4) the two northernmost *Solomon Islands* (Bougainville and Buka with adjacent islands). The estimated area of the islands is 23,065 square miles, making ■ total area for the territory of 92,160 square miles.

The principal river in N.E. New Guinea is the Sepik, 690 miles long, and navigable for about 300 miles by vessels with a draught of up to 13 ft.

The most important road links Lae with the populous and developing highlands. This road is being upgraded and improvements have been completed to Goroka. Other major roads are between Lae and Wau and Oro Bay (being extended beyond Kokoda), and in the hinterlands of Port Moresby, Rabaul, Madang and Wewak.

Trans-Australian Airlines and Ansett-A.N.A. operate regular air services from Australia to Port Moresby. Internal scheduled and charter services are provided by T.A.A., Ansett Mandated Airlines, Papuan Air Lines and other companies. There are regular services to the British Solomon Islands and to West Irian. Qantas calls at Port Moresby on its Far East Service between Australia and Manila.

Several shipping companies operate regular cargo and passenger services between the Territory and Australia, Europe and the Far East. In 1967-68 overseas shipping entries at the eight main Territory ports totalled 1,615 ships, and over a million tons of cargo were handled through these ports.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, becoming cooler and dryer as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable for the growth of all tropical products. At present the main products are copra, coffee, cocoa, rubber and timber; tea, oil palm, pyrethrum and passion fruit are expected to increase in importance (particularly plywood). The mining of gold has declined considerably, but copper mines are being established on Bougainville and are expected to provide one of the largest sources of income for the territory.

#### FINANCE AND TRADE (Papua and New Guinea)

	1966-67	1967-68
	£A	£A
Revenue.....	38,192,789	43,187,801
Grant from Australia	69,783,569	77,594,252
Loan.....	6,194,147	8,397,214
Budget receipts.....	114,170,505	129,179,267
Budget expenditure...	114,051,204	128,968,420
Imports.....	125,875,000	143,357,000
Exports.....	53,220,000	70,250,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. .	£1,513,000	£2,176,000
Exports to U.K. ....	5,318,000	7,714,000

**SEAT OF ADMINISTRATION.**—Administrative Headquarters of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is  $\Psi$ Port Moresby, the principal port and town of Papua (non-indigenous population, June 30, 1966 (preliminary census figures), 9,865).  $\Psi$ Rabaul (in New Britain), is the largest port in the Territory and second town, while  $\Psi$ Lae (in Morobe District) is the third port and town, being the outlet for the Morobe plywood and gold mining district and for the Highlands region, and one of the principal air centres in the Territory.

Administrator, D. O. Hay, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Port Moresby is 1,800 miles from Sydney.

#### NORFOLK ISLAND

This island is about 1,035 miles from Sydney and 400 miles north of New Zealand. It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 53 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The island is a popular tourist resort, and a large proportion of the population depends on tourism and its ancillaries for employment. Population (estimated, June 30, 1967), 2,000.

Seat of Government and Administration Offices, Kingston. The Norfolk Island Council advises the Administrator on policy and the control of public finance.

An airfield was constructed in 1943, and bi-weekly air services operate from Australia and New Zealand.

Administrator, Air Cdre. R. N. Dalkin, D.F.C. (R.A.A.F., ret.).

Deputy Administrator and Official Secretary, J. G. Cowap.

#### COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands were declared a British possession in 1857. In 1878 they were placed under the control of the Governor of Ceylon and were later annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with Singapore. On Nov. 23, 1955, their administration was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia. They are two separate atolls comprising some 27 small coral islands with a total area of about 5½ square miles, situated in the Indian Ocean in latitude 12° 5' South and longitude 96° 53' East. The main islands are West Island (the largest, about 6 miles from north to south) on which are the aerodrome and the administrative centre, and most of the European community; Home Island, the headquarters of the Clunies Ross Estate; Direction Island, on which is situated the Department of Civil Aviation's marine base; and Horsburgh. North Keeling Island, which forms part of the Territory, lies about 15 miles to the north of the group and has ■ inhabitants. The climate is equable and pleasant, being usually under the influence of the south-east trade winds for about three-quarters of the year. A fortnightly air charter service operates between Perth and the Cocos Islands. Population (estimated, 1967), 1,000.

Official Representative, J. R. Burbrook.

#### CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Until the end of 1957 ■ part of the then Colony of Singapore. Christmas Island was administered as ■ separate colony until October 1, 1958, when it became Australian territory by Order in Council. It is situated in the Indian Ocean about 224 miles S. of Java Head and 529 miles E. of the Cocos (Keeling) Islds. Area, 52 sq. miles. Population (estimated, June 30, 1967), 3,653. The island is densely wooded and contains extensive deposits of phosphate of lime.

Official Representative, Brig. L. D. King, O.B.E., T.D.

#### THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT

The area of the Antarctic Continent is estimated at approximately 5 million square miles. The greater part of the coastline has been charted with varying degrees of accuracy, but considerable portions of the interior have not been visited, or at best have been seen only from the air. The question of territorial rights is complicated and there is no general international agreement thereon.

The *Australian Antarctic Territory* ■ established by an Order in Council, dated February 7, 1933, which placed under the government of the Commonwealth of Australia all the islands and territories, other than Adélie Land, which are situated south of the latitude 60°S. and lying between 160° E. longitude and 45° E. longitude. The Order came into force on August 24, 1936, after the passage of the Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act, 1933. The boundaries of Terre Adélie were definitely fixed by a French Decree of April 1, 1938, as the islands and territories south of 60° S. latitude lying between 136° E. longitude and 142° E. longitude. The Australian Antarctic Territory Act 1954 declared that the laws in force in the Australian Capital Territory are, ■ far as they are applicable, in force in the Australian Antarctic Territory.

On February 13, 1954, the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE) established a station on MacRobertson Land at latitude 67° 36' S. and longitude 62° 53' E. The station ■ named Mawson in honour of the late Sir Douglas Mawson and was the first permanent Australian station to be set up on the Antarctic continent. Meteorological and other scientific research is conducted at Mawson, which is the centre for coastal and inland survey expeditions.

A second Australian scientific research station was established on the coast of Princess Elizabeth Land on January 13, 1957, at latitude  $68^{\circ} 35' S.$  and longitude  $77^{\circ} 59' E.$  The station was named Davis in honour of the late Captain John King Davis of Melbourne, who commanded a number of famous Antarctic ships. The station was temporarily closed down in January 1965. In February, 1959, the Australian Government accepted from the United States Government custody of Wilkes Station in Vincennes Bay, at latitude  $66^{\circ} 15' S.$  and longitude  $110^{\circ} 33' E.$  A new station of advanced design is being constructed close to Wilkes which it will eventually replace. ANARE have also operated a station, since the 1947-48 Antarctic season, at Macquarie Island, approximately 850

miles south-east of Hobart. Macquarie Island is a dependency of the State of Tasmania.

On December 1, 1959, Australia signed the Antarctic Treaty with Argentine, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Denmark have subsequently acceded to the Treaty. The Treaty reserves the Antarctic area south of  $60^{\circ} S.$  latitude for peaceful purposes, provides for international co-operation in scientific investigation and research, and preserves, for the duration of the Treaty, the *status quo* with regard to territorial sovereignty, rights and claims. The Treaty came into force on June 23, 1961.

For other Commonwealth dependencies in the Antarctic see New Zealand, p. 736.

## STATES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

### NEW SOUTH WALES

The State of New South Wales is situated entirely between the 28th and 38th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 309,433 square miles (exclusive of 939 square miles of Australian Commonwealth Territory which lies within its borders).

**POPULATION.**—The estimated population at December 31, 1968, was: Males, 2,222,900; Females, 2,207,300. Total, 4,430,200.

#### Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1965	78,069	38,949	35,276
1966	77,758	40,546	35,575
1967	78,841	39,613	37,977
1968	81,696	41,803	39,213

**Vital Statistics.**—Annual rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1968:—Births, 18.62; Deaths, 9.53; Marriages, 8.94. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births, 18.67.

#### Religions.

The members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1966, number 1,622,066. Roman Catholic (including "Catholic") 1,174,779. Presbyterian 353,084. Methodist 305,733. Congregational 23,017. Baptist 55,774. Orthodox 96,606. Lutheran 30,019. Salvation Army 17,368, and Hebrew 25,913. The religion of 382,447 persons was not stated in the census schedules.

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Natural features divide the State into four strips of territory extending from north to south, viz., the Coastal Divisions; the Tablelands, which form the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains; the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range; and the Western Plains. The highest points are Mounts Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend, 7,266 feet. The coastal district is well watered by numerous rivers flowing from the ranges into fertile flats which form their lower basins. The western portion of the State is watered by the rivers of the Murray-Darling system and immense reservoirs have been constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling, 1,702 miles, and the Murrumbidgee, 981 miles, are both tributaries of the Murray, part of which forms the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria. Other inland rivers are: Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Castlereagh, Namoi and Gwydir.

**Climate.**—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is equable and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is  $63^{\circ}$ . The

mean (shade) temperature ranges for the various divisions of the State are as follows: coastal,  $60^{\circ}$  in the south to  $69^{\circ}$  in the north; northern and central tableland,  $53^{\circ}$  to  $62^{\circ}$ ; southern tableland,  $44^{\circ}$  to  $57^{\circ}$ ; and for the rest of the State (western slope, central plains, Riverina and western),  $60^{\circ}$  in the south to  $69^{\circ}$  in the north.

#### GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonized by a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 Responsible Government was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Constitution Act of 1902. New South Wales federated with the other States of Australia in 1901. The executive authority of the State is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

#### GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Sir (Arthur) Roden Cutler, *V.C.*, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., assumed office Jan. 20, 1966. . . . . \$A20,000  
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Kenneth Whistler Street, K.C.M.G. (1950).

#### THE MINISTRY.

(March 5, 1968)

Premier and Treasurer, Hon. R. W. Askin, M.L.A.  
Deputy Premier and Minister for Education and Science, Hon. C. B. Cutler, E.D., M.L.A.  
Minister for Labour and Industry, Chief Secretary and Minister for Tourism, Hon. E. A. Willis, M.L.A.  
Decentralisation and Development, Hon. J. B. M. Fuller, M.L.C.  
Public Works, Hon. D. Hughes, M.L.A.  
Attorney-General, Hon. K. M. McCaw, M.L.A.  
Local Government and Highways, Hon. P. H. Morton, M.L.A.  
Transport, Hon. M. A. Morris, M.L.A.  
Lands, Hon. T. L. Lewis, M.L.A.  
Conservation, Hon. J. G. Beale, M.L.A.  
Agriculture, Hon. G. R. Crawford, D.C.M., M.L.A.  
Housing and Co-operative Societies, Hon. S. T. Stephens, M.L.A.  
Justice, Hon. J. C. Maddison, M.L.A.  
Health, Hon. A. H. Iago, M.L.A.  
Mines, Hon. W. C. Pffe, M.L.A.  
Child Welfare and Social Welfare, Hon. F. M. Hewitt, M.L.C.

The annual salaries of Ministers are: Premier, \$A18,215; Deputy Premier, \$A16,075; other Ministers \$A15,040 each. Ministers also receive an expense allowance (Premier, \$A4,700, Deputy Premier \$A2,115, and other Ministers \$A1,880 each) and the Leader and Deputy Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council further special allowances of \$A1,410 and \$A355 per annum respectively. In

addition, Ministers who are members of the Legislative Assembly receive an electoral allowance (ranging from \$A1,945 to \$A2,880 according to the location of the electorate).

N.S.W. GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN LONDON,  
56-57 Strand, W.C.2.

Agent-General, Hon. Abram Land, C.M.G. (1965)

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament (the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly). The *Legislative Council* consists of 60 members, elected jointly by both Houses of Parliament. Membership is for 12 years, 15 members retiring in rotation triennially. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 94 members. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. A provident fund for members of the Legislative Assembly was established in 1946; a pension is payable to those who on ceasing to be members have served in three parliaments. Natural-born or naturalized persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and 1 month in the electoral district are entitled to the franchise. Voting is compulsory. At the State General Elections in February, 1968, there were 2,356,977 persons enrolled. In contested elections 2,218,543 persons (1,081,635 men and 1,136,908 women) voted, representing 94 per cent. of persons enrolled.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. H.

V. Budd.....(incl. *allice.*) \$A10,575  
Chairman of Committees, Legislative  
Council, Hon. T. S. McKay

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Sir  
Kevin Ellis, K.B.E.....(incl. *allice.*) 14,100

Chairman of Committees, Legislative  
Assembly, L. A. Punch....(incl. *allice.*) 10,010

Leader of Opposition, Legislative Assembly,  
Hon. P. O. Hills.....(incl. *allice.*) 15,510

(Office-holders above who are members of the Legislative Assembly also receive an electoral allowance, ranging from \$A1,945 to \$A2,880 according to the location of the electorate.)

#### THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with the Chief Justice, eight Judges of Appeal, and 11 Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, Industrial Commission, District Courts, Workers' Compensation Commission, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts.

##### Supreme Court

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Leslie James Herron,  
K.B.E., C.M.G. (+*allice.*) \$A1,000..... \$A21,275

Judges of Appeal, Hon. Sir Gordon Wallace  
(President, Court of Appeal) (\$A20,125 +  
*allice.*) \$A750; Hon. B. Sugarman; Hon.  
C. McLelland; Hon. C. A. Walsh; Hon.  
K. S. Jacobs; Hon. K. W. Asprey; Hon.  
J. D. Holmes; Hon. A. F. Mason (+*allice.*)

\$A750)..... 19,550

Puisne Judges, Hon. J. H. McClemens;  
Hon. R. Le G. Breerton; Hon. H.  
Maguire; Hon. F. G. Myers; Hon. M. F.  
Hardie; Hon. J. K. Manning; Hon.  
W. H. Collins; Hon. R. Else-Mitchell;  
Hon. B. P. Macfarlan, O.B.E.; Hon. J. F.  
Nagle; Hon. R. L. Taylor; Hon. D. M.  
Selby, B.D.; Hon. A. R. Moffitt; Hon.  
C. E. Begg; Hon. P. H. Allen; Hon. J.  
O'Brien; Hon. S. Isaacs; Hon. N. A.  
Jenkin; Hon. L. W. Street; Hon. J. A.  
Lee; Hon. R. G. Reynolds; Hon. M. M.  
Helsam (+*allice.*) \$A750)..... 19,550

#### Crown Employees Appeal Board

Chairman, Hon. W. B. Perrignon (+*allice.*)  
\$A750)..... \$A19,550

#### Industrial Commission

President, Hon. A. C. Beattie (+*allice.*)  
\$A750)..... 20,125

Members, Hons. J. Richards; R. C. Cook;  
J. J. McKeon; J. A. Kelleher; W. B.  
Perrignon; J. A. Sheehy; W. S. Shel-  
don (+*allice.*) \$A750)..... each 19,550

Land and Valuation Court Judges, Hons. Mr.  
Justice Hardie; Mr. Justice Else-Mitchell.

Workers' Compensation Commission, Chair-  
man, His Honour A. T. Conybeare (+  
*allice.*) \$A750)..... 17,595

District Court, Chairman, His Honour C. D.

Monahan (+*allice.*) \$A750)..... 17,595

#### EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. It is non-sectarian and free at all state schools. The average weekly enrolment in 1968 in 2,591 state schools was 732,341 and the average daily attendance during the year was 678,047. In addition to the state schools there were, in 1968, 809 private colleges and schools, with an average weekly enrolment of 228,225 scholars, 665 being Roman Catholic schools with 196,243 scholars. The five universities had an enrolment of 39,672 students (23,753 full-time, 12,384 part-time and 3,535 external students) in 1968; 15,908 at Sydney (incorporated 1850), 14,600 at the University of New South Wales (1948), 4,853 at New England (1954), 2,047 at Macquarie (1964) and 2,264 at Newcastle (1965). The State expenditure on Education was \$A273,660,000 in the year 1967-1968. Students attending the State agricultural colleges and farm schools numbered 2,420 in 1968.

#### FINANCE.

Year ended June 30th	Revenue*	Expenditure*
	\$A	\$A
1965.....	729,091,000	734,160,000
1966.....	771,627,000	776,314,000
1967.....	830,685,000	833,832,000
1968.....	888,077,000	887,618,000

\* Excluding the self-balancing Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

The Public Debt of New South Wales at June 30, 1968, was \$A2,772,815,000, of which an amount of \$A200,917,000 was repayable in London (interest \$A9,363,000), \$A65,145,000 was repayable in New York (interest \$A3,408,000), \$A3,380,000 was repayable in Canada (interest \$A194,000), \$A3,233,000 was repayable in Switzerland (interest \$A145,000), \$A2,390,000 was repayable in the Netherlands (interest \$A120,000) and \$A2,497,750,000 was held in Australia, with an annual interest bill of \$A121,068,000.

Banking, etc.—There were (April 1969) 12 trading banks with deposits of \$A2,788,397,000. Savings bank deposits amounted to \$A2,229,949,000, representing \$A500 per head of the population. The amount assured in New South Wales in Life Assurance Societies in 1967 was \$A3,674,479,000 ordinary, \$A509,414,000 superannuation and \$A380,205,000 industrial. The membership of Friendly Societies was 140,261, and the funds at June 30, 1967, were \$A26,119,000. Members of Trade Unions at Dec. 31, 1967, numbered 763,416, the funds of 188 Unions being \$A10,000,000. Balances outstanding on Instalment Credit for retail sales on June 30, 1968, were \$A608,300,000.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

**Value of Production.**—In 1967-68 the net value of production of the primary and manufacturing industries was \$A4,102,693,000. primary \$A971,711,000, manufacturing \$A3,130,982,000. The values for the principal primary industries were: pastoral \$A330,338,000, agricultural \$A228,587,000, dairying and farmyard \$A143,130,000, and mining and quarrying (1967) \$A22,817,000.

**Agriculture.**—During the year to Mar. 31, 1968, 12,845,000 acres were under crops.

The total area under wheat was 8,419,707 acres, of which 8,214,905 acres were harvested for grain, and 120,539 acres for hay. The production of wheat was 87,323,000 bushels of grain and 99,038 tons of hay. Other important crops in 1967-68 were 2,320,000 bushels of maize, 8,235,000 bushels of oats, 217,347 tons of rice, besides other kinds of grain, 122,795 tons of potatoes, and 18,529 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 1,038,507 tons was crushed; while 4,134,993 bushels of bananas were obtained; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. There were 22,155 acres of vineyards, of which 19,511 acres were bearing.

**Land Tenure.**—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation from the Crown ■ June 30, 1968, was 66,505,000 acres, while the area of land under lease, etc., from the Crown was 112,299,000 acres, and the balance 19,233,000 acres, consisted of reserve and other lands neither alienated nor leased; the total area of the State, exclusive of the Australian Capital Territory, is 198,037,000 acres.

**Pastoral, etc.**—The country is admirably adapted for sheep-farming, the principal breed of sheep being the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On Mar. 31, 1968, there were 4,554,524 cattle, 67,786,000 sheep and lambs, and 645,196 pigs. In 1967-68, 650,420,000 lbs. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, 71,281,000 lbs. of butter, 11,079,000 lbs. of cheese, and 33,899,000 lbs. of bacon and ham.

**Forests.**—The estimated forest area is 23,977,000 acres, of which State forests cover 6,969,000 acres and 1,056,000 have been set aside as timber reserves.

**Mining Industry.**—The principal minerals are coal, lead, zinc, rutile, zircon and tin. The total value of minerals won in 1967 was \$A275,929,000; the value of output of the coal-mining industry was \$A126,446,000, and of the silver-lead-zinc industry, \$A73,802,000. The mining industry gave employment to 23,174 miners during 1967. In 1968, 30,347,000 tons of coal were produced.

**Factories.**—In 1967-68 there ■■ 24,884 factories. The average number of persons employed during the year was 531,185. The value of production, i.e. value added to raw materials, was \$A3,130,982,000. Large iron and steel works with subsidiary factories are in operation at Newcastle and Port Kembla in proximity to the coalfields. Products of the regions include iron and steel of various grades, pipes, boilers, steel wire and wire netting, copper wire, copper and brass cables and tin-plate. The production (1967-68) of pig-iron was 4,293,000 tons, and of steel ingots 5,599,000 tons.

The chief exports in 1967-68 were wool, iron and steel, wheat, other foodstuffs, coal, minerals, machinery, chemicals, and hides and skins. Chief imports were machinery, motor vehicles, textiles, crude petroleum, chemicals, paper products, aircraft and parts, iron and steel, medical instruments, etc., plastic materials, pharmaceuticals, printed matter and foodstuffs.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

**Shipping.**—Excluding coastal trade, 3,818 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during the year ended June 30, 1967, the net tonnage being 20,724,000. The shipping entries at Sydney, including coastal, were 3,938 vessels of 14,357,000 net tonnage.

**Roads and Bridges.**—There are 131,300 miles of roads and streets in New South Wales, including 31,100 miles of natural surface and cleared only. The total expenditure by the Government and the local councils on roads, bridges, &c., in 1965-66 was \$164,100,000. Sydney Harbour bridge which was completed and opened for traffic in March, 1932, carries eight lanes of roadway with a total width of 84 ft., two footways each 10 ft. wide, and two lines of railway. At ■■■ high water there is a headway of 172½ ft.

**Motor Vehicles.**—At Oct. 31, 1968, there were 1,552,016 registered motor vehicles (cars, 1,005,055).

**Railways.**—The railways of New South Wales are controlled by the State, which also operates omnibus services. At June 30, 1968, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 6,061, revenue in the year 1967-68 being \$A228,166,000.

**Aviation.**—Sydney is the principal overseas terminal in Australia. Traffic movements at Sydney airport in 1967-68 were: passengers 3,234,193 (2,641,147 domestic, 593,046 international); freight, 58,680 short tons (39,773 domestic, 18,907 international); aircraft, 75,386 (65,479 domestic, 9,907 international).

**Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.**—The postal, telegraphic, telephonic and radio services ■■ administered by the Commonwealth Government. At June 30, 1968, there were 2,352 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried during 1967-68 included 720,762,000 letters and registered articles and 161,459,000 newspapers and parcels posted for delivery in Australia. The overseas mails consisted of 49,868,000 registered articles and letters and 11,614,000 newspapers and parcels despatched, 67,460,000 registered articles and letters and 37,098,000 newspapers and parcels received. During the year 7,277,404 telegrams and 1,180,000 cablegrams were despatched to places within Australia. Transit time between Sydney and London is approximately 2½ days for airborne mail and between 4 and 6 weeks for sea-borne mail. The telephone services in operation numbered 911,444.

**Radio and Television.**—In June, 1968, there were 21 National Broadcasting Stations in New South Wales and 38 commercial stations operating under licence. The number of broadcast listeners' licences was 934,660. At June 30, 1968, there were 28 television stations (14 national, 14 commercial) in operation and the number of viewers' annual licences was 878,488.

## OVERSEAS TRADE.

## TOWNS.

Year ended June 30	Oversea Imports \$A (f.o.b.)	Oversea Exports \$A (f.o.b.)
1965.....	1,277,405,000	803,734,000
1966.....	1,257,603,000	781,206,000
1967.....	1,323,597,000	878,446,000
1968.....	1,405,331,000	943,122,000

Ψ SYDNEY, the chief city and capital and the largest city in Australia, stands on the shores of Port Jackson, with ■ water frontage of 152 miles; the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 ft. and at the wharves up to 40 ft. There are extensive facilities for handling cargo, and for storing and loading grain in bulk or bags; also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For

13 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city. The total of water in the harbour is 13,600 acres, or about 21 square miles, of which approximately one-half has a depth of not less than 30 ft.: the rise and fall of the tide is from 3 to 6 ft.

The parks in or adjacent to the metropolitan area include the Royal National Park which measures about 36,800 acres, Kuring-gal Chase 36,000 acres, Lane Cove River Park 1,000 acres and Centennial Park 490 acres.

The Sydney Statistical Division embraces an area of approximately 1,573 square miles, with a population of 2,646,800 (at June 30, 1968). The Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts contain populations of 338,920 and 187,910 respectively.

The population of principal municipalities located outside the boundaries of these statistical areas are: Broken Hill 30,320, Wagga Wagga 27,180, Albury 26,210, Tamworth 22,480, Orange 21,970, Goulburn 21,090, Lismore 20,040, Bathurst 17,330, Blue Mountains 16,820 (part not included in Sydney Statistical Division) and Grafton 16,150.

#### DEPENDENCY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

**LORD HOWE ISLAND** (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33' 4" S. Long. 159° 4' 26" E. Area 4,088 acres. Pop. June 30, 1968, 290. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 ft. The affairs of the island and the supervision of the Kentia palm seed industry are controlled by an elected Island Committee and a Board. Sydney Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

#### QUEENSLAND

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40'–29° S. and long. 138°–153° 30' E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 667,000 square miles (i.e., equal to more than 5½ times the area of the British Isles).

**POPULATION.**—At June 30, 1968, the population numbered 1,732,280 persons (878,189 males and 854,091 females).

#### Births, Deaths and Marriages

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1966	32,843	14,861	13,325
1967	34,692	14,736	13,634
1968	35,190	16,078	14,860

**Vital Statistics.**—Annual rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1968: Births, 20.3; Deaths, 9.3; Marriages 8.6. Deaths under 1 year, 20.3 per 1,000 live births.

#### Religions.

At the Census of 1966 there were 522,540 Church of England, 425,669 Roman Catholics (including Catholics undefined), 188,492 Presbyterians, 179,591 Methodists, 40,237 Lutherans, 26,032 Baptists, 13,896 Orthodox, 9,949 Congregationalists, 66,063 other Christians, and 1,629 Hebrews.

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the Selwyn and Kirby Ranges divide the land into a northern and southern watershed. The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern

ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt into the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego in the central ranges and flow southwards.

**Climate.**—At Brisbane the temperature for 1968 was 69.8°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 105.5° and 38.2°; barometer, 30.03 inches. The coastal regions are warm and moist, but the rainfall decreases away from the coast and is scanty in the far west. The rainfall in Brisbane during 1968 was 33.5 inches, compared with average rainfall of 43.0 inches.

#### GOVERNMENT.

Queensland constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 13 members.

#### GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, Hon. Sir Alan James Mansfield, K.C.M.G., appointed March 21, 1966. . . . . \$A18,750

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier and Minister for State Development, Hon. J. Bjelke-Petersen. . . . . \$A15,795  
Deputy Premier and Treasurer, Hon. G. W. W. Chalk. . . . . 13,540  
Mines, Main Roads and Electricity, Hon. R. E. Camm.  
Minister for Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. P. R. Delamothe, O.B.E.  
Education and Cultural Activities, Hon. A. R. Fletcher.  
Primary Industries, Hon. J. A. Row.  
Health, Hon. S. D. Tooth.  
Labour and Tourism, Hon. J. D. Herbert.  
Transport, Hon. W. E. Knox.  
Industrial Development, Hon. F. A. Campbell.  
Lands, Hon. V. B. Sullivan.  
Local Government and Marine Activities, Hon. N. T. E. Hewitt.  
Works and Housing, Hon. A. M. Hodges.  
Ministers, each \$A12,415.

#### AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Queensland, Sir William Summer-ville, L.D., D.Sc., 392–393 Strand, W.C.2.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Assembly of 78 members, elected by universal adult suffrage. Members of the Assembly receive \$A7,560 per annum and an electorate allowance ranging from \$A1,245 to \$A2,970 p.a. The Assembly, elected on May 17, 1969, was composed of: Country Party, 26, Australian Labour Party 31, Liberal Party 19, Democratic Labour Party 1, North Queensland Labour Party 1. The Country and Liberal parties form a coalition government.  
Speaker, Hon. D. E. Nicholson. . . . . \$A10,380  
Chairman of Committees, K. W. Hooper. . . . . 8,465  
Clerk of Parliament, W. J. Johnson. . . . . 9,655

#### THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, a Senior Puisne Judge and 11 Puisne Judges; District Courts, with 11 Judges; an Industrial Court, with a Supreme Court Judge as President; a Land Appeal Court and a Medical Assessment Tribunal, each presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court; a Local Government Court, presided over by a District Court Judge; and the

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consisting of 5 members; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates.

Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Hon. Sir William George Mack, K.B.E. . . . . \$A18,000  
 Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. J. A. Sheehy . . . . . 16,000  
 Puisne Judges, Hons. M. Hanger; C. G. Wanstall; N. S. Stable; R. W. Skerman; (Northern Judge, Townsville) G. L. Hart; G. A. G. Lucas; J. A. Douglas; D. M. Campbell (Central Judge); B. M. Hoare; W. B. Campbell; R. H. Matthews. . . . . each 16,000

#### EDUCATION.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15, and is free in state primary and secondary schools. On Aug. 1, 1968, there were 1,264 state schools, including 231 providing secondary education, in operation, with 11,437 teachers and an enrolment of 287,534 children, and 334 private and 8 grammar schools, with an enrolment of 88,207. There were 15 state technical colleges and 3 state institutes of technology with 1,035 full-time, 17,573 part-time, and 5,312 correspondence students in 1967. The state agricultural college had 430 full-time students and the state-aided University had an enrolment of 7,321 full-time students in 1968. State expenditure on education in 1967-68 was \$A67,487,000.

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The gross value of primary production in 1967-68 was \$A854,220,000 (agriculture \$A308,922,000, dairying \$A75,996,000, pastoral \$A273,438,000, poultry and bee-keeping \$A20,864,000, mining \$A148,876,000, forestry \$A17,683,000, fisheries \$A7,308,000, hunting and trapping \$A1,132,000, and net value of manufacturing \$A657,853,000.)

Land Tenure.—Of the total area of 426,880,000 acres 46,413,000 acres were alienated or in process of alienation at Dec. 31, 1968, and 355,780,000 acres were held under Crown leases.

Agriculture and Livestock.—The total area under crop in 1967-68 was 4,875,780 acres. The most important crop was sugar-cane, under which there were 633,516 acres, producing 2,213,810 tons of raw sugar, 1,476,589 acres were under wheat (yielding 27,416,757 bushels), 147,732 under maize (4,777,848 bushels), 382,192 under sorghum (8,938,816 bushels), and 342,468 under barley (8,964,544 bushels). The livestock on March 31, 1968, included 7,361,026 cattle, 835,082 being dairy cattle, 19,947,744 sheep, 181,028 horses, and 520,141 pigs.

Forestry.—At June 30, 1968, 6,973,000 acres were permanently dedicated State forests and 1,882,000 acres were timber reserves. Total Australian grown timber processed amounted to 406,000,000 super feet.

Minerals.—There are rich deposits of bauxite, copper, lead, silver, uranium and zinc, and deposits of gold, tin, limestone, ironstone, wolfram and mineral sands. Coal is mined in the Ipswich (near Brisbane) and some northern districts, and there is extensive production by open-cut method in Central Queensland. Commercial production of oil began at Moonie in South Queensland in 1964 and at Alton nearby in 1966. The output in 1968 included gold, \$A2,434,000, coal, \$A39,732,000; copper \$A79,319,000; tin \$A2,763,000; silver \$A17,405,000; lead \$A24,759,000; zinc \$A16,283,000.

Factories.—In 1968-68, 6,154 factories employed 120,852 persons. Value of production (value added to raw materials) was \$A657,853,000. Much production was the processing of primary products,

e.g. sugar, meat, butter, flour, timber, minerals and fruit. Included in other factory production were the products from engineering, railway, metal, chemical fertilizer works, cement, paper and woollen mills and oil refineries. An alumina works at Gladstone began production in 1967.

#### FINANCE.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and Debt of Queensland for four years ended June 30:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt (Gross)
	\$A	\$A	\$A
1965...	267,139,312	271,215,060	879,691,482
1966...	294,501,867	298,022,066	936,525,133
1967...	323,780,792	323,523,233	1,011,661,944
1968...	376,986,968	376,016,940	1,077,655,597

Banking.—Advances made by Trading Banks (including the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia) at June 30, 1968 totalled \$A499,821,000. The deposits at the same date amounted to \$A805,527,000. Depositors' balances in Queensland savings banks at June 30, 1968, \$A757,031,000, averaged \$A437 for each inhabitant. There were 1,808,269, operative accounts.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

Road and Rail.—The State is served by 5,825 miles of railways, practically all of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. During 1967-68, 26,591,000 passengers and 11,133,000 tons of goods and livestock were carried. At June 30, 1968, there were 77,599 miles of formed roads and 40,758 miles of unconstructed roads in the State, and 622,702 motor vehicles were on the register.

Aviation.—Regular services operate between Brisbane, the main Queensland coastal and inland towns and the southern capitals. Brisbane is also a port of call on several international services.

Radio and Television.—On June 30, 1968, 18 national and 25 commercial sound broadcasting and 11 national and 9 commercial television stations were operating in Queensland.

#### OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
1965-66 . . . . .	\$A201,483,070	\$A462,597,102
1966-67 . . . . .	193,677,136	499,968,417
1967-68 . . . . .	227,021,903	562,938,460

The chief overseas exports are meat, minerals, wool, sugar, alumina, wheat, hides and butter.

#### TOWNS.

CAPITAL,  $\Psi$  BRISBANE, is situated in the Brisbane River, which is navigable by large vessels to the city, over 10 miles from Moreton Bay. The population of the Brisbane Statistical Division at June 30, 1968, was 813,300. This area includes the cities of Brisbane (680,000), Ipswich (56,850) and Redcliffe (29,650). Of the 953 square miles in the Division, 385 square miles are under the control of the Brisbane City Council, presided over by Lord Mayor.

Other cities and towns with population over 10,000 at June 30, 1968, are:  $\Psi$  Townsville, 63,300;  $\Psi$  Toowoomba, 58,000;  $\Psi$  Gold Coast, 56,500;  $\Psi$  Rockhampton, 47,000;  $\Psi$  Cairns, 27,400;  $\Psi$  Bundaberg, 26,500;  $\Psi$  Maryborough, 19,850;  $\Psi$  Mackay, 19,100;  $\Psi$  Mount Isa, 19,100;  $\Psi$  Gladstone, 12,400;  $\Psi$  Gympie, 11,350;  $\Psi$  Warwick, 10,150.

Transmission of mails from London to Brisbane, by air, 3 days; by sea 5 to 6 weeks.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 38° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

POPULATION.—At Dec. 31, 1968, the population was estimated to be 1,136,400.

## Births, Deaths and Marriages

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1965	20,891	8,788	8,680
1966	20,319	9,323	9,051
1967	20,386	9,071	9,434
1968	21,207	9,916	9,652

Before 1967, registrations of vital events of full-blood Aborigines, where identified, have been excluded.

## Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1966, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows: Church of England, 286,154; Methodists, 227,483; Congregationalists, 18,288; Baptists, 22,235; Lutherans, 59,281; Roman Catholics, 220,576; Presbyterians, 42,687; Churches of Christ, 25,344; and Orthodox, 27,753.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The most important physical features of South Australia are broad plains, divided longitudinally by four great secondary features, which form barriers to east-west movement, and which have thus largely determined the direction of roads and railways, the sites of towns and villages and the manner of distribution of the population. These four barriers are Spencer Gulf, Gulf St. Vincent, the Mt. Lofty-Flinders Ranges and the River Murray. The long, deeply-indented coastline, which provides a few major, and ■ multitude of lesser harbours, trends generally south-eastward. Pleasant weather conditions and good rainfall are experienced in most coastal areas.

The north-western portion of the State is mostly desert, while north of latitude 32°S. the country is unpromising by comparison with the fertile land which surrounds the hill country of the east. The Murray, which flows for some 400 miles through the south-eastern corner, is the only river of importance.

The lack of rivers and fresh-water lakes in the settled areas has necessitated the building of ■ number of reservoirs, which have been supplemented since 1941 by the construction of pipelines from the River Murray.

*Climate.*—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (June-August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November-March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight. The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from over 100 years' record is 21 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas. In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while in Adelaide the precipitation has fallen as low as 10-11 inches.

## GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon ■ Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by ■ Council of 9 Ministers.

## GOVERNOR.

*Governor of South Australia*, His Excellency Maj-Gen. Sir James William Harrison, K.C.M.G., C.B. C.B.E. (1968).....\$A15,000  
*Lieut.-Governor*, Hon. Sir (John) Mellis Napier, K.C.M.G. (1942).

## THE MINISTRY.

(\$A113,100 is allotted as salaries to Ministers)  
*Premier and Minister of Industrial Development*, Hon. R. S. Hall, M.P.  
*Chief Secretary, Minister of Health and Mines*, Hon. R. C. DeGaris, M.L.C.  
*Treasurer and Minister of Housing*, Hon. G. G. Pearson, M.P.  
*Lands, Repatriation, Irrigation and Immigration and Tourism*, Hon. D. N. Brookman, M.P.  
*Agriculture and Forests*, Hon. C. R. Story, M.L.C.  
*Works, Marine and Labour and Industry*, Hon. J. W. H. Coumbe, M.P.  
*Attorney-General, Minister of Social Welfare and Aboriginal Affairs*, Hon. R. R. Millhouse, M.P.  
*Education*, Hon. Joyce Steele, M.P.  
*Local Government, Roads and Transport*, Hon. C. M. Hill, M.L.C.

## AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

*Agent-General and Trade Commissioner for South Australia*, K. L. Milne, South Australia House, 50 Strand, W.C.2.  
*Official Secretary*, A. N. Deane.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 39 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female, subject to some residential qualifications; there are certain property or war service qualifications for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 275,701 in 1968, those for the Assembly numbering 609,626.

The triennial elections to the House of Assembly in March, 1968, returned 19 Labour members, 19 Liberals and 1 Independent, and a Liberal administration was subsequently formed.

*President of the Legislative Council*, Hon.

Sir Lyell McEwin, K.B.E.....\$A10,700  
*Speaker of the House of Assembly*, Hon. T. C. Stott.....10,400

## THE JUDICATURE.

*Law and Justice.*—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts with stipendiary magistrates, and Magistrates' Courts. *Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty*,

Hon. J. I. Bray.....\$A16,600  
*Judges*, Hon. R. R. St. C. Chamberlain;  
Hon. J. L. Travers; Hon. D. S. Hogarth;  
Hon. C. H. Bright; Hon. Roma F. Mitchell; Hon. G. H. Walters.....14,900

## EDUCATION.

Public Education (Primary, Secondary and Technical) is provided by the State, and controlled by ■ responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free. In 1967 there were 673 State schools, with 255,539 scholars. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 180 with 43,312 scholars.

There are two universities: the University of Adelaide, founded in 1874, and the Flinders University of South Australia, opened in 1966, with a total enrolment of 6,298 full-time students in 1968. A State Institute of Technology has also been established, and there are technical schools at 9 country

centres and technical colleges at 4 and also special trade schools for apprentices and domestic art centres. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

STATE FINANCE.  
(For years ended June 30)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	\$A	\$A	\$A
1965...	222,181,000	224,803,000	902,823,000
1966...	236,816,000	243,650,000	955,128,000
1967...	258,823,000	258,717,000	1,013,060,000
1968...	274,544,000	277,404,000	1,074,959,000

*Banking.*—There are 9 trading banks in Adelaide, including the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the State Bank of South Australia, having total average deposits of \$A389,756,000 in December quarter, 1968. The nine savings banks had deposits of \$A658,043,000 at December 31, 1968.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1967-68 was: crops \$A127,288,000, pastoral \$A129,504,000, dairying \$A37,263,000, fisheries, game and poultry, and forestry \$A28,340,000.

*Land Tenure.*—Of the total area of the State (243,000,000 acres), 16,500,000 acres have been sold or are in the process of alienation by the Crown under systems of deferred payment; 127,300,000 acres are held under pastoral leases and 22,300,000 under other miscellaneous leases.

*Agriculture.*—The total area cultivated in 1967-68 was 13,384,000 acres—under wheat 2,864,000 acres, hay 429,000, oats 525,000, barley 1,157,000. Wheat harvest 1967-68, 26,899,000 bushels; barley, 12,380,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. In 1967-68, there were 58,000 acres of vines with a production of 30,055,000 gallons of wine and 8,312 tons of currants and raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried), wine and brandy, are annually sent to overseas countries, principally the United Kingdom, and to other Australian States. Some areas of the State, particularly near Adelaide, are also very suitable for growing all kinds of root crops and vegetables. Production was generally poor in 1967-68 because of exceptionally low rainfall.

*Live Stock* (March 31, 1968).—There were 16,405,000 sheep, 695,000 cattle, 242,000 pigs. Wool production (1967-68), 222,667,000 lb.

*Minerals.*—Iron, pyrite, gypsum, salt, coal, limestone, clay, &c., are found. The total mineral output was valued at \$A77,398,000 in 1968, including iron ore valued by the South Australian Director of Mines at \$A48,382,000.

*Manufactures.*—In 1967-68 there were 6,255 factories, employing 121,417 hands, the value of production being \$A631,104,000. Plant, machinery, land and buildings were valued at \$A813,610,000.

*Transport and Communications.*—There were (June, 1968) 3,852 miles of railway in South Australia, 157 miles of tram and bus routes and 75,000 miles of roads, including roads and tracks outside local government areas. The railway mileage includes the South Australian part of the Transcontinental Railway from Port Pirie (South Australia) to Kalgoorlie (Western Australia) which forms a link in the system from Brisbane to Fremantle (654 miles), and also part of the Commonwealth line from Port Augusta to the Northern Territory (581 miles) as well as private railways (76 miles). There are ■

number of excellent harbours, of which Port Adelaide is the most important. The number of vessels (exceeding 200 net tons) entering South Australia from overseas and interstate during 1967-68 was 1,794 with net tonnage of 9,616,797. The total value of shipping at South Australian ports during 1967-68 was 12,153,168 net tons involving 3,000 recorded entries of vessels. The countries of registration of vessels entered were: Australia, 1,732; United Kingdom, 414; Japan, 99; Norway, 93; Sweden, 93; New Zealand, 91; Netherlands, 84; and other countries 394. Cargo loaded for overseas was 41,339,064 tons weight and 2,101,859 tons measure, and cargo discharged from overseas was 27,572,158 tons weight and 4,684,274 tons measure. There are 911 post offices in the State.

*Civil Aviation.*—There are 27 Government and licensed airports; the largest of these, Adelaide airport, recorded 863,652 passenger movements during 1967-68.

*Motor Vehicles.*—The registrations on Dec. 31, 1968, were 438,079, equal to 1 per 259 persons.

*Wireless and Television* (1968)—Broadcasting stations 16; listeners' licences 290,051. Television stations 8; viewers' licences 268,595.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
	\$A	\$A
1964-65	204,856,000	302,242,000
1965-66	198,156,000	296,276,000
1966-67	196,771,000	325,170,000
1967-68	215,619,000	292,767,000

The principal exports are wool, wheat, fruit, lead and lead alloys, and ores and concentrates of iron, lead and zinc.

TOWNS

Ψ ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, estimated population (December 31, 1968) 747,700, inclusive of suburbs. Other centres (with 1968 populations) are: Ψ Port Pirie (117,570), Kadina (3,000), Moonta (1,750), and Wallaroo (2,050) in the Lower North; Port Augusta (10,850) and Peterborough (3,050) in the Upper North; Gawler (6,650) on the Adelaide Plains; Victor Harbor (3,300) on the South Coast; Whyalla (28,100) and Port Lincoln (9,450) on Eyre Peninsula; Murray Bridge (6,450), Renmark (3,150) and Berri (2,300) on the River Murray; and Mount Gambier (17,450), Naracoorte (4,800), and Millicent (5,150) in the South East.

*Transit.*—Transmission of mails from London to Adelaide, approximately, 29 days by sea and ■ days by air.

TASMANIA

Tasmania is an island in the Southern Ocean off the south-eastern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Strait, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 40'–43° 39' S. lat. and 144° 31'–146° 18' E. long., and contains an area of 26,383 square miles.

*POPULATION.*—At June 30, 1968, the estimated population numbered 382,030 (192,724 males and 189,306 females); estimated Dec. 31, 1968, 386,000.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1965	7,535	3,043	2,888
1966	7,397	3,158	2,946
1967	7,547	3,228	3,213
1968	8,316	3,284	3,426

**Vital Statistics.**—The birth rate in 1968 was 21.76 death rate 8.59, marriage rate 8.96 per 1,000. Infant mortality (1968) 17.2 per 1,000 births.

#### Religions.

In 1966 there were 166,023 members of the Church of England, 71,089 Roman Catholics, 43,084 Methodists, 17,498 Presbyterians, 4,530 Congregationalists and Independents, and 7,759 Baptists.

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,300 ft. in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous rivers, the Gordon, Derwent and Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not often reach the island. At Hobart the mean maximum temperature ranges from 53.5° in winter to 68.8° in summer, the minimum from 40.7° to 52.1°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side being much drier; the average rainfall varies from 11 inches to 140 inches in different parts.

#### GOVERNMENT

The island was first settled by a British party from New South Wales in 1803, becoming a separate colony in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 responsible government was established. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth. The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), but is exercised by Cabinet Ministers responsible to the Legislature, of which they are members.

#### GOVERNOR.

*Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edric Montague Bastyan, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., b. April 5, 1903; assumed office Dec. 2, 1968.*

#### THE MINISTRY

*Premier, Treasurer and Minister in charge of Hydro-Electric Commission, Hon. W. A. Bethune, M.H.A.*  
*Deputy Premier, Chief Secretary and Minister for Tourists, Hon. K. O. Lyons, M.H.A.*  
*Minister for Education, Hon. R. Mather, M.H.A.*  
*Agriculture and Forests, Hon. E. C. Beattie, M.H.A.*  
*Attorney-General, Minister for Police and Licensing, Hon. E. M. Bingham, M.H.A.*  
*Land, Works and Local Government, Hon. W. G. Barker, M.H.A.*  
*Transport, Racing and Gaming and Mines, Hon. L. H. Bessell, M.H.A.*  
*Development, Housing and Sea Fisheries, Hon. D. F. Clark, M.H.A.*  
*Health and Road Safety, Hon. N. D. Abbott, M.H.A.*

#### AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

*Agent-General for Tasmania, Hon. A. J. White, 458-9 Strand, Charing Cross, W.C.2.*

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 19 members, elected for six years (3 retiring annually, in rotation, except in every sixth year, when four retire) and a *House of Assembly* of 35 members, elected by proportional representation for five years in five 7-member constituencies, the electors for both Houses being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months.

At the election held on May 10, 1969, the Labour Party lost its majority in the House of Assembly and the longest period of continuous government by a single party in any Australian state ended after 35 years. A Liberal-Centre Party coalition was

formed by Mr. Bethune on May 27, 1969. The composition of the House of Assembly in May, 1969, was: Labour, 17, Liberal, 17 and Centre Party, 1.

*President of the Legislative Council, Hon. W. J. T. Davis.*

*Clerk of the Council, G. W. Brimage.*  
*Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. C. R. Ingamells.*

*Clerk of the House, C. K. Murphy, C.B.E.*

#### THE JUDICATURE.

*The Supreme Court of Tasmania, with civil, criminal, ecclesiastical, admiralty and matrimonial jurisdiction, was established by Royal Charter on October 13, 1823.*

*Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Stanley Charles Burbury, K.B.E.*

*Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir Malcolm Crisp; Hon. G. H. Crawford; Hon. F. M. Neasey; Hon. D. M. Chambers.*

Local Courts established under the Local Courts Acts, 1896, are held before Commissioners who are legal practitioners, with a jurisdiction up to \$1,500 in the case of liquidated claims (\$1,000, unliquidated claims). Courts of General Sessions, constituted by a chairman who is a Justice of the Peace and at least one other Justice, are established in the municipalities for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding \$100. Courts of Petty Sessions are established under the Justices Act, 1959, constituted by Police Magistrates sitting alone, or any two or more justices. A single justice may hear and determine certain matters.

#### EDUCATION.

Government schools are of three main types: primary, secondary and matriculation schools. On Aug. 1, 1968, there were 76,109 scholars enrolled in 291 Government schools. There were also 65 independent schools with an enrolment of 14,974. The University of Tasmania at Hobart, established 1890, had 1,763 full-time students, 673 part-time students and 156 external students in 1968.

#### FINANCE.

Revenue into the Consolidated Revenue fund in 1967-68 totalled \$A100,562,811, compared with \$A92,676,009 in 1966-67; expenditure, 1967-68, \$102,413,435 (1966-67, \$A93,248,028). Public debt of Tasmania on June 30, 1968, amounted to \$A568,296,000 (1967, \$A535,606,361).

*Banking.*—The average weekly deposits of cheque-paying banks during April, 1969, were \$A130,492,000; the savings bank deposits, April, 1969, were \$A187,342,000.

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The net value of production in 1967-68 was \$A305,014,000—agriculture and pastoral \$A41,739,000, mines and quarries \$A25,200,000, other primary industries \$A40,056,000 and manufactures \$A198,019,000.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—Of the total area of the State (16,885,000 acres) there were, in 1967-68, 430,530 acres of crops. The principal crops are potatoes, apples and other fruit, hay, hops, oats, green peas for processing, peas, turnips, barley and wheat. The live stock included (March 31, 1968), 563,700 cattle, 4,428,000 sheep and 86,517 pigs. The wool production (1967-68) was 38,308,000 lbs.

*Electrical Energy.*—Tasmania, the smallest Australian state, ranks third as a producer of electrical energy—all of it derived from water power, with an output of 3,776,533,000 kW in 1967-68. By reason of its low-cost electrical energy, Tasmania is the Commonwealth's only local source of ferromanganese, newsprint and calcium carbide and the

provider of the bulk of Australian requirements of electrolytic zinc, aluminium and fine papers. The Hydro-Electric Commission is constructing a network of ten stations on north-western rivers, a thermal station at Bell Bay and a hydro station in the south-west. One hydro station was completed in 1968 and two in 1969. Present and planned future output are: 1969, 1,014,000 kW; 1971, 1,322,000 kW; 1975, 1,560,000 kW.

**Forestry.**—State forest areas in 1967-68, 2,704,821 acres. The quantity of timber (excluding firewood) of various species cut in 1967-68 was 783,841,000 true super feet, including 257,684,000 true super feet for wood-pulp.

**Minerals.**—The chief ores mined are those containing copper, zinc, tin, silver and lead. The value of output of all mines and quarries in 1968 was \$A38,724,000.

**Manufactures.**—The chief manufactures for export are: refined metals, preserved fruit and vegetables, butter, woollen manufactures, paper, confectionery and sawn timber: the net value of production in 1967-68 was \$A198,019,000, the value of land, buildings, plant and machinery for 1,797 establishments being \$A448,047,000.

**CAPITAL, Ψ HOBART,** which was founded in 1804. Population (June 30, 1968), 123,500.

Other towns (with population at June 30, 1968) are Ψ Launceston (61,870), Ψ Devonport (15,910), Burnie-Somerset (19,050), Ulverstone (7,270) and New Norfolk (6,340).

Transmission of mails from London to Hobart, 28 days by sea; 2 days by air.

**VICTORIA**

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its mainland territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between 34°-39° S. latitude and 141°-150° E. longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth is about 290 miles, and its extent of coast-line is about 980 geographical miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay, Western Port and Corner Inlet, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

**Population.**—The population at Dec. 31, 1968, was 3,356,900 (1,683,500 males and 1,673,400 females).

**Births, Deaths and Marriages.**

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1965	63,550	28,031	26,421
1966	64,008	28,673	27,080
1967	65,485	28,373	28,004
1968	70,228	29,967	29,724

**Vital Statistics.**—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1968: Births, 21.10; Deaths, 9.00; Marriages, 8.93. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 14.4.

**Religions.**

Members of the Church of England at the date of the census in 1966 numbered 923,078, Roman Catholics 889,495, Presbyterians 387,108, Methodists 279,300, Orthodox 100,387, Baptists 41,419, Churches of Christ 39,263, Lutheran 37,637 and Hebrew 31,058. The number of persons who did not state their religion was 333,734.

**PHYSIOGRAPHY.**

The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys. The length of the Murray River, which forms part

of the northern boundary of Victoria, is about 1,200 miles along the Victorian bank. Melbourne, the capital city, stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

**Climate.**—The climate of Victoria is characterized by warm summers, rather cold winters, and rain in all months with a maximum in winter or spring. Prevailing winds are southerly from November to February inclusive, with a moderate percentage of northerlies often associated with high temperatures. Northerly or westerly winds predominate from March to October inclusive. Rain on an average falls in Melbourne on 143 days per year, the annual average being 25.91 inches.

**GOVERNMENT.**

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales and was created a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of Ministers.

**Governor of the State of Victoria,** His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir Rohan Delacombe, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., born Oct. 25, 1906, assumed office May 8, 1963. \$A20,500

**Lieutenant-Governor,** Lieut.-General Hon. Sir Edmund Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., Q.C.

**THE MINISTRY.**

**Premier and Treasurer,** Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, K.C.M.G.

**Chief Secretary,** Hon. Sir Arthur Rylah, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.

**Agriculture,** Hon. G. L. Chandler, C.M.G.

**Housing, Forests and Aboriginal Affairs,** Hon. E. R. Meagher, M.B.E., E.D.

**Education,** Hon. L. H. S. Thompson.

**Labour and Industry,** Hon. J. F. Rossiter.

**Lands, Soldier Settlement and Conservation,** Hon. Sir William McDonald.

**State Development,** Hon. J. W. Manson.

**Health,** Hon. V. O. Dickie.

**Water Supply,** Hon. W. A. Borthwick.

**Transport,** Hon. V. F. Wilcox.

**Public Works,** Hon. M. V. Porter.

**Local Government,** Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D.

**Attorney-General and Minister of Immigration,** Hon. G. O. Reid.

**Fuel and Power, and Mines,** Hon. J. C. M. Balfour.

**AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.**

**Agent-General for Victoria,** Hon. Sir Horace Petty, Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.

**THE LEGISLATURE.**

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 36 members, elected for the 18 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *Legislative Assembly* of 73 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Voting is compulsory. The electors on the rolls at April 29, 1967, numbered 1,723,981.

**President of the Legislative Council,** Hon.

R. W. Garrett, A.F.C. \$A11,875

**Speaker of the Legislative Assembly,** Hon.

V. Christie 11,875

**THE JUDICATURE**

There are petty sessions courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and 14 Puisne Judges.

## Supreme Court.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir Henry Winneke, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1964)..... \$A17,300  
*Puisne Judges*, Hon. Sir John Barry; Hon. T. W. Smith; Hon. Sir Robert Monahan; Hon. Sir George Pape; Hon. A. D. G. Adam; Hon. D. M. Little; Hon. G. V. Gowans; Hon. O. J. Gillard; Hon. J. E. Starke; Hon. E. H. E. Barber; Hon. M. V. McInerney; Hon. G. H. Lush; Hon. C. H. Menhennitt; Hon. H. R. Newton; Hon. F. Nelson; Hon. K. V. Anderson.....each 15,700

## County Court

*Judges*, Their Honours N. F. Mitchell, C.M.G. (*Chairman*); G. L. Dethridge; J. G. Norris; B. J. Dunn; T. G. Rapke; S. H. Z. Woinarski; H. Frederico; N. Vickery; D. Corson; A. Adams; J. X. O'Driscoll; J. Forrest; C. Harris; E. E. Hewitt; G. Just; R. J. Leckie; I. F. C. Franich; T. B. Shillito; J. P. Somerville; W. J. Martin; I. Gray; A. J. Southwell; J. O'Shea.....each 12,000  
*Senior County Court Judge*..... 12,800  
*Masters of the Supreme Court*, C. P. Jacobs, M.B.E.; S. H. Collie; E. N. Berge; G. S. Brett.....each 9,800

## Crown Law Department

*Secretary to the Law Department*, R. Glenister..... 10,950  
*Solicitor-General*, B. L. Murray, Q.C..... 16,400  
*Crown Solicitor*, T. F. E. Morlane..... 10,712

## EDUCATION.

*Primary Education* is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 15. At Aug. 1, 1968, there were 1,879 Primary Schools attended by 341,134 pupils, 38 Primary-Secondary Schools with 15,642 pupils, and 240 Secondary Schools (excluding Junior Technical Schools) with an enrolment of 145,263. There were also 100 Technical Schools, most of which had both junior and senior sections, with an enrolment of 53,799 junior and 85,413 senior students.

At Aug. 1, 1968, 188,573 pupils attended 579 independent schools, 483 of which are Roman Catholic, as the Roman Catholic Church in the State maintains an independent scholastic organization.

There are three State-aided Universities—Melbourne, Monash and La Trobe. Enrolments for 1968 at Melbourne were 14,464, at Monash 8,472 and at La Trobe 1,156.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1967-68 was \$A904,841,000, agricultural \$A221,960,000, pastoral \$A355,318,000, dairying \$A181,541,000, poultry and bee-keeping \$A51,316,000, trapping \$A3,621,000, forestry \$A27,845,000, mining and quarries \$A57,339,000, fisheries \$A5,901,000. The net value of production of primary industries was \$A675,833,000. Wool, wheat, flour, butter, live stock, fruits, milk and cream, meats, poultry and eggs are staple products.

*Agriculture*.—Of the 8,459,000 acres under cultivation in 1967-68, 3,224,000 were wheat crops and 723,000 oats, 1,165,000 acres were cut for hay, and 2,647,000 acres were lying fallow. In 1967-68, 5,180,000 gallons of wine were produced.

*Live Stock*.—There were on rural holdings in March, 1968, 27,909,000 sheep, 3,474,000 cattle, and 377,000 pigs. The quantity of wool produced in 1967-68 was 332,427,000 lbs., valued at \$A133,213,000.

*Minerals*.—Production of gold in 1968 was 11,210 fine oz. Other minerals raised consisted

principally of coal (black and brown), limestone, kaolin, fireclay, white clay and gypsum. Production of brown coal in 1968 amounted to 22,970,653 tons.

## FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the State debt for the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	\$A	\$A	\$A
1965-66	508,553,852	516,682,232	1,781,543,000
1966-67	559,594,884	559,594,884	1,893,069,000
1967-68	601,328,373	604,122,006	1,998,611,000

*Banking, etc.*—State Savings Bank deposits at June 30, 1968, amounted to \$A1,033,644,000; in addition, deposits in the Commonwealth Savings Bank (in the State of Victoria) amounted to \$A474,238,000, and in other savings banks \$A577,647,000.

*Insurance (other than Life)*.—There were 243 companies or other bodies transacting business in Victoria during the year 1967-68. Total revenue amounted to \$A240,540,000, made up of premium income \$A227,886,000 and other income \$A12,654,000. Expenditure totalled \$A213,275,000, comprising claims \$A142,374,000, commission and agents' charges \$A22,071,000 and other expenditure \$A48,830,000.

*Secondary Industry*.—In 1967-68 there were 316,108 males and 133,837 females (including working proprietors) employed in Victoria factories. Salaries and wages paid totalled \$A1,244,216,000. The total cost of materials used, containers, tools replaced and repairs to plant was \$A2,956,509,000, and of power, fuel and light, lubricants and water \$A143,086,000. Gross value of output was \$A5,351,311,000 and added value (net value of production) \$A2,394,801,000. Principal factory products are motor vehicles and light engineering products, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles, clothing, paper and rubber products.

## TRANSPORT.

*Victoria State Railways*.—At June 30, 1968, there were 4,210 miles of railway open for traffic. The revenue and expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1968, were \$A99,331,299 and \$A105,084,440 respectively. Total traffic mileage was 19,885,495 and passenger journeys numbered 146,268,071. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried was 11,115,953.

*Shipping*.—During the year ended June 30, 1968, 3,550 vessels with net tonnage 17,160,902 entered Victorian ports and 3,548 vessels with total net tonnage of 17,141,902 were cleared.

*Motor Vehicle Registrations*.—The number of vehicles in the register at Dec. 31, 1968, was: cars and station wagons, 980,244; utilities and vans, 128,831; trucks and omnibuses, 96,797, and motor cycles, 17,042.

## OVERSEAS TRADE

The export trade (excluding inter-state trade) consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The principal overseas imports of the State are aircraft and parts, apparel and textiles, manufactured fibres, machines and machinery, motor vehicles and tractors, metals and metal manufactures, rubber and rubber manufactures, crude petroleum, paper, drugs and chemicals, synthetic resins and foodstuffs of vegetable origin.

## Overseas Trade—continued.

Year	Imports	Exports
	\$A	\$A
1963-64	933,847,162	746,639,664
1964-65	1,026,834,594	733,046,440
1965-66	1,017,360,000	763,963,000
1966-67	1,072,514,000	801,187,000
1967-68	1,130,741,000	685,755,000

## CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHES.

Ψ MELBOURNE, the capital city, which is an archiepiscopal see, was originally laid out in the year 1837 with wisdom and foresight; its wide streets, park lands, public gardens, university, public library, museum and large churches are the principal features of the city. At the Census of June 30, 1966, the Melbourne Metropolitan Area had a population of 2,110,168. Other cities and towns are: Ψ Geelong, 105,059; Ballarat, 56,290; Bendigo, 42,208; Moe-Yallourn, 23,198; Shepparton, 17,506; Ψ Warrnambool, 17,499; Wangaratta, 15,175; Traralgon, 14,079.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 113° 9' E. long., and from 13° 44' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,480 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west; total area 975,920 sq. miles.

POPULATION.—At December 31, 1968, the population was estimated at 930,756 (males, 473,755; females, 456,981). The figures include full-blood Aborigines.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1964	16,685	6,429	6,023
1965	16,186	6,274	6,448
1966	17,007	6,772	7,001
1967	18,023	6,779	7,430
1968	19,541	7,468	8,086

Religions.—Census of 1966—Church of England 316,153, Roman Catholics 213,659, Methodists 80,840, and Presbyterians 44,055.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Meharry (4,104 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a seaward slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Preston, Collic, Murray, Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the King Leopold ranges into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea. The greater portion of the State may be described as an immense tableland, with an average elevation of 1,000 to 1,500 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which varies from stretches of clayey soils to the sand dunes of the far interior. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world. The total rainfall at Perth during 1968 was 36.63 inches, the average for the previous 92 years 34.89. Of the total area two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes.

## GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 Responsible Government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon the Constitution Act, 1889, the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1899, and amending Acts. The Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

The Legislative Assembly (elected March, 1968) is composed of Australian Labour Party 23, Liberal Party 19, Country Party 9.

## GOVERNOR

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Major-General Sir Douglas Anthony Kendrew, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., appointed 1963. . . . \$A14,500  
 Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir Albert Asher Wolfi, K.C.M.G., appointed 1968.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Tourists, Hon. Sir David Brand, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. \$A17,200  
 Deputy Premier and Minister for Agriculture and Electricity, Hon. C. D. Nalder, M.L.A. . . . . 13,800  
 Industrial Development and the North-West, Hon. C. W. M. Court, O.B.E., M.L.A. . . . 12,200  
 Education and Native Welfare, Hon. E. H. M. Lewis, M.L.A. . . . . 12,200  
 Works and Water Supplies, Hon. R. Hutchison, D.F.C., M.L.A. . . . . 12,200  
 Mines and Justice and Leader of Government in Legislative Council, Hon. A. F. Griffith, M.L.C. . . . . 13,800  
 Lands, Forests and Immigration, Hon. W. S. Bovell, M.L.A. . . . . 12,200  
 Local Government, Town Planning and Child Welfare, Hon. L. A. Logan, M.L.C. . . . . 12,200  
 Chief Secretary and Minister for Police and Traffic, Hon. J. F. Craig, M.L.A. . . . . 12,200  
 Housing and Labour, Hon. D. H. O'Neill, M.L.A. . . . . 12,200  
 Transport and Railway, Hon. R. J. O'Connor, M.L.A. . . . . 12,200  
 Health and Fisheries and Fauna, Hon. G. C. MacKinnon, M.L.C. . . . . 12,200

## AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Offices, Western Australia House, 115 Strand, London, W.C.2.  
 Agent-General, Hon. G. P. Wild, M.B.E. . . . £3,500

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, elected by adult suffrage subject to qualifications of residence and registration. There are 30 members in the Legislative Council, 11 from each Province, for a period of 6 years, one member from each Province retiring triennially. The Legislative Assembly is composed of 51 members, who are elected for a term of 3 years.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. L. C. Diver, M.L.C. . . . . \$A9,800  
 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. H. N. Guthrie, M.L.A. . . . . 9,800

## THE JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Lawrence Jackson, . . . . . \$A18,000  
 Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. J. E. Virtue, . . . 16,500  
 Puisne Judges, Hons. R. V. Neville; J. Hale; F. T. P. Burt; J. M. Lavan; J. L. C. Wickham, . . . . . each 16,000

## EDUCATION.

Education.—In 1968 there were 570 government schools and 199 non-government schools (excluding kindergartens) with 161,416 and 40,568 pupils respectively. The total amount expended on education (from State Revenue) during the year ended June 30, 1968, was \$A49,462,647, including grants of \$A3,778,775 to the University of Western Australia (4,079 full-time students in 1968).

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1967-68 was: agricultural \$A234,484,241; pastoral \$A158,753,914; dairying \$A24,119,876; poultry farming \$A11,125,261; bee keeping \$A239,520; trapping \$A1,235,957; forestry \$A14,076,244; fishing and whaling \$A21,953,744; mining and quarrying \$A157,545,261.

Crops and Livestock.—Of the total area under crop (8,883,123 acres), 6,647,095 acres were under wheat for grain, the 1967-68 production being 106,975,000 bushels. On March 31, 1968 the live-stock included 1,426,936 cattle, 30,160,877 sheep, and 182,507 pigs. In 1967-68 there were 7,665 acres of vineyards and 25,599 acres of orchards. The wool clip in 1967-68 was 286,281,000 lbs. in the grease.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were in the year ending June 30, 1968, 11 total of 5,404 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The average number of persons employed in them during the year was 67,335.

Forestry.—The forests contain some of the finest hardwoods in the world. The total quantity of timber sawn and hewn during 1967-68 was 236,373,129 superficial feet.

Minerals.—The State has large deposits of a wide range of minerals, many of which are being mined or are under development for production. The principal minerals produced during 1967 were: iron ore 12,160,702 tons (\$A84,358,259); gold 573,755 fine ounces (\$A21,618,215); coal 1,062,151 tons (\$A4,764,502); mineral sand concentrates 564,746 tons (\$A6,692,058) and manganese 195,065 tons (\$A4,465,602). Large quantities of bauxite, nickel, tin and pyrites were also mined. Extensive exploration is being undertaken in the State for petroleum, nickel and many other minerals.

Communications.—On June 30, 1968, there were 3,815 miles of State government railway open for general and passenger traffic; and 454 miles of the Commonwealth line (Kalgoorlie-Port Pirie Junction). In the year ended June 30, 1968, 3,186 vessels (net tonnage 17,779,348) entered Western

Australian ports and 3,187 (net tonnage 17,788,638) cleared. The total length of roads at June 30, 1967 was 109,107 miles. The number of registered motor vehicles on June 30, 1968, was 365,747 (263,552 motor cars and station wagons, 92,563 utilities, vans, trucks and omnibuses and 9,632 motor cycles and motor scooters).

## FINANCE.

Total revenue of Western Australia in 1968 was \$A250,737,839, compared with \$A228,146,198 in 1967. Expenditure in 1968 totalled \$A249,909,203 (1967, \$A228,173,692). The net public debt of the State at June 30, 1968, was \$A792,561,768 (1967, \$A748,385,533).

## TRADE

Value of Western Australia's trade with other Australian States and countries overseas in 1967-68 was:

Year	Imports	Exports (a)
	\$A	\$A
1962-63	426,351,000	338,459,000
1963-64	444,854,000	387,943,000
1964-65	497,439,468	372,041,222
1965-66	*578,744,158	434,023,439
1966-67	632,242,049	537,354,970
1967-68	734,031,213	599,764,941

(a) Excludes ships' stores. \* Revised.

The principal exports in 1967-68 were gold bullion (\$A11,815,970), wool (\$A128,536,989), wheat (\$A121,764,482), wheat flour (\$A2,944,227), hides and skins (\$A4,698,630), oats (\$A7,562,758), timber (\$A4,947,093), beef (\$A12,861,908), mutton and lamb (\$A4,744,817), live animals (\$A3,581,868), crayfish tails (\$A17,988,801), apples (\$A3,297,142); silver bullion (\$A6,272,739), ilmenite ores and concentrate (\$A4,645,491), manganese ores and concentrates (\$A3,407,742), iron ore (\$A104,506,212), barley (\$A3,123,032), petroleum and petroleum products (\$A44,550,145), iron and steel (\$A11,442,199), machines and machinery (\$A15,159,681); and transport equipment (\$A3,565,665).

## TOWNS

CAPITAL, Ψ PERTH. Population (estimated, June 30, 1968) of Perth Statistical Division, including the port of Fremantle, 606,000.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. Other towns are Ψ Fremantle (33,100), Kalgoorlie—Boulder and environs (20,300), Ψ Bunbury (16,450); Ψ Geraldton (13,500); Ψ Albany (12,050).

## COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC LIAISON OFFICES

## Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.a

The Commonwealth Scientific Liaison Offices exist to keep in touch with scientific developments in the United Kingdom, to deal with scientific enquiries from and to their home countries and to act as scientific advisers to the Commonwealth High Commissioners and Governments concerned.

Joint headquarters were set up in May, 1948. Liaison offices of the various countries continue to act as separate autonomous units but share common services to the cost of which the Commonwealth countries contribute in agreed proportions.

C.S.L.O. serves as a headquarters for Commonwealth scientists visiting the United Kingdom; it is also responsible for the Commonwealth Geological Liaison Office.

Secretary, E. D. A. Davies.

Countries represented (with ■■■■ of their Chief Scientific Liaison Officers):

UNITED KINGDOM.—E. C. Appleyard (D.E.S.).

CANADA.—W. L. Haney.

AUSTRALIA.—R. F. Turnbull.

NEW ZEALAND.—V. Armstrong.

# New Zealand

## AREA AND POPULATION

Islands	Area (English) Sq. Miles)	Population	
		Census, Mar. 22, 1966†	Estimated April 1, 1969
<b>(a) Exclusive of Island Territories:</b>			
North Island.....	44,281	1,893,326	1,980,098
South Island.....	58,093	783,593	800,741
Stewart Island.....	670	332*	*
Chatham Islands.....	372	520*	*
<b>Minor Islands:</b>			
Inhabited—			
Kermadec Islands.....	13	9*	*
Campbell Island.....	44	10*	*
Uninhabited—			
Three Kings.....	3	..	..
Snares.....	■	..	..
Solander.....	■	..	..
Antipodes.....	24 <sup>1/2</sup>	..	..
Bounty.....	■	..	..
Auckland.....	234	..	..
Total exclusive of Island Territories.....			
		103,736	2,676,919
<b>(b) Island Territories:</b>			
Tokelau Islands.....	..	1,861†	1,832‡
Niue Island.....	..	5,157§	5,302§
Total, inclusive of Island Territories.....			
		103,939	2,704,456
<b>(c) Cook Islands¶</b> .....			
		..	19,771
<b>Ross Dependency</b> .....			
		175,000	262

\* Included in North Island and South Island totals.

† Excluding 1,936 members of the Armed Forces overseas.

‡ Sept. 25, 1968. § Dec. 31, 1968. || Dec. 31, 1967.

¶ The Cook Islands have had complete internal self-government since Aug. 4, 1965, but Cook Islanders remain New Zealand citizens.

Maori Population included in the totals for New Zealand proper—1966 Census, 201,159 (males 102,107; females 99,052); Mar. 31, 1969, 220,718 (males 111,848; females 108,870).

### Increase of the People.

Year	Increase			Decrease			Net Increase	Marriages
	Births	Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Departures	Total		
1965	60,178	326,462	386,640	22,976	314,385	337,361	49,279	21,702
1966	60,188	438,217	498,405	23,778	425,062	448,840	49,565	22,949
1967	61,169	468,372	529,541	23,007	471,854	494,861	34,680	23,515
1968	62,284	486,416	548,700	24,464	494,228	518,692	30,008	24,057

Birth rate (1968) 22.60; death rate 8.88; marriage rate 8.73; infant mortality 18.69 per 1,000.

### Inter-censal Increases.

Year	Results of Census			Numerical Increase	Net Passenger Arrivals over inter-censal periods
	Males	Females	Total		
*1956	1,093,211	1,080,851	2,174,062	234,590	+27,486
*1961	1,213,376	1,201,608	2,414,984	240,922	+68,726
*1966	1,343,743	1,333,176	2,676,919	261,935	+48,660

\* Excluding 2,162 members of the Armed Forces overseas at the time of the 1956 census, 2,559 at the 1961 census, and 1,936 at the 1966 census.

### Races and Religions.

Races	1961	1966	Religions	1961	1966
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Europeans.....	2,216,886	2,426,352	Church of England.....	34.6	33.7
Maoris.....	167,086	201,159	Presbyterians.....	22.3	21.8
Chinese.....	8,524	10,283	Roman Catholics.....	15.1	15.9
Polynesians (other than N. Z. Maoris).....	14,340	26,271	Methodists.....	7.2	7.0
Other races.....	8,148	12,854	Baptists.....	1.7	1.7



### PHYSIOGRAPHY

New Zealand consists of a number of islands of varying size in the South Pacific Ocean, and has also administrative responsibility for a large tract in the Antarctic Ocean. The two larger and most important islands, the North and South Islands of New Zealand, are separated by only a relatively narrow strait. The remaining islands are very much smaller and, in general, are widely dispersed over a considerable expanse of ocean. The boundaries, inclusive of the most outlying islands and dependencies, range from 8° South latitude to south of 60° South latitude, and from 160° East longitude to 150° West longitude.

**Geographical Features.**—The two principal islands have a total length of 1,040 miles, and a combined area of 202,374 square miles. A large proportion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, extending over the entire length of the South Island and having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several volcanoes, two of which are active, others being dormant or extinct. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers in the South Island, the Tasman (18 miles long by 1½ wide), the Franz Josef and the Fox are the best known. The North Island is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (270 miles in length); Wanganui (180), and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 234 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 113; and Te Anau 133) are abundant, many of them of great beauty.

**Climate.**—New Zealand has a moist-temperate marine climate, but with abundant sunshine. A very important feature is the small annual range of temperature which permits of some growth of vegetation, including pasture, all the year round. Very little snow falls on the low levels even in the South Island. The mean temperature ranges from 59° F. in the North to about 49° F. in the South. Rainfall over the more settled areas in the North Island ranges from 35 to 70 inches and in the South Island from 25 to 45 inches. The total range is

from approximately 13 to over 250 inches. The number of rainy days is generally in the neighbourhood of 160 to 180 in the North Island and between 110 and 140 in the South, except in the southern portion of the west coast. The amount of sunshine is generally over 2,000 hours per annum and ranges between 1,600 to 2,500 hours.

### GOVERNMENT

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Janszoon Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642.

The islands were visited, and charted, in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774 and 1777. From 1800 onwards sealers and whalers settled along the coasts, and trade in timber and flax followed. Christianity was introduced in 1814, and in 1832 a British Resident was appointed. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, created a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. Organized colonization on a large scale commenced in 1840 with the New Zealand Company's settlement at Wellington. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Imperial Act of 1852, and on the New Zealand Constitution (Amendment) Act of Dec. 10, 1947. The Statute of Westminster was formally adopted by New Zealand in 1947. The executive authority is entrusted to a Governor-General appointed by the Crown and aided by an Executive Council, within a Legislature consisting of one chamber, the House of Representatives.

**FLAG:** Blue ground, with Union Jack in top left quarter, four five-pointed red stars with white borders on the fly. On June 20, 1968, a new naval ensign bearing the Southern Cross was adopted, replacing the British white ensign.

### Governor General and Staff

*Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand (1967-72), His Excellency Sir Arthur Espie Porritt, Bt., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., born 1900. . . . . \$NZ 29,000.*

*Official Secretary, D. C. Williams.*

*Assistant Official Secretary, P. J. H. Purvis, M.V.O.*

*Comptroller, Col. H. N. Hoare.*

*Aides-de-Camp, Capt. J. N. Thomson-Moore, Coldstream Guards; Capt. P. J. Skogstad, Royal N.Z. Engineers.*

*Lady-in-Waiting, Miss Rowena Brassey.*

### § THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Rt. Hon. K. J. Holyoake, C.H.*

*Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Industries and Commerce and Overseas Trade and Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. J. R. Marshall.*

*Customs and Associate Minister of Industries and Commerce, Hon. N. L. Shelton.*

*Labour, Immigration, Mines and Electricity, Hon. T. P. Shand.*

*Works and Police, Hon. P. B. Allen.*

*Transport, Railways and Civil Aviation, Hon. J. B. Gordon.*

*Finance, Hon. R. D. Muldoon.*

*Defence, Hon. D. S. Thomson, M.C., E.D.*

*Agriculture, Science and (acting) Island Territories, Hon. B. E. Talboys.*

*Lands and Forests and Maori Affairs, Hon. D. MacIntyre, D.S.O., O.B.E., E.D.*

*Internal Affairs, Civil Defence and Local Government, Hon. D. C. Seath.*

Housing, Hon. J. Rae.  
 Education, Hon. A. E. Kinsella.  
 Health, Social Security, and Minister for the Welfare of Women and Children, Hon. D. N. McKay.  
 Postmaster-General and Marine, Hon. W. J. Scott.  
 Broadcasting, Hon. L. R. Adams-Schneider.

§ Members of the Executive Council travelling within the country on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding \$10.50 per diem when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. The Prime Minister receives \$11,500 per annum with a tax-free allowance of \$3,200 for expenses of his office and the Ministerial residence. The salary of each Minister holding a portfolio is \$8,000 with tax-free expense allowance of \$1,100 and that of each Minister without portfolio \$6,500, with \$900 tax-free expense allowance.

## NEW ZEALAND REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS.

### High Commissioners

Australia, J. L. Hazlett.  
 Canada, D. J. Eyre.  
 India, Ceylon and Nepal, B. S. Lendrum.  
 Malaysia, R. L. Hutchens, D.S.O.  
 Singapore, J. H. Weir.  
 United Kingdom, Sir Denis Blundell, K.B.E., New Zealand House, Haymarket, S.W.1.

### Ambassadors

Belgium, M. Norrish.  
 France, O. P. Gabites.  
 German Federal Republic, B. D. Zohrab.  
 Italy, A. D. McIntosh, C.M.G.  
 Japan and Korea, R. H. Wade.  
 Laos and Thailand, I. L. G. Stewart.  
 Netherlands, R. R. Cunningham.  
 United States, F. H. Corner.  
 Vietnam, P. K. Edmonds.

## OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES IN N.Z.

### High Commissioners

Australia, Sir Edwin Hicks, C.B.E.  
 Canada, R. M. Macdonnell.  
 India, P. S. Naskar.  
 Singapore, K. M. Byrne.

### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Customhouse Quay (P.O. Box 1812), Wellington, C.1.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Arthur Norman Galsworthy, K.C.M.G., (1969)... £6,300  
 Deputy High Commissioner, R. A. Daniell, C.B.E. (and Commercial Counsellor).  
 Counsellor, I. T. Williams (Head of Chancery).  
 Defence Adviser, Gp. Capt. R. K. Orrock, D.F.C.  
 Asst. do., Lt.-Cdr. A. Bishop, R.N.  
 1st. Secretaries, D. Tonkin; J. L. McGrath, O.B.E. (Agriculture and Food); R. H. Morton, A.F.C., R. D. Wall, O.B.E. (Information); C. McLean, M.B.E. (Commercial).  
 2nd Secretaries, A. H. G. Amy (Commercial); T. Stubbs.

British Council Representative, J. H. Grimes.

### Ambassadors

Austria, F. Pein.  
 Belgium, André Domus.  
 Brazil, Senhora M. Guedes Nogueira.  
 Burma, U. Nyo Tun.  
 China, Konsin C. Shah.  
 Czechoslovakia (vacant).  
 Denmark, N. C. Stenderup.

France, J.-F. Duflos.  
 German Federal Republic, Kurt Luedde-Neurath.  
 Greece, B. L. Tsammissis.  
 Indonesia, Lt.-Gen. Raden Hidajat.  
 Israel, S. Pratt.  
 Italy, Giulio Carnevali.  
 Japan, H. Takeuchi.  
 Korea, Dong Wan Lee.  
 Laos, O. Souvannavong.  
 Netherlands, H. M. van Walt van Praag.  
 Philippines, M. Ezepeleta.  
 Sweden, C. G. Béve.  
 Switzerland, M. Corti.  
 Thailand, P. Bunchoern.  
 United States, M. Franzhuin.  
 U.S.S.R., B. Y. Dorofeev.

## THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. The General Election of November, 1966, returned 43 National Party members, 36 Labour and 1 Social Credit. (The date of Nov. 29, 1969, was fixed for the 1969 General Election). Four of the members are Maoris elected by the Maori electors. Women have been entitled to vote since 1893, and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives since the passing of the Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919. There are at present 6 women members. Members of the House receive \$4,300 per annum, with an allowance of \$900-\$1,450 per annum for expenses, depending on the size of electorate. The Leader of the Opposition receives \$6,800 per annum and \$1,100 per annum for expenses, plus travelling allowance of \$800.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. R. E. Jack (plus expense allowance of \$1,550 per annum and residential quarters in Parliament House) ..... \$6,800  
 Parliamentary Commissioner, Sir Guy Powles, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.

## THE JUDICATURE

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and a Court of Appeal; also Magistrates' Courts having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.  
 Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Wild, K.C.M.G., E.D. .... \$12,800  
 Court of Appeal, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred North, K.B.E. (President) ..... 12,200  
 Judges, Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander Turner; Rt. Hon. Sir Thaddeus McCarthy ..... \$11,600  
 Supreme Court Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir George McGregor; T. E. Henry; A. L. Haslam; R. Hardie Boys; I. H. MacArthur; C. P. Richmond; A. O. Woodhouse; A. C. Perry; J. N. Wilson; L. F. Moller; G. D. Speight; C. M. Roper ... 11,600  
 Supreme Court Administrative Divn., Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Wild (Chief Justice); Hon. Sir George McGregor; Hon. A. O. Woodhouse.  
 Judge, Court of Arbitration, Judge A. P. Blair 11,600  
 Judge, Compensation Court, Judge J. B. Thomson ..... 11,600

## POLICE

On March 31, 1969, the strength of the Police Force was 2,950 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 943 of the population. The total cost of police protection in 1968-69 was \$NZ12,885,000.

## DEFENCE

A unified Ministry of Defence was set up on Jan. 1, 1964. The Ministry is responsible, under the Minister of Defence, for the whole field of

national defence. The former Navy, Army and Air Departments have been abolished, but the three Armed Services retain their separate identities within the Ministry. Defence expenditure in 1968-69 amounted to \$NZ85,336,000.

#### Navy.

The Royal New Zealand Navy was greatly expanded during the Second World War and a number of small vessels were built in New Zealand. The naval forces include the Women's Royal New Zealand Naval Service, and Volunteer Reserve forces in four divisions. The strength is 4 frigates, 1 survey ship, 1 Antarctic support ship, 1 minesweeper and 1 fleet auxiliary in commission; 2 frigates, and 1 ocean minesweepers in reserve. Active naval personnel numbers 324 officers and 2,611 ratings. A cruiser or a frigate is normally attached to the Far East Station.

#### Army.

The New Zealand Army consists of the Regular Force, the Territorial Force, the Army Reserve and the Cadet Corps. The strength of the Regular Force at March 31, 1969, was 5,730 and of the Territorial Force 11,217.

In 1962 selective national service was introduced to build the Territorial Force up to 10,000. The Army is now organized on the basis of one Regular Brigade Group, supported by three Territorial Brigade Groups. One battalion of the Regular Brigade Group is stationed as part of the Commonwealth Far East Strategic Reserve in Malaysia. An infantry company has been withdrawn from this battalion for deployment with the N.Z. artillery battery in South Vietnam.

#### Air.

The Royal New Zealand Air Force was constituted as a separate defence service in 1937. The Air Force now consists of the Regular Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, the Women's Royal New Zealand Air Force and the Air Training Corps. One Air Force transport unit is based outside New Zealand in Singapore. The strength of the Regular Force at March 31, 1969, was 4,498.

### FINANCE

Into the Consolidated Revenue Account (New Zealand's main public account) are paid the proceeds of income tax, social security income tax, sales tax, customs and excise duties and other taxes. Revenue from taxation is also paid into the National Roads Fund principally from a tax on motor spirits and registration and licence fees for motor vehicles. Figures of the Consolidated Revenue Account shown in this table are quoted on a gross basis, i.e. credits have not been deducted from departmental expenditure, but have been included as receipts.

Year ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$N.Z.	\$N.Z.
1966	974,462,000	970,940,000
1967	1,051,334,000	1,050,609,000
1968	1,096,696,000	1,095,318,000
1969	1,154,609,477	1,146,929,939*

\* Includes \$NZ.643,977,621 for the social services, incl. education and health, \$NZ.67,455,878 for development of primary and secondary industries, \$NZ.149,778,173 for debt services and \$NZ.85,335,993 for defence.

Revenue from taxation in 1968-69 amounted to \$NZ.1,058,404,000, of which \$NZ.992,079,000

represented receipts into the Consolidated Revenue Account, and \$NZ.66,325,000 receipts into the National Roads Fund.

#### DEBT.

The gross Public Debt amounted on March 31, 1969, to \$NZ.2,776,480,000, of which \$NZ.336,229,000 was domiciled in London and \$NZ.106,920,000 in the U.S.A., and \$NZ.72,299,000 represented World Bank loans.

#### CURRENCY.

On July 10, 1967, New Zealand changed to decimal currency. The basic unit is the N.Z. dollar, divisible into 100 cents. On Nov. 21, 1967, New Zealand devalued its currency by 19.45 per cent. in relation to the U.S. dollar, bringing the N.Z. dollar to parity with the Australian dollar. At IMF par value the \$NZ. became worth £0.4667 sterling.

#### BANKING.

There are five trading banks (with numerous branches) doing business, two of which are predominantly New Zealand banks. Of these the Bank of New Zealand is owned by the State. At May 28, 1969, assets of all trading banks in respect of New Zealand business amounted to \$NZ.803,800,000; liabilities, \$NZ.830,200,000; and the value of notes in circulation amounted to \$NZ.125,900,000. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand commenced business on August 1, 1934. The note-issuing powers of other banks have since been withdrawn and the Reserve Bank notes are legal tender. Net overseas assets of banks (on account of New Zealand business only) at May 28, 1969, amounted to \$NZ.225,800,000, of which \$NZ.103,500,000 and \$NZ.42,900,000 represented the Reserve Bank's holdings of sterling exchange and overseas investments respectively. Trading banks' advances, including discounts on May 28, 1969, totalled \$NZ.593,700,000 compared with \$NZ.527,700,000 in the previous year. Deposits with trading banks on May 28, 1969, amounted to \$NZ.787,500,000 (1968, \$NZ.731,300,000).

Post-office and trustee savings banks had, at the close of the year 1968-69, 2,682,000 accounts having \$NZ.1,387,078,000 to their credit. Private savings banks have been operated by the trading banks since Oct. 1964, and at March 31, 1969, deposits totalled \$NZ.285,420,000.

#### EDUCATION.

Schools are free and attendance is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15. There are opportunities for apt pupils to proceed to university. In 1967 there were 2,234 public primary schools, with 452,049 scholars; there were also 337 registered private primary schools with 55,974 scholars and 114 Maori primary schools with 8,933 scholars. The secondary education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 194 state secondary schools, 71 state secondary departments of district high schools, 113 private secondary schools and 7 Maori private secondary schools. The total number of pupils receiving full-time secondary education in July 1967 was 142,614 and in addition there were 85,537 part-time students attending technical classes and 12,639 receiving part-time tuition from the Technical Correspondence School. The university system consists of the University of Auckland, the University of Waikato, Massey University of Manawatu, Victoria University of Wellington, the University of Canterbury and the University of Otago. The Lincoln university college of agriculture is associated with the University of Canterbury. The university system

is co-ordinated by the University Grants Committee. The Universities had a total of 26,331 students in 1968.

The total expenditure on education out of public funds in 1968-69 was \$NZ175,918,757.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

### Gross Farming Income

	1966-67	1967-68
	\$NZ.(000)	\$NZ.(000)
Wool.....	162,700	132,900
Mutton and Lamb.....	140,400	153,500
Beef.....	103,900	133,200
Dairying.....	261,400	245,000
Pigs.....	17,300	15,200
Grain and Field Crops, Poultry and Bees.....	138,500	146,300
All Farm Produce.....	824,200	826,100

### Industrial Production

	1965-66	1966-67
	\$NZ.	\$NZ.
Added Value.....	958,044,000	1,017,395,000
Value of Production	2,374,400,000	2,483,742,000

Net Output (Net Value Added), consisting only of the rewards to the factors of production, i.e. salaries and wages, interest on borrowed capital, and proprietors' surplus, in 1966-67 amounted to \$NZ.741,407,000, compared with \$NZ.709,211,000 in the previous year.

### Agricultural and Pastoral Production

	1966-67	1968-69
Wheat..... bushels	12,778,000	16,253,000
Wool..... lb.	709,000,000	728,000,000
Butter..... tons	255,000	248,000
Cheese..... tons	109,700	110,000
Stock slaughtered—	1966-67	1968-69
Lambs..... No.	24,158,000	26,424,000
Sheep..... No.	8,474,000	10,159,000
Cattle..... No.	1,212,000	1,495,000
Calves..... No.	1,217,000	1,235,000
Pigs..... No.	790,000	821,000

**Agriculture and Forestry.**—The total area of New Zealand (excluding its Island Territories) is 66,390,700 acres; of this, approximately 42,893,000 acres are occupied land, 22,708,000 acres being under cultivation. The output of sawn timber for 1968-69 was 732,600,000 board ft., of which 533,900,000 board ft. represented exotic varieties, mainly pine.

**Livestock.**—Livestock on farms at Jan. 31, 1969, included 3,771,000 dairy cattle (of which 2,304,000 were dairy cows in milk during season), 4,786,000 beef cattle (of which 1,476,000 were beef breeding cows), and 562,500 pigs. At June 30, 1968, sheep numbered 60,474,000, including 42,651,000 breeding ewes.

**Manufactures.**—Statistics of factory production show (1966-67) 10,394 factories in operation, employing 229,302 persons. Salaries and wages amounted to \$NZ.492,730,000; cost of materials used, \$NZ.1,466,347,000. Total value of production, \$NZ.2,483,742,000.

**Minerals.**—Coal output in 1968 was 2,224,568 tons. Gold-mining was formerly an important industry, but production has declined greatly in recent years. Gold produced in 1968 was 8,626 oz. Other minerals produced on a relatively small scale are copper, silver, iron ore, manganese ore, tungsten and asbestos. Valuable deposits of natural gas have been discovered in Taranaki, and this is to be

piped to main North Island centres. New Zealand has large resources of potential iron ore in the black sands of many of its beaches and steelworks are being built near Auckland to utilize such deposits.

## TRADE.

Provisional figures of New Zealand's trade during the year ended June, 1969, were: Imports (c.i.f.) \$NZ.2,849,644,000, compared with \$NZ.668,527,000 in 1967-68; Exports, (f.o.b.) \$NZ.987,519,000, compared with \$NZ820,475,000 in 1967-68.

### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£99,366,000	£103,120,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	185,894,000	197,362,000
(Board of Trade Totals)		

New Zealand produce exported to the U.K. in the 12 months ending June 1968 was valued at \$NZ.352,039,000 and included butter, valued at \$NZ.99,759,474, cheese (\$NZ.39,693,252); meat (\$NZ.135,444,403); dried and condensed milk (\$NZ.6,035,173); wool (\$NZ.34,680,861); and fruit (\$NZ.3,379,164). Estimated value of exports to U.K. in 1968-69, \$NZ.380,987,000.

**Railways.**—In March, 1968, there were 3,063 route miles of Government railway in operation. The number of passengers carried on Government lines in 1968-69, including season-ticket holders, was 22,630,000. Goods railed amounted to 11,055,000 tons. Railway total revenue and expenditure were \$NZ.85,832,000 and \$NZ.84,660,000 in 1967-68.

**Motor Vehicles.**—On March 31, 1969, there were 1,138,557 motor vehicles licensed, including 843,190 cars, and 47,983 motor cycles and power cycles. The number of persons per motor vehicle was 2.5.

**Shipping.**—During 1968 the vessels entered from overseas ports numbered 3,497 (net tonnage 16,538,000) and those cleared for overseas 3,501 (net tonnage 16,530,000).

**Post Office Statistics.**—During 1968-69 internal postal services handled 574,964,000 items, including 279,918,000 letters and 279,214,000 items of printed matter. Overseas mails included 1,562,947 lb. of airmail received and 975,354 lb. dispatched. Telephones totalled 1,155,465.

**Civil Aviation.**—In 1968-69 domestic scheduled services flew 11,699,000 miles and carried 1,304,400 passengers. Freight carried amounted to 47,900 tons. In 1967-68 international services to and from New Zealand carried 411,900 passengers, 7,696 tons of freight and 1,173 tons of mail.

**CAPITAL,** Ψ Wellington, in the North Island (pop. April 1, 1969, Wellington-Hutt urban area, 295,300).

Other large centres: Ψ Auckland, 588,400; Ψ Christchurch, 258,200; Dunedin, 110,300; Palmerston North, 51,500; Hamilton, 69,800; Ψ Wanganui, 38,700; Ψ New Plymouth, 36,000; Ψ Napier, 40,700; Hastings, 39,900; Rotorua, 36,100; Tauranga, 34,300.

**NATIONAL DAY (Waitangi Day).**—February 6.

## THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

In addition to North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands:—

**The Three Kings** (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° o' S. lat. and 172° 8' 8" E. long. (uninhabited). **Auckland Islands**, about 200 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32' S. lat. and 166° 13' E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are

uninhabited. *Campbell Island* (used as a weather station). *Antipodes Group* (40° 41' 15" S. lat. and 178° 43' E. long.) uninhabited. *Bounty Islands* (47° 4' 43" S. lat., 170° 0' 30" E. long.). *Snares Islands and Solander* (uninhabited).

The *Kermadec Group* (population 10 in 1966) between 29° 10' to 31° 30' S. lat., and 177° 45' to 179° W. long., includes Raouli or Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, L'Esperance, and some islets.

*Cook and other Islands*, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga (9,971). Aitutaki (2,579), Mangaia (2,002), Atiu (1,327), Mauke (671), Maniaki (293), Manuae (15), Takutea (uninhabited), Palmerston (86), Penrhyn or Tongareva (545), Manihiki (584), Rakahanga (323), Pukapuka or Danger (684), Nassau (68). The population figures for individual islands are at the Census of 1966, the total for the Group being 19,777. Niue, which is geographically part of Cook Islands, but which is administered separately, had a population (estimated Dec., 1968) of 5,302. The chief exports of the Cook Islands are fruit juice, clothing, copra, tomatoes, citrus fruit and pearl shell. The trade is chiefly with New Zealand, Australia, Japan, the U.K. and the U.S.A. The exports in 1967 were valued at \$NZ.1,777,369; imports at \$NZ. 2,991,307 for Cook Islands, and at \$NZ.125,867 and \$NZ.598,156 for Niue Island.

The High Commissioner of the Cook Islands is employed in a dual role, since he represents both the Queen and the New Zealand Government. Since

Aug. 4, 1965, the Islands have enjoyed complete internal self-government, executive power being in the hands of a Cabinet consisting of the Premier and five other ministers. The new Constitution Act was passed by the New Zealand Parliament in November 1964, but did not come into force until it had been endorsed by the 22-member Legislative Assembly of the Cook Islands, elected in April 1965.

The New Zealand citizenship of the Cook Islanders is embodied in the Constitution, and assurances have been given that the changed status of the Islands will in no way affect the consideration of subsidies or the right of free entry into New Zealand for exports from the group.

A Resident Commissioner is also stationed at Niue and is assisted in the executive government of that island by the Niue Island Assembly.

*Tokelau (or Union) Islands*.—A group of atolls (Fakaofu, Nukunono and Atafu) (population 1,832 in Sept. 1968), proclaimed part of New Zealand as from Jan. 1, 1948.

#### THE ROSS DEPENDENCY.

The *Ross Dependency*, placed under the jurisdiction of New Zealand by Order in Council dated July 30, 1923, and defined as all the islands and territories between 160° E. and 150° W. longitude which are situated south of the 60° S. parallel. The Ross Dependency includes Edward VII Land and portions of Victoria Land. For some years there have been permanent bases in the area, staffed by survey and scientific personnel.

## Barbados

Barbados, the most easterly of the West India islands, is situated in latitude 13° 14' N. and longitude 59° 37' W. The island has a total area of 166 square miles, the land rising in a series of tablelands marked by terraces to the highest point, Mt. Hillaby (1,104 ft.). It is nearly 21 miles long by 14 miles broad. Some 46 acres are covered by forest and 68,875 acres are cultivated. *Climate*.—Barbados has a pleasant climate with annual average temperature 26.5° C. (79.8° F.) and rainfall varying from a yearly average of 75 inches in the high central district to 50 inches in some of the low-lying coastal areas. *Population*.—Since the Census held in 1960, the population has risen from 232,820 to an estimated total of 252,931 on Dec. 31, 1968.

*CAPITAL*.— $\Psi$  Bridgetown (population, estimated 1968, 12,282). Other towns with 1960 populations are Christ Church (33,425); St. Philip (17,255); St. George (13,075); St. James (13,611); St. Peter (10,860) and St. Thomas (10,026). Bridgetown, the only port of entry, has a deep-water harbour with berths for 11 ships, opened in 1961. Oil is pumped ashore at one installation on the West Coast. *NATIONAL DAY*.—Nov. 30 (Independence Day)

*Government*.—Barbados was first settled by the British in 1627 and was a Crown Colony from 1652 until it became an independent state within the Commonwealth on November 30, 1966. The Legislature consists of the Governor-General, a Senate and a House of Assembly. The Senate comprises 21 members appointed by the Governor-General, of whom 12 are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister, 2 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition and 7 by the Governor-General at his discretion to represent religious, economic or social interests in the island or such other interests as the Governor-General considers ought to be represented. The House of Assembly comprises 24 members elected every five years by adult suffrage. In 1963 the voting age was reduced to 18. In June, 1969, seats in the House of Representatives were held as follows: Democratic Labour Party, 15; Barbados Labour Party, 8; Barbados National Party, 1. *Governor-General*, Sir Winston Scott, G.C.M.G. (1967) (+ duty allowance \$9,600) ..... \$19,200

#### CABINET

*Premier and Minister of Finance and External Affairs*, Rt. Hon. E. W. Barrow.

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Caribbean and Latin American Affairs*, Hon. J. C. Tudor.

*Health and Community Development*, Hon. C. E. Talma.

*Communications and Works*, Hon. N. W. Boxill.

*Agriculture, Labour and National Insurance*, Hon. K. N. R. Husbands.

*Education*, Senator L. E. Sandiford.

*Trade, Tourism, Co-operatives and Fisheries*, Hon. G. G. Ferguson.

*Home Affairs*, Senator P. M. Greaves.

*Attorney General*, Senator F. G. Smith, Q.C.

*President of the Senate*, Senator Sir Stanley Robinson, C.B.E.

*Speaker, House of Assembly*, Sir Theodore Brancker, Q.C.

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

147-9, Roebuck Street (P.O. Box 676C)

Bridgetown

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency John Still Bennett, C.V.O., C.B.E. (1966) ..... £3,075  
*Deputy High Commissioner*, R. B. Crowson.

#### BARBADOS HIGH COMMISSION

229-231 Kensington High Street, W.8.

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Sir Lionel A.

Luckhoo, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Q.C. (1966)

*Deputy High Commissioner*, S. C. Corbin.

## JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court of Judicature consisting of a High Court and a Court of Appeal. In certain cases further appeal lies to the Judicial Committee of H.M. Privy Council. The Chief Justice is appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition. Puisne Judges are appointed by the Governor-General, on the advice of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir William Douglas... \$15,600  
Puisne Judges, A. J. H. Hanschell; D. H. L. Ward; D. Williams.

**Education.**—Primary and secondary education is free in Government-aided schools.

**Communications.**—Barbados has some 800 miles of roads, of which about 720 miles are asphalted. There is an international airport at Seawell, 12 miles from Bridgetown, and frequent scheduled services connect Barbados with the major world air routes. There are a television service, a radio broadcasting service operated by the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation, and a wired broadcasting service operated by a local subsidiary of Redifusion Ltd.

**Production, etc.**—The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, margarine, lard and laundry soap, and the imports meat, rice, salted fish, dairy products, flour, corn meal, lumber, textiles, animal foods and chemical fertilizers. The tourist industry is an important source of revenue.

## TRADE

Goods to the value of \$73,361,073 were exported in 1968, including Sugar (\$29,496,091), Molasses \$3,541,546, Rum \$2,910,885, and Edible Oils \$16,804.

	1967-68	1968-69
Total imports	\$134,311,260	\$167,271,894
Total exports	72,309,480	73,361,073

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.	£6,949,000	£7,192,000
Exports to U.K.	6,123,000	7,222,000

## FINANCE

	1968-69	1969-70
Revenue	\$50,956,831	\$56,767,554
Expenditure	56,118,581	62,010,222
Public Debt April 1, 1968		52,900,000

## Botswana

Botswana (formerly the British Protectorate of Bechuanaland) lies between latitudes 18° and 26° S. and longitudes 20° and 28° W and is bounded by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of South Africa on the south and east, by Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers on the north and north-east and by South West Africa on the west. Botswana extends some 500 miles by 550 miles, with a total area of 220,000 square miles. The climate of the country is generally sub-tropical, but varies considerably with latitude and altitude. A plateau at a height of about 4,000 feet divides Botswana into two main topographical regions. To the east of the plateau streams flow into the Marico, Notwani and Limpopo Rivers; to the west lies a flat region comprising the Kalahari Desert, the Okavango Swamps and the Northern State Lands area. The Kalahari Desert is a level tract closely covered with thorn bush and grass, extending 300 miles to the west and bounded by the Makarikari salt pans and the Botletle River in the north. Its rainfall varies from 20 inches in the east to 9 inches in the south-west. The Okavango Swamps, 6,500 square miles in area, lie in the remote north-western corner of Botswana, and, apart from the Limpopo and Chobe Rivers, are the only source of permanent surface water in the country. North of the Botletle River and the Makarikari depression the Kalahari Desert gives way to forest and dense bush of the Northern State Lands. Large areas of the country support only herds of game. Elephant numbers have been estimated at 10,000.

**Population.**—Botswana has a population estimated Jan. 31, 1967, at 593,000. The annual increase is believed to be about 3 per cent. The eight principal Botswana tribes (with population in 1964) are Bakgatla (32,118), Bakwena (73,088), Bangwakatse (71,289), Bamalete (13,861), Bamangwato (199,782), Barolong (10,662), Batawana (42,347) and Batlowka (3,735). The non-African population at the Census of 1964 numbered only 7,830. **CAPITAL.**—Gaborones, estimated population, 18,000. Other business centres are Francistown (11,000) and Lobatsi (8,000). The four largest towns are Serowe (34,182), Kanye (34,045), Molepolole (29,625) and Mochudi (17,712). **FLAG.**—Horizontal bands of blue, white, blue, with a black stripe on the white band.

**Government.**—On September 30, 1966, Bechuanaland became a Republic within the Commonwealth under the name Botswana. The President of Botswana is Head of State and appoints as Vice-President a member of the National Assembly who is his principal assistant and leader of Government business in the National Assembly. The Assembly consists of the President, 31 members elected on a basis of universal adult suffrage, 4 specially elected members, the Attorney-General (non-voting) and the Speaker. There is also a House of Chiefs. 28 seats in the House of Assembly were won by the Bechuanaland Democratic Party at the first General Election in 1965 and its leader, Sir Seretse Khama, became the country's first Prime Minister and subsequently President. Botswana is a member of the United Nations and of the Organisation for African Unity.

## PRESIDENT AND CABINET

President, Sir Seretse Khama, K.B.E., assumed office, Sept. 30, 1966.

Vice-President and Minister of Development Planning, Dr. Q. K. J. Masire.

Minister of Education, Health and Labour, B. C. Thema, M.B.E.

Works and Communications, A. M. Tsoebebe.

Minister of State, M. P. K. Nwako.

Commerce, Industry and Water Affairs, J. G. Haskins, O.B.E.

Agriculture, Tsheko Tsheko, M.B.E.

Home Affairs, A. M. Dambe, M.B.E.

Local Government and Lands, E. M. K. Kgabo.

Finance, M. K. Segokgo.

## Assistant Ministers

Education, Health and Labour, E. S. K. Masisi.

Agriculture, R. D. Molefe.

## BOTSWANA HIGH COMMISSION

3 Buckingham Gate (6th Floor), S.W.1

High Commissioner, His Excellency Bias Mookodi (1969).

## BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Private Bag 23, Gaborones

High Commissioner, His Excellency John Stephen Gandee, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1966)..... £5,075

Chief Justice of Botswana, Hon. Mr. Justice J. R. D. Young.  
Attorney-General, M. D. Mokama.

The country is essentially pastoral, although sorghum, maize, beans, pumpkins, melons and some cotton are sown. Cattle thrive, in spite of the drought of 1965, during which some 200,000 died. In 1967 they numbered 1,104,722.

Schemes for improvements in agriculture, medical services, education and communications, and schemes for combating soil erosion, investigating mineral resources, improving water supplies, irrigation dams, tribal granaries and roads and for improving living conditions are being carried out.

Education.—In 1967, there were 252 primary schools with enrolment of 71,500 and 9 secondary schools with enrolment of 1,845. There were also two teacher training establishments with enrolment of 310. The principal languages in use in the country are English and Setswana.

Communications.—The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses Botswana on its way to Rhodesia and Zambia. There are telegraph and telephone lines from Cape Province through from Mafeking, via Gaborones and Francistown to Bulawayo and Salisbury.

## FINANCE

	1968-69	1969-70
Estimated Revenue . . .	R14,935,601	R13,872,904
Estimated Expenditure	14,935,601	13,872,904
<i>Rand</i> = 11s. 8d. sterling.		

## TRADE

	1966	1967
Imports* . . . . .	R18,814,979	R19,975,281
Exports . . . . .	11,885,812	9,218,503

\* Estimated

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . .	£116,000	£334,000
Exports to U.K. . . .	1,379,000	1,113,000

## Ceylon

## AREA AND POPULATION

Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern tip of the peninsula of India and separated from it by a narrow strip of shallow water, the Palk Strait. Situated between 5° 55'–9° 50' N. latitude and 79° 42'–81° 52' E. longitude, it has an area of 25,332 square miles, including 333 square miles of inland water. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles, no point in Ceylon being more than 80 miles from the sea.

At the Census of 1963, the population was 10,582,064; (estimated, 1968, 11,964,000).

## Races and Religions

The races of Ceylon are low-country Sinhalese, Kandyan Sinhalese, Ceylon Tamils, Indian Tamils, Ceylon Moors, Indian Moors, Burghers and Eurasians, Malays and Veddahs. Generally Sinhalese who trace their descent to a low-country district are classified as low-country Sinhalese, others as Kandyan Sinhalese. The Western and Southern Provinces, the Southern (Chilaw) District and the Western parts of Puttalam District are low-country areas; the Central and North Central Provinces, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, Kurunegala and the Sinhalese divisions of the districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Vavuniya are regarded as Kandyan districts. At the 1953 Census 42.3 per cent. of the population were low-country Sinhalese, 28.8 per cent. Kandyan Sinhalese. The religion of the great majority of inhabitants is Buddhism, introduced from India, according to ancient Sinhalese chronicles, in 300 B.C. Next to Buddhism, Hinduism has a large following.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY

Ceylon is a compact area, except for the Island of Mannar and almost detached portion in the north, the Jaffna Peninsula and its satellite islands of Delft, Kayts, etc. The relief of the island includes a mountainous in the south-central region of 3,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level, surrounded by an upland belt of about 1,000 to 3,000 feet and a narrow coastal plain broadening out to a vast tract in the north. The coastal plain continues for a distance out to sea as a continental shelf and a coral reef, for the most part submerged, lies close to the coast. On the Central Ridge of the hill country are some of the highest peaks in Ceylon, Pidurutalagala (8,281 ft.), Kirigalpotta (7,857 ft.) and Totapolakanda (7,741 ft.) and the high plains Nuwara Eliya (over 6,000 ft.), Elk Plains (6,000 ft.) and Horton Plains (over 7,000 ft.). The other principal peaks are Adam's Peak (7,360 ft.), Namunukula (6,679 ft.), Knuckles (6,112 ft.) and Haycock (2,167 ft.). The Peninsula of Jaffna and the Island of Mannar are featureless level stretches.

The Mahaveli-ganga, 206 miles long, is the largest river of Ceylon. Rising on the western side of the central hilly ridge, it flows north and east to empty into the Koddiyar Bay on the east coast. Other rivers are the Kelaniganga (90 miles), Aruvi-aru (104), Kala-oya (97), Yam-oya (94) and Deduru-oya (87). Waterfalls girdle the central mountainous massif and offer some of the best scenic features in the island; Dunhinda (Badulla), Diyalawa (Koslanda), Elgin (Hatton Plateau) and Perawella are among the outstanding falls. Forests, jungle and scrub cover the greater part of the island, often being intermingled. The forests, of varying species, extend from fairly near the coast right into the hill country. In areas over 2,000 feet above level grasslands (*palanas* or *talawas*) are found. Their total area is some 250 square miles, principally in the Province of Uva.

Climate.—The climate of Ceylon is warm throughout the year, with high relative humidity. Temperatures average 80° F. during the year in the lowlands, falling off in the hills to 60° F. at elevations over 6,000 ft. Day humidity is over 70 per cent. and night humidity over 85 per cent. Temperature ranges vary little between wet and dry seasons. In the hilly areas morning mists sometimes occur. Traces of ground frost appear occasionally at night, at the highest levels, and disappear at sunrise. Thunderstorms occasionally give hail, but snow is completely absent. Rainfall is generally heavy, with marked regional variations; the heaviest falls (200–250 inches) are recorded on the south-west slopes of the central hills. Some depression or cyclonic activity occurs generally during October to December.

## GOVERNMENT

Early in the sixteenth century the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and founded settlements, eventually conquering much of the country. Portuguese rule in Ceylon lasted 150 years during which the Roman Catholic religion established among the Sinhalese inhabitants and to some extent Portuguese modes

of living adopted. In 1658, following a twenty-year period of decline, Portuguese rule gave place to that of the Dutch East India Company which was to exploit Ceylon with varying fortunes until 1796.

The Maritime Provinces of Ceylon were ceded by the Dutch to the British on February 16, 1798, becoming the British Crown Colony in 1802 under the terms of the Treaty of Amiens. With the annexation of the Kingdom of Kandy in 1815, all Ceylon came under British rule.

On February 4, 1948, Ceylon became a self-governing state and a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations under the *Ceylon Independence Act 1947*. The Parliament of Ceylon consists of (a) The Queen (represented by the Governor-General) and (b) two houses, namely, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Executive consists of the Prime Minister and a Cabinet chosen from the party which has the majority in the House of Representatives.

FLAG.—Yellow lion of Kandy on a maroon ground; Sinhalese pinnacle at the corners; yellow border; two vertical stripes at the staff side.

#### Governor-General

Governor-General, His Excellency WILLIAM GOPALLAWA, M.B.E., b. 1897 (March 2, 1962)..... £8,000

#### THE CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Planning and Economic Affairs, Hon. D. S. Senanayake.

Home Affairs, Dr. Hon. W. Dahanayake.

Justice, Hon. A. F. Wijemanne.

Finance, Hon. U. B. Wanninayake.

Education and Culture, Hon. I. M. R. A. Iriyagolla.

Lands, Irrigation and Power and Leader of the House, Hon. C. P. de Silva.

Labour and Employment, Hon. M. H. Mohamed.

Health, Hon. E. L. Senanayake.

Communications, Hon. E. L. B. Hurulle.

Agriculture and Food, Hon. M. D. Banda.

Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications, Hon. M. Jayawickrema.

Commerce and Trade, Hon. H. Fernando.

Social Services, Hon. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne.

Local Government, Hon. R. Premadasa.

Industries and Fisheries, Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena.

Information and Broadcasting, Hon. J. A. Amarasinghe, M.B.E.

Nationalized Services, Hon. V. A. Sugathadasa, M.B.E.

Scientific Research and Housing, Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardene.

Minister of State (Chief Govt. Whip), Hon. J. R. Jayewardene.

The Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet receive remuneration of Rs.18,000 yearly.

#### CEYLON HIGH COMMISSION

13 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2

High Commissioner, His Excellency Dr. M. V. Peiris (1969).

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Galle Road, Kollupitiya (P.O. Box 1433),

Colombo 3

High Commissioner, His Excellency Angus Mackay Mackintosh, C.M.G. (1969).....£5,625

Deputy High Commissioner, J. M. Dutton (and Commercial Counsellor).

British Council Representative, W. R. McAlpine, O.B.E. (Counsellor).

Defence Adviser, Sqn.-Ldr. R. M. Robson.

#### THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives is composed of 157 members, of whom 125 are elected by universal suffrage and 6 nominated. The Senate consists of 30 members, 15 of whom are elected by the House of Representatives and 15 appointed by the Governor-General. One-third of the Senators retire every second year.

President of the Senate, Senator Hon. A. Ratnayake, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. S. C. S. Corea.

#### THE JUDICATURE

The Judicial System includes the Supreme Court composed of the Chief Justice and eleven Puisne

Judges, Court of Criminal Appeal, District Courts, Magistrates' Courts, Courts of Requests, Municipal Magistrates' Courts and Rural Courts. Trial by jury obtains in the Supreme Court.

#### PRODUCTION

*Agriculture.*—The staple products of the island are agricultural. The areas under cultivation in 1968 in acres were: Paddy, 1,634,200; tea, 597,490; replanted tea, 26,980; rubber, 572,909; coconuts, 1.15 million; areca nuts, 53,221; cinnamon, 39,546; tobacco, 32,840 and cocoa, 36,000 acres. Production in 1968 was: tea, 496 million lbs.; rubber, 328 million lbs.; areca nuts, 1,597,052 cwt.\*; cinnamon, 110,561 cwt.\*; tobacco, 871,620 cwt.\* and cocoa, 119,905 cwt.\*. The livestock in 1968 included 1,659,603 cattle, 783,238 buffaloes, 24,891 sheep, 584,432 goats, 124,377 pigs, 6,747,873 poultry and 39,896 ducks.

\* Figures are for the Maha season, i.e. Oct to April (1967).

*Industry.*—Factories are established for the manufacture or processing of ceramic ware, vegetable oils and by-products, paper, tanning and leather goods, plywood, cement, chemicals, sugar, salt, textiles, ilmenite, tiles, tyres, fertilizers and hardware and there is a petroleum refinery.

#### FINANCE

	1966-67	1967-68
Revenue....	Rs.1,954,805,869	Rs.2,200,575,869
Expenditure*..	2,633,415,689	2,987,329,209
Gross public debt†:		

(Sept. 30)....5,321,395,913† 5,321,395,913†  
 \* Includes floating debt. † Excludes foreign aid expenditure. ‡ Includes commodities loan valued at Rs.227,100,000 in 1967 and Rs.430,500,000 in 1968. R.1=1s. 6d.

#### BANKING

In 1967 there were 11 commercial banks doing business in the island with total deposits (Dec. 31, 1967) of Rs.1,637,100,000. The Ceylon Savings Bank had (Dec. 31, 1967) deposits of Rs.93,200,000. Depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank had Rs.450,600,000 to their credit ■ Dec. 31, 1967.

#### TRADE

	1967	1968
Total Imports	Rs.1,738,364,916	Rs.2,173,089,271
Total exports	1,630,864,091	1,975,134,685

Distribution of Trade, 1968  
 (Total imports from and Domestic Exports to)

Country	From	To
Australia.....	Rs.125,190,197	Rs.100,997,333
Canada.....	43,530,895	62,213,137
India.....	152,601,493	22,910,759
Pakistan.....	45,025,406	39,380,633
New Zealand.....	6,281,076	39,781,171
South Africa.....	14,348,310	98,708,719
Belgium.....	16,553,764	6,069,424
Burma.....	60,436,499	19,480

China.....	245,402,552	194,533,558
U.A.R.....	27,860,467	34,895,978
France.....	45,163,542	20,149,899
West Germany....	115,073,363	82,586,524
Italy.....	45,758,399	40,559,125
Japan.....	116,841,575	54,551,464
Netherlands.....	34,770,449	45,774,068
Thailand.....	92,532,821	385,812

## Trade with U. K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£20,577,000	£22,817,000
Exports to U.K.....	39,577,000	39,966,000

## COMMUNICATIONS

There are 12,398 miles of motorable roads in Ceylon, of which 2,213 miles are bitumen surfaced. In December, 1968 there were 161,154 motor vehicles on register—84,678 private cars and cabs, 9,151 coaches, 29,484 lorries, 12,492 tractors, 5,784 trailers and 18,043 motor cycles.

In 1967, 2,262 ocean-going merchant vessels of a total net register tonnage of 9,373,436 entered the port of Colombo.

In 1968 there were 2,361 Money Order Offices,

1,320 Telegraph Offices and 33,409 Telephones. There were 41 Telex subscribers in 1968.

A commercial wireless telegraph station has a range of 500 miles by day and about 1,000 to 2,000 miles by night and handles ship-to-shore traffic.

Since 1965 Air Ceylon has been chartering a VC-10 aircraft from B.O.A.C. for operation on a weekly service on the route: London—Rome—Karachi—Colombo—Kuala Lumpur—Singapore. Air Ceylon's regional services are operated direct to Madras four times weekly. Services between Jaffna and Tiruchirappalli operate thrice weekly and two services a week are operated to Bombay. A *Trident* service was due to start in August, 1969, providing new links with South-east Asia.

## CAPITAL OF CEYLON

CAPITAL.—Ψ Colombo, population (estimated, 1969), 546,000. Other principal towns are Ψ Jaffna (98,000), Ψ Galle (70,000), Kandy (73,000), Negombo (50,000), Kurunegala (22,000) and Nuwara Eliya (21,000).

Colombo is distant from London 5,700 miles; transit 17 days; by air 13½ hours.

NATIONAL DAY.—February 4.

## Cyprus

*Area, Climate and Population.*—Cyprus with an area of 3,572 square miles, is the third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, exceeded in size by Sicily and Sardinia. Its greatest length is 140 miles and greatest breadth 60 miles. It is situated at the extreme north-east corner of the Mediterranean in latitude 35° N. and longitude 33° 30' E. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor, 60 miles from Syria and 240 miles from Port Said. The main topographical features of Cyprus are: (a) A narrow limestone range of mountains extending in an unbroken chain for nearly 100 miles along the north coast, at an average height of 2,000 feet; (b) A broad central plain, running for some 60 miles from west to east; (c) An extensive igneous mass rising to over 6,000 feet in the west of the island; and (d) Narrow coastal plains between the mountains and the sea. The rivers are little more than mountain torrents. There is no permanent stream of any volume.

Cyprus has a somewhat intense Mediterranean climate (with a hot dry summer and a variable warm winter). There are two contrasted seasons, winter and summer, while the intermediate ones are short and transitional. The winter is generally sunny with frequent cold spells between the beginning of December and end of February. The mean temperatures of the coldest month range from 35° to 50° F.

The rainy season lasts from October to April with average total rainfall of about 20 inches. The summers are hot, dry and almost cloudless. July and August are the warmest months, with mean temperatures ranging from 80°–85° F in the lowlands, to 70° in the mountains. At the end of 1968 the estimated population was 621,000. There are two major communities, Greek Cypriots (78 per cent) and Turkish Cypriots (18·2 per cent); and minorities of Armenians, Maronites and others. The population increases on the average at about 1·7 per cent. annually. Birth rate is moderately high (24·4 per thousand in 1966) and the death rate (6·1 per thousand) is one of the lowest in the world. Infant mortality rate is about 29 per thousand.

CAPITAL.—Nicosia, near the centre of the island, with a population of 109,000 (including suburbs); the other principal towns are Ψ Limassol (population 49,000), Ψ Famagusta (40,000), Ψ Larnaca (21,000), Paphos (11,000) and Kyrenia (4,000). Nicosia is distant from London 2,028 miles by air.

FLAG.—Gold map of Cyprus on a white ground, surmounting crossed olive branches (green).

President, Archbishop Makarios, elected Dec. 14, 1959; assumed office Aug. 16, 1960; re-elected Feb. 25, 1968.

## CABINET

A joint Greek-Turkish Cabinet was formed in 1960, but the three Turkish members ceased to attend, following events in Dec. 1963, and their Ministries were taken over by Greek Ministers.

## CYPRUS HIGH COMMISSION

93 Park Street, W.1

High Commissioner, His Excellency Costas Ashiotis, M.B.E.

## BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Alexander Palls Street (P.O. Box 1978)  
Nicosia

High Commissioner, His Excellency Hon. Peter Edward Ramsbotham, C.M.G. (1969).... £5,625  
Counsellor, M. Scott, M.V.O.

British Council Representative, R. K. Brady, O.B.E.,  
17–19 Archbishop Makarios III Avenue, Nicosia.

## GOVERNMENT

Cyprus was formally annexed to Great Britain on Nov. 5 1914, on the outbreak of war with Turkey. From 1925 to 1960 it was a crown colony administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and also for a time by a partly-elected Legislative Council. A state of emergency was declared in November, 1955, and Archbishop Makarios was deported. Further proposals for a workable constitution made in 1956 and a seven-year-plan for the government of Cyprus in association with Greece and Turkey were rejected by the Greek Government and Greek Cypriots. Archbishop Makarios was released in March, 1957, but was not allowed to return immediately to Cyprus. Following a meeting at Zürich between the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey, a conference was held in London and an agreement was signed on February 19, 1959, between the United Kingdom,

Greece, Turkey and the Greek and Turkish Cypriots which provided that Cyprus would be a Republic.

**Constitution.**—Under the Cyprus Act, 1960, the island became an independent sovereign republic on August 16, 1960. The constitution provides for a Greek Cypriot President and a Turkish Cypriot Vice-President elected for a five-year term by the Greek and Turkish communities respectively. The House of Representatives, elected for five years by universal suffrage of each community separately, consists of 35 Greek and 15 Turkish members. The 1960 Constitution proved unworkable in practice and, following the submission of proposals for its revision presented by President Makarios, intercommunal troubles started in December 1963.

**British Sovereign Areas.**—The United Kingdom retained full sovereignty and jurisdiction over two areas—Akrotiri-Episkopi-Paramali and Dhekelia-Pergamos-Ayios Nicolaos-Xylophagou—and use of roads and other facilities. The British Administrator of these areas is appointed by the Queen and is responsible to the Secretary of State for Defence.

**Production and Industries.**—About 38 per cent. of those gainfully employed take part in agriculture, the chief agricultural products being:—cereals, vine products, potatoes, carobs, carrots, citrus and other fresh and dried fruit, tobacco and legumes. Various kinds of livestock are raised, principally sheep, goats, pigs and poultry. The value of agricultural and livestock exports in 1967 was about

£17,286,000. Mining is an important industry in Cyprus; the value of minerals exported in 1968 was £10,400,000. The principal minerals are cupreous and copper concentrates, copper and iron pyrites, and asbestos. There is no heavy industry, but a wide variety of light manufacturing industries. Tourism is becoming an increasingly important source of revenue. Long-stay visitors to the island in 1968 numbered 88,000.

**Communications.**—Ψ Famagusta is the main seaport. In 1968, 2,445 steam and motor ships (net tonnage 4,495,373) and 146 sailing vessels (tonnage 15,383) engaged in the foreign trade. Air passenger traffic in, out and through Nicosia airport in 1967 totalled 236,890 persons and freight amounted to 3,395 metric tons.

## FINANCE

	1967	1968
Ordinary Revenue....	£28,838,102	£30,963,578
Ordinary Expenditure.	21,497,809	25,738,782
Public Debt.....	14,182,862	14,071,145

## TRADE

	1966	1968†
Imports.....	£59,712,000	£70,600,000
Exports.....	29,697,000	36,100,000
Imports from U.K....	16,394,000	22,732,000
Exports to U.K.....	14,462,000	15,897,000

† Provisional



## The Gambia

The West African river Gambia was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth I, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognized, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It consists of a narrow strip of land, estimated at 4,003 sq. miles, lying on both sides of the River Gambia to a distance of about 300 miles, mainly between 13° 15'–13° 45' N. and 13° 45'–13° 65' W. The river is navigable to ocean-going vessels

for 150 miles and to river steamers up to 300 miles from its mouth. The capital and chief port, Bathurst, is situated on the island of St. Mary at the mouth of the River. The total population of the country was 315,486 at the 1963 Census; (estimated, 1968, 350,000). The climate of Bathurst is extremely pleasant except during the rainy season from June to October, when it sometimes becomes uncomfortably warm. Rainfall 30–60 inches a year.

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$  Bathurst. Population (1963 census), 27,809.

**FLAG.**—Three equal horizontal stripes; the top stripe red, the bottom stripe green, and the central stripe blue with a white band on either side one quarter of the width of the blue stripe.

**Governor-General, His Excellency Alhaji Sir Farimang Singhatch, G.C.M.G.**..... £4,100

**Government.**—On February 18, 1965, the Gambia became an independent state within the Commonwealth. The Governor-General is appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister. The House of Parliament which elects its own Speaker consists of 32 elected members, 4 elected Head Chiefs, 2 nominated members and the Attorney-General. The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and Ministers appointed from among Members on his advice.

#### CABINET

**Prime Minister, Sir Dawda Jawara.**

**Minister of Agriculture, H. O. Semega-Janneh.**

**Education, Labour and Social Welfare, Alhaji I. M. Garba-Jahumpa.**

**Finance, Trade and Development, S. M. Dibba.**

**Health, Alhaji Musa Darbo.**

**Local Government, Lands and Mines, Yaya Ceesay.**

**Works and Communications, A. K. Singhatch.**

**External Affairs, A. D. Camara.**

**Attorney-General, Alhaji M. L. Saho.**

**Chief Justice, Hon. P. R. Bridges, C.M.G.**

#### GAMBIA HIGH COMMISSION

28 Kensington Court, W.8

**High Commissioner, His Excellency H. R. Monday, C.B.E.**

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

78 Wellington Street, Bathurst

**High Commissioner, His Excellency James Granville**

**William Ramage (1967) ..... £5,075**

**Deputy High Commissioner, E. Sullivan.**

**Communications.**—Bathurst is 2,600 miles from London; the mail boat from Liverpool takes seven days. There is one direct air service weekly *via* Las Palmas and three weekly, changing at Dakar. Ocean-going vessels entering the ports in 1968 totalled 221 (net tonnage 666,163). Civil aviation movements at the international aerodrome of Yundum 17 miles from Bathurst, numbered 1,948. Internal communication is by road and river. There are some 730 miles of motor road, including about 129 miles of bituminous surface road connecting Bathurst and areas on South Bank. There are eight Government wireless stations and  $\Psi$  V.H.F. telephone service linking Bathurst with the prin-

pal towns in the provinces. In 1962  $\blacksquare$  broadcasting service was started.

**Education.**—There are 94 primary schools (66 Government and 28 others), 12 post-primary schools or departments, and 4 secondary schools, all recognized for School Certificate Examination. The total school enrolment in 1968–69 was 20,242 pupils, including 5,763 girls. The vocational training centre in Bathurst offers courses in carpentry, metal work, shorthand and typing. Yundum College provides training for teachers.

**Production.**—Most of the population is engaged in agriculture, the chief product being ground-nuts which is the single important cash crop. Other crops are rice, millet and various kinds of fruit and vegetables. Fishing and livestock production are considerable. No minerals are at present being exploited and there are practically no manufactures other than ground-nut processing.

#### FINANCE

	1966–67 (Revised Estimate)	1967–68 (Estimate)
Revenue.....	£3,151,304	£2,516,010
Expenditure.....	2,726,800	3,116,340

The recurrent revenue excludes grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom Treasury.

In 1965 the Government financial year was changed from the calendar year to the 12 months beginning July 1.

#### TRADE

	1967	1968
Total imports.....	£7,449,808	5,365,794
Total exports.....	1967	1968
Imports from U.K....	£2,574,000	£2,966,000
Exports to U.K.....	3,535,000	3,392,000

The chief exports are ground-nut products, which account for over 90 per cent. of total exports, the main markets being Italy and United Kingdom. Other exports are palm kernels, dried fish and hides. Foodstuff imports include rice, sugar, flour and kola nuts. Manufactured goods of all kinds are imported, the chief being textiles and apparel, vehicles, machinery, metal goods and petroleum products.

## Ghana

Ghana (formerly the British Colony of the Gold Coast) is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between 3° 15' W. long. and 1° 12' E. long. It is bounded on the north by the Republic of Upper Volta, on the west by the Republic of Ivory Coast, on the east by the Republic of Togo, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean. It extends about 334 miles along the coast-line and inland to an average distance of 440 miles or to 11° N. lat. Although a tropical country, Ghana is cooler than many countries within similar latitudes.

**Area and Population.**—Ghana has  $\blacksquare$  total area of 92,100 sq. miles with a total population (estimated, 1968) of 8,376,000.

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$  ACCRA. Population of the Capital District (including Accra Tema City Council area, and Accra Rural area) (estimated, 1966), of 532,600. Other towns are Kumasi, Tamale, Sekondi-Takoradi, Cape Coast, Sunyani, Ho, Koforidua,

Tarkwa and Winneba. Accra is 3,920 miles by sea from Liverpool, transit 12 to 30 days.

**FLAG.**—Horizontal bands of red, green and yellow. **FORCES DAY.**—July  $\blacksquare$  (Republic Day).

#### GOVERNMENT

The Gold Coast region of West Africa  $\blacksquare$  first visited by European traders in the fifteenth century. The Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern

Territories and Trans-Volta-Togoland, the constituent parts of the new State, came under British administration at various times, the original Gold Coast Colony, the coastal and Southern areas, being first constituted in 1874; Ashanti in 1901; and the Northern Territories Protectorate in 1902. The territory of Trans-Volta-Togoland, part of Togo, a former German colony, was mandated to Britain by the League of Nations after the First World War, and remained under British administration as ■ United Nations Trusteeship after the Second World War. After ■ plebiscite in May, 1956, under the auspices of the United Nations, the territory was integrated with the Gold Coast Colony.

The former Gold Coast Colony and associated territories became the independent state of Ghana and ■ member of the British Commonwealth on March 6, 1957, under the *Ghana Independence Act, 1957* and adopted a Republican constitution on July 1, 1960.

On Feb. 24, 1966, the Army seized power and Dr. Nkrumah and his ministers were dismissed. The National Liberation Council is the ultimate political and military authority in Ghana performing the functions of a Presidential Council. There is an Executive Council (its membership is predominantly civilian) in which, subject to the powers of the N.L.C., executive power of the State is vested and which is responsible for the general direction and control of the Government of Ghana.

A National Advisory Committee co-ordinates general policy and proposals for presentation to the N.L.C. The Committee consists of the non-N.L.C. members of the Executive Council and 15 other civilians.

The final plan for a new constitution, was approved in the autumn of 1969. Meetings of a Constituent Assembly to draw up the constitution began in January, 1969. The ban on political activity, in force since February 24, 1966, was lifted on April 30, 1969, and a general election was held on August 29, 1969. After admitting involvement in political fund-raising, Lt.-Gen. Ankrah resigned in March, 1969, and was replaced as Chairman of the N.L.C. by Brig. A. A. Afrifa.

#### NATIONAL LIBERATION COUNCIL

Brig. Akwasi A. Afrifa (*Chairman*); John W. K. Hartley (*Deputy Chairman*); Maj.-Gen. A. K. Okran; A. K. Deku; B. A. Yakubu; Lt.-Col. E. A. Yeboah.

*Prime Minister*, Dr. Kofi Busia.

*Interior and Chieftancy Affairs*, J. W. K. Hartley.

*Defence*, Maj.-Gen. A. K. Okran.

*External Affairs*, P. D. Anin.

*N.L.C. Offices and State Protocol*, Alhaji A. Wemah.

*Finance*, J. H. Mensah.

*Agriculture and Forestry*, Prof. K. Twum-Barima.

*Communications*, B. A. Yakubu.

*Economic Affairs*, E. N. Omaboe.

*Education*, Dr. M. Dowuona.

*Health*, Dr. E. Akwei.

*Information*, I. Ali.

*Labour and Social Welfare*, J. V. L. Phillips.

*Land and Mineral Resources*, D. Andoh.

*Local Government*, Dr. A. A. Y. Kyerematen.

*Trade and Industries*, R. A. Quarshie.

*Works and Housing*, Lt.-Col. E. A. Yeboah.

*Cultural Affairs*, A. K. Deku.

*Attorney-General*, N. Y. B. Adade.

*Rural Development*, I. M. Ofori.

#### GHANA HIGH COMMISSION

13 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency S. K. Anthony.

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

P.O. Box 296, High Street, Accra

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Horatio Keith Matthews, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1967).....£5,625  
*Counsellor*, A. H. Birch, O.B.E. (*Economic and Commercial*).

*British Council Representative*, H. C. Burrow, O.B.E., P.O. Box 771, Liberty Avenue, Accra. There are Regional Centres at *Cape Coast* and *Kumasi*.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

There ■ four aerodromes in Ghana, situated at Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale. Accra Airport is ■ international airport and is the terminus for services from the United Kingdom, the Northern, Ashanti and Western Regions. There is ■ National Meteorological Service, providing forecasting, climatological and agrometeorological services.

Railway communications consist of a main line running from Takoradi to Kumasi thence to Accra, a distance of 357 miles, with branches from Kojokrom to Sekondi (3 miles), Tarkwa to Prestea (18 miles) and Achimota to Tema (16 miles). A link of 51 miles between the Huni-Valley-Kade line at Achlase Junction and the Accra-Kumasi line at Kotoku was opened in 1956. Total route mileage is 501 miles 3' 6" gauge track. On Dec. 31, 1964, the mileage of all-weather roads was 5,519, comprising 3,388 miles of bitumen surface and 2,131 miles gravel surface. In addition there are 700 miles of roads at present maintained by the regional organization and local authorities.

Takoradi Harbour consists of two breakwaters enclosing a water area of 220 acres. Seven quay berths are situated on the lee breakwater—five are used for the handling of general cargo, one is leased specially for manganese exports and one is used for shallow draft colliers. Tema Harbour—Africa's largest artificial harbour and ■ prospective major port of the South Atlantic—was opened in 1962. There are 12 berths for larger ocean going vessels. An oil berth has also been built to serve the Ghana refinery which has been constructed at Tema. As part of the Tema Harbour project, a new township has been built where many industries are already operating.

#### FINANCE

	1967-68	1968-69
Revenue.....	N¢393,400,000	N¢429,300,000
Expenditure.....	393,200,000	429,300,000

Financial year is from July 1—June 30.

Currency of Ghana is the *New Cedi* (N¢) (of 100 *New Pesewas*), equivalent to 8s. 2d. sterling.

At Dec. 31, 1968, the public debt amounted to N¢1,021,000.

#### TRADE

	1967	1968
Total imports . . .	N¢261,522,556	N¢312,300,000
Total exports.....	245,122,062	341,400,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.	£30,373,000	£32,630,000
Exports to U.K....	24,118,000	34,683,000

## Guyana

GUYANA, the former colony of British Guiana, which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 83,000 square miles with a seaboard of about 270 miles. The population at December 31, 1968, was estimated at 692,780. There are about 31,460 aboriginal Indians. The territory is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Surinam, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the Guyana-Venezuela-Brazil boundaries is Mt. Roraima, a flat topped mountain 9,000 feet above sea-level. There are many beautiful waterfalls in Guyana: on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) is the *Kaieteur Fall*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet, and on the Essequibo, the *Horse Shoe Falls* (discovered in 1934); a fall, with a drop of some 500 feet, discovered in 1934 on the Ipobe River, a tributary of the Kuribrong, has been named the *Marina Fall*, and other falls were discovered in 1938 on the Kamarang River, 80 miles north-east of Mt. Roraima. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The climate on the coast is pleasant and healthy for the greater part of the year. In the Aug.-Oct. period it is hot. The mean temperature is 80.3°, its extremes during 86 years ranging between 68° and 96°, but these are very rare, the usual extremes being 70° and 90°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82.6°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands averaging about 90 inches with an average of 58 inches on the savannahs. The daily average sunshine is nearly 7 hours and, except when rain is falling, dull and cloudy weather is rarely experienced.

**Government.**—Guyana, which became independent on May 26, 1966, is a sovereign democratic state with a Governor-General appointed by the Queen. The constitution makes provision for a Republican system to be adopted after January 1, 1969, if the majority of the National Assembly is in favour, and provides for citizenship and the safeguard of fundamental freedoms of the individual. It retains the electoral system of Proportional Representation or "single list" system, each voter casting his vote for a party list of candidates. The Prime Minister and Cabinet are responsible collectively to a National Assembly of 53 members elected by secret ballot; the voting age is 21. Amendments to important sections of the Constitution require the support of a majority of voters in a referendum, or in certain circumstances, a two-thirds majority of all members of the National Assembly.

An important feature of the Constitution is its provision for the appointment of an *Ombudsman*. The life of the existing Assembly, presided over by a Speaker, who may or may not be a Member of the Assembly is four years, but future Assemblies will continue for up to five years from the date of the first meeting after the dissolution of the previous Assembly. The Attorney-General and the Ministers of Information and Trade are members of the Cabinet but not elected members of the National Assembly.

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$  Georgetown. Estimated population, including environs, 176,100. Other towns are: Mackenzie (population, 20,000);  $\Psi$  New Amsterdam (population, 15,000).  
**Governor-General**, His Excellency Sir David James Gardiner Rose, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E. (1968).

### CABINET

**Prime Minister**, L. F. S. Burnham, Q.C.  
**Minister of Finance and Deputy Prime Minister**, Dr. P. A. Reid.  
**Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources**, R. J. Jordan.  
**Communications**, M. Kassim.  
**Education**, Mrs. S. Patterson.  
**Health**, Dr. S. Talbot.  
**Home Affairs**, H. D. Hoyte.  
**Housing and Reconstruction**, B. Ramsaroop.  
**Information**, M. Carter.  
**Labour and Social Security**, W. Carrington.  
**Trade**, N. J. Bissember.  
**Works and Hydraulics**, H. Green.  
**Attorney-General and Minister of State**, S. S. Ramphal, C.M.G., Q.C.

### GUYANA HIGH COMMISSION

28 Cockspur Street, S.W.1  
**High Commissioner**, His Excellency Sir Lionel A. Luckhoo, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Q.C.

### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

44 Main Street (P.O. Box 625),  
Georgetown  
**High Commissioner**, His Excellency Kenneth Gordon Ritchie, C.M.G. (1967)..... £5,075  
**Deputy High Commissioner**, J. A. Sankey.

**British Council Representative**, R. B. Lodge, P.O. Box 365, 125 Carmichael Street, Georgetown.

### JUDICATURE

The Supreme Court of Judicature consists of a Court of Appeal and a High Court. There are also Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. The Court

of Appeal consists of the Chancellor, as President, the Chief Justice and such number of Justices of Appeal as may be prescribed by Parliament. This Court came into operation on June 30, 1966. **Chancellor and President of the Court of Appeal**, Hon. E. V. Luckhoo, Q.C.

**Chief Justice**, Hon. Sir Harold Bollers.  
**Justices of Appeal**, Hons. G. L. B. Pesaud; P. A. Cummings; V. E. Crane.

The High Court consists of the Chief Justice, as President, and nine Puisne Judges. It is a court with unlimited jurisdiction in civil matters and exercises exclusive jurisdiction in probate, divorce and admiralty, and certain other matters. It also sits as a Full Court of the High Court of the Supreme Court of Judicature comprising not less than 2 Puisne Judges and then its jurisdiction is almost entirely appellate.

**Chief Justice and President of the High Court**, Hon. Sir Harold Bollers.

**Puisne Judges**, Hons. Akbar Khan; A. Chung; G. A. S. Van Sertima; D. Jhappan; C. J. E. Fung-a-Fatt; H. L. Mitchell; F. Vieira; K. M. George; R. M. Morris.

**Production, etc.**—Much of the country is forest. The cultivated portion (about 600,000 acres, of which 98,000 are under sugar-cane and 311,000 in rice) is largely confined to the narrow coastal alluvial belt. There are extensive deposits of gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite and mica.

**Communications.**—There were 12,815 telephones in use in 1968; the Georgetown Automatic Exchange had 5,672 direct extension lines involving 9,830 stations. 18 sub-automatic and 3 manual

exchanges provided an additional 1,431 lines with 2,985 telephone stations. 57 land-line telegraph stations are maintained at coastal post offices and telegraph stations in the interior, providing communications with the coast. In Georgetown a central radio station, operated by the Guyana Telecommunication Corporation, provides radio-telephone communication with 5 branch offices, 14 stations operated by other Government departments, and 35 private concerns. Overseas telephone, telex and telegraph services are provided by Cable and Wireless (W.I.) Ltd. At the end of 1968, there were 47 district post offices at which all classes of postal business were transacted including 81 postal agencies. There are two broadcasting stations, one operated on a commercial basis by private enterprise, the other by the Government. There are 95 miles of railway, and the Guyana Airways Corporation (Government) provides internal and coastal air-services.

**Education.**—In January, 1969, there were 381 primary schools with an enrolment of 188,615 pupils, 27 government secondary schools, 13 government-aided schools and about 50 private secondary schools—a total of 28,000 pupils in secondary schools. In January, 1968, the Government of Guyana published its Memorandum on Education Policy in which it proposed among several reforms: (i) new education legislation; (ii) the abolition of the All-Age School System; (iii) that primary school instruction should start at 5 years 9 months and end at 16; (iv) introduction of the multilateral type of secondary education; (v) full scale curriculum reforms; (vi) the establishment of a Teacher's Service Commission, a National Educational Council and a National Advisory Board on Technical Education.

There are three institutions for the training of teachers, the Government Teachers' Training

College for Pre-Service and In-Service Training Programme and the Multilateral Training Programme for secondary school teachers. A total of 202 teachers graduated from these institutions in 1968. There are two government vocational schools, the Government Technical Institute and the Carnegie School of Home Economics with an enrolment of 2,250 pupils. There are 5,421 teachers in the primary schools and 705 in the government and aided secondary schools. There are 579 students in the University of Guyana, to which a Faculty of Technical Studies will be added in September, making a total of 5 Faculties. In 1968, 43 students graduated. Of the total Primary School age children (5-14), 69.6 per cent. are in Government and Aided Primary Schools.

Current expenditure on Education amounted to 16.7 per cent. of Government total current expenditure while 9.03 per cent. of the total capital expenditure was allocated to education.

## FINANCE

	1967	1968
Public revenue.....	G\$92,864,000	G\$102,082,000
Public expenditure..	87,964,000	97,411,000
Public Debt (Dec.31)	174,106,000	190,317,000

## TRADE

	1967	1968
Total imports.....	G\$225,291,709	G\$219,310,742
Total exports.....	191,960,102	216,319,640

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K....	£10,654,000	£11,995,000
Exports to U.K.....	11,034,000	10,730,000

The leading exports are sugar, rum, molasses, diamonds, gold, timber, balata, bauxite, rice, alumina and manganese.

## India

**AREA AND POPULATION.**—The land area of the Republic of India is 1,261,816 sq. miles, and the population, at the census of 1961, was 439,072,582. The estimated population at June 30, 1968, was 511,124,800.

**FLAG.**—The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour with bands of deep saffron, white and dark green in equal proportions. On the centre of the white band appears an Asoka wheel in navy blue.

**CAPITAL.**—Delhi (2,658,612, including Delhi, New Delhi and Cantonment).

**NATIONAL DAY**—January 26 (Republic Day).

*President of the Republic of India, Varaha Venkata Giri, born 1894, elected Aug. 20, 1969.*

*Vice-President, G. S. Pathak.*

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## Ministers

## Ministers of State

*Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy, Finance and Planning, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.*

*Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.*

*Foreign Trade and Supply, Bali Ram Bhagat.*

*Home Affairs, Y. B. Chavan.*

*Labour and Rehabilitation, Jaisukhlal Hatthi.*

*Law and Social Welfare, P. Govinda Menon.*

*Steel and Heavy Engineering, C. M. Poonacha.*

*Food and Agriculture, Jagjivan Ram.*

*Education and Youth Services, V. K. R. V. Rao.*

*Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals, Tri-guna Sen.*

*Health, Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development, K. K. Shah.*

*External Affairs, Dinesh Singh.*

*Tourism and Civil Aviation, Karan Singh.*

*Railways, Ram Subhag Singh.*

*Defence, Swaran Singh.*

*Information and Broadcasting, and Communications, Satya Narayan Sinha.*

*Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Bhagwat Jha Azad.*

*Education and Youth Services, Bhakt Darshan.*

*Health, Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development, S. Chandrasekhar; B. S. Murthy.*

*Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals, D. R. Chavan; Jagannath Rao.*

*Railways, Parimal Ghosh.*

*Law and Social Welfare, Mrs. Phulreni Guha.*

*Information and Broadcasting, and Communications, I. K. Gujral; Sher Singh.*

*Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, M. S. Gurupadaswamy; A. P. Shinde.*

*Defence Production, Lalit Narayan Mishra.*

*Steel and Heavy Engineering, Krishna Chandra Pant.*

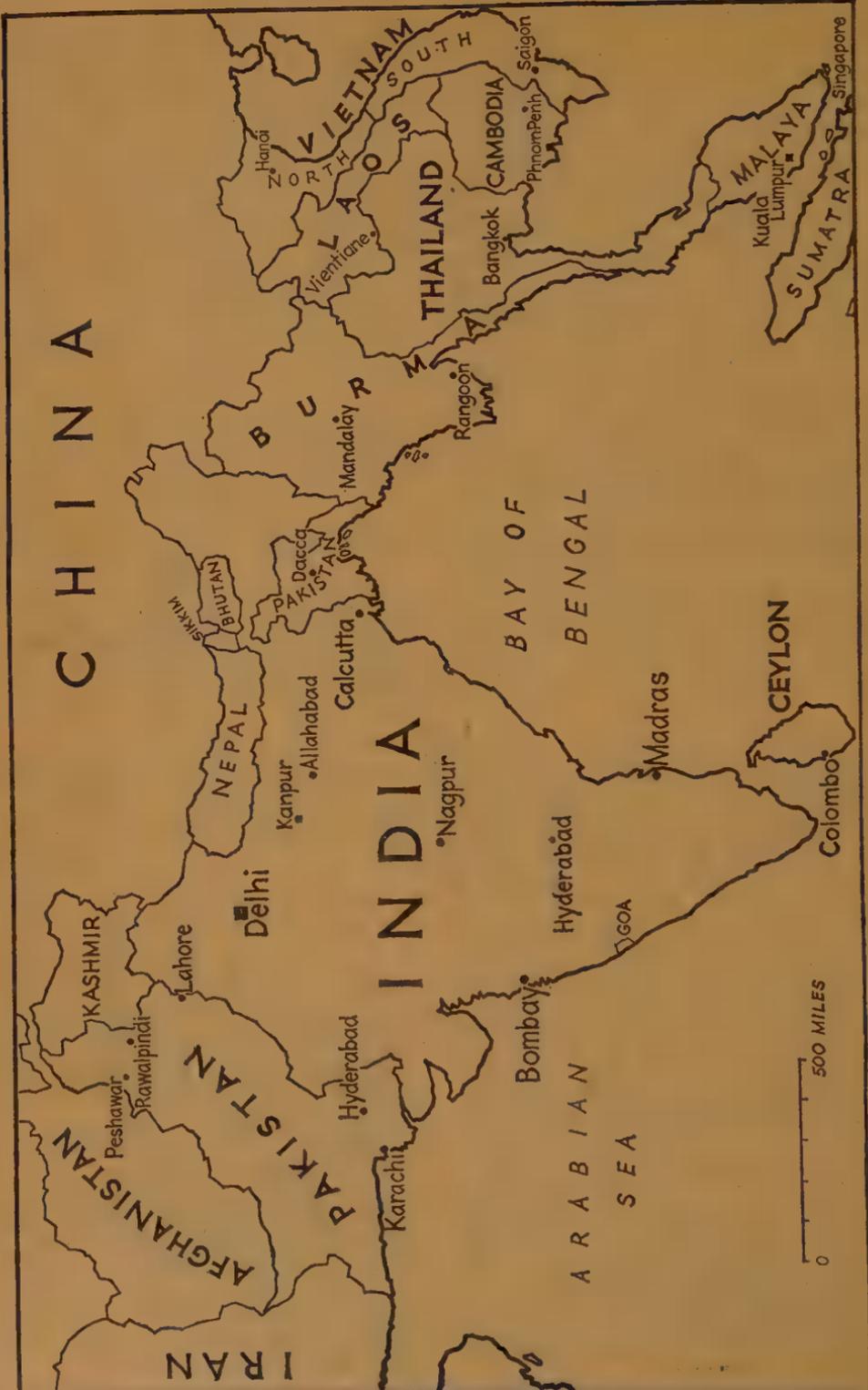
*Parliamentary Affairs, and Shipping and Transport, K. Raghuramaiah.*

*Irrigation and Power, K. L. Rao.*

*Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs, K. V. Raghunatha Reddy.*

*Finance, Prakashchand B. Sethi.*

*Home Affairs, Vidya Charan Shukla.*



## INDIAN HIGH COMMISSION

India House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Apa B. Pant.

## BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, 11.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir (John)

Morrice (Cairns) James, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E. (1968).....£8,600

Ministers, D. L. Cole, C.M.G., M.C. (Political); J. A. Turpin, C.M.G. (Economic).

Deputy High Commissioners, M. H. G. Rogers (Bombay); J. McKenzie, M.B.E., Ph.D. (Calcutta); Y. C. Martin (Madras).

British Council Representative in India, F. H. Cawson, O.B.E., 21 Jor Bagh, New Delhi. Regional Centres at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. There are British Council libraries at these four centres and at Bangalore, Bhopal, Lucknow, Patna, Poona, Ranchi and Trivandrum.

## CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India came into force ■ January 26, 1950. The Constitution provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India, with the right of vote for every adult citizen.

## EXECUTIVE

The executive of the Indian Union consists of the President (Rashtrapati), the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers. The President is elected for five years by ■ electoral college consisting of all elected members of Parliament and of the various State Legislative Assemblies. The Vice-President is also elected for five years by members of the two Houses of Parliament. As head of the State the President exercises his functions with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. The Council is collectively responsible to the House of the People.

## LEGISLATURE

The Legislature of the Union is called Parliament. It consists of two Houses known as the Council of States (*Rajya Sabha*) and the House of the People (*Lok Sabha*). The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest are indirectly elected by the Legislative Assemblies of the various States. The Council is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring every two years. The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States and on the basis of adult franchise and not more than 25 members to represent the Union Territories, chosen in such manner ■ Parliament provides. The House has a maximum duration of five years.

Subject to the provisions of the Constitution the Union Parliament can make laws for the whole of India and the State legislatures for their respective units. The distribution of legislative powers is governed by a system of three lists—the Union, the State and the Concurrent—under which all legislative activity has been mapped out. The Union Parliament has exclusive powers to legislate on 97 subjects of all-India importance, such as defence, foreign affairs, communications, railways, currency and banking, insurance, customs duties, etc. The State List contains 66 headings, e.g. public order and police, justice, education, public health, local government, agriculture, etc. The Concurrent List contains 47 subjects of common interest to the Union and the States.

## OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

The Constitution (Art. 343) provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script and the form of numerals for official purposes shall be the international form of Indian numerals. English, which was originally to continue ■ the official language for ■ period of 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution (January 1950), will, under the Official Language Act, 1963, still be used after that time in addition to Hindi.

## THE JUDICATURE

The Supreme Court of India, consisting of ■ Chief Justice and not more than 13 associate judges, is the highest court in respect of constitutional matters. It is also the final Court of Appeal in the country.

Chief Justice, Mohammad Hidayatullah (1968)

Rs. 60,000

Judges, J. C. Shah; S. M. Sikri; R. S. Bachawat; V. Ramaswami; J. M. Shelat; V. Bhargava; G. K. Mitter; C. A. Vaidialingam; K. S. Hegde; A. N. Grover.....each Rs. 48,000

## DEFENCE

The supreme command of the armed forces is vested in the President. Administrative and operational control resides in the Army, Navy and Air Headquarters under the supervision of the Ministry of Defence.

The Army has 4 Commands, Southern, Eastern, Western and Central, with headquarters at Poona, Calcutta, Simla and Lucknow respectively. A Territorial Force was inaugurated in Oct. 1949. A National Cadet Corps, with senior, junior, and girls' divisions, has also been raised.

The *Indian Navy* consists of an aircraft-carrier, two cruisers and ■ number of destroyers, frigates, minesweepers and auxiliary vessels. A Naval aviation wing and a hydrographic office have also been set up.

The *Indian Air Force* is organised in five major formations, the Western, Eastern and Central Air Commands, and the Training and Maintenance Commands.

## EDUCATION

In 1967-68, there were 3,614 pre-primary schools, 396,121 primary schools, 30,039 High/Higher Secondary schools, 78,890 Middle schools and 976 Arts/Sciences/Commerce colleges. There were 76 universities at the end of 1969.

## PRODUCTION

About 70 per cent. of the inhabitants of India are dependent on agricultural pursuits. Most of the agricultural holdings are less than 5 acres. Food crops occupy four-fifths of the cultivated land. There are about 176,000,000 cattle, or about ■ quarter of the world's cattle population.

## Production of Principal Crops, 1967-68

Crop	Production (lakh tonnes)
Rice.....	378.6
Jowar.....	101.1
Bajra.....	51.3
Maize.....	62.7
Wheat.....	165.7
Barley.....	34.7
Ragi.....	20.3
Small millets.....	19.1
Pulses.....	122.36
Total food grains.....	955.88
Groundnuts.....	58.3
Castor seed.....	1.1

Crop	Production (lakh tonnes)
Sesame.....	4.2
Rape and mustard.....	14.9
Linseed.....	3.98
Cotton.....	55.6*
Jute.....	63.7*
Sugarcane.....	968.8
Tobacco.....	3.4
Tea.....	3.8

\* Lakh bales.

The output of coal in 1967-68 was 7,20 lakh tonnes; iron ore 1,91 lakh tonnes; finished steel 40 lakh tonnes; aluminium 100,400 tonnes; cement 1,14.8 lakh tonnes; machine tools Rs.28,51 lakhs; automobiles (commercial vehicles, passenger cars, etc.) 69,500; diesel engines (stationary) 114,000; sewing machines, 324,000; sulphuric acid 858,000 tonnes; fertilizers 540,000 tonnes; petroleum products (refined), 138 lakh tonnes; cotton cloth 75,110 lakh metres; cotton yarn, 9,260 lakh kg.; rayon yarn, 92,200 tonnes.

## TRADE

## Distribution of Trade, 1967-68

	Imports		Exports	
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
U.K.....	1,57,86	2,29,03		
U.S.A.....	7,71,51	2,07,43		
U.S.S.R.....	95,82	1,21,79		
Western Germany.....	1,43,16	22,28		
Italy.....	34,07	17,82		
Netherlands.....	25,50	12,98		
France.....	32,63	15,14		
Japan.....	1,06,90	1,35,92		
Australia.....	64,96	27,98		
Canada.....	97,77	29,77		
Kenya.....	7,88	6,04		
Czechoslovakia.....	27,34	29,17		
U.A.R.....	26,78	21,53		
Burma.....	8,24	3,84		

## Trade with U.K.

	1968	1968
Imports from U.K....	£81,550,000	£71,649,000
Exports to U.K....	125,700,000	135,319,000

(Board of Trade figures series.)

## Imports from All Countries, 1968

(Apr.-Dec.)

	Rs. lakhs
Petroleum products.....	2,250
Copper.....	26,52
Metal manufactures.....	10,40
Electric machinery and appliances.....	61,53
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	12,74
Transport equipment.....	49,75
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertilizer materials and precious stones).....	18,18
Chemical elements and compounds.....	68,88
Textile yarn and thread.....	320
Raw cotton.....	75,84
Rice.....	38,65
Wheat, milled.....	1,91,79

## Exports to All Countries, 1968

(Apr.-Dec.)

	Rs. lakhs
Iron and steel.....	61,15
Cotton manufactures (excluding twist and yarn).....	66,32
Iron ore and concentrates.....	62,46
Textile yarn and thread.....	17,91
Fresh fruits and nuts (excluding oil nuts).....	48,65
Vegetable oils (non-essential).....	10,08
Leather.....	53,74
Jute manufacture (excluding twist and yarn).....	159,64
Coffee.....	15,72
Tea.....	1,33,48
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	27,10

## FINANCE

Total net revenue of the Government of India estimated in the Budget for 1969-70 excluding the effect of budget proposal is Rs.32,02,37 lakhs as compared to Rs.30,39,61 lakhs (revised estimates) for 1968-69. Expenditure in 1969-70 is estimated at Rs.32,62,33 lakhs; 1968-69 revised estimate, Rs. 30,35,98 lakhs. The major heads of revenue and expenditure were as follows:

## Revenue

	1968-69 (Rs. lakhs)	1969-70 (Rs. lakhs)
<b>Tax-Revenue</b>		
Customs.....	4,45,00	4,26,00
Union excise duties.....	13,20,45	14,21,63
Corporation tax.....	3,22,00	3,30,00
Taxes on income.....	3,38,00	3,45,00
Estate Duty.....	7,00	7,50
Taxes on wealth.....	11,00	12,00
Expenditure tax.....	3	1
Gift tax.....	1,75	1,50
Other heads.....	44.55	48.17
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>24,89,78</b>	<b>25,91,81</b>

	1968-69 (Rs. lakhs)	1969-70 (Rs. lakhs)
<b>Non-tax Revenue</b>		
Debt services.....	4,96,03	5,40,07
Administrative services..	9,78	9,79
Social and Developmental services.....	30,47	30,17
Multipurpose river schemes	1,05	3,75
Transport and communications.....	11,88	12,70
Public works.....	6,47	7,51
Currency and mint.....	87,19	94,93
Miscellaneous.....	26,19	27,41
Contribution and miscellaneous adjustments.....	44,10	45,81
Extraordinary items.....	36,72	27,60
Deduct States' share on income tax	-1,94,51	-1,82,07

## Expenditure

Taxes and duties.....	40,11	44,59
Debt services.....	5,27,69	5,68,82
Administrative services..	1,52,82	1,64,83
Social and developmental services.....	2,41,39	2,72,33
Multipurpose river schemes	2,95	4,39
Public works, etc.....	36,39	37,93
Transport and communications.....	14,49	17,33
Currency and mint.....	24,99	26,44
Miscellaneous.....	2,03,58	2,26,69
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments... ..	8,36,62	9,07,31
Extraordinary items.....	11,32	5,89
Defence services (net).....	9,43,63	9,85,78

**Banks and Banking.**—The number of scheduled banks was 73 and the number of offices of scheduled banks was 7,479 in Dec., 1968. Advances by scheduled banks totalled Rs. 306,880 lakhs at Dec. 31, 1968.

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Civil Aviation.**—India occupies an important place in civil aviation among the nations of the world. All air lines were nationalized in 1953 and two corporations formed, Indian Airlines Corporation and Air India International (now Air India). At the end of 1968, 85 aerodromes were maintained by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government.

**Railways.**—The railways are grouped into nine administrative zones, Southern, Central, Western,

Northern, North-Eastern, North-East Frontier, Eastern, South-Eastern and South-Central.

Gross Traffic Receipts (1968-69), Rs. lakhs 90,215. Working expenses, Rs. lakhs 74,515. Net railway revenues, Rs. lakhs 14,132.

**Ports.**—The chief seaports are  $\Psi$  Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Mormugao,  $\Psi$  Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Kandla and Paradip. There are over 150 minor working ports with varying capacity.

## STATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

### ANDHRA PRADESH

*Governor*, Pattom A. Thanu Pillai.

The State of Andhra, consisting of the Telugu-speaking areas of the old Madras State, with Kurnool as capital, was inaugurated on Oct. 1, 1953. The Telangana area of Hyderabad State was added in 1956, when the enlarged State, comprising 20 districts, assumed the name of Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh has an area of 106,286 sq. miles with  $\blacksquare$  population of 35,983,447.

The Legislature consists of two chambers, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. *Chief Minister*, K. Brahma-nanda Reddi.

**CHIEF CITY**, Hyderabad. Population 1,251,119.

### ASSAM

*Governor*, B. K. Nehru.

Assam, which has an area of 47,094 sq. miles (exclusive of the North-East Frontier area); pop. 11,872,722 (1961 census) first became  $\blacksquare$  British territory in 1826 and was constituted  $\blacksquare$  separate administration in 1874. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became  $\blacksquare$  separate administration in 1912. By the terms of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the district of Sylhet (except  $\blacksquare$  portion of the Karimganj Sub-division of that district) was detached from Assam and amalgamated with East Bengal (Pakistan).

A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Silchar and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus, Moslems and Tribals. The North-East Frontier railway serves the state. Tea, petroleum, coal, timber, jute and rice are the principal products.

**CAPITAL**.—Shillong.

### CABINET

B. P. Chaliha (*Chief Minister*); K. P. Tripathy; M. N. Hazarika; M. H. Choudhury; C. S. Teron; Abdul Motlib Mazumdar; Biswadeb Sarma; J. B. Hagjer; R. C. Barooah; L. P. Goswami.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker*, M. K. Das.

### HIGH COURT.

*Chief Justice*, S. K. Dutta.

*Judges*, K. C. Sen; P. K. Goswami; M. C. Pathak.

### BIHAR

*Governor*, K. Kanungo, appointed May 26, 1967.

This state has an area of 67,197 sq. miles and a population (1961 census) of 46,455,610. It comprises 4 administrative divisions, Patna, Bhagalpur, Tirhut and Chota-Nagpur. Bihar is notable for extreme temperatures and for high density of population—691 to the square mile in 1961. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. Rice, wheat, barley, jute, oilseeds, sugar cane and tobacco are cultivated. 84.7 per cent. of the people are Hindus. The majority of the population speak

*Shipping*.—On April 1, 1969, 254 ships totalling 21,42 lakh gross tons were on the Indian Register.

*Postal*.—In 1966-67 there were 97,060 post offices, 13,019 telegraph offices, and 933,000 telephones.

*Broadcasting*.—In 1968 there were 66 radio stations in India; receiver licences in force on Dec. 31, 1968, totalled 9,282,349.

Hindi, of which there are various dialects. The railway systems are the Eastern, North-Eastern, South-Eastern and North-East Frontier Railways.

**CHIEF CITY**, Patna. Population 364,594 (1961).

### CABINET.

*Chief Minister*, B. P. Shastri.

K. B. Sahay; D. N. Sinha; B. C. Patel; S. N. Sinha; M. P. Sinha; H. N. Mishra; A. Q. Ansari; R. L. Singh Yadar; J. Imam; M. Lal; S. K. Bage; Sumitra Devi.

### GUJARAT

*Governor of Gujarat*, Shri Shriman Narayan.

On May 1, 1960, the new state of Gujarat, consisting of the northern part of Bombay State, was set up with a temporary capital at Ahmedabad, the remainder of the former Bombay state adopting the name of Maharashtra (see pp. 750-1). Gujarat, consisting of the districts of Kutch, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Dangs, Bulsar and Gandhinagar has a total area of 72,226 square miles and  $\blacksquare$  population of 20,633,350 (1961 census).

*Chief Minister*, Shri Hitendra K. Desai.

### HARYANA

*Governor*, B. N. Chakravarty.

The most recent State of India to be created, Haryana was formed on a linguistic basis from part of the former State of Punjab on Nov. 1, 1966. Haryana has an area of 17,010 sq. miles and a population of 7,590,543.

12,721,000 acres of land under crops out of  $\blacksquare$  total of 30,300,000 acres in the former Punjab is included in the new State.

*Government*.—Ministries were formed by Mr. B. D. Sharma (Nov. 1966 and March 10, 1967), and by Mr. Rao Birendra Singh on March 24, 1967, the latter holding office as Chief Minister until the United Front majority was lost on Nov. 20, 1967. Following a short period of direct Presidential rule, elections were held in May, 1968, and Mr. Bansilal installed as Chief Minister on May 21, 1968. The four other Ministries are: *Finance*, Smt. Om Prabha Jain. *Irrigation and Power*, Shri Kanhi Lal Poswal. *Health*, Shri Kurshed Ahmed. *Agriculture*, Shri Ran Singh.

**CAPITAL**.—Chandigarh (also capital of Punjab State) (99,262).

### KERALA

*Governor*, V. Viswanathan, appointed April 27, 1967.

The State of Kerala, constituted in 1956, consists of most of the territories of Travancore-Cochin and the Malabar district of Madras. Bounded by Madras and Mysore, the State brings together the majority of the Malayalam speaking peoples. The State stretches along the Arabian

Sea for 360 miles. The North-Eastern part of Kerala is rich in plantations producing rubber, tea and pepper. Area, 15,002 sq. miles. Population, 16,903,715.

On March 6, 1967, the President's Rule in Kerala, which had been in force since 1964, was revoked and a popular Ministry headed by E. M. S. Namboodiripad assumed office.

CAPITAL,  $\Psi$  Trivandrum.

### MADHYA PRADESH

Governor, K. C. Reddy.

The State of Madhya Pradesh was formed on November 1, 1956. Madhya Pradesh has an area of 171,210 sq. miles and a population of 32,372,408. It is composed of the former Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal States together with 17 Hindi-speaking districts of former Madhya Pradesh and the Sironj sub-division of Kotah district of Rajasthan, excluding the Sunel enclave of Mandasaur district in former Madhya Bharat.

The chief crops are wheat, paddy, cotton, sugar cane, oilseeds, pulses, jwar and bajra. Nearly 31 per cent. of the State's area is covered by forests. Hindi is the chief language.

The State has extensive belts of mineral deposits, possessing coal, iron ore, manganese, bauxite, diamond, limestone, dolomite, fireclay, ochres, silica sand, marble, fluorspar and shale. It is also rich in forest and agricultural resources.

There are 28 cotton mills, 4 cement factories, 5 sugar mills, a newsprint mill, a steel plant, a heavy electrical equipment factory, 2 strawboard factories and several other large and small industries.

CAPITAL, Bhopal.

### MADRAS

Governor, H. H. Maharaja Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur.

Madras has an area of 50,331 sq. miles and population of 33,686,953. In spite of its long coast-line the state has no natural harbour. Madras has the only artificial harbour; a deep-sea harbour is now under construction at Tuticorin. The state is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil. Rice, millet, tobacco, tea, etc., are cultivated. The production of electricity has been greatly intensified. Madras is served by the Southern Railway. About 91 per cent. of the people are Hindus. The language principally spoken is Tamil, though Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and Urdu are also spoken. Madurai (424,810) and Tiruchirappalli (249,862), famous for their Hindu temples, and Coimbatore (286,305), an important industrial centre, are the chief cities after the capital.

CAPITAL,  $\Psi$  Madras. Population, 1,729,141.

### MAHARASHTRA

Governor.—Dr. P. V. Chelran.

The State of Maharashtra was formed on May 1, 1960, as a result of the bifurcation of the former Bombay State into Gujarat and Maharashtra States.

It stretches on the west coast of India between 22°1' and 16°4' N. latitude and 72°6' and 80°9' E. longitude. The State is bounded by the Arabian Sea on the west, Gujarat in the north-west, Madhya Pradesh in the north, Andhra Pradesh in the south-east and Mysore and Goa in the south. The region is drained by a number of rivers, large and small, most of them forming tributaries of the Tapi, Godavari, Bhima, Krishna, Wardha and Wainganga. The relief of the land shows high plateaux with plains on the western coast and along the river basins. Maharashtra has a coastline of 720 kilometres with 49 minor ports and one major international port,  $\Psi$  Bombay.

*Area and Population.*—Maharashtra State contains 118,717 square miles, with a population of 39,553,718. It is a predominantly urban and industrial state. According to the 1961 Census, 28.2 per cent. of the population is urban. Marathi is the principal language.

According to the 1961 Census 69.91 per cent. of the population are engaged in agriculture, 2.16 per cent. in mining, forestry and quarrying, etc., 4.39 per cent. in household industry, 6.88 per cent. in manufacture other than household industry, 1.24 per cent. in construction, 4.52 per cent. in trade and commerce, 2.36 per cent. in transport, storage and communication and the remaining 8.54 per cent. in other services.

*Government.*—Maharashtra has four main administrative divisions containing the 26 districts into which the State is divided:

*Bombay Division.*—Greater Bombay, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Dhulia and Jalgaon.

*Poona Division.*—Ahmednagar, Poona, Satra, Sangli, Sholapur and Kolhapur.

*Aurangabad Division.*—Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, Osmanabad.

*Nagpur Division.*—Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda.

*Chief Minister.*—Shri V. P. Naik.

*Communications.*—Bombay is an international airport used by all the main airlines. Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur are used for local services. Three railways pass through Maharashtra. The Western and Central railways (whose headquarters are in Bombay) serve western, northern, north-eastern, central and southern parts of India. The Southern railway which starts from Poona runs to Bangalore in the southern part of India. Road transport in Maharashtra State has been nationalized. During 1968 the average number of passengers carried per day was 1,213,470. Motor vehicles in use on Jan. 1, 1968 numbered 229,794 compared with 89,127 in 1960.

*Public Health.*—In Maharashtra State there are 370 general hospitals (26,103 beds), 982 dispensaries and 4 mental hospitals (5,646 beds), 21 tuberculosis hospitals (5,616 beds) and 392 primary health centres (2,202 beds). The total number of doctors in Maharashtra is 15,982. There are 11 medical colleges (capacity, 1,400 students) and 2 dental colleges (210 students).

*Education.*—Literacy in the State of Maharashtra according to the 1961 population census, is 29.8 per cent. There are 6 universities with 311 affiliated colleges and 68 post-graduate departments with 237,607 students. There are plans for the opening of two agricultural universities. In 1966-67 there were 43,413 primary schools and 4,032 secondary schools.

*Production.*—Maharashtra is a highly industrialized State. On Dec. 31, 1965 there were 9,043 factories with an average daily employment of 879,341 persons, including 95 cotton textile mills with an installed capacity of 454,927 spindles and 78,351 looms. There are 17 woollen mills and 2 viscose filament yarn factories. Other important industries are sugar and the oil industry. The engineering industry is also expanding. Owing to the absence of consuming factories the mines are not being developed fully. Iron ore, coal, manganese, bauxite and salt are found.

*Electricity Production.*—Installed capacity was 651,181 kW in 1967-68 and consumption totalled 3,429,770,000 kWh, including 889,830,000 kWh by industry. In 1966-67 consumption totalled 2,720 million kWh, including 3,408 m. kWh by industry.

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$  Greater Bombay (4,152,056). Eleven other cities in the State had  $\blacksquare$  population of more than 100,000 at the 1961 Census: Poona (597,562), Nagpur (643,659), Sholapur (337,585), Kolhapur (187,442), Amravati (137,875), Nasik (131,103), Malegaon (121,408), Ahmednagar (119,010), Akola (115,760), Ulhasnagar (107,760) and Thana (101,107).

### MYSORE

*Governor, G. S. Pathak, appointed March 29, 1967.*

The Mysore State, formed in 1956, consists of territories of the former State of Mysore, Coorg and parts of the former Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad States. The State brings together the Kannada speaking people, previously distributed in five States. Its area is 74,210 sq. miles and population (1961 census) 23,586,732. The State consists largely of  $\blacksquare$  elevated table land. It is rich in hydro-electric power and fairly rich in minerals; it is the major gold producing State of the Republic of India.

**CAPITAL, Bangalore.**

### NAGALAND

The State of Nagaland, inaugurated on Dec. 1, 1963, has an area of 6,366 sq. miles and a population of 370,000. It has  $\blacksquare$  Legislative Assembly of 46 members, 40 of whom are popularly elected, and 6 elected by the Regional Council of Tuensang District. The Governor of Assam is also Governor of Nagaland.

**CAPITAL, Kohima.**

### ORISSA

Area, 60,136 sq. miles; pop. (1961) 17,548,846, constituted on April 1, 1936, comprises the Orissa Division, transferred from the Province of Bihar and Orissa and areas transferred from the Central Provinces and Madras. 24 States were merged with Orissa in 1948 and 1949. A large majority of the population is Hindu. It is  $\blacksquare$  agricultural State with few towns. The Hirakud dam across the Mahanadi river is now irrigating 3.80 lakh acres of land and generating about 100 mW. of power. Paradeep is being developed as  $\blacksquare$  port.

**CAPITAL, Bhubaneswar.**

*Governor, Dr. Ajudhia Nath Khosla.*

### PUNJAB

*Governor.—D. C. Pavate, appointed Aug. 26, 1967.*

On November 1, 1966, the former State of Punjab was divided into three on a linguistic basis. That part of the State retaining the name of Punjab has an area of 21,630 (out of the original 47,304) sq. miles and  $\blacksquare$  population of 11,135,069. A new State under the name of Haryana was formed and the remaining part of the undivided Punjab was added to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh.

The new Punjab retained some 11,320,000 acres of the total  $\blacksquare$  under crops in the former State (24,000,000 acres) and 75 per cent. of the former industrial capacity. Income per head of population in the Punjab greatly exceeds the all-India average.

**Government.**—After the General Elections of February, 1967,  $\blacksquare$  Ministry under Mr. S. G. Singh held office until Nov. 25, when its majority in the Punjab Assembly was lost through defections from the United Front Party. A new Ministry of 7 members took office, headed by Mr. L. S. Gill. The State was under direct rule of the President from Aug. 23, 1968 until Feb. 17, 1969, when a Ministry of five (*Akali Party*, 3; *Jan Singh Party*, 2) was formed by Mr. Sardar Gurnam Singh (*Akali*

*Party*). The Ministry was later expanded by a further 10 members, all of the *Akali Party*.

### CABINET

*Chief Minister, Gurnam Singh.*

*Ministers, Balam Dass Tandon, Sohan Singh Bassi, Atma Singh, Krishan Lal, Bhagat Singh, Balwant Singh, Parkash Singh Badal, Surjit Singh.*

*Ministers of State, Satnam Singh Bajwa, Mohan Singh Tur, Jagdev Singh, Ravel Singh, Randhir Singh, Jiwan Singh Umranagal.*

**CAPITAL.**—Chandigarh (90,000), the common capital of the States of Punjab and Haryana, was raised to the status of a Union Territory at the time of the reorganization of the Punjab in 1966.

### RAJASTHAN

*Governor, Sardar Hukam Singh, appointed March 29, 1967.*

The State of Rajasthan was formed between March 1948 and Nov. 1956 through the integration of 22 former princely States, including 3 Chiefships, the former state of Ajmer and parts of the former States of Bombay and Madhya Bharat. The State has an area of 132,147 sq. miles and a population of 20,155,602.

**CAPITAL, Jaipur.**

### UTTAR PRADESH

*Governor, Dr. B. Gopala Reddi.*

Uttar Pradesh, called the United Provinces until 1949 (formerly the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) (area, 113,654 sq. miles; est. pop. (1961) 73,746,401), forms the upper part of the great Ganga plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. The Province is now  $\blacksquare$  State in which the former three princely States, Rampur, Tehri-Garhwal and Benares have been merged and certain areas of the Vindhya Pradesh and Rajasthan States have also been absorbed.

The State was under direct Presidential rule in 1968, the office of Chief Minister having been vacant since Feb. 25, 1968.

Agriculture employs 72 per cent. of the population, the chief products being wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 84.7 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14.6 per cent. Muslims. Hindi is the chief language. The State is served by the Northern Railway and the North-Eastern Railway.

**CAPITAL.**—Lucknow (595,440). Other cities of importance are: Agra (462,020), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Varanasi (Benares) (471,258), the great manufacturing centre, Kanpur (Cawnpore) (881,177), Allahabad (411,955) and Bareilly (254,409).

### WEST BENGAL

*Governor, Shanti S. Dharwan, appointed 1969.*

West Bengal has an area of 33,829 sq. miles and  $\blacksquare$  population (1961 census) of 34,926,270; estimated, 1969, 40,000,000.

The State of West Bengal has sixteen districts including the Metropolitan City of Calcutta, which is considered  $\blacksquare$  separate administrative unit. The Metropolitan area around Calcutta covers about 400 sq. miles with an estimated population of about 7,300,000. It is one of the most densely populated  $\blacksquare$  in the world.

**Government.**—As a result of Mid-term Elections held on February 9, 1969, the United Front (a combination of 14 non-Congress political parties)

occupies 218 of the 280 seats in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. The United Front Government formed on February 25, 1969, consists of the Chief Minister with a Cabinet of 27 other Ministers and 3 Ministers of State.

#### CABINET

*Chief Minister*, Ajoy Kumar Mukherji.

*Deputy Chief Minister*, Jyoti Basu.

*Ministers*, Harekrishna Konar; Niranjan Sengupta; Satya Priya Roy; Md. Abdullah Rasul; Provas Chandra Roy; Golam Yazdani; Krishna Chandra Halder; Charu Mihir Sarkar; Bhabatosh Soren; Sushil Kumar Dhara; Somnath Lahiri; Biswanath Mukherjee; Mrs. Renu Chakravarty; Abdur Rezzak Khan; Dr. Kanailal Bhattacharjee; Sambu Ghosh; Bhakti Bhusan Mondal; Krishnapada Ghosh; Jatin Chakravarty; Nani Bhattacharjee; Subodh Banerjee; Bibhuti Bhushan Dasgupta; Deo Prakash Rai; Jyoti Bhushan Bhattacharjee; Sudhin Kumar; Sudhir Chandra Das.

*Ministers of State*, Miss Prativa Mukherjee; Ram Chatterjee; Barada Mukutmani.

#### LEGISLATURE

The Legislature was previously bi-cameral, but the Upper House known as the West Bengal Legislative Council was abolished by a bill passed by the Indian Parliament in May, 1969.

In the Lower House, known as the West Bengal Legislative Assembly there are 280 members elected by adult franchise and 4 members nominated by the Governor from the Anglo-Indian Community.

#### HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, CALCUTTA

*Chief Justice*, P. N. Mukherjee (*acting*).

West Bengal is India's largest foreign exchange earner, having a monopoly in some products, e.g. jute. It produces the world-famous Darjeeling tea and very fine silk, as well as good quality coal in the Asanol area. The port of Calcutta, India's largest dry cargo port, exports iron-ore, oil seeds, jute goods, tea, coal, engineering goods, etc. Nearly one-third of India's imports from and exports to foreign countries pass through the port of Calcutta, which is the main port in Eastern India, and is connected by a good network of railways and airways with other parts of India.

**CHIEF CITY**  $\Psi$  Calcutta. Population (including Howrah) 3,439,887; Calcutta proper 2,927,289. The State Headquarters, and with Howrah on the West side of the River Hooghly, one of the biggest manufacturing centres in India.

#### TERRITORIES

**Delhi.**—The Union Territory of Delhi (area 573 sq. miles; pop. (census 1961) 2,658,612). Under the Delhi Administration Act, 1966, a 61-member Metropolitan Council (56 elected and 5 nominated), with legislative functions, has been set up. Four executive councillors, headed by a Chief, assist and advise the Lieut.-Governor in the exercise of his administrative functions.  
*Lieut.-Governor*, A. N. Jha.

**Andaman and Nicobar Islands.**—The Andamans are a group of 204 islands of various sizes, lying between the 6th and 14th parallels in the Bay of Bengal. The main part of the group is composed of five large islands, viz., North Andaman, Middle Andaman, South Andaman, Baratang and Rutland Islands, generally known as the Great Andamans. There are several good harbours—Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, Mayabunder and Port Elphinstone.

The Nicobar Islands, from Car Nicobar in the north to Great Nicobar in the south, lie between Little Andaman and Sumatra. The most important harbour in the area is Nancowrie.

The total area of the Territory is 3,215 sq. miles, with a population of 63,548.

The Andaman Islands are administered by the President acting through a Chief Commissioner. *Chief Commissioner*, Mahabir Singh.

**CHIEF CITY**,  $\Psi$  Port Blair. Population, 14,075.

**Chandigarh.**—A new Territory created in 1966 to serve as the capital area for the two States of Punjab and Haryana under their 1966 constitution. The Territory surrounds the city of Chandigarh to a distance of about 10 miles. The city was inaugurated in 1953 and built to the plans of Le Corbusier to replace the former capital, Lahore, now in Pakistan. An outstanding example of modern town-planning, it is still under construction. Population (1966), 89,000.

**Dadra and Nagar Haveli.**—A territory formed in 1961 from Portuguese territory, formerly administered as part of Damão. Area, 189 sq. miles. Population, 57,932. An Administrator appointed by the Government of India resides at Silvassa. *Administrator*, K. R. Damlee.

**Goa, Daman and Diu.**—Three widely separated areas on the west coast of India, formerly Portuguese enclaves since the 16th century, which were taken over by the Indian Government in December, 1961, and have since been centrally administered. Total area of the Territory, 1,431 sq. miles, of which Goa (1,394 sq. miles), with a coastline of 65 miles, forms the largest part. Population (1960), 634,584 (Goa, 595,569). Diu is an island with a small mainland area on the south-east coast of Gujarat. Daman (Damão) lies on the Gujarat coast, 70 miles north of Bombay.

**CAPITAL** (of the Territory).—Panjim (*Nova Goa*).

**Himachal Pradesh.**—Himachal Pradesh came into being in 1948. Its area is 10,879 sq. miles and population (1961 census) 1,351,144. The territory is divided into six administrative districts, Mahasu, Sirmur, Mandi, Chamba, Bilaspur and Kinnaur. *Lieut.-Governor*, Lt.-Gen. Bahadur Singh.

**CAPITAL**, Simla.

**Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.**—A group of small islands 100–200 miles off the south-west coast of India, formerly administered by the State of Madras. Total area, 11 sq. miles. Population, 24,000.

**CAPITAL.**—Kozhikode (*formerly Calicut*).

**Manipur.**—Manipur is an inland territory in the extreme east of India and having a common boundary with Burma. The former Princely State was taken over by the Government of India on Oct. 15, 1949, and since then has been centrally administered through a Chief Commissioner. There is a Legislative Assembly of 30 elected members.

**CAPITAL.**—Imphal.

*Chief Commissioner*, B. Prasad.

**Pondicherry.**—The former French establishments in India, Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yamam and Mabe, ceded to the Government of India in 1956 by treaty, having been administered by India since 1954. The Territory has a total area of 186 sq. miles; population, 369,000.

*Lt.-Governor*, S. L. Silam.

*Chief Minister*, V. Reddy.

**Tripura.**—A small territory north-east of the Ganges delta, Tripura has common boundaries with Assam on the east and with East Pakistan. An ancient Hindu Princely State, Tripura came under Indian Government administration on Oct.

15, 1947. Area, 4,000 sq. miles; population, 1,140,000. CAPITAL.—Agartala.  
 Administrator, U. N. Sharma.  
 Chief Minister, S. L. Singh.

### PROTECTORATE

**Sikkim.**—A small Himalayan State, Sikkim is bounded by Tibet on the north and east, by Bhutan on the south-east, by Assam on the south and by Nepal on the west. It has an area of 2,745 sq. miles and at the Census of India, 1961, had 161,080 inhabitants. Sikkim has internal autonomy and the Government of India is responsible for its external relations, defence and communications.

**Ruler of Sikkim,** H.H. the Maharaja of Sikkim, O.B.E., b. 1923; s. Dec. 2, 1963.  
 CAPITAL.—Gangtok.

**Jammu and Kashmir.**—A Himalayan State with an area of 86,000 sq. miles, having common boundaries with both India and West Pakistan on the south. The Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir acceded to the Dominion of India in 1947, but in view of Pakistan claims, the matter of sovereignty is still in dispute, and has been under discussion by the United Nations since 1948. There is a cease-fire line between India and Pakistan forces in the state and the latter occupy some 31,250 sq. miles of Kashmir territory.

## Jamaica

Jamaica is situated in the Caribbean Sea south of the eastern extremity of Cuba and lies between latitudes 17° 43' and 18° 32' North, and longitude 76° 11' and 78° 21' West. The island was discovered by Columbus on May 4, 1494, and occupied by the Spanish from 1509 until 1655 when a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Admiral Penn and General Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid. Jamaica became an independent state within the British Commonwealth on August 6, 1962.

**Area and Population.**—Jamaica is 4,411 square miles in area and is divided into three counties (Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall) and 14 parishes. The surface of the island is extremely mountainous, the highest peak being 7,402 ft. above sea level. The greatest length from east to west (Morant Point to Negril Point) is 146 miles and the extreme breadth 51 miles. At the end of 1968, Jamaica's population was estimated to be 1,939,649. Jamaica, for climatic and other reasons is a popular tourist resort, attracting visitors mainly from the U.S.A. The total number of visitor arrivals in 1968 was 352,481. Tourist expenditure in 1968 was estimated at £36,600,000, compared with £28,900,000 in 1967.

**Physical Features.**—The topography consists mainly of coastal plains, divided by the Blue Mountain Range in the east, and the hills and limestone plateaus which occupy the central and western areas of the interior. The central chain of high peaks of the Blue Mountains is over 6,000 feet above sea level, and the Blue Mountain Peak, the highest of these, reaches an elevation of 7,402 feet. The rivers flow down from the central mountainous area. Most of the rivers are narrow and fast flowing, and some have rapids. In general those flowing south are longer and are fed by more tributaries than those flowing north. None is navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft.

**CAPITAL.**—The seat of government is Kingston, the largest town and seaport (estimated population of the Corporate area of Kingston and St. Andrew in 1968, 542,432. Other towns are Montego Bay (28,000) and Spanish Town (17,000).

**NATIONAL DAY.**—First Monday in August (Independence Day).

### GOVERNMENT

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 21 nominated members and a House of Representatives consisting of 53 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The number of members cannot be fewer than 45 nor more than 60. The Senate has no power to delay money bills for longer than one month or other bills for longer than seven months against the wishes of the House of Representatives. The Constitution provides for a Leader of the Opposition.

**Governor-General,** His Excellency Sir Clifford Campbell, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

### CABINET

**Prime Minister,** Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer.  
**Minister of Finance and Planning,** Hon. E. Seaga.  
**Trade and Industry,** Hon. R. C. Lightbourne.  
**Education,** Hon. E. L. Allen.  
**Public Utilities and Housing,** Hon. W. O. Hill.  
**Development, Youth and Community,** Hon. A. M. W. Douglas.  
**Health,** Hon. Dr. H. W. Eldemire.  
**Labour and National Insurance,** Hon. L. G. Newland.  
**Agriculture and Fisheries,** Hon. J. P. Gyles.  
**Rural Land Development,** Hon. W. G. McLaren.  
**Home Affairs,** Hon. R. A. McNeill.  
**Communications and Works,** Hon. N. C. Lewis.  
**Local Government,** Hon. L. A. Lynch.  
**Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General,** Hon. V. B. Grant, Q.C.  
**Minister without Portfolio,** Hon. Sir Neville Ashenheim, C.B.E.  
**Minister of State for Youth and Community Development,** Sen. Hon. H. Wynter.

### JAMAICA HIGH COMMISSION

48 Grosvenor Street, W.1  
**High Commissioner,** His Excellency Sir (Henry) Laurence Lindo, C.M.G.

### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

P.O. Box 628, 58 Duke Street, Kingston  
**High Commissioner,** His Excellency James Dalton Murray, C.M.G. (1965)..... £5,625  
**Deputy High Commissioner,** R. M. Blaikley.  
**Defence Adviser,** Lt.-Col. A. G. Way, M.C. (resident in Bermuda).  
**British Council Representative,** D. Hardwick.

### JUDICATURE

**Chief Justice and Keeper of Records,** Hon. Sir Herbert Duffus.  
**Judges of the Court of Appeal,** Hon. Sir Cyril Henriques, C.B.E. (President); Hon. Sir Joseph Luckhoo; G. E. Waddington; L. T. Moody; I. D. Eccleston; H. J. Shelley.  
**Puisne Judges,** Hons. A. M. Edun; U. N. Parnell; H. S. Grannum; L. Robinson; H. Graham-Perkins; R. M. Hercules; K. G. Smith; E. Zacca; K. C. Henry; V. L. Lopez; I. Rowe.

**Speaker, House of Representatives,** Hon. E. C. L. Parkinson.

## COMMUNICATIONS

There are several excellent harbours, Kingston being the principal port. The island is intersected by 2,682 miles of main road, of which 1,730 are asphalted. There are 241 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages.

There are two international airports capable of handling the largest civil jet aircraft, the Palisadoes Airport on the south coast serving Kingston, and the Montego Bay Airport on the north coast serving the major tourist areas. In addition there are licensed aerodromes at Port Antonio and Ocho Rios which are used by Jamaica Air Service on scheduled domestic flights. There are nearly 40 private airstrips.

Air Jamaica, the national airline formed by the Government of Jamaica in association with Air Canada, operates scheduled services between U.S.A. and Jamaica. Ten other international carriers provide air communication with Europe, North, Central and South America and the Caribbean islands. They are:—B.O.A.C., British West Indian Airways, Air Canada, Pan American World Airways, K.L.M., Delta, Lufthansa, Cayman Brac Airways, Mexicana Airlines and Air Caribbean Transport Ltd.

Scheduled internal routes are operated by Jamaica Air Services Ltd. There is also an air taxi service.

## PRODUCTION

Most of the staple products of tropical climates are grown. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported (the latter is still counted the best in the world), and fine quality coffee is grown in certain areas of the Blue Mountains. Sugar production in 1968 amounted to 455,783 tons. There is trade in fruits, chiefly bananas, with U.K. Citrus, cocoa, coffee, pimento and ginger are important export crops. Jamaica has developed a breed of dairy cattle known as Jamaica Hope and as beef breed, the Jamaica Black. Jamaica is now the largest producer of bauxite in the world; output for 1968 was 8,279,242 tons. The bauxite deposits are worked by one Canadian and five U.S. companies; the

Canadian company and a consortium of the U.S. companies process bauxite into alumina. Further expansion of the industry is in progress. Gypsum is also mined, production in 1968 being 205,697 tons. Cement is manufactured locally, the output of the factory being 402,457 tons in 1968. The Esso Oil Refinery is designed to process 26,000 barrels of crude oil daily. The Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation is responsible for implementing the Government's industrial development programme. This Corporation administers incentive legislation which was enacted to stimulate the establishment of industries locally. In addition to undertaking promotional activities both locally and abroad, the Corporation maintains branch offices in Montego Bay, Jamaica, in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. In the last decade, manufacturing has grown from the processing of a few agricultural products into the production of a whole new range of commodities dependent on both local and foreign raw materials.

## FINANCE

	1968-69	1969-70*
Revenue.....	£73,919,923	£106,015,770
Expenditure.....	95,573,410	112,999,994
Public Debt (March 31, 1969).....		110,996,218

\* Estimated.

## TRADE

	1967	1968
Total Imports.....	£126,300,000	£159,683,594
Total Exports.....	81,800,000	89,605,806
Imports from U.K....	1967	1968
Exports to U.K....	£23,188,000	£28,054,000
	87,726,000	26,239,000

Chief exports (1968): Bauxite, £19,024,409; alumina, £25,416,965; sugar, £18,650,267; rum, £694,903; molasses, £1,486,219; bananas, £6,900,000; citrus and citrus products, £2,288,395; cocoa (beans), £374,493; cocoa (processed products), £141,127; coffee, £347,208; pimento, £1,514,750; ginger, £117,004; clothing, £3,353,322; mineral fuels and lubricants, £2,696,478.

## Kenya

Kenya is bisected by the equator and extends approximately from latitude 4° N. to latitude 4° S. and from longitude 34° E. to 41° E. From the coast of the Indian Ocean in the east, the borders of Kenya are with Somalia in the east and Ethiopia and Sudan in the north and north-west. To the west lie Uganda and Lake Victoria. On the south is Tanzania. The total area is 224,960 square miles (including 5,224 square miles of water). At the end of June, 1968, the population was estimated at 10,209,000, including small Asian, European and Arab minorities. The country is divided into 7 Provinces (Nyanza, Rift Valley, Central, Coast, Western, Eastern and North-Eastern).

**CAPITAL.**—Nairobi, situated at latitude 2° S. and longitude 36° 49' E. at 5,453 feet above sea level, covers an area of 266 sq. miles and has a population of about 450,000. It is 307 miles by road from Mombasa, the country's main port. Mombasa possesses what is perhaps the finest harbour on the East Coast of Africa and is well served by shipping lines from Europe and Asia besides a frequent coastal service. Other centres are Eldoret, Kisumu, Nakuru and Nyeri.

Nairobi: transit from London about 16 days by sea; by air, 12 hrs.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—December 12.

## GOVERNMENT

Kenya became an independent state and a member of the British Commonwealth on December 12, 1963, after six months of internal self-government. The national assembly consists of a single House of Representatives. Kenya became a Republic on Dec. 12, 1964.

**President.** His Excellency Jomo Kenyatta (1964).

**Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs.** D. T. Arap Moi.

## CABINET

*Finance*, J. S. Gichuru  
*Economic Planning and Development*, (vacant).  
*Defence*, Dr. N. Mungai.  
*Agriculture and Animal Husbandry*, B. R. McKenzie.  
 D.S.O., D.F.C.  
*Health*, J. D. Otiende.  
*Local Government*, L. G. Sagini.  
*Works*, D. Mwanjumba.  
*Communications*, J. Nyamweya.  
*Labour*, E. N. Mwendwa.  
*Tourism and Wild Life*, S. O. Ayodo.  
*Lands and Settlement*, J. H. Angaine.  
*Housing*, P. J. Ngci.  
*Attorney General*, C. Njonjo.  
*Information and Broadcasting*, J. C. N. Osogo.  
*Natural Resources*, J. J. M. Nyagah.  
*Co-operatives and Social Services*, R. G. Ngala.  
*Commerce and Industry*, M. Kibaki.  
*Education*, Dr. J. Kiano.  
*Minister of State, Foreign Affairs*, M. Koinange.

## KENYA HIGH COMMISSION IN LONDON

45 Portland Place, W.1.

[01-636-2371]

High Commissioner, His Excellency Dr. J. N. Karanja.

## BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Shell-B.P. House, P.O. Box 30465

Harambee Avenue, Nairobi.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Eric George Norris, K.C.M.G. (1968)..... £6,300

Deputy High Commissioner, R. W. Munro, C.M.G.

British Council Representative, R. A. Hack, P.O. Box 751, Kenya Cultural Centre, College Road, Nairobi. There are centres at *Kisumu* and *Mombasa*.

## JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, M. K. Mwendwa.

*Puisne Judges*, G. B. W. Rudd; B. R. Miles; A. D. Farrell; J. Wicks; C. Madan, Q.C.; P. N. Dalton; E. Trevelyan; Chanan Singh; C. H. E. Miller; L. G. E. Harris; L. R. Mosdell; A. H. Simpson; A. W. A. E. Kneller.

Registrar, G. Waddell.

*Production*.—Agriculture provides about 35 per cent. of the national income; the principal exports in 1968 were: coffee £K12,800,000; tea £K10,000,000; petroleum products £K6,100,000; maize, £K4,800,000; meat products, £K3,000,000; pyrethrum, £K3,000,000; and sisal, £K1,800,000. The great variation in altitude and ecology provide conditions under which a wide range of crops can be grown. These include wheat, barley, pyrethrum, coffee, tea, sisal, coconuts, cashew nuts, cotton, maize, and a wide variety of tropical and temperate fruits and vegetables. The total area of high potential land on which concentrated alternate husbandry can be practised, amounts to only 16,761 sq. miles, or 11.9 per cent. of the total land area. The remainder is arid or semi-arid country suitable for stock raising. In the areas of high potential, many of the old, large scale farms, formerly farmed by Europeans, have been bought by the Government for settlement of landless people and for transfer to African large-scale farmers.

In 1967 Kenya's forest area totalled 4,587,000 acres, of which 241,000 acres were under plantation.

Prospecting and mining are carried on in many parts of the country, the principal minerals produced being soda ash, salt and limestone. Small amounts of gold and silver are also mined. Value of all minerals produced in 1967 was £2,100,000.

Hydro-electric power has been developed, particularly on the Upper Tana and Mathioya Rivers. Owen Falls Dam scheme in Uganda is connected to Nairobi and electricity is available throughout the

country. The first stage of an important national hydro-electric project was inaugurated by the President in 1965—the Seven Forks Project, which is expected to produce 280 mW on completion within 12 years. Total cost of the project was estimated at £37,000,000.

There has been considerable industrial development over the last 15 years and Kenya has a wide variety of industries processing agricultural produce and manufacturing an increasing range of products from local and imported raw materials. New industries have recently come into being such as an oil refinery, textile mills, dehydrated vegetable processing and motor battery manufacture as well as many smaller schemes which have added to the country's already considerable consumer goods. The market served comprises all the East African territories and the volume of exports to adjoining African and Indian Ocean countries is increasing year by year. Industrial areas have been developed in all the principal towns and light industrial areas exist in many rural areas. The Kenya Government is actively encouraging investment in the industrial sector and has a Foreign Investments Protection Act to protect such investments.

The main imports are manufactured goods, classified chiefly ■ materials, machinery and transport equipment, mineral fuels, lubricants and related fuels, food and chemicals.

*Communications*.—The East African Railways and Harbours are a self-contained and self-financing service of the East African Community; the railway, which is metre gauge, has a total route mileage of open line of 3,670 miles (1,270 miles in Kenya). In addition the East African Railways operate ■ marine service on Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika, with a route mileage of 3,469 miles. There are also 2,367 miles of road services providing regular transport to the Southern Highlands of Tanzania, and beyond the railhead at Pakwach in Uganda. East African Harbours control the four seaports of Mombasa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam and Mtwara. Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam and Mtwara have deep-water berths and Tanga is a lighterage port.

Scheduled trunk airline services are operated to and from Kenya, through Nairobi airport, by East African Airways, B.O.A.C., Air India, Air France, Central African Airways, Scandinavian Airlines System, British United Airways, Alitalia, Panam, K.L.M., Ethiopian Airlines and El Al Israel Airlines, while regional scheduled services were also run by East African Airways, Ethiopian Airlines, Aden Airways, Central African Airways, Air Congo, Air Malawi and Zambia Airways.

The country has approximately 26,000 miles of road including 3,850 miles of trunk roads and 6,200 miles of secondary roads. There is ■ total of 1,336 miles of bitumen-surfaced roads, apart from town streets, etc.

## FINANCE

	1967-68	1968-69*
Revenue.....	£K84,445,000	£K75,755,000
Expenditure.....	84,326,000	88,426,000
The total public debt at June 30, 1967 was £K118,596,000. Exchange Rate (1969) 17/1429 Ks. = £1.		

\* Estimated.

*Trade*.—A large part of Kenya's trade is with the United Kingdom which in 1968 took 26 per cent. of her exports and supplied 32 per cent. of Kenya's imports (both figures excluding trade with Uganda and Tanzania).

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K..	£47,398,000	£46,962,000
Exports to U.K....	19,781,000	25,307,000

## Lesotho

Lesotho (formerly Basutoland) is an enclave within the Republic of South Africa and is bounded north and west by the Orange Free State, east by Natal and East Griqualand, and south by the Cape Province, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The land, which is mountainous, rising to over 11,000 ft. in places, is held in trust for the Basotho by the King. The population of Lesotho was estimated at 885,000 in 1967. CAPITAL.—Maseru, population (1968), 14,000. Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles. Transit via the Cape about 20 days; by air, 2 days.

**Government.**—Lesotho consists of nine districts each with its Principal Chief working in close co-operation with an Administrative Secretary. It is governed under parliamentary democracy and has two houses of Parliament, a Senate composed of 22 Principal and Ward Chiefs who are members by virtue of their position as Chiefs and 11 Nominees of the King; and a Legislative Assembly composed of 60 Elected Members and a Cabinet. The Parliament has power to legislate for all persons in Lesotho in respect of all matters. The Lesotho Courts of Law consists of: (a) The Court of Appeal, (b) The High Court, (c) The Subordinate Courts including the Courts of Judicial Commissioners and the Basotho Courts. Appeals lie to the Privy Council by leave of the Chief Justice of Lesotho.

**Head of State,** His Majesty King Moshoeshe II, acceded 1966.

### CABINET

**Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence, Justice and Internal Security, Development and Planning,** Hon. Leabua Jonathan.

**Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior,** Hon. Serhonyana Maseribane.

**Minister of Finance, Commerce, Industry and Labour,** Hon. Peete Peete.

**Health and Social Welfare,** Hon. Benedict M. Lesetell.

**Agriculture, Co-operatives and Marketing,** Hon. Matete Majara.

**Education and Cultural Affairs,** Hon. Anthony C. Manyeli.

**Works, Posts, Telecommunications, Communications and Civil Aviation,** Hon. Selbourne R. Letsie.

**Minister of State,** Hon. S. M. Letsie.

**Minister to the Prime Minister,** Hon. Patrick Mota.

### LESOTHO HIGH COMMISSION

16A St. James's Street (1st Floor), S.W.1

**High Commissioner,** His Excellency C. M. Molapo.

### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

P.O. Box 521, Maseru

**High Commissioner,** His Excellency Ian Buchanan Watt, C.M.G. (1966)..... £5,075

**British Council Representative,** G. P. Hall, P.O. Box 429, Hobson's Square, Maseru. (Also British Council representative for Botswana and Swaziland.)

**Education.**—In 1966 there were 1,111 primary schools and 24 secondary schools. The total enrolment at secondary schools in 1966 was 2,776. 220 Lesotho students entered university courses in 1966.

**Communications.**—There are no railways in Lesotho with the exception of 1 mile of the South African Railways which enters Lesotho at Maseru from the Orange Free State. A main road runs from Butha Buthe in Northern Lesotho to Quthing in the South. It connects all the Government Stations with the exception of Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong. Qacha's Nek is accessible by road from Matatiele in East Griqualand and there is a jeep service up the Sani Pass to Mokhotlong. There are 28 air-strips in the Territory, of which 5 are used by a regular internal air service. One of the 5 in Maseru is now being used by a twice weekly external service between Maseru and Jan Smuts Airport. The service began on October 2, 1967. The internal air service carries mail and goods to and from otherwise inaccessible mountain regions and in addition there is a Flying Doctor service. The remaining air-strips are used mainly by traders and missions.

**Production, etc.**—The economy of Lesotho is mainly agrarian. At the last enumeration (1966) live stock numbers were: Cattle, 278,940; Sheep, 1,477,340; Goats, 817,257; and Horses, 80,000. 9,494,051 lb. of wool, valued at R1,996,861, and 2,351,443 lb. of mohair, valued at R942,904 were exported in 1965-66. There is no direct trade between the Territory and the U.K.

### FINANCE

Lesotho is a poor and unproductive country. The principal sources of revenue are customs and excise duty, taxes, and wool and mohair export duty.

Total budgetary expenditure for 1967-68 was R10,906,586. Local revenue amounted to R 5,260,446 and the difference was met by a U.K. grant.

## Malawi

MALAWI, formerly the Nyasaland Protectorate, comprises Lake Malawi (formerly Lake Nyasa) and its western shore, with the high table-land separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River, the watershed forming the western frontier with Zambia; south of the lake Malawi reaches almost to the Zambezi and is surrounded by Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique) the frontier lying on the west on the watershed of the Zambezi and Shire Rivers, and to the east on the Ruo, a tributary of the Shire, and Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa. This boundary reaches the eastern shore of Lake Malawi and extends up to the mid-point of the lake for about half its length where it returns to the eastern and northern shores to form a frontier with Tanzania.

Malawi has a total area of 45,411 sq. miles (land area, 36,145). The population of Malawi at the Census of August, 1966 was 4,039,583 (52 per cent. female) (Africans, 4,020,324, Asians, 11,299). Coloured are classified as Africans.

**CAPITAL.**—Zomba (population 19,666). The city of Blantyre, incorporating Blantyre and Limba, is the major commercial and industrial centre and headquarters of the Southern region. Other main centres are: Lilongwe, headquarters of the Central Region and the site chosen for the new capital of Malawi for which an initial loan of £4,700,000 has been promised by the South African Government; Mzuzu, headquarters of the Northern Region; Cholo, Mlanje, Fort Johnston, Mzimba and Nkhotakota.

**FLAG.**—Horizontal stripes of black, red and green, with rising sun in centre of the black stripe.

**Government.**—Malawi became a republic on July 6, 1966, having assumed internal self-government on February 1, 1963 and is a member of the Commonwealth. There is a Cabinet consisting of the President and 11 other Ministers. The National Assembly consists of 50 members, each elected by universal suffrage. Under the Constitution Act, 1966, the President exercises power to nominate in addition up to five members to represent special interests. Being a one-party State (the Malawi Congress Party), all elected members are required to be members of the Party. The Assembly, which usually meets three times a year, is presided over by a Speaker, who need not himself be a member of it.

*President, Minister of External Affairs, Defence, Justice, Works and Supplies, Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda.*

#### CABINET

*Minister of Trade and Industry, Hon. J. Z. U. Tembo.  
Transport, Communications and Labour, Hon. J. D. Msonthi.*

*Local Government and Education and Minister for the Southern Region, Hon. G. W. Kumbumani.  
Health and Community Development, Hon. A. M. Nyasulu.*

*Minister of State in the President's Office, Hon. A. A. Muwalo.*

*Agriculture, Hon. G. C. Chakuamba.*

*Finance, and Information and Tourism, Hon. A. K. Banda.*

*Natural Resources, Hon. R. B. Chideanja.*

*Ministers not in the Cabinet, Hon. M. Q. Y. Chibambo (Northern Region); Hon J. T. Kumbweza (Central Region).*

#### MALAWI HIGH COMMISSION

47 Great Cumberland Place, W.1

*High Commissioner, His Excellency R. W. Katenga-Kaunda.*

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Mkulichi Road (Private Bag No. 10), Zomba

*High Commissioner, His Excellency Thomas Stuart Tull, C.B.E., D.S.O. (1967).....£5,625*

*Deputy High Commissioner, J. Bourn.*

*Defence Adviser, Lt.-Col. J. E. Tull.*

*British Council Representative, E. H. Semmens, P.O. Box 456, Glyn Jones Road, Blantyre. Libraries at Blantyre, Lilongwe and Zomba.*

**Education.**—Primary education is the responsibility of local authorities in both urban and rural areas. The Ministry is responsible for policy, school curricula, secondary education, teachers' and technical training. Religious bodies, with Government assistance, still play an important part in primary and secondary education and teacher training. Further training is pursued at the University of Malawi, opened in September 1965. In June, 1969, there were 308 students studying for degrees and 573 for diplomas at five constituent colleges.

**Communications.**—A single-track railway runs from the south-western area of Lake Malawi (itself

served by two passenger and a number of cargo boats) through Blantyre to the southern frontier into Mozambique, crossing the Zambesi River by a bridge 12,050 feet long, and connecting with the Mozambique port of Beira, which handles the bulk of the country's imports and exports. Work started in May, 1968, on a rail link with the Northern Mozambique port of Nacala which is planned to be complete by the end of 1970. A good-class earth road system covers the whole country and is already tarmacadamized from Manje through Blantyre and Zomba to Liwonde where the new Nacala rail link will cross the Shire River and run in an easterly direction, and also from Lilongwe to the lake-shore at Salima, northern terminus of the railway. Construction has already started on a double width bitumen road from Liwonde through Lilongwe.

#### FINANCE

	1968	1969*
Revenue.....	£17,450,000	£19,150,000
Expenditure.....	19,350,000	20,480,000

\* Estimates.

#### TRADE

	1967	1968
Imports.....	£25,531,000	£29,575,000
Exports.....	16,552,000	16,928,000
Re-exports.....	3,902,000	3,350,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. .	£5,977,000	£7,154,000
Exports to U.K.....	9,292,000	10,797,000

Agriculture is the country's mainstay, the principal exports being tea, tobacco, cotton and groundnuts. The value of exports of these crops in 1968 was: tea, £4,850,000; tobacco, £5,285,000; groundnuts, £2,308,000; maize, £1,653,000; cotton, £637,000; dried vegetables, £431,000. Other agricultural exports include tung oil, rice, sisal, casava and coffee. Sugar production started in the Lower Shire, Southern Region, in August, 1966. Imports are mainly clothing materials, vehicles, fuels and machinery.

## Malaysia

Malaysia, comprising Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak, forms a crescent well over 1,000 miles long between latitudes 1° and 7° North latitude and longitudes 100° and 119° East. It occupies two distinct regions—the Malay Peninsula which extends from the Isthmus of Kra to the Singapore Strait and the North-West Coastal area of the Island of Borneo. Each is separated from the other by 400 miles of the South China Sea. The total area is about 130,000 square miles of which about 75 per cent. is still forest and underdeveloped.

**Climate.**—The whole region is open to maritime influences and is subject to the interplay of wind systems which originate in the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea. The year is commonly divided into the Southwest and Northeast monsoon seasons. Rainfall averages about 100 inches throughout the year, though the annual fall varies from place to place and from year to year. The average daily temperature throughout Malaysia varies from 70° Fahrenheit to 90° Fahrenheit, though in higher areas temperatures are lower and vary widely.

**CAPITAL.**—Kuala Lumpur, also capital of Selangor (estimated population, 500,000). The chief town Sarawak is Kuching (51,403) and of Sabah is Kota Kinabalu (21,497).

**LANGUAGE.**—Malay is the national language. In Sabah and Sarawak English continues to be the official language until the State Legislatures decide otherwise. **RELIGION.**—Islam is the official religion of Malaysia, each Ruler being the head of religion in his State, though the Heads of State of Sabah and Sarawak are not

heads of the Muslim religion in their States. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is the head of religion in Malacca and Penang. There is no State religion in Sabah or Sarawak and the Constitution guarantees religious freedom. NATIONAL DAY.—August 31 (*Hari Malaysia*).

FLAG.—Equal horizontal stripes of red (7) and white (7); 14 point yellow star and crescent in blue canton.

Area and Estimated Population (Dec. 31, 1966)

State (with Capital)	Area (sq. miles)	Population	
		Total	Per sq. mile
Johore (Johore Bahru) . . . . .	7,360	1,278,289	174
Kedah (Alor Star) . . . . .	3,660	913,595	249
Kelantan (Kota Bahru) . . . . .	5,780	665,711	115
Malacca (Malacca) . . . . .	640	404,275	632
Negeri Sembilan (Seremban) . . . . .	2,590	503,323	194
Pahang (Kuantan) . . . . .	13,920	418,720	30
Penang (George Town) . . . . .	400	743,833	1,860
Perak (Ipoh) . . . . .	8,030	1,613,728	201
Perlis (Kangar) . . . . .	310	116,393	375
Selangor (Kuala Lumpur) . . . . .	3,150	1,386,251	440
Trengganu (Kuala Trengganu) . . . . .	5,000	371,370	74
Sarawak (Kuching) . . . . .	48,250	886,834	18
Sabah (Kota Kinabalu) . . . . .	29,388	577,812	19
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>128,478</b>	<b>9,880,134</b>	<b>74</b>

### GOVERNMENT

The Federation of Malaya became an independent country within the Commonwealth on August 31, 1957, as a result of an agreement between H.M. the Queen and the Rulers of the Malay States, whereby Her Majesty relinquished all powers and jurisdiction over the Malay States and over the Settlements of Penang and Malacca which then became States of the Federation. After prolonged discussions in Kuala Lumpur and London, the Federation was enlarged on Sept. 16, 1963, by the accession of the further states of Singapore, Sabah (*formerly* British North Borneo) and Sarawak, and the name of MALAYSIA was adopted from that date. In view of strong opposition by Indonesia and the Philippines to Sabah and Sarawak joining Malaysia, its establishment was postponed briefly to allow the Borneo territories to be visited by United Nations' official observers who reported that the people of Sarawak and Sabah were in favour of joining Malaysia. On Aug. 9, 1965, Singapore seceded from the Federation.

The Constitution was designed to ensure the existence of a strong Federal Government and also a measure of autonomy for the State Governments. It provides for a constitutional Supreme Head of the Federation (His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong) to be elected for a term of 5 years by the Rulers from among their number, and for a Deputy Supreme Head (His Highness the *Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong*) to be similarly elected. The Malay Rulers are either chosen or succeed to their position in accordance with the custom of the particular state. In other states of Malaysia choice of the Head of State is in the discretion of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong after consultation with the Chief Minister of the State. The first heads of state appointed for Sarawak, Sabah and Singapore jointly by H.M. the Queen and the Yang di-Pertuan Agong were the Governor of Sarawak, the Yang di-Pertua Negara (Sabah) and the Yang di-Pertuan Negara (Singapore). Save in certain instances provided in the Constitution, the Supreme Head acts in accordance with the advice of a Cabinet appointed by him from among the members of Parliament on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Supreme Head appoints as Prime Minister the person who in his judgment is likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

### SUPREME HEAD OF MALAYSIA

His Majesty Ismail Nasiruddin Shah (*Sultan of Trengganu*),  
Deputy Supreme Head, His Highness the Sultan of Kedah.

#### MINISTRY

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra al-Haj, C.H.

Deputy Prime Minister. Minister of Defence, National and Rural Development and Home Affairs, Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein.

Finance, Tun Tan Siew Sin.

Works, Posts and Telecommunications, Tun V. T. Sambanthan.

Transport, Tun Sri Sardon bin Haji Jubir.

Agriculture and Co-operatives, Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi.

Health, Tan Sri Haji Abdul Hamid Khan.

Education, Enche Mohamed Khir Johari.

Commerce and Industry, Tan Sri Dr. Lim Swee Aun.

Welfare Services, Dr. Ng Kam Poh.

Local Government and Housing, Enche Khaw Kai Boh.

Sabah Affairs, Dato Ganie Gilong.

Sarawak Affairs, Tan Sri Temenggong Juga Anak Barieng.

Labour, Enche V. Manickavasagam.

Information, Broadcasting, Culture, Youth and Sports, Enche Senu bin Abdul Rahman.

Lands and Mines, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub.

Justice, Enche Bahaman bin Shamsuddin.

Ministers without Portfolio, Tan Sri Ong Yoke Lin (Ambassador in U.S.A.); Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman (Ambassador to W. Germany); Enche Ghafor Baba.

NOTE.—The words "Tunku", "Tun", "Tan Sri", and "Dato" are titles. The word "Tunku" is equivalent to "Prince". "Tun" denotes membership of a high Order of Malaysian Chivalry and "Tan Sri" and "Dato" ("Datu" in Sabah) are each the equivalent of a knighthood. The wife of a "Tun" is styled "Toh Puan", that

of a "Tan Sri" is styled "Puan Sri" and of a "Dato", "Datin". The honorific "Tuan" or "Enche" is equivalent to "Mr." and the honorific "Puan" is equivalent to "Mrs." The words "Al-Haj" or "Haji" indicate that the person so named has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

#### MALAYSIAN HIGH COMMISSION

45 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

High Commissioner, His Excellency Tan Sri Jamil bin Abdul Rais (1967).

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

1 Suleiman Road, Kuala Lumpur.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir (Charles) Michael Walker, K.C.M.G. (1966) ..... £6,300  
Deputy High Commissioner, A. A. Duff, C.M.G., D.S.O.

British Council Representative, J. Goatly, O.B.E., Jalan Bluff, Kuala Lumpur. Regional centres at Penang, Kota Kinabalu (Sabah) and Kuching (Sarawak).

### LEGISLATURE

The Federal Parliament consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate (*Dewan Negara*) consists of 58 members, under ■ President (*Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara*), 26 elected by the Legislative Assemblies of the States (2 from each) and 32 appointed by the *Yang di-Pertuan Agong* from persons who have achieved distinction in major fields of activity or are representative of racial minorities, including the Aborigines. The House of Representatives (*Dewan Rakyat*), consists of 144 members (States of Malaya, 104; Sarawak, 24; and Sabah, 16). Members are elected on the principle of universal adult suffrage with a common electoral roll. Sabah had its first direct elections in 1967. The House of Representatives is presided over by a Speaker who is either ■ member of the House or is qualified to be elected as a member.

Speaker, C. M. Yusoff.

The Constitution provides that each State shall have a simplified version of the Federal Constitution, with the Ruler or Governor acting on the advice of an Executive Council appointed on the advice of the *Mentri Besar* or Chief Minister and a single chamber Legislative Assembly. Three *ex officio* members sit in the Executive Council besides these elected members. They are the State Secretary, the State Legal Adviser and the State Financial Officer. The State Constitutions provide for the Ruler or Governor to appoint as *Mentri Besar* or Chief Minister, to preside over the Executive Council, a member of the Legislative Assembly who in his judgment is likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the Assembly. The Legislative Assemblies are fully elected on the same basis as the Federal Parliament.

Legislative powers are divided into a Federal List, a State List and ■ Concurrent List, with residual powers vested in the State Legislatures. The Federal List comprises broadly, external affairs, defence, civil and criminal law and justice, the machinery of government, finance, commerce and industry, communications and transport, power, education, medicine and labour and social security. The State List includes land, agriculture and forestry, local government and services and the machinery of state government. In the Concurrent List are, *inter alia*, social welfare, wild-life, animal husbandry, town and country planning, public health and drainage and irrigation.

### JUDICATURE

The Judicial System consists of a Federal Court and two High Courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction and status, one in the States of Malaya and one in the Borneo States. The Federal Court is presided over by the Lord President. This Court has exclusive jurisdiction to determine appeals from decisions of a High Court. The High Court consists of ■ Chief Justice and other judges. Subordinate Courts consist of Sessions Courts, Magistrates' Courts and Local Courts called Penghulus Courts.

Lord President of the Federal Court, Tan Sri Azmi bin Haji Mohamed.

Chief Justice of the High Court of Malaya, Tan Sri H. T. Ong.

Chief Justice of the High Court in the Borneo States, (vacant).

### DEFENCE

The Malaysian Armed Forces consist of the Army, Navy and Air Force, together with volunteer and auxiliary forces for each arm. The responsibility for command, discipline and administration under the general authority of the Supreme Head of Malaysia, rests with the Armed Forces Council under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Defence. The Council is not responsible for the operational use of the Forces. The Chief of the Armed Forces Staff is the senior military member of the Council.

A Committee of the Cabinet known ■ the National Defence Council is responsible for policy connected with higher defence. This Council is under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

An agreement exists between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Malaysia on external defence and mutual assistance under which the United Kingdom has the right to maintain in Malaysia such military forces, including a Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, as are agreed to be necessary to enable it to meet its obligations. The Australian and New Zealand Governments are associated with this agreement.

### FINANCE

	1968	1969†
Revenue.....	\$1,674,900,000	\$1,961,805,633
Expenditure.....	1,932,180,000	1,925,371,496
	† Estimates.	

### PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Malaysia is essentially an agricultural country. It is the world's leading producer and exporter of natural rubber, tin and palm oil. Other major export commodities are timber and timber products, canned pineapples, iron ore, copra, palm kernels, pepper, sago and crude petroleum. With the rapid expansion in the manufacturing sector, Malaysia is also increasing her export of manufactured and semi-manufactured products. Another commodity which is produced throughout Malaysia is rice, the staple food of Malaysians. In 1967 Malaysia produced about two-thirds of its domestic rice requirements with the remaining portion being imported, mainly from Thailand. To achieve self-sufficiency, various measures aimed at increasing output and productivity including wider use of improved seeds and fertilizers, expansion of double-cropping through the provision of more irrigation facilities and research programmes to improve rice yields, are being introduced.

Imports, on the other hand, consist mainly of foodstuffs, manufactured consumer goods, machinery, mineral fuels and lubricants, chemicals, textiles and tobacco—both for feeding her growing population and to accelerate the pace of her economic

growth and development. However, with increasing industrialization and fairly rapid industrial expansion, her imports of manufactured consumer goods are steadily declining.

#### Foreign Trade of Malaysia

Malaysia's total trade declined in value from \$7,224.5 million in 1966 to \$7,046.3 million in 1967—a direct result of the decline in the prices of her primary exports, in particular, rubber, tin, palm oil and iron ore. Imports also declined as a result of rapid expansion in industrialization, thereby increasing import substitution of consumer

goods. Both import and export levels recovered sharply during 1968.

	1967	1968
	\$M'000,000	\$M'000,000
Imports.....	3,324.9	3,547.8
Exports.....	3,721.4	4,110.3
Balance of trade..	+396.5	+562.5

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ...	£43,074,000	£43,854,000
Exports to U.K. ....	£28,041,000	£35,712,000

#### Malaysia's Trade by Countries (\$M'000,000)

Countries	1966			1967			1968 (provisional)		
	Imports	Exports	Total Trade	Imports	Exports	Total Trade	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
Singapore.....	390.3	948.1	1,338.4	482.9	845.4	1,328.3	296.3	848.1	1,144.4
Japan.....	406.5	698.1	1,104.6	432.6	758.7	1,191.3	483.4	775.7	1,259.1
E.E.C.....	307.4	396.2	703.6	303.8	340.8	644.6	301.5	389.3	690.8
U.K.....	633.9	273.9	907.8	496.6	241.5	738.1	502.7	272.3	775.0
U.S.S.R.....	5.6	248.5	254.1	6.1	195.9	202.0	7.7	202.0	209.7
China (Mainland).	239.8	3.5	243.3	266.4	20.2	286.6	242.3	76.3	318.6

## Malta, G.C.

Malta lies in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 94.9 square miles. Malta includes also the adjoining island of Gozo (area 25.9 sq. miles); Comino and minor islets. The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1968, was 318,158. Malta's climate, although not tropical, is hot in summer.

Malta was in turn held by the Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans and Arabs. In 1090 it was conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Normandy. In 1530 it was handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grandmaster La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and the island was subsequently blockaded by the British fleet. The Maltese people freely requested the protection of the British Crown in 1802 on condition that their rights and privileges would be preserved and respected. The islands were finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

Malta was again closely besieged in the last war and again withstood the attacks of all its enemies. From June, 1940, to the end of the war, 432 members of the garrison and 1,540 civilians were killed by enemy aircraft, and about 35,000 houses were destroyed or damaged. In recognition of the part played by the Maltese people, King George VI awarded the George Cross to the island.

**Government.**—Following the report of a Constitutional Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Hilary Blood, a new Constitution for Malta was introduced by the Malta (Constitution) Order in Council, 1961, under which the island became known as "the State of Malta". On Sept. 21, 1964, the Malta (Constitution) Order in Council, 1961, was revoked and replaced by the Malta Independence Order, 1964, by the terms of which Malta became an independent state within the Commonwealth. Elections under the Malta Independence Order, 1964 were held in March, 1966, for the 50 seats in the House of Representatives and they resulted as follows: Nationalist Party, 28 seats; Malta Labour Party, 22 seats. Maltese and English are the official languages of administration and Maltese is ordinarily the official language in all the courts of law and the language of general use in the islands.

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$  Valletta. Population (estimated, Dec., 1968), 15,401. Valletta Grand Harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call and ship repairing centre for vessels, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. Mdina (Notabile), the former capital of the island, now has only 997 inhabitants, but its suburb Rabat has a population of 12,313.

**Governor-General**, His Excellency Sir Maurice Dorman, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1964)..... £7,000

#### CABINET

**Prime Minister, Minister of Commonwealth and Foreign Affairs**, G. Borg Olivier, LL.D.

**Finance, Customs and Port**, G. Felice, LL.D.

**Public Building and Works**, C. Caruana Demajo, LL.D.

**Justice and Parliamentary Affairs**, T. Caruana Demajo, LL.D.

**Trade, Industry and Agriculture**, J. Spiteri, LL.D.

**Health**, A. Cachia Zammit, M.D.

**Education, Culture and Tourism**, P. Borg Olivier, M.D.

**Labour Employment, and Welfare**, V. Tabone, M.D.

#### MALTA HIGH COMMISSION

24 Haymarket, S.W.1

**High Commissioner**, His Excellency John F. Axisa, M.B.E.

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

7 St. Anne Street, Floriana, Malta, G.C.

**High Commissioner**, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey (William) Tory, K.C.M.G. (1967)..... £5,625

**Deputy High Commissioner**, A. J. Brown.

**1st Secretaries**, W. R. Bickford, M.B.E.; Miss N. M. Grace; J. M. Willson (Aid); G. S. Forrest (Labour); A. J. Saimon (Commercial); H. J. Ash (Information).

and Secretaries, J. Mason (Administration and Consular); E. R. Prior (Commercial).

British Council Representative, I. P. Allnut, Pjazza Indipendenza, Valletta.

#### THE JUDICATURE

Chief Justice and President of the Constitutional Court and of the Court of Appeal, His Honour Sir Anthony Mamo, O.B.E., LL.D. £2,527  
 Vice President of the Constitutional Court and of the Court of Appeal, Hon. Prof. J. J. Cremona, Q.C., LL.D., D.Litt., Ph.D. . . . . 2,246  
 Judges, Hons. J. Flores, LL.D.; Prof. J. Xuereb, LL.D.; A. P. Gauci Maistre, LL.D.; V. R. Sammut, LL.D.; M. Curuana Curran, LL.D., F.R.S.A.; E. Magri, LL.D. . . . . each 1,966

**Education.**—In 1968-69 there were 112 primary and infant schools with 44,379 pupils, 4 grammar schools for girls with 3,074 students, 2 lycéums (grammar schools for boys) with 1,607 students, 4 secondary technical schools (2,508 boys, 950 girls), 20 technical institutes (and 3 technical centres) with 1,417 students and 11 industrial training centres with 127 trainees, 1 College of Arts, Science and Technology with 1,156 students and two teacher training colleges with an enrolment of 130 men students and 259 women students respectively. During the same year, 574 students were registered with the Royal University of Malta. There were 74 private schools (with 7,817 boys and 7,445 girls), of which 26 were subsidized by the Government. Adult education classes had an attendance of 769 in 1967-68. English and Maltese are taught in all classes in Government primary schools. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The Maltese language is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and the Phœnician tongues. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognized by the Crown, consisting of 11 families.

**Production, etc.**—The islands are intensively cultivated. The chief export crops are potatoes, onions and flowers. Wheat, barley, clover and tomatoes are extensively grown on dry lands, while on irrigated land all the usual temperate climate and sub-tropical vegetables are grown. Tomatoes are grown on irrigated and non-irrigated land. Agriculture and fishing are among the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

Every effort is being made to increase the pro-

ductive capacity of industry. The Aids to Industries Scheme which was launched in April, 1959, continues the process of industrialization. A fresh impetus to industrial growth was given in April, 1968, when the task of carrying out industrial development became the main responsibility of the Malta Development Corporation. During that year fifty-eight projects were approved and the work of factory construction was speeded up. There exist at the moment fifty-two factories on three fully-serviced industrial estates and a further fourteen units will be ready for occupation in the course of the current year. An additional 42 units on a new Industrial Estate will be ready for occupation in the second half of 1970. During the last two years employment in new industries rose from 3,900 to 5,550 making up 5.8 per cent. of the gainfully-occupied population while production of aided industries increased significantly by 46.3 per cent. to £11,400,000 and exports by 52.4 per cent. to £8,400,000. During recent years Malta participated in international trade fairs in Italy, Germany, Libya and Czechoslovakia and concluded bilateral agreements with Italy, Libya, West Germany, Switzerland, Yugoslavia and Japan.

#### FINANCE AND TRADE

	1966-67	1967-68
Public revenue . . . .	£17,702,139	£18,245,151
Ordinary expenditure	16,089,159	19,349,095
Capital expenditure .	5,023,897	6,134,105

Notes issued by the Commissioners of Currency are legal tender and British coins, including silver, cupro-nickel and bronze coins. By agreement with the IMF, par value of the £Malta was fixed at £M = \$U.S. 2.40.

**Trade.**—The principal imports for home consumption are foodstuffs—mainly wheat, meat and bullocks, milk and fruit—fodder, beverages and tobacco, fuels, chemicals, textiles and machinery (industrial, agricultural and transport). The chief domestic exports are scrap-metal, hides and skins, potatoes and onions, smoking requisites, gloves, hosiery, beer, mineral waters, edible oil, tallow and fresh flowers. To these may be added these exports effected by newly created industries, viz. fibres and yarns, rubber seals, flower cuttings, plastic goods, wine, mattresses and knitwear.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . .	£14,779,000	£19,130,000
Exports to U.K. . . .	3,418,000	4,593,000

## Mauritius

Mauritius is an island group lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17'–57° 46' E. long. and lat. 10° 58'–20° 33' S., and comprising with its dependencies an area of 805 square miles. The resident population at the census of 1962 was; Mauritius, 681,619; Rodriguez, 18,335; Lesser Dependencies, 1,062, made up of Europeans (mainly of French extraction), Asiatic races and persons of mixed descent. The total population, including dependencies, was estimated (Dec. 31, 1966) at: Mauritius 782,044; Rodriguez, 20,600.

Mauritius was discovered in 1511 by the Portuguese; the Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. From 1638 to 1710 it was held as a small Dutch colony and in 1715 the French took possession but did not settle it until 1721. Mauritius was taken by a British force in 1810. A British garrison remained on the island until its withdrawal in June 1960. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule. English is the official language but French is the principal language of communication in the island.

**Climate.**—Mauritius enjoys a sub-tropical maritime climate, with sufficient difference between summer and winter to avoid monotony; further variation is introduced by the wide range of rainfall and temperature resulting from the mountainous nature of the island. Humidity is rather high throughout the year and rainfall is sufficient to maintain a green cover of vegetation, except for a brief period in the driest districts.

**CAPITAL.**—ψ Port Louis, population (1967), 136,200; other centres are Beau Bassin and Rose Hill (66,800); Curepipe (50,500); Vacoas and Phoenix (47,450) and Quatre Bornes (44,150). **FLAG.**—Red, blue, gold and green stripes.

**Government.**—A Crown Colony for 158 years, Mauritius became an independent state within the Commonwealth on March 12, 1968. The Constitution defined by Order in Council in 1964 was slightly altered in 1966 on the recommendation of the Banwell Commission, the effect being to increase the membership of the Legislative Assembly to 70, 62 elected by block voting in multi-member constituencies (including 2 members for Rodriguez) and 8 specially-elected members. Of the latter, 4 seats go to the "best losers" of whichever communities in the island are under-represented in the Assembly after the General Election and the four remaining seats are allocated on the basis of both party and community. The Constitution provides for the appointment of a Governor-General who acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers, collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly. At the General Election held in August, 1967, the Independence Party led by Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam obtained 39 seats and the *Parti Mauricien* led by Mr. Gactan Duval, 23 seats. After appointment of the specially elected members the composition of the Legislative Assembly was: Independence Party, 43; *Parti Mauricien*, 27. Mauritius became the 124th member of the United Nations on April 24, 1968. **Governor-General**, His Excellency Sir Arthur Leonard Williams, G.C.M.G. (1968).

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

**Premier and Minister for External Affairs, Defence, Information and Broadcasting, and Internal Security**, Dr. Hon. Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam.

**Finance**, Hon. V. Ringadoo.

**Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning**, Hon. A. R. Mohamed.

**Agriculture and Natural Resources**, Hon. S. Boolell.

**Labour, Local Government and Co-operative Development**, Hon. H. E. Walter.

**Education, Cultural Affairs and Attorney-General**, Hon. R. Jomadar.

**Works and Communications**, Hon. A. N. M. Osman.

**Commerce and Industry**, Dr. Hon. B. Ghurburrin.

**Health**, Hon. K. Jagatsingh.

**Social Security**, Hon. P. G. R. Rault.

(The Premier receives remuneration of Rs. 48,000 and Ministers each Rs. 36,000.)

#### MAURITIUS HIGH COMMISSION

153 Grand Buildings,  
Trafalgar Square, W.C.2

**High Commissioner**, His Excellency Dr. L. Teelock, C.B.E. (1968).

**1st Secretary**, K. Abraham.

**2nd Secretary**, D. G. Facknath.

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Cerne House, Chaussée Street,  
Port Louis

**High Commissioner**, His Excellency Arthur Wooller, C.B.E. (1968).....£5,075

**1st Secretaries**, H. Arthington-Davy, O.B.E. (Head of Chancery); E. G. Wickens (Commercial); K. A. F. Woolverton (Aid).

**British Council Representative**, D. H. Pritchard, Royal Road, Rose Hill.

#### JUDICIARY

**Chief Justice**, Sir Michael Rivalland, M.B.E.

**Puisne Judges**, J. G. H. Glover; M. J. G. Lalouette.

**Defence.**—A defence agreement signed between Britain and Mauritius on Mar. 12, 1968, provides for joint consultation on any request by the Government of Mauritius for assistance in the event of a threat to the island's internal security. The agreement runs for six years. It provides various rights and defence facilities in Mauritius for the United Kingdom, which agrees to help in training and equipping local police and security forces.

**Education.**—Regular classes are run up to University entrance level, but facilities are available for the preparation of University external degrees. Primary education is provided in 340 schools of which 168 are government and 55 aided. Secondary education is given in four government schools—one with a technical stream—13 aided and 127 private schools. There are also 3 senior primary

schools of which is co-educational, 5 vocational training centres, and a teacher training college. Education is not yet compulsory but over 89 per cent. of children in the primary age group go to primary school and more than 1 child in 4 in the secondary age group goes to secondary school. Recurrent expenditure on education in 1965-66 totalled Rs.26,882,866.

**Communications.**—There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered in 1966 amounted to 1,847,628 tons, and the shipping cleared to 1,856,875 tons. There were 78 post-offices and postal agencies, 51 telegraph offices, 19 telephone-exchange offices and 14,399 telephone installations in the island. Mauritius is served by the international airport situated at Plaisance, in the south-east of the island, about 5 miles from Mahébourg. Scheduled services are operated by B.O.A.C., Air France, Qantas, South African Airways, Air Indian and East African Airways. There are 9 daily newspapers published, mostly in French with occasional articles in English, and 3 Chinese daily papers. The Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation has a monopoly of radio broadcasting in the country. Television was introduced in February, 1965.

**Production, etc.**—Of the total cultivable area of about 227,000 acres, in 1968 only 197,600 were under sugar, about 250 under aloe (regular plantations), 450 under maize, 7,100 under tea, 1,300 under tobacco and the rest under other foodcrops and mixed farming. The sugar crop of 1968 was 596,579 metric tons, 3.02 metric tons per acre.

**Finance.**—The main sources of revenue are income tax, customs and excise duties (mainly on imports) and there is an export tax on sugar.

	1965-66	1966-67*
Public revenue . . .	Rs.182,175,126	Rs.217,312,560
Public expenditure . . .	213,943,112	217,029,990
	*Estimated.	

The Public Debt, at June 30, 1966, was Rs.285,896,798.

Currency—Rs. = Rupee = 1s. 6d.

**Trade.**—The necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. Apart from local consumption (about 26,500 metric tons), sugar produced is exported, mainly to Britain, Canada and U.S.A.

	1964	1965
Total imports . . . . .	Rs.367,278,798	Rs.333,220,509
Total exports . . . . .	306,467,092	330,622,316

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£5,447,000	£5,885,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	20,256,000	24,509,000

## DEPENDENCIES ■ MAURITIUS

Rodrigues, 350 miles east-north-east of Mauritius, area, 40 square miles. Population (1966) 20,600. Cattle, salt fish, sheep, goats, pigs and onions are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of ■ Magistrate and Civil Commissioner from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Government of Mauritius. *Magistrate, P. Y. Espitalier-Noël.*

## Trade with Mauritius

	1965	1966
Total imports . . . . .	Rs. 5,096,462	Rs. 6,248,026
Total exports . . . . .	1,892,228	1,822,692

*Other Dependencies.*—Two of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coconut oil. The other islands, including Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Salomon, Diego Garcia and Trois Frères, are now known as British Indian Ocean Territories and are no longer dependencies.

## Republic of Nigeria

(For MAP, see p. 916).

*Area and Population.*—The Republic of Nigeria is situated on the west coast of Africa. It is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Guinea, on the west and north by Dahomey and Niger and on the east by the Cameroon Republic. It has an area of 356,669 square miles with a population (estimated, 1967) of 61,450,000. The population is almost entirely African. There are some 28,000 Europeans, Americans, Lebanese and others engaged in Government posts, commerce and Missionary work.

A belt of mangrove swamp forest 10–60 miles in width lies along the entire coastline. North of this there is ■ zone 50–100 miles wide of tropical rain forest and oil-palms. North of this the country rises and the vegetation changes to open woodland and savannah. In the extreme north the country is almost desert. There are few mountains, but in Northern Nigeria the central plateau rises to ■ average level of 4,000 feet. The Niger, Benue, and Cross are the main rivers.

The climate varies with the types of country described above, but Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics and temperatures are high. Temperatures of over 100° in the north are common while coast temperatures are seldom over 90°. The humidity at the coast, however, is much higher than in the north. The rainy season is from about April to October; rainfall varies from under 25 inches a year in the extreme north to 150 inches on the eastern coast line. During the dry season the *harmattan* wind blows from the desert; it is cool and laden with fine particles of dust.

*CAPITAL.*—LAGOS, estimated population, 700,000. Other important towns are Ibadan (1,000,000), Kano (295,432), Iwo (158,583), Ogbomoshos (319,881), Oyo (112,349), Oshogbo (208,966), Onitsha (163,032), Ife (130,050), Abeokuta (187,292), Ilesha (165,822), Enugu (138,457), Aba (131,003), Maiduguri (139,965), Katsina (90,538), Port Harcourt (179,563), Sokoto (89,817), Zaria (166,170). *FLAG.*—Three equal vertical bands, green, white and green. *NATIONAL DAY.*—October 1 (Republic Day).

### GOVERNMENT

Following the military take-over of January 16, 1966, the Federal and Regional Constitutions were suspended, in relation to the offices of President, Prime Minister, Regional Governors and Regional Premiers, and Parliament and the Regional Legislatures were dissolved. The country was divided into 12 new States by decree in May, 1967—six in the former Northern Region, three in the former Eastern Region, the former Mid-West Region remaining as before, the Colony Province of the former Western Region and Lagos forming a new Lagos State, and what remains of the former Western Region. A Federal Military Government, made up of a Supreme Military Council and ■ Federal Executive Council perform the functions of the former Federal Government and Council of Ministers, while a Military Governor administers each of the 12 States (except East Central State for which no appointment has been made) with ■ Executive Council comprising senior representatives of the Armed Forces and Police in each State and civilians appointed by the Military Governor in his discretion. See also EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

#### The President

The office of President ■ suspended in Jan. 1966.

#### SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL

*Head of Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief,* Maj.-Gen. Yakubu Gowon.

*Chief of Staff,* Brig. Hassan Usman Katsina.

*Head of the Navy,* Cdre. J. E. A. Wey.

*Head of the Air Force,* Lt.-Col. S. A. Alao.

(and the State Military Governors)

*Inspector-Gen. of Police,* Kam Selem.

*Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters,* Brig. E. O. Ekpo.

*Military Secretary,* Col. I. D. Bissala.

#### FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The *ex officio* members of the Federal Executive Council are the Head of the Federal Military Government, who is the Chairman of the Council, the Heads of the Services and the Chief of Staff, the Inspector-General of Police and Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Attorney-General of the Federation. In addition there are ■ civilian members of the Council representing the 12 States, with Chief Obafemi Awolowo (West) as Vice-Chairman. Each civilian member is designated Commissioner

and is responsible for certain government departments.

#### NIGERIAN HIGH COMMISSION

Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2  
[01-839-1244]

*High Commissioner,* His Excellency Brig. B. O. Ogundipe.

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Kajola House, 62–64 Campbell Street, Lagos.

*High Commissioner,* His Excellency Sir Leslie Charles Glass, K.C.M.G. (1969) . . . . . £6,300

*Deputy High Commissioner,* E. G. Willan (Minister);

M. S. Staveley, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. (acting)

(Kaduna); J. E. Smallwood (Ibadan); G. D'Ar-

naud-Taylor (Benin).

*Defence Adviser,* Col. R. E. Scott, M.B.E., M.C.

*British Council Representative in Nigeria,* R. A. F. Sherwood, 8–10 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos. Regional centres at Benin City, Ibadan, Kano and Kaduna with libraries at centres and at Enugu and Port Harcourt.

## JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Federal Supreme Court, Rt. Hon. Sir Adetokunbo Ademola.

Chief Justice, High Court of Lagos, J. I. C. Taylor.  
President, Western States Appeal Court, Mr. Justice A. Kester.

Chief Justice, Western States High Court, Mr. Justice O. Somolu.

Chief Justice, Mid-West State, Mr. Justice Mason Begho.

[Chief Justices have been appointed for some of the States.]

**Education.**—The University of Ibadan became a fully independent university on Oct. 1, 1962 (2,687 full-time students in 1966). The University at Nsukka, E. Central State (1966) had 2,579 full-time students in 1966. The Universities of Lagos, Zaria and Ife were formally established in 1962. In 1965-66 the University of Lagos had 656 full-time students, Ife 923 and Zaria 956. Free and universal primary education for all children within the 6-12 year age group is now available in West and East Nigeria and in the Territory of Lagos.

**Railways.**—The Nigerian railway system, which is controlled by the Nigerian Railway Corporation, is the most extensive in Africa. There are 1,870 route miles of lines. There are two major bridges, one over the Niger at Jebba and one over the Benue at Makurdi. The latter is 2,624 ft. long, and it is believed to be the second longest in Africa. The North-western main line runs from Lagos to Kano (700 miles) through the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Jebba, Minna, Kaduna and Zaria. From Kano the line continues in a north-easterly direction to its terminus at Nguru. This line is also linked with Sokoto by a scheduled railway-road service from Gusau. The eastern line runs from Port Harcourt deep-water quay on the Bonny river through the thickly populated oil palm area to Enugu, where it serves the collieries. It then crosses the Benue and joins the north-western line at Kaduna, 569 miles from Port Harcourt. A branch line runs to Bauchi, Gombre and Maidugurie.

**Roads.**—There are 45,000 miles of motorable road. Most of the roads have gravelled or earth surfaces, but about 5,500 miles are tarred. An extensive programme of bituminous surfacing is now being carried out. A road bridge over the lower Niger between Onitsha and Asaba, providing a through trunk road between East and Mid-West Nigeria, was opened on Jan. 4, 1966.

**Civil Aviation.**—Trunk route services operated by Nigerian and the principal international airlines bring Nigeria within less than 12 hours of the Western European capitals and South Africa. There are also services to other parts of Africa and to the United States. A network of internal air services connects the main centres. Comprehensive radio navigational aids are installed at Kano and Lagos airports, and basic radio navigational facilities are provided at the twelve other

aerodromes in regular use. Several flying strips are also in use by light aircraft. There is a network of meteorological reporting stations.

**Production and Industry.**—Nigeria is mainly an agricultural country. Four of the country's main agricultural products, viz. palm-oil and palm kernels, cocoa, cotton and ground nuts are of importance in Nigeria's export trade. Mineral oil is however the principal source of export revenue followed by cocoa and ground-nuts. Other crops include beans, coffee, capsicums, cassava, coffee, copra, guinea-corn, gum arabic, kola-nuts, maize, millet, piassava, rice, rubber, tobacco and yams. There are important tin and coal-mining industries, at Jos and Enugu respectively. The coal is mainly used within the country. Nigeria is the principal source of supply of the world's requirements of columbite. Timber and hides and skins are other major exports. Some of the country's more important industrial installations include a steel rolling mill, a tin smelter, a petroleum refinery, a flour mill, a sugar factory, several cement plants and textile factories. Of growing importance is the local assembly of motor vehicles, bicycles, radio sets, fans and sewing machines. Other major manufactures include soap, cigarettes, beer, soft drinks, vegetable oils, canned food, confectionery, metal containers, plywood, footwear, tyres and tubes, paints, pharmaceuticals, plastic goods, glass containers, cement products, and roofing sheets.

**Trade.**—The principal imports are cotton piece goods, unmanufactured tobacco and cigarettes, jute bags and sacks, artificial silk piece-goods, motor-vehicles and spares, bicycles and spare parts, other machinery, cement, corrugated iron sheets, stock-fish, and petroleum products. The principal exports are cocoa, groundnuts, palm-kernels, palm oil, timber (sawn and logs), hides and skins, cotton, columbite, tin ore, rubber and crude oil.

	1967	1968
Total imports . . . . .	£223,550,000	£193,190,000
Total exports . . . . .	238,200,000	206,510,000
	* Provisional	

Exports to the U.K. include about one-third of the U.K.'s total cocoa imports, one-quarter of her tin imports, one-quarter of her dry hides, and 10 per cent. of her hardwoods.

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£58,450,000	£57,737,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	78,913,000	70,217,000

**Finance.**—The Federal Government collects the major part of the national revenue, making the allocations shown below to the States:

	1968-69	1969-70
Revenue . . . . .	£147,710,050	£187,000,000
Expenditure . . . . .	146,408,510	186,800,000
(allotted to States) . . . . .	54,437,390	73,000,000

## Pakistan

**Area and Population.**—The Islamic Republic of Pakistan consists of two geographical units of West Pakistan and East Pakistan situated respectively to the north-west and north-east of the Republic of India and separated by about 1,200 miles of Indian territory. Pakistan has a total area of 365,529 sq. miles (W. Pakistan, 310,403 sq. miles; East Pakistan, 55,126 sq. miles). Total population of the Republic was estimated at 109,520,000 on June 30, 1968.

**Government.**—Pakistan was constituted as a Dominion under the Indian Independence Act, 1947, which received the Royal Assent on July 18, 1947.

In terms of the Act the Dominion of Pakistan consisted of former territories of British India. The Punjab States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur, with a Muslim population of almost 80 per cent. and with Muslim rulers, acceded to Pakistan in October, 1947. Boundaries of the Provinces of East Bengal and of

Punjab (West Punjab) were defined by a Boundary Commission presided over by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, K.B.E., Q.C. (now Viscount Radcliffe). The following States also acceded to Pakistan: the Baluchistan State of Kalat, Mekran, Las Bela and Kharan, and the North-West Frontier States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat. The States of Junagadh and Manavadar which had acceded to Pakistan, were occupied by India on November 8, 1947.

Pakistan became a Republic on March 23, 1956, when the provisions of the Constitution came into force. On October 7, 1958, however, this Constitution was abrogated and Pakistan came under martial law. General (now Field Marshal) Mohammed Ayub Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, was appointed the Chief Martial Law Administrator. On October 28, 1958, General Mohammed Ayub Khan also became President of Pakistan. Following a period of unrest in both East and West Pakistan, marked by rioting and mass strikes, President Ayub Khan on March 24, 1969, announced his resignation and handed over control of the country to the armed forces. The Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Yahya Khan, proclaimed martial law on March 25 and appointed military governors for East and West Pakistan. The Constitution was abrogated, National and Provincial Assemblies dissolved and Provincial Governors dismissed. Law and order were rapidly restored. On March 31, 1969, Gen Yahya Khan assumed the Presidency and formed a Council of Administration consisting of the 3 Martial Law Administrators (see below).

**CAPITAL.**—Rawalpindi (population 1961, 340,175). Pending construction of the proposed new federal capital (Islamabad), Rawalpindi is the seat of government. The National Assembly sits at Dacca. **FLAG.**—The National Flag of Pakistan is dark green, with white vertical stripe at the mast, the green portion bearing a white crescent in the centre and a five-pointed heraldic star. **NATIONAL DAY.**—March 23. **President,** General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan, b. 1917, assumed office March 31, 1969.

#### COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

*Chairman,* The President.

*Members,* Lieut-Gen. Abdul Hamid Khan (*Deputy Army Commander*); Vice-Adm. S. M. Ahsan, D.S.C. (*Commander of the Navy*); Air Marshal Nur Khan (*Commander of the Air Force*).

[A Council of 8 Ministers was appointed by the President on Aug. 4, 1969.]

#### PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSION

35 Lowndes Square, S.W.1

*High Commissioner* (vacant).

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Adll Chambers, Napier Road, Rawalpindi

*High Commissioner.* His Excellency Sir Cyril Pickard, K.C.M.G. (1966) ..... £6,300  
*Deputy High Commissioners.* H. A. Twist, C.M.G., O.B.E.; S. C. Stout (*Karachi*); P. R. Oliver (*Lahore*); R. Fox, O.B.E. (*Dacca*).

*Defence Adviser,* Brig. G. H. Hoerder, M.B.E.

*Counsellors,* R. J. Stratton (*Head of Chancery*); M. W. Errock (*Economic*); J. Borthwick (*Information*).

*British Council Representative,* D. A. Smith, O.B.E., P.O. Box 47, 56a Satellite Town, Rawalpindi. Regional centres at Dacca, Karachi, Lahore and Peshawar. Libraries at these centres and at Chittagong and Rajshahi.

#### THE JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court of Pakistan. In addition the High Court of West Pakistan sits at Lahore, Karachi and Peshawar, and the High Court of East Pakistan at Dacca.

*Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,* Mr. Justice S. A. Rahman.

**Defence.**—The Army has 8 Infantry Regiments, 6 Armoured Corps units, 8½ Artillery Regiments and 34 Engineer units. **Navy.**—The Navy consists of 1 cruiser, 5 destroyers, 5 frigates, 6 minesweepers, 1 survey ship, 1 salvage vessel, 1 harbour oiler and auxiliary vessels.

**Education.**—School education in Pakistan is organized into 4 stages: Primary stage (5-10); Middle or Lower Secondary stage (10-12); Secondary stage (12-14); Higher Secondary stage (14-16). Institutions of higher education include colleges and universities for general as well as professional and technical education.

Teacher Training institutions are of three levels, turning out teachers for each of the stages above. Examinations for the first two stages are conducted

by the Education Department for award of certificates. For the third stage examinations are conducted by the Universities and degrees are awarded upon successful completion of the courses. Funds for the maintenance of the Government institutions and for grants to non-government institutions and the universities are provided in the Provincial budgets. The Central Government annually makes development grants to provincial governments towards the implementation of their Five Year Plan.

There are about 61,000 primary and 9,000 secondary schools, 400 arts and science colleges, 18 medical colleges, 130 teachers' training institutions, 44 polytechnics and 12 universities, including 2 engineering and 1 agricultural universities.

**Production.**—Pakistan's economy is chiefly based on agriculture, which is the occupation of about 85 per cent. of the population. Production (in thousands) of principal crops in 1966-67 was: rice, 10,767 tons; wheat, 4,324 tons; sugar cane, 29,705 tons; cotton, 2,573 bales; jute, 6,409 bales; tobacco, 392 million lbs. and tea, 64.5 million lbs. Pakistan has one of the longest irrigation systems in the world. The total area irrigated is about 30.3 million acres.

**Other Products.** Pakistan also produces burlap, hides and skins, leather, wool, ammonium sulphate, natural gas, soda ash, paper, newsprint, cement, fish, sports goods, surgical appliances and engineering goods, including switchgear, transformers, cables and wires.

**Trade.**—Pakistan imported manufactured goods and raw materials to the value of Rs.5,192,252,000 in 1966-67 and exported mainly agricultural products valued at Rs.2,912,726,000. Principal imports are listed as: machinery, food grains, iron and steel manufactures, transport equipment, electrical goods, mineral oils, chemicals, drugs and medicines, and vegetable oils. Principal exports are raw jute and jute manufactures, raw cotton and yarn and piece goods, rice, leather and leather goods, and fish.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports.....	£50,771,000	£46,791,000
Exports.....	32,861,000	40,566,000

**Finance.**—The exchange rate of the Pakistan rupee is Rs.100=£8.835 (see also p. 83).

The State Bank has a capital of about Rs.30,000,000, 51 per cent. of which is held by the State. Total bank deposits in Pakistan on December 31, 1967, were Rs.1,001.87 crores.

The 1968-69 Budget showed income receipts of Rs. 688,930,000 and expenditure (including development expenditure) of Rs. 557,210,000.

**Communications.**—There are 13,021 post offices, 172,000 telephones, 12,500 miles of metalled roads, 13,300 miles of gravel roads, and over 100,000 miles of earth road, and about 5,000 miles of perennial and seasonable navigable channels in Pakistan. Railways have a total route mileage of 7,115. Roads in West Pakistan and waterways in East Pakistan, together with the railways, are the principal means of transportation.

Main seaports are Karachi (annual handling capacity 4,500,000 tons of cargo) serving West

Pakistan and Chittagong (annual handling capacity over 3,000,000 tons of cargo) serving East Pakistan. The Chalna Anchorage, established in East Pakistan in 1960, has a handling capacity of about 1,500,000 tons a year. The main airport at Karachi occupies an important position on international trunk routes and is equipped with modern facilities and equipment. Pakistan International Airlines (P.I.A.) operates air services between the principal cities within the country as well as abroad. It has recently started flights to the U.S.S.R., China, Nepal and the U.A.R.

Post and telegraph facilities are available to every country in the world.

## PROVINCES OF PAKISTAN

### PROVINCES OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

#### 1. WEST PAKISTAN

The Establishment of West Pakistan Act, 1955, came into force on October 3, 1955, and incorporated: (1) the former Governors' Provinces of the Punjab, North-West Frontier and Sind; (2) the former Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Baluchistan and Karachi; (3) the States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur and the Baluchistan States Union; (4) the Tribal Areas of Baluchistan, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier and the States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat, into the Province of *West Pakistan* with effect from October 14, 1955.

At the 1961 Census the total population, excluding the Federal Territory of Karachi, was 42,947,835 (including 97,540 non-Pakistanis).

West Pakistan (including the Federal Territory), has an area of 310,403 square miles; 97.2 per cent. of the population are Muslim; 0.5 per cent. Caste Hindu; 1.0 per cent. Scheduled Caste Hindu and 1.4 per cent. Christian. Running through West Pakistan are five great rivers, the Indus, and its tributaries, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej. The upper reaches of these rivers are in Kashmir and their sources are in the lofty Himalayas.

West Pakistan is one of the richest wheat-producing areas populated by a hardy peasantry with great martial traditions. Of the other crops grown, cotton, rice, gram, jowar, oil-seeds, sugarcane and tobacco are the most important. There

are large deposits of rock salt, which with cotton forms the principal exports. The Province is served by the Pakistan Western Railway. The Pakistan International Airlines network covers practically the whole of the Province.

Chief City and Headquarters of West Pakistan: Lahore (population, 1961 census 1,296,477).

Karachi is the chief city and port, with a population of 1,026,000.

Military Governor, Air Marshal Nur Khan, appointed Aug. 4, 1969.

#### ■ EAST PAKISTAN

The Province of East Pakistan: area, 55,126 sq. miles, population (1961 census), 50,840,235 (of whom 80.4 per cent. are Muslim; 8.6 per cent. Caste Hindu; 9.8 per cent. Scheduled Caste Hindu; 0.7 per cent. Buddhist; 0.3 per cent. Christian and 0.1 per cent. others), comprises the Eastern territories of the partitioned province of Bengal and Sylhet, formerly a district of Assam (excluding certain thanas in the Karimganj sub-division).

East Pakistan is the principal producer of raw jute in the world. Other chief agricultural products are rice, tea, oilseeds, pulses, areca nuts and sugar cane. The chief industries are jute and cotton mills, paper, newsprint and chemical fertilizer.

CHIEF CITY (and Headquarters of East Pakistan): Dacca. Population 556,712 (1961 census).

Military Governor, Vice-Adm. S. M. Ahsan, D.S.C., appointed Aug. 4, 1969.

## Sierra Leone

**Area and Population, etc.**—The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs to be used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The total area of Sierra Leone is about 27,925 sq. miles, and the total population (1963 Census provisional figures) is 2,183,000, of whom about 2,000 are Europeans, 3,000 Asiatics, 30,000 non-native Africans, and the remainder native Africans (estimated 1968, 2,475,000). For administrative purposes, the interior portion of Sierra Leone is divided into 3 Provinces covering 12 Districts, each administered by a Resident Minister. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the South.

**CAPITAL.**—Freetown (population 85,000). Freetown, which possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa, is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit 9 days by sea; 2 days by air; there are also air connections with most of the capital cities of the world, and an internal air service between Freetown and some of the more important towns in Sierra Leone. **FLAG.**—Three horizontal stripes of leaf green, white and cobalt blue. **NATIONAL DAY.**—April 27.

**Government.**—Sierra Leone became a fully independent state and a member of the British Commonwealth on April 27, 1961. Under the 1961 Constitution, Her Majesty the Queen's representative is the Governor-General, who is appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. The House of Representatives consists of a Speaker and not fewer than 60 members, elected from constituencies established by an Electoral Commission. The House has full power to legislate. The Governor-General is advised by a Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and not less than 7 other ministers, who must be elected members of the House of Representatives. The Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

In March, 1967, general elections were held, but before the results had been announced the Chief of the Sierra Leone Army declared martial law and placed the Governor-General and the Prime Minister under house arrest. On March 23 a group of Army and police officers assumed power, dissolving the House of

Representatives and suspending the Constitution. This group subsequently formed the National Reformation Council, with Col. Andrew Juxon-Smith as Chairman. The Council constitutes the supreme authority, and has taken over the powers vested in the Governor-General.

It was announced that on April 26, 1968, Mr. Siaka Stevens, formerly Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives, had been sworn in as Prime Minister and had formed a new Cabinet. Governor-General, Mr. Justice Banja Tejan-Sie (*Acting*).

#### CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Hon. Siaka P. Stevens.

Finance, Hon. Dr. Mohammed Sorie Forna.

External Affairs, Hon. L. A. M. Brewah.

Interior, Hon. S. W. G. Capio.

Agriculture and Natural Resources, Hon. F. S. Anthony.

Lands, Mines and Labour, Hon. C. A. Camara-Taylor.

Trade and Industry, Hon. S. I. Koroma.

Communications, Hon. D. F. Shears.

Information and Broadcasting, Hon. J. Hadson-Taylor.

Development, Hon. S. A. J. Pratt.

Works (vacant).

Education, Hon. R. B. Kowa.

Health, Hon. J. Barthes-Wilson.

Social Welfare (vacant).

Housing and Country Planning, Hon. S. A. Fofana.

Ministers without Portfolio, Hons. P. C. Bai Koble

Pathbana, C.B.E.; P. C. Gibao Gaima; P. C. Jaia Kai Kai.

Deputy Ministers:

Prime Minister's Office, Hon. S. B. Kawusu-Konteh.

Social Welfare, Hon. George G. Lamin.

Interior, Hon. Banjali Mansarey.

Lands, Mines and Labour, Hon. F. B. Turay.

Education, Hon. Mannah M. Kpaka.

#### SIERRA LEONE HIGH COMMISSION

33 Portland Place, W.1.

[01-636-6483-6]

High Commissioner, His Excellency Victor S. Kanu (1969).

Counsellor (vacant).

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Standard Bank of West Africa Building,  
Oxford Street, Freetown.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Stephen John Linley Oliver, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1969) . . . . . £5,625

Deputy High Commissioner, J. D. Massingham.

Defence Adviser, Lt.-Cdr. A. I. R. Shaw, M.B.E., R.N.

British Council, P.O. Box 124, Tower Hill, Freetown.

Representative (vacant).

#### JUDICATURE

President of the Supreme Court, Sir Samuel Bankole Jones.

Chief Justice, Hon. Banja Tejan-Sie, C.M.G.

Puisne Judges, R. B. Marke, C.B.E.; J. B. Marcus Jones; S. C. W. Betts, S. J. Forster, C.B.E. (*acting*).

Communications.—A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu (227½ miles) and a branch line of 83 miles extends in a north-easterly direction from Bauya to Makeni. A mining company, the Sierra Leone Development Company, owns a railway which runs for 52½ miles from the iron ore deposits at Marampa to the shipping port of Pepel. There are about 4,250 miles of road in the country.

of which about 330 miles are bitumen-surfaced. There is a trunk line network of radio, and overhead telephone and telegraph routes of approximately 3,000 miles, linking the Western areas with the other provinces.

The Freetown international airport is situated at Lungi, across the Sierra Leone River from Freetown. The main port is Freetown, which has one of the largest natural harbours in the world, and where there is a deep water quay, capable of berthing two large or three small ships. There are smaller ports at Pepel and Bonthe. The Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service operates a direct service, and is responsible for the Freetown Transistor Radio Service. Broadcasts are made daily in several of the more important indigenous languages, in addition to English.

Education.—In 1963 primary education was provided in a total of 706 schools, of which all but 21 were assisted from public funds. The total enrolment was 105,800. Primary education is neither free nor compulsory, but the fees are small and equipment is provided free of charge. The percentage of children attending school varies considerably in different parts of the country. There are 44 secondary schools in the country, with an enrolment in 1963 of 10,283. One school provides a secondary technical education; the remainder are grammar schools. Technical education is provided in the two Government Technical Institutes, situated in Freetown and Kenema, in two Trade Centres and in the technical training establishments of the mining companies. Teacher training is carried out in two Government and four Church Mission training colleges in the Provinces, and in the Milton Margai Training College near Freetown. The University College (Fourah Bay College) was founded by the Church Missionary Society and is affiliated to the University of Durham. It has faculties of pure and applied science and of arts.

Trade.—In the Western area, farming is largely confined to the production of cassava and garden crops, such as maize and vegetables, for local consumption. In the Provincial areas, the principal agricultural product is rice, which is the staple food of the country, and export crops such as palm kernels, cocoa beans, coffee and ginger.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.	£8,244,000	£9,850,000
Exports to U.K. . . .	22,522,000	34,807,000

Finance.—In August, 1964, Sierra Leone adopted decimal currency. The basic unit is the *leone* (worth 10s.). It is divided into 100 cents.

	1967-68†	1968-69*
Revenue . . . . .	Le41,716,542 (£20,858,271)	Le41,705,057 (£20,852,528)
Expenditure . . . . .	Le41,701,151 (£20,850,576)	Le41,701,151 (£20,850,576)

† Revised Estimate. \* Estimate.

## Singapore

The Republic of Singapore consists of the island of Singapore and a number of smaller islands, covering a total area of 224.5 square miles. Singapore Island is 26 miles long and 14 miles in breadth and is situated just north of the Equator off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by the Straits of Johore. A causeway, carrying a road and railway, crosses the three-quarters of a mile to the mainland. The highest point of the island is 581 feet above sea level. Climate.—The climate is hot and

humid and there are no clearly defined seasons. Rainfall averages 95 inches a year and temperature ranges from 21°–34° C. (70°–93° F.). *Population*.—Estimated at 1,987,900 on June 30, 1968, the population is multi-racial with a preponderance of Chinese. The racial groups were estimated in 1968 to be divided as follows: Chinese—1,478,600; Malays—287,700; Indians and Pakistanis—161,200; Other (Europeans, Eurasians, etc.), 60,400. At least 8 Chinese dialects are used and Malay, Mandarin, Tamil and English are the official languages. **NATIONAL DAY**.—August 9.

*Government*.—Singapore, where Sir Stamford Raffles had first established a trading post under the East India Company in 1819, was incorporated with Penang and Malacca to form the Straits Settlements in 1826. The Straits Settlements became a Crown Colony in 1867. Singapore fell into Japanese hands in 1942 and civil government was not restored until 1946, when it became a separate colony. Internal self-government and the title "State of Singapore" were introduced in 1959. Singapore became a state of Malaysia when the Federation was enlarged in September, 1963, but left Malaysia and became an independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth on August 9, 1965. Singapore adopted a Republican constitution from that date, the Yang di-Pertuan Negara being re-styled President. There is a Cabinet collectively responsible to a fully-elected Parliament of 58 members.

#### HEAD OF STATE

*President*, Yusof bin Ishak, assumed office as President, Aug. 9, 1965.

#### CABINET

*Prime Minister*, Lee Kuan Yew.

*Minister for Science and Technology*, Dr. Toh Chih Chye.

*Finance*, Dr. Goh Keng Swee.

*Foreign Affairs and Labour*, S. Rajaratnam.

*Education*, Ong Pang Boon.

*Communications*, Yong Nyuk Lin.

*Interior and Defence*, Lim Kim San.

*Culture*, Jek Yeun Thong.

*Social Affairs*, Enche Othman bin Wok.

*Law and National Development*, E. W. Barker.

*Health*, Chua Sian Chin.

*Speaker of Parliament*, P. Coomaraswamy.

wireless and wired broadcasting services carrying commercial advertising. Television was introduced in 1963.

*Production, etc.*—Manufactures comprise a wide range of industries including the processing of rubber, pineapples, coconut oil, shipbuilding and repairing, saw-milling, steelrolling, motor assembly, printing and the manufacture of rubber foot-wear, soap, dry cell batteries, beer, soft drinks, tin containers, glassware, shoe polish, yarn, aluminium utensils, bricks, tiles and metal windows. The traditional concentration on the processing of primary products (rubber, tin, rattan), the provision of shipbuilding, docking and facilities, light engineering works and motor assembly plants have been supplemented in recent years by various industrial projects relating to chemical, mechanical, electrical, metal working, engineering, building materials and food industries.

Singapore's Second Development Plan, 1966–70, is in progress at a total estimated cost of \$1,500,000,000. Under the first Plan, 1961–65, 50,000 subsidized housing units were constructed and several industrial estates. The largest of these, at Jurong, forms the nucleus of a new town, with 3,000 acres zoned for light and heavy industries and its own deep water port under construction. Major projects of the 1966–70 Plan include an extension to the East Lagoon of the Singapore Harbour (\$50m.), the Johore River Water Supply Scheme (\$40m.) and a new electric power station at Jurong.

Singapore exchanges High Commissioners with Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia, and Canada, India and Pakistan are represented in Singapore.

#### SINGAPORE HIGH COMMISSION

■ Wilton Crescent, S.W.1

[01-235-8315]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Arumugam Ponnu Rajah.

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Maritime Building, Collyer Quay, Singapore 1

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Sir Arthur

James de la Mare, K.C.M.G. (1967)..... £5,625

*Counsellor*, J. K. Hickman.

*Defence Adviser*, Lt.-Col. G. F. Sharland.

*British Council Representative*, T. J. Rutter, Amber Mansions, 1A Orchard Road, Singapore 9.

#### JUDICATURE

*Chief Justice of the High Court*, Hon. Mr. Justice Wee Chong Jin.

*Judges*, Tan Ah Tah; F. A. Chua; M. Buttrose;

J. W. D. Ambrose; A. V. Winslow; T. Kulasekaram; Choor Singh.

*Communications*.—Singapore is one of the largest seaports in the world, with deep water wharves and ship repairing facilities. Ships also anchor in the roads, unloading into lighters. 36,000,000 tons of cargo were handled in 1968. Singapore Airport, 6½ miles from the centre of the city, has a runway 9,000 feet long. There are 24 miles of railway connected to the Malaysian rail system by the causeway across the Straits of Johore, and 966 miles of roads, 524 miles of which are metalled roads maintained by the Government. There are both

#### FINANCE

1969–70\*

Revenue..... S\$1,015,650,000

Expenditure..... 1,024,893,000

\*15 months

*Currency*.—On June 12, 1967, the Singapore Currency Board began issuing its own currency, the \$ Singapore (of 100 cents), equivalent to 2s. 4d. sterling. The \$ is freely interchangeable with the Malaysian and the \$ Brunei (also issued on June 12, 1967).

#### TRADE

	1967	1968
Total imports..	S\$4,397,900,000	S\$5,083,833,546
Total exports...	3,491,600,000	3,890,684,596

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. .	£35,769,000	£39,941,000
Exports to U.K. ....	17,822,000	26,385,000

## Swaziland

Swaziland is the smallest of the former three High Commission Territories in Southern Africa. Geographically and climatically, it is divisible into four physiographic provinces; the broken mountainous Highveld of the west, adjacent to the Drakensburg, with altitudes averaging over 4,000 ft., the Middleveld which is mostly mixed farming country, about 2,000 ft. lower and the Lowveld, a hot woodland region, bounded on the east by the Lubombo mountains, with an average altitude of 1,500 ft. The Lubombo mountains form the fourth physiographic province. Four rivers, the Komati, Usutu, Mbuluzi and Ingwavuma, flow from west to east, cutting their way through the Lubombo mountains to the Indian Ocean. The exploitation of these rivers is particularly important to the agricultural development of the middle and bush veld, where irrigation projects are giving the scenery a different aspect. The total area is 6,704 sq. miles and the population in May, 1968, was 395,138.

**CAPITAL.**—Mbabane (population, 14,000), the headquarters of the Government, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 3,800 ft. There are townships in the districts of Manzini (population 16,000), Hlatikulu (1,000); Stegi (1,400), Geodzegun (1,700), Pigg's Peak (1,400), Havelock Mine (4,100), Big Bend (2,900) and Mhlume (2,200). **FLAG.**—One crimson, two blue, two yellow bands; black and white shield in centre.

**Government.**—The Kingdom of Swaziland came into being on April 25, 1967, under a new internal self-government constitution and became an independent kingdom in membership of the Commonwealth on September 6, 1968. Parliament consists of a Senate and House of Assembly. The House of Assembly has 24 elected members and six members who are nominated by the King. The Attorney-General is also a member but has no vote. The Senate has 12 members—six elected by the House of Assembly and six appointed by the King.

*King of Swaziland, His Majesty Sobhuza II, K.B.E.*

### CABINET

*Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prince Makhosini Dlamini.*

*Deputy Prime Minister, M. Sukati, B.E.M.*

*Minister of Finance, L. Lovell.*

*Commerce, Industry and Mines, S. S. Nxumalo.*

*Local Administration, Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini.*

*Agriculture, A. K. Hope.*

*Education, The Rev. Dr. A. B. Gamedze.*

*Health, Dr. A. Nxumalo.*

*Works, Power and Communications, P. L. Dlamini, O.B.E.*

### SWAZILAND HIGH COMMISSION

58 Pont Street, S.W.1.

[01-589-5447]

*High Commissioner, His Excellency N. D. Ntiwane.*

### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Mbabane

*High Commissioner, His Excellency Peter Gautrey.*

C.V.O. (1968)..... £5,975

**Education.**—In 1967 there were 380 schools, with 63,000 pupils of all races.

**Communications.**—Swaziland's first railway was completed in 1964. It is about 140 miles long, starting at Ngwenya, 13 miles north-west of Mbabane, and connecting at the Mozambique frontier with an extension to the existing line between Lourenço Marques and Goba. Principal export traffic on the railway is the iron ore mined

at Bomvu Ridge, near Ngwenya, by the Swaziland Iron Ore Development Company. A large part of the country's passenger and goods traffic is carried by privately-owned motor transport services. Besides these, the South African Railways Road Motor Services maintain regular goods and passenger services between Mbabane and Manzini and the main railheads in South Africa which serve Swaziland—Breyton, Piet Retief, Komatipoort, Hectorspruit and Golela. There are post offices, telegraph and telephone offices at all the chief centres.

**Production.**—Iron ore, which is sold to Japan, is the country's largest single export and in 1967 was worth R.11,320,800. Other major exports are sugar (R.9,547,100 in 1967), asbestos (R.5,858,000) and wood pulp and other forest products (R.6,880,200).

**Finance.**—Government revenue for 1968-69 was estimated at R.9,784,487 and expenditure at R.13,064,238 (1967-68, R.11,097,589). Swaziland received from the United Kingdom a grant-in-aid of R.3,291,750 (estimated) and development aid in the form of grants and loans of approximately R.1,800,000. Public debt amounted to R.29,270,000 on March 31, 1967.

### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K....	£77,000	£245,000
Exports to U.K.....	£8,454,000	£7,661,000

## Tanzania

Tanganyika, the mainland part of the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanganyika and Zanzibar) occupies the east-central portion of the African continent, between 1°-11° 45' S. lat. and 29° 20'-40° 38' E. long. It is bounded on the N. by Kenya and Uganda; on the S.W. by Lake Nyasa, Malawi and Zambia; on the S. by Mozambique; on the W. it is bounded by Ruanda, Burundi and the Congolese Republic; on the E. the boundary is the Indian Ocean. Tanganyika has a coastline of about 500 miles and an area of 362,820 sq. miles (including 20,650 sq. miles of water). The greater part of the country is occupied by the Central African plateau from which rise, among others, Mt. Killimanjaro, the highest point on the continent of Africa (19,340 ft.) and Mt. Meru (14,979 ft.). The Serengeti National Park, which covers an area of 6,000 sq. miles in the Arusha, Mwanza and Mara Regions, is famous for its variety and number of species of game.

The African population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race. The total population of Tanzania at the Census held in August, 1967, was 12,311,991 (estimated, July, 1968, 12,508,000); Africans form a very large majority, while the Europeans, the Asians, and other non-Africans form a small minority. Annual average population growth is 2.7 per cent. The total population of Zanzibar at the 1967 census was 354,915 (estimated, 1968, 361,000). Swahili is the national and official language. English is the second official language, both for educational and government purposes.



# Trinidad and Tobago

## AREA AND POPULATION

*Trinidad*, the most southerly of the West Indian Islands, lies close in the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. The island is situated between  $10^{\circ} 2' - 10^{\circ} 51' N.$  lat. and  $60^{\circ} 56' - 61^{\circ} 56' W.$  long., and is about 50 miles in length by 37 in breadth, with an area of 1,864 square miles, and a population (Census of 1960) of 827,957 (including Tobago). The racial groups at the 1960 census were: African 43 per cent., East Indian 36 per cent., Mixed or Coloured 16 per cent., European 3 per cent., Chinese 1 per cent. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonized in 1532 by the Spaniards, capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797, and was ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Amiens (March 25, 1802). Two mountain systems, the Northern and Southern Ranges, stretch across almost its entire width and a third, the Central Range, lies somewhat diagonally across its middle portion; otherwise the island is mostly flat. The highest peaks are in the Northern Range (Aripo 3,085 ft., El Tucuche 3,072 ft.). The climate is tropical with temperatures ranging from  $70^{\circ}$  to  $90^{\circ} F.$  and a rainfall ranging from 100 inches in the north-east to 50 inches in the west. There is a well-marked dry season from January to May and a wet season from June to December. The nights are invariably cool. The main tourist season is from December to April.

Tobago lies between  $11^{\circ} 8' - 11^{\circ} 21' N.$  lat. and between  $60^{\circ} 30' - 60^{\circ} 50' W.$  long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 19 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.W. of Barbados. It was ceded to the British Crown in 1814 and amalgamated with Trinidad in 1888. The island is 26 miles long, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  broad, and has an area of 116 sq. miles, with a population (Census of 1960) of 33,333. It is one of the healthiest of the West Indies and a popular tourist resort. The main town is  $\Psi$  Scarborough.

*Other Islands.*—Corozal Point and Icacos Point, the N.W. and S.W. extremities of Trinidad, enclose the Gulf of Paria, and west of Corozal Point lie several islands, of which Chacachacare, Huevos, Monos and Gaspar Grande are the most important.

*CAPITAL.*— $\Psi$  Port of Spain (population 93,954), one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, omnibus and telephone services. Other towns of importance are  $\Psi$  San Fernando (population, 39,830), about 33 miles south of the capital, and Arima (population, 10,982).

*NATIONAL DAY.*—August 31 (Independence Day).

## GOVERNMENT

The Territory of Trinidad and Tobago became an independent state and a member of the British Commonwealth on August 31, 1962, under the Trinidad and Tobago Independence Act, 1962. There is a Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives with an elected Speaker and 35 members. The Senate has 24 members of whom 13 are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister, 4 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition and 7 on the advice of the Prime Minister after consultation with religious, economic and social organizations.

*Governor-General*, His Excellency Sir Solomon Hochoy, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E. (1962).

## CABINET

*Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Planning and Development*, Rt. Hon. Eric Williams, C.H.

*External Affairs*, Hon. A. N. R. Robinson.

*Education and Culture*, Senator Hon. D. Pierre.

*Housing*, Hon. Mrs. I. Teshea.

*West Indian Affairs*, Hon. K. Mohammed.

*Industry, Commerce and Petroleum*, Hon. J. H. O'Halloran.

*Local Government and Social Welfare*, Hon. A. Thompson.

*Labour*, Hon. A. C. Alexis.

*Works*, Hon. V. L. Campbell.

*Attorney-General and Minister for Legal Affairs*, Senator Hon. G. A. Richards.

*Home Affairs and Personnel*, Hon. A. G. Montano.

*Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries*, Hon. L. M. Robinson.

*Health*, Dr. Hon. M. P. Awon.

*Minister and Special Adviser to the Prime Minister*, Senator Hon. W. J. Alexander.

*Ministers of State*, Hon. R. E. Wallace; Hon. B. B. Pitt; Hon. F. Prevatt.

*President of the Senate*, Hon. J. H. Maurice.

*Speaker of the House of Representatives*, Hon. C. A. Thomasos.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir Arthur Hugh McShine.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO HIGH COMMISSION

51 South Audley Street, W.1

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Donald C. Granado.

## BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Port of Spain

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Sir Peter Hampshire, K.C.M.G. (1966)..... £5,625

*Counsellor (Commercial)*, C. A. Thompson.

*1st Secretary (Head of Chancery)*, J. H. Fawcett.

*Education.*—The system of education has been reformed to co-ordinate more closely the interlocking levels—primary, post-primary/secondary and higher. The system provides for education of the pupils from 5 to 12 in primary schools and from 12 plus to 18 in Government and assisted secondary schools—grammar, modern and 2 technical schools. The Government Polytechnic Institute was established in 1959.

*Communications.*—There are some 2,500 miles of main and secondary roads. The only general cargo port is Port of Spain but there are specialized port facilities elsewhere for landing crude oil, loading refinery products and sugar and for landing, storing and trans-shipping bauxite. Regular shipping services call at Port of Spain, which is also a port for the many small inter-island craft. International scheduled airlines, including the national airline, B.W.I.A., use Piarco International Airport outside Port of Spain. At present air communication with Crown Point Airport in Tobago is only by B.W.I.A. from Piarco Airport.

There are two commercial broadcasting stations, one re-diffusion station and one commercial television station. There is an internal telephone system and good external telephone and telegraph connections.

*Production.*—Oil is extracted from land and sea wells for refining locally and large quantities of crude oil are also imported. The most important agricultural crop is sugar, but there is a growing diversification into other crops for local use and export. There is considerable industrialization,

which already includes the manufacture of cement, chemicals, tyres, clothing, soap, furniture and food-stuffs.

Total exports in 1968 amounted to TT\$932 million of which more than three-quarters was on account of exports of crude oil and petroleum products. The other principal exports were sugar and sugar preparations, ammonium compounds, tar oils, coffee and cocoa beans and fertilizer. Total imports in 1968 were TT\$840 million of which over half was accounted for by imports of crude oil.

The following statistics are from official Trinidad

and Tobago publications: figures in TT\$ millions (TT\$4.80 = £1).

Finance.—			
	1967	1968*	
Revenue.....	274	322	
Expenditure.....	277	319	
Gross public debt.....	298	—	
	*Estimated		
<i>Trade</i>			
Imports.....	778	714	840
Exports.....	736	768	932
	1967	1968	
Imports from U.K..	£19,845,000	£23,299,000	
Exports to U.K.....	22,971,000	22,693,000	

## Uganda

Situated in Eastern Africa, Uganda is flanked by the Congolese Republic, the Sudan, Kenya and on the south by Tanganyika and Rwanda. Large parts of Lakes Victoria, Edward and Albert are within its boundaries, as are Lakes Kyoga and Salsbury and the course of the River Nile from its outlet from Lake Victoria to the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. Despite its tropical location, Uganda's climate is tempered by its situation some 3,000 ft. above sea level, and well over that altitude in the highlands of the Western and Eastern Regions. Temperatures seldom rise above 85° F. (29° C.) or fall below 60° F. (15° C.). The rainfall averages about 50 inches a year, which means that the country is covered in a lush green cloak for most of the year. Uganda has excellent tourist facilities, including three National Parks with a wide variety of wildlife and flora, good hotels, air and land communications to service these Parks, and a wide range of scenery. The revenue from tourism in 1968 was about £1,589,000 from 64,000 visitors.

*Area and Population.*—Uganda has an area of 91,000 square miles (water and swamp 16,400 square miles) and a population (estimated, 1967) of 7,934,000. The total includes some 9,000 Europeans and 93,000 Asians. The official language of Uganda is English. The main local vernaculars are of Bantu, Luo and Hamitic origins. Ki-Swahili is generally understood in trading centres. CAPITAL.—Kampala (population of Greater Kampala, 200,000). FLAG.—Six horizontal stripes of black, yellow and red (repeated) with a crested emblem on a white orb in the centre. NATIONAL DAY.—October 9 (Independence Day).

*Government.*—Uganda became an independent state and a member of the Commonwealth on October 9, 1962, after some 70 years of British rule. Parliament consists of the President and the National Assembly, composed of the Speaker, 82 elected members and 9 specially elected members. Uganda became a Republic on September 8, 1967. Under the 1967 Constitution, the executive authority of Uganda is vested in the President, who is assisted by a Cabinet of Ministers. Unlike the Presidential system in the United States and other countries, in Uganda the President is a Member of the National Assembly, and takes an active part in the Assembly's deliberations.

*President, Dr. A. Milton Obote. Vice-President, Hon. J. K. Babiha.*

### CABINET

*Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, J. B. T. Kakonge*  
*Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, J. K. Babiha.*  
*Commerce and Industry, W. W. Kalema.*  
*Culture and Community Development, C. B. Katiti.*  
*Defence, F. K. Onama.*  
*Education, Dr. J. S. Luyimbazi-Zake.*  
*Finance, L. Kalule-Settala.*  
*Foreign Affairs, S. N. Odaka; Dr. E. Babumba*  
*(Minister of State).*  
*Health, J. W. Lwamafa.*  
*Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, A. A. Ojera.*  
*Internal Affairs, B. K. Bataringaya.*  
*Labour, E. Y. Lakidi.*  
*Marketing and Co-operatives, Dr. E. M. Babumba.*  
*Mineral and Water Resources, M. L. Choudry.*  
*National Service, The President; J. O. Anyoti (Minister of State).*  
*Planning and Economic Affairs, J. M. Okae.*  
*Public Service and Cabinet Affairs, J. N. K. Wakholl.*  
*Regional Administrations, J. S. M. Ochoha.*  
*Works, Communications and Housing, S. K. Nkutu.*  
*Attorney-General, L. Lubowa.*

There are also 9 Deputy Ministers not in the Cabinet.

### UGANDA HIGH COMMISSION

Uganda House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2  
 High Commissioner, His Excellency Paul O. Etiang  
 (1969).

### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

10-12 Obote Avenue (P.O. Box 7070),  
 Kampala

*High Commissioner, His Excellency David Aubrey*  
*Scott, C.M.G. (1967)..... £6,300*  
*Deputy High Commissioner, C. L. Booth.*  
*Defence Adviser, Lt.-Col. H. N. Crawford.*

*British Council Representative, A. G. Hamer, M.B.E.*  
 P.O. Box 7014, National Cultural Centre, Kampala. Regional centres at Fort Portal and Mbale.

*Education.*—Education is a joint undertaking by the Government, Local Authorities and, to some extent, Voluntary Agencies. The education system is divided into three distinct sectors—Primary, Secondary and Post-Secondary. The Primary course covers the first seven years of schooling. There were 434,995 pupils in grant-aided Primary Schools in 1962, which rose to 641,639 pupils in 1967. Education at secondary level falls into four categories—Secondary schools, which are of the Grammar type of school with a course extending over six years to Higher School Certificate; Technical Schools; Farm Schools; and Primary Teacher Training Colleges. Further education is provided at the Uganda Technical College, the National Teachers' College, the Uganda College of Commerce; and Agricultural Colleges. There is also in addition to these, several departmental training schools training staff for different departments. The Medical Department alone has eight such

schools training nurses, midwives, medical assistants, health inspectors, and other medical staff.

University level education is available at Makerere University College and the two other constituent colleges of the University of East Africa; the University College, Nairobi, in Kenya, and the University College, Dar es Salaam, in Tanzania. Uganda students also go to universities and colleges outside East Africa for higher education.

**Communications.**—There is a first-class international airport at Entebbe, with direct flights to many places in Africa, America, Asia and Europe. There are 10 other state airports in Uganda. There are 3,702 miles of all-weather and 11,230 miles of other roads. Nearly 45 per cent. of the trunk roads are metalled, the remainder and all feeder roads are gravel roads of good standard. A railway network joins the capital to the western, eastern and northern centres. Lake, marine, road and rail services are operated by the E. African Railways and Harbours Administration.

**Finance.**—Currency is the Uganda shilling (Ug. sh. 17:143 = £1 sterling). Total revenue in 1968-69

was Ug. sh. 1,010,400,000 and expenditure Ug. sh. 960,200,000. Development account revenue 1968-69 totalled Ug. sh. 196,147,000; expenditure Ug. sh. 320,000,000.

**Trade, etc.**—The value of the principal foreign export commodities in 1968 were: coffee, £35,714,000; cotton, £14,783,632; copper, £5,574,501; and tea, £3,712,916. Other crops grown include tobacco, sugar and groundnuts. Hydroelectric power is produced from the Owen Falls power station which has a capacity of 150,000 kWh. Plans are under way for the building of a second hydroelectric power station to produce 180,000 kWh.

	1967	1968
Imports.....	£41,327,740	£43,812,356
Exports.....	64,636,123	65,470,941

#### TRADE WITH U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. .	£8,069,000	£8,315,000
Exports to U.K. ....	13,744,000	15,193,000

## Zambia

The Republic of Zambia lies on the plateau of Central Africa between the longitudes 22° E. and 33° 33' E and between the latitudes 8° 15' S. and 18° S. It has an area of 290,586 square miles within boundaries 3,515 miles in length and a population (estimated, 1968) of 4,100,000, including about 80,000 non-Africans.

With the exception of the valleys of the Zambezi, the Luapula, the Kafue and the Luangwa Rivers, and the Luano valley, the greater part of Zambia has a flat to rolling topography, with elevations varying from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, but in the north-eastern districts the plateau rises to occasional altitudes of over 6,000 feet. In many localities the evenness of the plateau is broken by hills, sometimes occurring in chains which develop into areas of broken country.

Although Zambia lies within the tropics, and fairly centrally in the great land mass of the African continent its elevation relieves it from the extremely high temperatures and humidity usually associated with tropical countries. The lower reaches of the Zambezi, Luangwa and Kafue rivers in deeper valleys do experience high humidity and trying extremes of heat, but these areas are remote and sparsely populated.

**Government.**—At the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, on December 31, 1963, Northern Rhodesia (as Zambia was then known) achieved internal self-government under a new constitution which contained provisions for the protection of fundamental rights, a Constitutional Council, the office of a Governor, a Legislature, a House of Chiefs, the Cabinet, the Judiciary, the Public Service and finance. Zambia became an independent republic within the Commonwealth on October 24, 1964—75 years after coming under British rule and nine months after achieving internal self-government. The country has a democratic constitution with a President as Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. He must be a citizen of Zambia and be at least 30 years old.

**Parliament.**—Parliament consists of the President and a National Assembly of 105 members elected for 5 years on a basis of universal suffrage by all citizens of 18 years of age and over. The President has the power to nominate up to five additional special members in order to enhance the representative character of the Assembly, or to obtain services of particular value. President Kaunda, under this section of the constitution, has nominated five members, two of whom have been made members of the Cabinet. The President is not a member of the National Assembly but may address it at any time. Since the General Election of December, 1968, there have been no reserved-roll (non-African) seats. The National Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, elected by the Members of the Assembly. The United National Independence Party has 81 of the 105 elected seats. There is also a House of Chiefs, representing 230 chiefs throughout Zambia, with advisory functions.

**CAPITAL.**—Lusaka, situated in the Central Province (estimated population, Dec. 1966, 151,400). Other centres are Livingstone, Kabwe (formerly Broken Hill), Chipata (formerly Fort Jameson), Mazabuka, Mbala (formerly Abercorn), Kasama, Solwezi, Mongu, Mansa, Ndola, Luanshya, Mufulira, Chingola, Chililabombwe (formerly Bancroft), Kailushu and Kitwe, the last six towns being the main centres on the Copperbelt).

President, Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, assumed office October 24, 1964.

#### CABINET

The President (also Minister of Trade, Industry and Mines).

Vice-President and Minister of Development, Finance and Technical Education, Hon. S. M. Kapwepwe.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon. E. H. Mudenda.

Home Affairs, Hon. A. G. Zulu.

Without Portfolio, Hon. M. M. Chona.

National Guidance, Hon. J. M. Chimba.

Co-operatives, Youth and Social Development, Hon.

H. D. Banda.

Agriculture, Hon. M. Sipalo.

Education, Hon. W. Nyirenda.

Local Government and Prisons, Hon. S. Wina.

Power, Transport and Works, Hon. P. Matoka.

Attorney-General, F. Chuula.

Rural Development, Hon. R. C. Kamanga.

Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, Hon. S. Wina.

Labour and Social Services, L. Changufu.

Besides Cabinet Ministers, the President appoints Ministers of State whose portfolios are Provincial Administration. Through them and their Resident Secretaries, Government policy is explained down to the village. They are stationed at the headquarters of each of the eight provinces:

## Ministers of State

Southern, Hon. A. K. Shapi.

Central, The President.

Western, H. D. Banda.

Eastern, Hon. S. Kalulu.

Barotse, Hon. H. Mulemba.

North-western, F. Chitambala.

Northern, Hon. A. J. Soko.

Luapula, Hon. F. Mulikita.

## ZAMBIA HIGH COMMISSION

7-11 Cavendish Place, W.1

High Commissioner, His Excellency Hosea Soko (1969).

## BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Waddington Road (P.O. Box R.W.50),

Lusaka

High Commissioner, His Excellency John Laurence

Pumphrey, C.M.G. (1967).....£5,625

Counsellor, C. E. Diggins (Commercial).

Defence Adviser, Col. A. R. Kettles.

1st Secretaries, W. R. McQuillan; A. C. M. De Vere; P. G. P. D. Fullerton (Economic and Commercial); T. E. F. Pooley; D. A. Dott, O.B.E. (Development).

British Council Representative, J. Lawrence. Regional centre at Ndola.

## JUDICATURE

There is a Chief Justice appointed by the President, all other judges being appointed on the recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission consisting of the Chief Justice, the chairman of the Public Service Commission, a senior Justice of Appeal and one Presidential nominee.

Chief Justice of Zambia, Hon. Brian Doyle.

Justice of Appeal (vacant).

Puisne Judges, T. Pickett; S. W. Magnus; M. Evans;

F. J. Whelan; J. J. Hughes.

**Education.**—In 1968 there were 608,893 pupils in primary schools and 42,388 in secondary schools. In 1969 the estimated Government expenditure on education, including both recurrent and capital fund expenditure, was K44,200,000.

**Production and Employment.**—The total value of marketed farm produce in 1965-66 was K31,000,000. Principal products were tobacco, maize, groundnuts, cotton, livestock and vegetables.

Mineral production was valued at K532,790,996 in 1968. The production of copper totalled 654,975 short tons. Ore reserves in the Copper-belt exceed 770,000,000 tons. On August 24, 1968, the first diesel fuel arrived by the new pipeline running 1,058 miles through Tanzania and Zambia to Ndola, the terminal.

In June, 1968, 354,730 persons were estimated to be in full employment. Included in this figure are: mining and quarrying, 55,090; agriculture, forestry and fishing, 37,100; construction, 70,120; commerce, 30,930; manufacturing, 35,270.

**Finance and Currency.**—Zambia adopted decimal currency on Jan. 16, 1968, the unit being the Kwacha, equivalent to 10s. of the former currency. Since devaluation of sterling the Kwacha = 11s. 8d. sterling.

	1968*	1969†
Revenue.....	K305,017,000	K288,693,000
Expenditure‡.....	304,200,000	279,554,000
Capital receipts‡....	146,901,000	143,893,000
Capital expenditure..	190,814,000	131,682,000

\*Revised estimates; † estimated; ‡ includes appropriations from revenue to capital fund of K80,000,000 for 1968, and K80,000,000 for 1969.

## TRADE WITH U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K....	£26,125,000	£34,982,000
Exports to U.K.....	71,230,000	89,880,000

## Associated States, Colonies, Protectorates, etc.

## ASCENSION

(See ST. HELENA)

## COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS

The Bahama Islands are an archipelago lying in the Atlantic Ocean between 20° 55'–27° 22' N. Lat; 72° 40'–79° 20' W. Long. They extend from the coast of Florida on the north-west almost to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of 700 islands, of which 30 are inhabited, and 2,400 cays comprising an area of more than 5,380 square miles. The population, at the 1963 census, was 130,220 (estimated, Dec., 1968, 170,000). The principal islands include: Abaco, Acklins, Andros, Berry Islands, Bimini, Cat Cay, Cat Island, Crooked Island, Eleuthera, Exumas, Grand Bahama, Harbour Island, Inagua, Long Cay, Long Island, Mayaguana, New Providence (on which is located the capital, Nassau), Ragged Island, Rum Cay, San Salvador and Spanish Wells. San Salvador was the first landfall in the New World of Christopher Columbus on October 12, 1492.

The Bahamas were settled by British subjects when the islands were deserted. The ownership of the Bahamas was taken over in 1782 by the Spanish, but the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 restored them to the British.

Tourism is the economic mainstay of the Bahamas, whose salubrious climate and fine beaches attracted 1,072,213 visitors in 1968.

## GOVERNMENT

Internal self-government, with Cabinet responsibility, was introduced in Jan. 1964, and a constitutional conference held in London in Sep-

tember, 1968, approved changes giving the Bahamas a further measure of self-government. There are a Senate of 16 members and an elected House of Assembly of 38 members. The Governor retains reserved powers in the sphere of foreign relations, defence and internal security.

**Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Hon. Sir Francis Edward Hovell-Thurlow Cumming-Bruce,** K.C.M.G. (1968).....B\$27,122

Prime Minister, Hon. L. O. Pindling.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Home Affairs, Hon. A. D. Hanna.

Minister of Finance, Hon. C. E. Francis.

Transport, Hon. W. J. Levarity.

Education, Hon. C. V. Wallace-Whitfield.

Tourism and Communications, Hon. A. A. Foulkes.

Labour, Agriculture and Fisheries, Hon. M. B. Butler.

Health and Welfare, Dr. Hon. C. C. McMillan.

Development, Hon. J. M. Thompson.

Works, Hon. C. T. Maynard.

Without Portfolio, Hon. C. A. Bain; Senator Dr. Hon. D. L. Johnson.

Chief Secretary, W. H. Sweeting, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Ralph Campbell. B\$15,228

Puisne Judges, Hon. H. C. Smith; Hon.

J. A. Smith, C.B.E., T.D.....13,600

**Industries.**—A plant for the manufacture of cement and an oil refinery have been established in Freeport, Grand Bahama, where there are also a number of light industries. A rum distillery has commenced production in New Providence.

Other industries are those associated with the treatment of local agriculture (including sugar production) and marine produce, salt extraction and hand-work, and timber-felling for plywood.

**Education.**—Education is compulsory for the ages of 5 and 14. There are 317 state-maintained or aided schools with a total roll of 36,387; there are also 76 unaided schools with a total roll of 11,664.

**Civil Aviation.**—Facilities for external traffic are provided by Pan-American World Airways, B.O.A.C., Air Canada, Bahamas Airways Ltd., Eastern Air Lines, North-East Air Line and National and International Air Bahama, while Bahamas Airways, Bahamas Air Traders Island Flying Service and Colony Airlines provide internal schedule and charter flights to the outlying islands. There are 16 return flights between Nassau and Miami, several daily flights between Nassau—Palm Beach—Fort Lauderdale and Tampa, and a regular service between Nassau and Montego Bay, Jamaica, besides regular trunk communication with London, New York, Toronto, Montreal, Bermuda and Kingston.

**Communications.**—There is a General Post Office in Nassau, 3 branch offices in New Providence and 109 sub-offices in the Out Islands. In 1968 more than 26,000,000 letters and prints were handled. Wireless and telephone services are in operation to all parts of the world. There are 87 radio stations among the islands.

#### FINANCE AND TRADE

	1967	1968*
Public revenue. . . . .	B\$57,249,859	B\$66,245,363
Expenditure. . . . .	53,506,000	66,230,345
Public debt. . . . .	33,228,000	27,533,172
Total imports. . . . .	165,988,255	179,987,851
Total exports. . . . .	32,448,619	50,000,000
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£7,735,000	£10,624,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	990,000	1,841,000

\* Estimated. B\$=8s. 2d.

The imports are chiefly foodstuffs, manufactured articles, building material, lumber and machinery. The chief exports in 1968 were pulpwood, cement, rum, crawfish and salt.

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$ Nassau. Estimated population (1968), 110,000. Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles.

#### BERMUDA

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (about 20 only of which are inhabited) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 18' N. lat. and 64° 46' W. long., the nearest point of the mainland being Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, about 570 miles distant. The total area is now approximately 20.59 sq. miles which includes 2.3 sq. miles leased to, and reclaimed by, the U.S. authorities between 1941 and 1957 under the terms of the 99 year lease. The civil population was estimated at 51,000 in 1968. The colony derives its name from Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted it before 1515, but no settlement was made until 1609 when Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here on his way to Virginia, colonized the islands.

Vegetation is prolific, the principal being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding, but since 1943 almost entirely destroyed by blight. At one time the islands enjoyed a flourishing export in onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, but the imposition of tariffs in U.S.A. and the growing shortage of arable land made further growing for export unprofitable. The lily bud trade with Canada and U.S.A. and locally manufactured concentrates and pharmaceuticals are now the Colony's leading exports. Little food is produced except vegetables and fish, other foodstuffs being imported.

The Colony's economic structure is based on its importance as a tourist resort and as an air and naval base and from these sources most of its revenue is derived. It is now within two hours' air travel from New York, and in 1967 a total of 281,167 visitors arrived in Bermuda. The airport is used by B.O.A.C., Pan-American Airways, Air-Canada, Eastern, North-east and Qantas air lines and most cruise ships dock at Hamilton.

Education is estimated to cost £2,606,127 in 1969. Free elementary education was introduced in May, 1949. Free secondary education was introduced in 1965 for those children in the aided and maintained schools who were below the upper limit of the statutory school age (16 from 1969 onwards). Estimated cost of health and welfare services in 1969 is £991,221.

There are 4 radio and 2 television stations, one daily and 3 weekly newspapers and overseas telephone and telegraph services are maintained.

#### GOVERNMENT

Internal self-government was introduced on June 8, 1968. There is a Legislative Council of 11 Members and an elected House of Assembly of 40 Members. The Governor retains responsibility for external affairs, defence, internal security and the police.

Voters must be British subjects of twenty-one years of age or older at the time of registration, and if they do not possess Bermudian status, they must have been ordinarily resident in Bermuda for the whole of the period of three years immediately before registration. Registration is held every year during the months of February and March. Candidates for election must qualify as electors and must possess Bermudian status.

**Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency The Lord Martonmere, P.C., K.C.M.G. (1964) (excluding allowances) . . . £11,880**

#### Executive Council

**Government Leader, Hon. Sir Henry Tucker, C.B.E., M.C.P.**

**Labour and Immigration, Hon. E. T. Richards, C.B.E., M.C.P.**

**Finance, Hon. J. H. Sharpe, M.C.P.**

**Education, Hon. E. S. D. Ratteray, M.C.P.**

**Tourism and Trade, Hon. Sir Henry Vesey, C.B.E., M.C.P.**

**Public Works and Agriculture, Hon. J. M. S. Patton, G.C., M.C.P.**

**Health and Welfare, Hon. Mrs. G. McPhee, M.C.P.**

**Marine and Air Services, Hon. J. E. Pearman, C.B.E., M.C.P.**

**Planning, Hon. C. V. Zuill, C.B.E., M.C.P.**

**Transport, Hon. F. J. Barritt, M.C.P.**

**Organization, Hon. J. R. Plowman, O.B.E.**

**Member without Portfolio, Hon. L. I. Swan, M.C.P.**

**President of the Legislative Council, Hon. E. Gibbons, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Lt.-Col. Hon. J. C. Astwood, C.B.E., B.D., M.C.P.**

**Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Myles Abbott.**

**Puisne Judge, Hon. C. Barclou.**

**Chief Secretary, J. W. Sykes, C.M.G., C.V.O.**

**Secretary to Executive Council, W. W. Wallace, O.B.E., D.S.C.**

#### FINANCE

Budget estimates for the year 1969 were: revenue, £11,512,991; expenditure, £13,660,313.

	1967	1968
Public revenue. . . . .	£8,071,866	£10,691,565
Public expenditure. . . . .	8,647,615	9,944,788
Public debt. . . . .	387,000	305,000

## TRADE

	1967	1968
Imports.....	£24,697,462	£30,449,458
Exports.....	21,701,622	27,521,415
Imports from U.K....	5,696,000	7,216,000
Exports to U.K.....	6,989,000	9,810,000

As usual, the adverse balance of trade was offset by substantial compensating revenue from invisible exports such as the tourist trade.

CAPITAL, Ψ Hamilton, (Population (1966), 3,000). 2,970 nautical miles (3,420 statute miles); transit, 10 days.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29' 50" to 15° 53' N. latitude and 89° 13' 28" to 87° 21' 30" W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 186 m. and 118 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Mexico, on the west and south by Guatemala; and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area (including offshore islands) is about 8,867 sq. miles, with an estimated population (1966) of 114,255 (58,060 males and 56,195 females). The climate generally is damp and warm, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 47° to 94° F. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes.

The greater part of the country is covered by forest, of which 59 per cent. is high rain forest, 15.5 pine forest and dry savannah, 5.5 wet savannah and mangrove forest, the remaining 20 per cent. being existing or recently abandoned cultivation. The wire grass and sedges of the dry savannahs make very poor pasturage for cattle. The north of the territory and the southern coastal plain (8 to 20 miles wide) is nearly flat, and near the sea is low and swampy. The central mountain mass has a general altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet and 10 per cent. of the area of the territory is over 1,000 feet in elevation above mean sea-level.

The staple products are obtained from the forests, and include mahogany, cedar, and *dielz* (the basis of chewing-gum). Agricultural crops which grow readily include sugar cane, coconuts, citrus fruit, plantains, pineapples, mangoes, maize, cucumbers, rice, varieties of beans and peas. Bananas also grow well in certain localities. All varieties of citrus fruits flourish, and in particular grape-fruit, of which a very high grade is exported. Lobster tails and shrimps are also exported.

In 1967 there were 165 Government and grant-aided primary schools and 8 unaided private elementary schools in the country, the total enrolment being 30,000. There are also 16 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 2,400.

There are 37 post offices in the country. A new transmitting and receiving station at Ladyville has been completed. External telegraph and radio telephone services are operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd. Air services are scheduled twice weekly to and from the capitals of Panama, Honduras, Mexico, Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Jamaica. There is a three times weekly service from and to New Orleans, a four times weekly service from and to Miami and a weekly service to Mexico City. A local scheduled air service links the six districts into which the country is divided.

CAPITAL, Ψ Belize City. Population (1960 Census) 32,867 (Belize District, estimated, Dec. 31, 1967, 42,000); Belize was badly damaged by a hurricane in October, 1961, and it was announced in 1965 that a new capital would be built, 50 miles inland; \$20,000,000 in grants and aid from U.K. will

be used. The project began in mid-1967. Other towns are Ψ Corozal (12,319), Cayo (16,484), Ψ Stann Creek (13,435), Orange Walk (13,266), Toledo (9,804).

## FINANCE AND TRADE

	1966	1967*
Revenue.....	\$11,967,899	\$18,700,653
Expenditure.....	14,595,481	18,628,942

\* Estimated

Public debt (Dec. 31, 1966), \$6,461,489.

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. £	2,661,000	£2,797,000
Exports to U.K. . .	2,302,000	2,175,000

## GOVERNMENT

Under the Constitution introduced on Jan. 1, 1964, the Governor retains special responsibility for defence, external affairs, internal security and the safeguarding of the terms and conditions of service of public officers. For so long as the Government continues to receive grant-in-aid from the U.K. Government, the Governor also has special responsibility for maintaining or securing financial and economic stability and for ensuring that any condition attached to any financial grant or loan made by the U.K. Government is fulfilled. The Governor appoints as Premier the person who appears to him to be likely to command the support of a majority in the House of Representatives. Ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Premier.

The National Assembly comprises a House of Representatives and a Senate. The House of Representatives consists of 18 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The Speaker may be elected by the House from among its own members, or from outside; the Deputy Speaker is elected by the House from among its own members. The Senate consists of 8 members appointed by the Governor (5 on the advice of the Premier, 3 on the advice of the leader of the Opposition and 1 after consulting such persons as he considers appropriate).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir John Warburton Paul, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (1966).....	\$18,000
Chief Justice, Sir Clifford Inniss.....	10,400
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. W. H. Courtenay, O.B.E.....	3,750
Premier and Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Hon. G. C. Price.....	7,600
Minister of Public Utilities and Communications, Hon. H. D. Silva.....	6,900
Minister of Natural Resources and Trade, Hon. A. A. Hunter.....	6,900
Minister of Labour, Hon. D. L. McKoy... ..	6,900
Minister of Local Government and Social Development, Hon. A. E. Cattouse....	6,900
Minister of Education and Housing, Hon. Mrs. G. M. Lizarraga, M.B.E.....	6,900
Minister of Internal Affairs and Health, Hon. C. L. B. Rogers.....	6,900

Leader of the Opposition, Hon. P. S. W. Goldson.

British Council Representative, W. Snee, P.O. Box 331, 4 Albert Street, Belize City.

Belize is distant from London about 4,700 miles; transit, 17 days by sea, 4 to 4 days by air.

## THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands are a group of islands at the eastern extremity of the Greater Antilles, divided between Great Britain and the U.S.A. Those of the group which are British number about 42, of which 11 are uninhabited, and have a total

area of about 59 square miles. The principal are Tortola, the largest (situate in 18° 27' N. lat. and 64° 40' W. long., area, 21 sq. miles), Virgin Gorda (8½ sq. miles), Anegada (15 sq. miles) and Jost Van Dyke (3½ sq. miles). Owing to continued net immigration the population rose rapidly to an estimated total of 11,050 in 1968 (Tortola (9,230); Virgin Gorda (1,100); Anegada (350); Jost Van Dyke (250); and other islands (120)). Apart from Anegada, which is a flat coral island, the British Virgin Islands are hilly, being an extension of the Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands archipelago. The highest point is Sage Mountain on Tortola which rises to a height of 1,780 feet. The islands are very picturesque and form one of the finest sailing areas in the world on account of their sheltered waters. The sea is rich in gamefish and there are said to be over 400 wrecks off Anegada. Tourism is fast becoming the main industry, but there is some cattle raising and fishing. Rum is distilled on a small scale.

The islands lie within the Trade Wind belt and possess a pleasant and healthy sub-tropical climate. The average temperature varies from 71° to 82° F. in Winter and 78°-88° F. in summer. The summer heat is tempered by sea breezes and the temperature usually falls by about 10° at night. Average rainfall is 50 inches. Hurricanes are very rare—the last occurrence being in 1928.

The principal airport is on Beef Island, linked by bridge to Tortola, and an extended runway of 3,600 feet, opened in 1969, will enable larger aircraft to call. There is a second airfield on Virgin Gorda. There are direct shipping services to the United Kingdom and the United States and fast passenger services connect the main islands by hydrofoil.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1968	1969
Revenue.....	\$U.S. 1,500,243	\$U.S. 2,174,521
Expenditure....	1,587,086	2,526,128
Imports.....	6,598,669	—
Exports.....	144,854	—

The only legal unit of currency is the U.S. dollar.

GOVERNMENT

The British Virgin Islands are internally self-governing, with a ministerial system. The Administrator, appointed by the Crown, remains responsible for defence and internal security, external affairs, the civil service, administration of the courts and finance, and acts in accordance with the advice of the Executive Council. The Executive Council consists of the Administrator as Chairman, two *ex-officio* members (the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), the Chief Minister and two other ministers. The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker chosen from outside the Council, two *ex-officio* members (the Attorney-General and Financial Secretary), one nominated member appointed by the Administrator after consultation with the Chief Minister and seven elected members returned from seven one-member electoral districts. The islands are proud of their tradition of stable government.

Administrator, His Honour J. S. Thomson, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1967)..... \$U.S. 9,800

Chief Minister, Hon. L. Stout.....	10,300
Minister of Natural Resources and Public Health, Hon. I. Dawson.....	8,400
Minister of Communications, Works and Industry, Hon. T. B. Lettsome.....	8,400
Financial Secretary, Hon. C. B. Romney.....	10,800
Attorney-General, Hon. W. L. MacIntyre.....	10,800
Chief Education Officer, G. Clough.....	9,900
Chief of Police, J. T. Bailey.....	7,800

Chief Medical Officer, J. A. P. Cameron.....	\$U.S. 6,600
Chief Engineer, Public Works, M. R. Biddle.....	6,600
Chief Electrical Engineer, D. Pritchard.....	6,600
Chief Agricultural Officer, J. L. M. Winter, M.B.E.....	9,000
CAPITAL.—Ψ Road Town (on the south-east of Tortola). Population about 2,200.	

BRUNEI

Sultan, H. H. Hassanal Bolkiaah Mu'izzadin Wad-aulah, C.M.G., acceded 1967, crowned Aug. 1, 1968.

Brunei is a British Protected State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, total area about 2,226 sq. miles, population (estimated, 1967), 83,877, of whom two-thirds are of Malay or other indigenous race and one-third Chinese. The chief town, Brunei, with its rural area, has a population of about 37,000. The country has a humid tropical climate.

On September 29, 1959, the Sultan of Brunei promulgated the first written Constitution, and entered into a new Agreement with H.M. The Queen. The Constitution (since amended) provides for a Privy Council, a Council of Ministers and a Legislative Council. Under the Agreement the British Government continues to be responsible for defence and external affairs, and a High Commissioner is appointed. The post of British Resident was abolished in 1959 and many of his functions were transferred to the Sultan in Council. A *Mentri Besar* (Chief Minister) is appointed by the Sultan, and is responsible to him for the exercise of executive authority. The Sultan presides over the Privy Council, and the Council of Ministers, and the Speaker over the Legislative Council.

H.M. HIGH COMMISSION

Jalan Residency, Brunei.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Arthur Robin Adair, C.V.O., M.B.E. (1967).  
1st Secretary, E. W. Bird.

FINANCE

	1967†	1968*
Revenue.....	B\$136,697,230	B\$157,973,720
Expenditure.....	155,461,000	223,017,521
* Estimate. † Revised estimate.		

Currency.—On June 12, 1967, Brunei started to issue its own currency, the *Brunei dollar* of 100 cents, which it was agreed would be fully interchangeable with the currencies of Malaysia and Singapore.

Imports from the U.K. in 1968 totalled £2,056,000 (1967, £2,083,000).

FALKLAND ISLANDS

These, the only considerable group in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 52° 15'-53° S. lat. and 57° 40'-62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,610 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,090 sq. miles) and upwards of 100 small islands in the aggregate, the estimated population at Dec. 31, 1968, being 2,105. Mount Osborne, the loftiest peak, rises 2,312 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently sold to Spain, but the latter country recognized Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. The settlement was destroyed by the Americans in 1821. In 1833 occupation was resumed by the British for the protection of the seal-fisheries, and the islands were permanently colonized as the most southerly organized colony of the British Empire. The climate is cool. At Stanley the

mean monthly temperature varies between 49°F. in January and 35.5°F in July. The air temperature has never been known to exceed 77°F. or to fall below 12°F.; it is notably windy. The islands are chiefly moorland. The population is almost totally British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming to which practically all the land in the colony is devoted, 620,932 sheep being carried in 1968. Wool, hides and sheepskins are exported. The only town is Ψ Stanley on the coast of East Falkland.

#### GOVERNMENT

The Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council of 8 members, with the Governor as Chairman, 2 *ex officio* (Colonial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer), 3 non-official members (nominated by the Governor) and 4 representatives elected by the people.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Cosmo Dugal Patrick Thomas Haskard, K.C.M.G., M.B.E. (1964)*  
(+ duty *allice*. £680) £3,000  
*Colonial Secretary, J. A. Jones, O.B.E.*  
(+ duty *allice*. £100) 2,430  
*Colonial Treasurer, L. C. Gleadell, O.B.E.* 2,080

#### FINANCE AND TRADE

	1967-68	1968-69
Public revenue.....	£376,733	£339,958
Expenditure.....	409,640	468,502
	1966	1967
Total imports.....	£697,168	£711,335
Total exports.....	1,037,890	824,187
Trade with U.K., see below		

**CHIEF TOWN, Ψ Stanley.** Estimated population 1,052. Stanley is distant from England about 8,103 miles; transit by steamer *via* Montevideo. Telegrams by wireless U.K. direct. The journey from U.K. to Falkland Islands can be accomplished in 5 to 7 days travelling to Montevideo by air and thence by local steamer to the Falklands.

**DEPENDENCIES.**—*South Georgia*, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland group, with an area of 1,450 square miles. An Administrative Officer and other officials reside there. The *South Sandwich Islands* group, which is uninhabited and lies some 470 miles S.E. of *South Georgia*, is the only other dependency.

#### Falkland Islands and Dependencies Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£480,000	£451,000
Exports to U.K.....	991,000	877,000

#### FIJI

This is a group of 322 islands (of which only 106 are inhabited) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand. The gross area of the group, which extends 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45'—21° 10' S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long, is 7,083 square miles. Many of the islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Taveuni and Kandavu. The climate is oceanic. Shade temperatures seldom rise above 93°F. or fall below 60° except in the mountains. On the windward sides of the larger islands rainfall is copious and vegetation luxuriant; on the leeward (or dry) sides the vegetation is sparse and scattered. The chief products are sugar cane, coconuts, gold, rice, bananas, pineapples, yams, and dalo or taro (colocasia).

The population (census 1966) was 476,727 (240,960 Indians, 202,176 Fijians, 9,687 part Europeans, 6,590 Europeans, 12,165 other Pacific races, and 5,149 Chinese).

	FINANCE	
	1967	1968
Public Income.....	\$28,366,814	\$33,325,000
Public Expenditure..	29,065,388	30,731,000
Public Debt (Dec. 31)	28,280,818	32,179,000

#### TRADE

	1967	1968
Total Imports.....	\$56,296,778	\$68,402,000
Total Exports.....	42,661,110	49,118,000
Imports from U.K....	£3,506,000	£6,138,000
Exports to U.K.....	9,039,000	9,218,000

*Currency.*—Currency is the *Fiji dollar*. Exchange rate: \$209 = £100 sterling.

The principal exports are sugar, coconut oil, gold, oil seed cake and meal, lumber, bananas, molasses, manganese ore, copper ore, biscuits, fish and unmanufactured tobacco. The chief imports are machinery, electrical goods, foodstuffs, all types of fabrics, petroleum products, motor vehicles and manufactured household articles. The tourist trade continues to expand.

#### GOVERNMENT

Under the *Fiji (Constitution) Order, 1966*, there is a Governor and Commander-in-Chief appointed by the Queen, an executive Council of Ministers appointed by the Governor and a Legislative Assembly of not more than 4 official and 36 elected members. Of the latter 9 Fijians, 9 Indians and 7 General members are elected on three communal rolls (General members are Chinese, European and other races, except Indians). In addition, 2 *Fiji* members are elected by the Great Council of Chiefs. A further 9 members are elected under a system of cross voting, under which seats are reserved in equal proportions for members of the three main groups; these members are elected by all racial groups voting together. There are a Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

The Council of Ministers listed below includes four official Ministers, the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Minister of Finance, Minister for *Fiji* Affairs and Local Government and the Assistant Minister for Social Services.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Robert Sidney Foster. K.C.M.G. (1968).*

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*Chief Minister, Hon. Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, K.B.E.*  
*Chief Secretary, Hon. G. P. Lloyd, C.M.G.*  
*Attorney-General, Hon. J. Lewis, C.B.E., Q.C.*  
*Minister of Finance, Hon. H. P. Ritchie, C.M.G.*  
*Fiji Affairs and Local Government, Hon. Ratu P. K. Ganilau, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.*  
*Labour, Hon. Ratu E. T. T. Cakobau, C.B.E., M.C., E.D.*  
*Commerce, Industry and Co-operatives, Hon. Vijay R. Singh.*  
*Social Services, Hon. J. Mavo.*  
*Communications, Works and Tourism, Hon. C. A. Stinson, O.B.E.*  
*Natural Resources, Hon. D. W. Brown, M.B.E.*  
*Asst. Minister, Social Services, Hon. K. S. Reddy.*  
*Secretary to the Council, R. T. Sanders.*

*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, R. G. Q. Kermod.*

A Deputy Speaker must be elected from among the members of the Legislative Council.

## JUDICIARY

Chief Justice of Fiji, Sir Clifford Hammett.. \$7,620  
 Puisne Judges, R. Knox-Mawer; M. Tikar-  
 (acting).....each 6,618

CAPITAL.—Ψ Suva, in the island of Viti Levu.  
 Population (1966 Census), 54,157.

Fiji is approximately 11,000 miles from the United Kingdom; transit time from London via Panama Canal about 28-30 days. Air connections are provided between the United Kingdom and Fiji via Canada, United States of America, Mexico and the Middle East through Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Noumea and Port Moresby in New Guinea. The following trunk route operators provide services through Nadi Airport: Qantas, Pan American, British Overseas Airways, Air New Zealand, U.T.A., Air India and Canadian Pacific Airlines. Flights connecting with Fiji operate to Auckland, Sydney-Perth and Darwin and points beyond; Honolulu, San Francisco or Los Angeles or Vancouver and points beyond; Tahiti and points beyond; Pago Pago; Noumea and points beyond. Fiji is one of the main aerial cross-roads in the Pacific.

Fiji Airways Ltd. are based at Nausori Airport near Suva and operate HE.748, DC.3 and Heron aircraft. Fiji Airways operate scheduled domestic services within the Fiji islands and from Suva provide connection to Nadi, Labasa, Savusavu and Matel. On Regional services Fiji Airways scheduled flights operate to Tonga, Western Samoa, New Guinea (Port Moresby) via the New Hebrides (Vila and Santo); the Solomon Islands (Honiara) and the Republic of Nauru via Funafuti and Tarawa in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and the newly independent island of Nauru. Air Pacific Ltd. operates Charter flights within the Fiji group of islands and provides services to the island of Ovalau and to Ba and Korolevu on Viti Levu.

## GIBRALTAR,

■ rocky promontory, 3½ miles in length, ¾ of ■ mile in breadth and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. The population at the ■■■■■ of Oct. 1961 was 24,502 (estimated, 1967), 25,281.

Ψ Gibraltar is a naval base of vital strategic importance to Great Britain. It was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Several attempts have been made to retake it, the most celebrated being the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 11 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, beer, motor spirit, perfumery, coffee, fuel oil, motor vehicles, radios, cameras and cinematograph projectors, mechanical lighters, razor blades, watches and clocks. Import duties are low and Gibraltar is a popular shopping centre. The gradual change from ■ fortress city to an attractive holiday centre has led to ■ flourishing tourist trade.

The Department of Education runs 9 secondary schools and 12 primary schools. There are also 3 private infant schools. Teacher training and University Scholarships are provided, 4,431 pupils are

at present in Government schools, and the Government expenditure on education in 1968 was £265,432.

## FINANCE AND TRADE

	1967	1968
Revenue.....	£3,087,591	£2,908,703
Expenditure.....	2,973,019	2,822,881
Imports from U.K....	3,744,000	4,517,000
Exports to U.K.....	605,000	663,000

## GOVERNMENT

The Constitution promulgated in 1964 changed the name of the former Executive Council to Gibraltar Council and increased the number of elected members on the Council to 5. Changes were also made in the composition of the Legislative Council, which now consists of an independent Speaker, 11 elected members and the Attorney-General and Financial Secretary. [Changes agreed in 1969 substitute a House of Assembly for the Legislative Council and increase the number of elected members to 15].

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg, G.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (1968) (including £750 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds)..... £6,800  
 Flag Officer, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., H.M. Dockyard, Gibraltar, Rear Admiral A. R. B. Studee, D.S.C.

Chief Minister, Maj. R. Peliza (1969).  
 Chief Justice, Sir Edgar Unsworth, C.M.G. £3,120  
 Speaker, W. Thomson, O.B.E.

Permanent Secretary, T. Oates, C.M.G., O.B.E. 3,120  
 Financial Secretary, E. H. Davis, C.M.G.,

O.B.E..... 2,640  
 Attorney-General, C. B. O'Beirne, C.B.E.... 2,640

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3½ days. B.E.A. and B.U.A. operate regular direct air services to the U.K. (Some services are via Madrid.) Transit times average 3 hours.

## HONG KONG

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong, consisting of ■ number of islands and of a portion of the mainland, on the south-eastern coast of China, is situated at the eastern side of the mouth of the Pearl River, between 22° 9' and 22° 37' N. lat. and 113° 52'-114° 30' E. long.

The capital city, Victoria, situated on the island of Hong Kong, is about 81 miles S.E. of Canton and 40 miles E. of the Portuguese colony of Macau at the other side of the Pearl River. It lies along the northern shore of the island and faces the mainland; the harbour (23 sq. miles water area) lies between the city and the mainland, on which is situated Kowloon with a population equalling that of Victoria. The total area of the Colony is 398½ sq. miles with a population which has varied considerably during recent years owing to unsettled conditions in China. In July, 1967, it was estimated at 3,878,000.

The island of Hong Kong is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with a total area of 29 square miles; at the eastern entrance to the harbour it is separated from the mainland by a narrow strait (Lei Yue Min), 500-900 yards in width. It was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and formally ceded by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842; Kowloon was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the New Territories, consisting of a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, together with adjacent islands, by a 99-year lease signed June 9, 1898.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is

1,805 feet high. The New Territories contain several peaks higher than this, the highest being Tai Mo Shan, 3,140 ft.

**Climate.**—Although Hong Kong lies within the tropics it enjoys unusually varied weather for a tropical area. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 15° C. in February to 28° C. in July. Spring is cloudy and humid, often with spells of fog and drizzle. Summer days are hot with temperatures exceeding 33° C. several times in most years. The average annual rainfall is 2,168.8 mm., of which nearly 80 per cent. falls between May and September. Tropical cyclones passing at various distances from Hong Kong sometimes cause high winds and heavy rain particularly in July, August and September. Autumn and early winter are the most pleasant seasons with sunny, dry and mild weather. In late winter there is more cloud and strong northerly winds can cause temperatures to drop below 10° C. and frost is not uncommon.

**Communications.**—Hong Kong, one of the world's finest natural harbours, possesses excellent wharves at which vessels up to 800 ft. in length and 36 ft. draught can be berthed. An ocean terminal pier with an overall length of 1,250 ft. has been constructed. Excellent dockyard facilities are available and the dry docks are capable of taking all classes of vessels up to 35,000 dead weight tons in the case of bulk oil tankers, or 750 ft. in length and 88 ft. beam in the case of passenger liners and large dry cargo vessels. The net tonnage of ocean-going shipping which entered the port in the year ending March, 1967, amounted to 21,627,092.

Hong Kong Airport, Kai Tak, situated on the north shore of Kowloon Bay, is some 3 miles from the centre of Kowloon, and is regularly used by 23 airlines and many charter airlines, which provide frequent services to Europe, America and neighbouring territories, China excepted. The Colony, with its modern runway of 8,350 ft., is an important link on the main air routes of the Far East. B.O.A.C. operates 14 services per week to London, 9 direct and 5 *via* U.S.A. Full night flying facilities, precision approach radar, and an instrument landing system are available at the airport.

**Education.**—In March, 1969, there were 2,632 schools with 1,138,134 pupils. 51 per cent. of the pupils are financed wholly or in part by the Government. The University of Hong Kong has a full-time residential student strength of 2,159 (including 865 women) in Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, and Engineering and Architecture. There is also a Centre of Asian Studies and a Department of Extra-Mural Studies. The Chinese University of Hong Kong, inaugurated in Oct., 1963, has a full-time enrolment of 2,749 students (of whom 771 are women) in Faculties of Art, Science, and Commerce and Social Science. There is also a Department of Extra-Mural Studies.

#### FINANCE

	1967-68	1968-69
Public revenue . . .	\$1,899,527,499	\$2,081,118,425
Public expenditure.	1,766,022,040	1,872,974,955

£ = Hong Kong Dollar = 1s. 4½d.

#### TRADE

Hong Kong is now established as an industrial territory with an economy based on exports rather than the domestic market. Domestic industry, producing mainly light manufactures, has grown rapidly in recent years and now provides the bulk of goods for the export trade; the Colony's traditional role as an *entrepôt*, while still considerable, has become less important, and the value of the re-export trade is less than 21 per cent. of total exports.

Hong Kong produces a wide range of articles,

including cotton piece-goods, cotton yarn, silk and rayon brocades, garments of all types, woollen knitwear, footwear, household enamel and aluminium ware, plastic articles (including household ware, toys and artificial flowers), rattan and hardwood furniture, iron and steel bars, transistor radios, photographic equipment, foodstuffs and beverages, cigarettes, jade, jewellery and ivory, and an extensive range of metal products.

Diversification of manufacture continues to be a major feature of recent industrial developments, and are industrial partnerships with foreign companies in a wide and varied field of manufactures. New products include wigs, automatic telephone dialling equipment, electric household appliances such as rice cookers and toasters, T.V. receiving sets and T.V. tuners, high grade semi-conductors, electronic modules and other electronic components, steel pipes, rigid P.V.C. tubes and corrugated sheeting, P.V.C. covered fabrics, mixed cotton-synthetic fabrics, extruded aluminium sections and watches and clocks. Modern manufacturing processes have also been introduced to local industry; these include the permanent crease process for ready-made garments, soil release processing for garments and the manufacture of polyester fabrics. The marked improvement in both quality and output of items for which precision engineering is required, has continued.

The adverse balance on visible trade is offset by a favourable balance on invisible account—remittances from overseas Chinese, investments, exchange, shipping and insurance profits, and the spending of tourists, etc. In 1968 Hong Kong's principal customers for its domestic products, in order of value of trade, were U.S.A., the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, Australia, Japan, Singapore, Sweden and the Netherlands. Japan became the Colony's principal supplier, followed by China, U.S.A., the United Kingdom, Formosa, the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia and Pakistan.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

	1967 H.K.\$	1968 H.K.\$
Total Exports.	8,781,114,710	10,570,324,685
Total Imports.	10,449,145,723	12,471,547,295

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£61,038,000	£76,394,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	89,531,000	115,272,000

#### GOVERNMENT

Hong Kong is administered as a Crown colony with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, consisting of 6 official and 8 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, which consists of 12 official and 13 unofficial members. There is also an Urban Council in which is vested, *inter alia*, power of making bye-laws in respect of certain matters of public health and sanitation.

Governor, His Excellency Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench, G.C.M.G., M.C. (1963) (+ <i>allice</i> , £3,500) . . . . .	£9,900
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. Sir Basil Eugster, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. . . . .	8,175
Chief Justice, Sir Michael Hogan, C.M.G. . . . .	8,175
Colonial Secretary, Sir Hugh Norman-Walker, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. . . . .	8,175
Deputy Colonial Secretary, M. D. A. Clinton, G.M. . . . .	6,300
Senior Puisne Judge, Sir Ivo Rigby . . . . .	6,600
Puisne Judges, A. D. Scholes; W. A. Blair-Kerr; G. G. Briggs; A. A. Huggins;	

B. J. Jennings; T. Creedon; R. H. Mills-Owen.....	£6,600
Attorney General, D. T. E. Roberts, O.B.E., Q.C.....	7,425
Secretary for Home Affairs, D. R. Holmes, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., E.D.....	7,425
Financial Secretary, Sir John Cowperthwaite, K.B.E., C.M.G.....	7,425
Commissioner of Labour, R. M. Hetherington, D.F.C.....	6,300
Chairman, Urban Council and Director of Urban Services, D. R. W. Alexander, M.B.E.....	6,300
Director of Medical and Health Services, Dr. Teng Pin-hui, C.M.G., O.B.E.....	6,600
Director of Public Works, J. J. Robson.....	6,600
Commissioner of Police, C. P. Sutcliffe, O.B.E.....	6,600
Director of Marine, K. Milburn.....	6,300
General Manager, Kowloon Canton Railway, Lam Po-hon.....	5,775
Director of Education, J. Canning.....	6,600
District Commissioner, New Territories, D. C. C. Luddington.....	6,300
Director of Commerce & Industry, T. D. Sorby.....	6,600
Commissioner for Resettlement, J. P. Aserappa.....	6,300
Director of Social Welfare, G. T. Rowe.....	6,300
British Council Representative, G. A. Bridges, Gloucester Building, Hong Kong.	

LONDON OFFICE

Hong Kong Government Office, 54 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—Director, P. C. M. Sedgewick, C.M.G.....	6,300
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THE NEW HEBRIDES

The New Hebrides Group, in the South Pacific Ocean, situated between the 13th and 21st degrees of South latitude and the 166th and 170th degrees of East longitude. It includes 13 large and some 70 small islands, including the Banks and Torres Islands in the North, and has a total land area of about 6,050 square miles. The principal islands are Vanua Lava and Gaua (Banks), Espiritu Santo, Maewo, Pentecost, Aoba, Malekula, Ambrym, Epi, Efate, Erromango, Tanna and Anceityum.

The Territory is administered by a unique British-French Condominium Government. The British Resident Commissioner, exercising powers delegated to him by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and the French Resident Commissioner, representing the High Commissioner for France in the Pacific Ocean, are the joint heads of the Administration. They each have staffs of national officers to assist them in general administrative work and the running of social services (health and education) financed from national funds. In addition they control the "joint" public services (posts and telegraphs, public works, mines, meteorology, etc.) which are financed from funds raised in the Territory. The Resident Commissioners are advised regarding policy and legislation by the Advisory Council, a composite body of New Hebrideans, French and British Nationals, some appointed and some elected, which meets twice a year.

The 1967 Census showed a population of 77,988 of which 72,243 were New Hebrideans. There were 3,841 French Nationals and 1,629 British Nationals but only 1,773 of these were of European ethnic origin. The estimated rate of population increase is 2½ per cent. per annum giving a 1970 population of 83,984.

Principal products are copra, coffee, cocoa, kauri timber, frozen fish, frozen and canned meat,

sandalwood and shell. Imports for 1968 totalled £4,237,390 and exports £4,868,019. Condominium Budget, 1969, £1,329,815; British National Service Budget £1,057,774; French National Service Budget £1,557,747. Two currencies are valid in the Territory; 100 New Hebrides Francs = 1 Australian Dollar.

Seat of New Hebrides Administration—Ψ Vila, Efate, population (estimated, 1968), 3,300. British High Commissioner, Sir Michael Gass (see below).

French High Commissioner, M. J. Risterucci. British Resident Commissioner, C. H. Allen, C.M.G. French Resident Commissioner, J. Mouradian.

PACIFIC ISLANDS

(Western Pacific High Commission)

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Michael David Irving Gass, K.C.M.G. (1969).....	†	£A70,875
Chief Justice, Sir Jocelyn Bodilly.....		6,592
Chief Secretary, L. M. Davies, C.M.G., O.B.E.....		6,592
Attorney General, D. R. Davis.....		5,952
Financial Secretary, T. Russell, O.B.E.....		5,952
Secretary for Protectorate Affairs, R. Davies, O.B.E.....		5,712

† Certain allowances are paid in addition under the Overseas Service Aid Scheme.

The principal groups under the High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands are (1) The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, including the Central and Southern Line Islands; (2) The British Solomon Islands Protectorate; (3) The New Hebrides (British Service). The headquarters of the High Commissioner are at Honiara in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, which includes Ocean, Christmas, Fanning and Washington Islands, besides the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix Groups, was formerly a Protectorate, and was annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The total land area of the Colony is about 360 sq. miles. The population of the Colony at December 5, 1968, was 55,184. Expressed in Australian currency, the estimated revenue of the Colony in 1969 was \$A4,329,580; expenditure, \$A4,237,118.

The Government maintains one boys' and girls' boarding school and 33 primary schools—27 of which are Island Council Schools. The enrolment of the Government King George V and Elaine Bernacchi Secondary School was 288 in 1968. There are two Roman Catholic and one Protestant mission "high" schools of sub-secondary level with a total enrolment of 310. The total enrolment in 1968 in primary schools was 13,292 (Government and Local Government Primary Schools, 2,920; Mission Primary Schools, 4,265; Village Schools, 6,107).

The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° E. longitude, consists of 16 islands, Makin, Butaritari, Marakei, Abaiang, Tarawa (Headquarters of the Colony), Malana, Abemama, Kuria, Arunaka, Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru, Nikunau, Onotua, Tamana and Arorae. The area of the group is 1124 sq. miles. The Ellice Group of 9 islands (Nanumea, Nanumanga, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti, Nukulaeae and Niulakita) lies between lat. 5° 30' and 12° S.E. and long. 176° E. and 180° E. The area of the group is 9½ sq. miles and the population (estimated 1965) 5,800. Ocean Island (or Banaba), in lat. 0° 52' S. and long. 169° 35' E. was proclaimed British in 1900. The Line Islands between lat. 4° 40' and 2° N. and long. 160° 20' and

157° W. include Fanning, Washington and Christmas Islands. Fanning and Washington Islands were included in the Colony in 1916, Christmas Island in 1919. Christmas Island is the largest atoll in the Pacific. The boundaries of the Colony were extended (March 18, 1937) to include the Phoenix Islands (Birnie, Canton, Enderbury, Gardner, Hull, McKean, Phoenix and Sydney Islands), between 3° and 5° S. and 170° and 175° W. Enderbury and Canton Islands are for common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications, under an agreement made on April 6, 1939. Canton Island has been abandoned both by the Americans and by the Colony Government personnel, which together with the Americans jointly administered the island under the 1939 agreement. It is now completely uninhabited except for a large number of sea-gulls which constituted a menace to planes when the island was used as an international airport. The Colony personnel left the island on February 12, 1968, whereas the Americans left a little earlier on December 22, 1967.

In each island of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups (except Niulakita) there is a local Government with an Island Council employing officials for the general administration of the community. The Colony is administered by the High Commissioner through a Resident Commissioner.

*Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, D. G. Cudmore (acting) . . . . . \$A6,59a*

The *British Solomon Islands Protectorate*, established in 1893, now includes all the islands in the Solomons Archipelago S. and S.E. of the large island of Bougainville. The main islands in the Protectorate are Choiseul, Santa Isabel, the Shortland Group, Vella Lavella, Kolombangara, Ranongga, Gizo, the New Georgia Group, the Florida Group, Guadalcanal, the Russell Islands, Malaita and San Cristobal, and the outlying islands of Bellona, Rennell, Santa Cruz, Vanikolo, Tikopia, Swallow (or Reef Islands) and Duff Groups, the Stewart Islands and the Ontong Java Atoll.

The Protectorate is situated between 5°-13° S. lat. and 155°-170° 20' E. long. It has a total land area of about 11,500 sq. miles. The latest estimated population figures are: Melanesians, 138,720; Polynesian, 5,420; Micronesian, 2,000; European, 1,640; Chinese, 660; Others, 360. Total, 148,800.

*Finance and Trade.*—Estimated revenue (1969), \$A6,707,270 (including Colonial Development and Welfare Funds (\$A2,937,930) and grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom (\$A2,331,584)); estimated expenditure (1969), \$A9,038,854. The main imports are foodstuffs, consumer goods, machinery and building materials. Principal exports are copra, timber and trochus shell. Exports of cocoa, though modest in quantity, are increasing annually, and tourism is developing.

*Government.*—In 1960 an Advisory Council was replaced by a nominated Legislative Council and Executive Council. In 1964 provision was made for a new constitution and the first general elections were held in 1965. In 1967 a general election was held to elect 14 members of the Legislative Council instead of the previous 8. The present Council comprises three *ex officio* members, up to 12 public service members and 14 elected members, and can have up to two additional nominated members, although none has been appointed. The Executive Council consists of eight members, drawn from members of the Legislative Council and appointed by the High Commissioner, who presides over both Councils.

Interim proposals for further constitutional development were published at the end of 1968 based on a departure from the Westminster model and the

formation of a single Council supported by executive committees. The Council would have a majority of elected members. It was expected that these proposals will be implemented in early 1970 before the next general election.

The High Court of the Western Pacific constituted by the Western Pacific (Courts) Order in Council, 1961, consists of a Chief Justice, one Puisne Judge and one Senior Magistrate. The Court is a Superior Court of Record and possesses all the jurisdiction which is vested in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England.

## PITCAIRN ISLANDS

Pitcairn, a small volcanic island of less than two square miles in area, is the chief of a group of Islands situated about midway between New Zealand and Panama in the South Pacific Ocean at longitude 130° 06' W. and latitude 25° 04' S. The island rises in cliffs to a height of 1,100 feet and access from the sea is possible only at Bounty Bay, a small rocky cove, and then only by whaleboats. Mean monthly temperatures vary between 66° F. in August and 75° F. in February and the average annual rainfall is 80 inches. Moderate easterly and north-easterly winds predominate but short easterly and south-easterly gales occasionally occur from April to September. With an equable climate, the island is very fertile and produces both tropical and sub-tropical trees and crops. The small community, descendants of the Bounty mutineers and their Tahitian companions, numbers about 80. The Islanders live by subsistence farming and fishing, and their limited monetary needs are satisfied by the manufacture of wood carvings and other handicrafts which are sold to passing ships and to a few overseas customers. Other than small fees charged for gun and driving licences there are no taxes and Government revenue is derived almost solely from the sale of postage stamps. Communication with the outside world is maintained by cargo vessels travelling between New Zealand and Panama which call at irregular intervals in each direction; and by means of a telegraphic link with Fiji.

The other three islands of the group (Henderson lying 105 miles E.N.E. of Pitcairn, Oeno lying 75 miles N.W. and Ducie lying 203 miles E.) are all uninhabited. Henderson island is occasionally visited by the Pitcairn Islanders to obtain supplies of "miro" wood which is used for their carvings. Oeno is visited for excursions of about a week's duration every two years or so.

Under a scheme of co-operation, New Zealand supplies Pitcairn with a teacher for the one-teacher primary school on the Island. Education is compulsory between the ages of five and fifteen. Secondary education in Fiji and New Zealand is encouraged by the Administration which provides scholarships and bursaries for the purpose. Medical care is provided by a registered nurse and additional help is obtained when required from the surgeons of passing ships. Since 1887 the islanders have all been adherents of the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

Pitcairn became a British Settlement under the British Settlements Act, 1887, and has been administered by the Governor of Fiji since 1952. The local Government Ordinance of 1964 provides for a Council of ten members of whom four are elected.

*Commissioner, K. R. Bain (South Pacific Office, Suva, Fiji).*  
*Island Magistrate and Chairman of Island Council, P. Young.*  
*Education Officer and Government Adviser, R. S. Henry.*

## RHODESIA

Rhodesia, comprising Matabeleland, Mashonaland and Manicaland, is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, its political neighbours being Zambia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Botswana on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. Rhodesia has a total area of 150,820 square miles and a population (estimated, Dec., 1968) of 4,740,000 (Europeans, 241,000; Africans, 4,480,000; Asians and Coloured, 23,790).

The majority of Africans of Rhodesia (members of the so-called Bantu race), are known as Mashona. In the Western portion of the territory are the descendants of the Amandebele who conquered and settled down among the Mashona, and from whom the Province of Matabeleland derives its

Rhodesia was administered by the British South Africa Company from the date of occupation (1890) to 1923, when responsible government was granted. On this latter date the Company relinquished all rights and interests in the land of Rhodesia except in those estates which it was already developing on July 10, 1923. A Land and Agricultural Bank grants loans for farm development and acquisition of residential property on easy terms of repayment. Of the territory's 96,600,000 acres, 40,125,600 have been allocated to Tribal Trust Lands and 4,276,500 to African Purchase Areas. 35,673,900 acres (including African townships where they fall in European areas) are put aside for the Europeans. 5,880,000 acres are unreserved and may be inhabited by either race and 10,560,500 acres are set aside as Forest area and National land (all races).

## FINANCE AND TRADE

	1966-67	1967-68
Revenue.....	£78,326,850	£82,606,000
Expenditure from revenue funds...	61,985,688	66,939,093
Expenditure from loan funds.....	19,961,643	21,579,651
Revenue for 1968-69 was estimated at		£89,750,000.

## TRADE WITH U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K....	£1,041,000	£809,000
Exports to U.K.....	147,000	90,000

## EDUCATION

African education comes under the Minister of Education in the Rhodesian Government. The last estimate of annual expenditure is £8,250,000. There are 3,271 primary schools, 90 senior secondary schools and 5 junior secondary schools, 6 special schools for physically handicapped, 101 aided farm schools, 11 homecraft schools, 71 part-time evening schools, 135 study groups and 42 teacher training schools. The total enrolment of African pupils in 1968 was 713,170. In 1968 there were 17,479 African teachers and 602 European teachers for African schools. Full secondary schools provide education up to the Cambridge Schools Certificate level, and junior secondary schools give a vocational schooling up to Junior Certificate level. Five secondary schools offer the Higher School Certificate. Other educational institutes are the Domboshawa School of Social Service and Chibero Agricultural College. At the University College in Salisbury, of the total enrolment of 857 full-time students for 1969, there were 309 Africans and 144 part-time students. At present ■ per cent. of

African children between the ages of ■ to 16 years receive ■ minimum of 5 years' primary education and over half of this number receive ■ full 8 years' primary education.

## GOVERNMENT

Rhodesia (then *Southern Rhodesia*) obtained self-government in 1923 and has a legislative Assembly of 65 members and a Cabinet of 15 members.

Municipal self-government has been established in the city of Salisbury, the city of Bulawayo, and ■ the towns of Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que and Fort Victoria. Smaller areas are administered by Town Management Boards. Over the past ten years local self-government among the Africans has been encouraged and at the end of 1968 there were 68 Native Councils.

## MINISTRY

The Parliament of Rhodesia, elected on May 7, 1965, consists of 49 Rhodesian Front, 10 United Peoples' Party, 2 Democratic Party and 4 Independents.

Prime Minister, Hon. I. D. Smith.  
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Posts, Hon. J. J. Wrathall.  
Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Public Service, Hon. J. H. Howman.  
Justice and Law and Order, Hon. D. W. Lardner-Burke.  
Local Government and Housing, Hon M. H. H. Partridge.  
Agriculture, Hon. D. C. Smith.  
Internal Affairs, Hon. L. B. Smith.  
Health, Labour and Social Welfare, Hon. I. F. McLean.  
Transport, Power, Roads and Road Traffic, Brigadier Hon. A. Dunlop, D.S.O.  
Information, Immigration, and Tourism, Hon. P. ■ ■ ■ der Byl.  
Education, Hon. A. P. Smith.  
Lands and Water Development, Hon. P. van Heerden.  
Mines, Hon. I. B. Dillon.  
Commerce and Industry, Hon. B. H. Mussett.  
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. G. W. Rudland.

## JUDICIARY

The High Court of Southern Rhodesia consists of ■ Chief Justice, a Judge President of the Appellate Division, a Judge of Appeal and six puisne Judges. Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Beadle, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
Judge President, Appellate Division, Hon. Sir Vincent Quenet.  
Judge of Appeal, Hon. H. N. Macdonald.  
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. V. R. Lewis; E. W. G. Jarvis, C.M.G.; H. E. Davies; B. Goldin; T. M. Greenfield, C.M.G.; J. B. Macaulay.

CAPITAL.—SALISBURY, situated on the Mashonaland plateau, altitude 4,850 ft., population (Dec., 1968), 390,000, including 99,000 Europeans and 7,800 Asians and Coloureds. BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, altitude 4,450 ft., population (Dec. 1968), 280,000, including 55,000 Europeans and 7,400 Asians and Coloureds. Other centres are Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que, Fort Victoria and Wankie.

Salisbury is 5,600 miles from London (air route) transit 12 hours; by sea, *via* Cape Town, 17 days (approx.).

FLAG.—Vertical stripes of green, white, green; Rhodesian coat of arms in centre of white stripe.

## ST. HELENA

Probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, St. Helena is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55' S. lat. and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with ■ estimated population at June, 1968, of 4,722.

St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, João de Nova, in 1502 (probably on St. Helena's Day) and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It was used as a port of call for vessels of all nations trading to the East until it was annexed by the Dutch in 1633. It was never occupied by them, however, and the English East India Company seized it in 1659. In 1834 it was ceded to the Crown. During the period 1815 to 1821 the island was lent to the British Government as a place of exile for the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte who died in St. Helena on May 5, 1821. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the construction of the Suez Canal. A lacemaking industry has been established. Ψ St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the Island, possesses a good anchorage.

## GOVERNMENT

The government of St. Helena is administered by ■ Governor, with the aid of a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor, two *ex-officio* members (Government Secretary and Treasurer) and twelve elected members. Five committees of the Legislative Council are responsible for general oversight of the activities of Government Departments and have in addition a wide range of statutory and administrative functions. The Governor is also assisted by an Executive Council of the two *ex-officio* members and the Chairmen of the Council committees.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Dermot Art Murphy, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1968).....	£3,250
Government Secretary, I. C. Rose, T.D. ..... (+ <i>allice.</i> )	1,872
Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs, W. Millard ..... (+ <i>allice.</i> )	1,656
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. J. S. Noaks ..... (+ <i>allice.</i> )	1,656
Agricultural and Forestry Officer, A. S. Leask..... (+ <i>allice.</i> )	1,512
Distance from London: 4,472 miles; transit, 14 days.	

## FINANCE AND TRADE

	1967	1968
	£	£
Public revenue.....	150,909	177,682
Expenditure.....	310,944	382,629
Total imports.....	410,037	—
Total exports.....	19,234	—

CAPITAL, Ψ Jamestown. Population (1966), 1,475.

## ASCENSION

The small island of Ascension lies in the South Atlantic (7° 56' S., 14° 22' W.) some 700 miles north-west of the island of St. Helena. It is said to

have been discovered by João de Nova, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. It was uninhabited until the arrival of Napoleon in St. Helena in 1815 when ■ small British naval garrison was stationed on the island. The population at December 31, 1968, was 1,527 of whom 773 were St. Helenian. The island remained under the supervision of the Board of Admiralty, until 1922, when it was made ■ dependency of St. Helena by Royal Letters Patent and came under control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Ascension is a rocky peak of purely volcanic origin, the highest point (Green Mountain) some 2,817 ft. is covered with lush vegetation, which with each rainy season is slowly creeping down to the lower areas. Cable & Wireless Ltd., maintains ■ farm of some 10 acres on the mountain, permitting the production of vegetables and livestock. The island is famous for Turtles, which land on the beaches from January to May to lay their eggs. It is also a breeding area for the sooty tern, or wide-awake, large numbers of which settle on the south-western coastal section every eighth month to hatch their eggs. Other wild life on the island includes feral donkeys and cats, rabbits and francolin partridge. All wild life except rabbits and cats is protected by law. The ocean surrounding the island abounds with shark, barracuda, tuna, bonito and many other fish.

Cable & Wireless Ltd., owns and operates a cable station which connects the Dependency with St. Helena, Sierra Leone, St. Vincent, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. A B.B.C. relay station was opened on the island in 1966.

Administrator, Brig. H. W. D. McDonald, D.S.O.

## TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Tristan da Cunha is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6' S. and long. 12° 2' W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. They have a total area of 45 square miles. The main island is about 1,800 miles W. of the Cape of Good Hope, 3,600 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,320 miles S.S.W. of St. Helena. It was the resort of British and American sealers from the middle of the 18th century, and in 1760 a British naval officer visited the group and gave his name to Nightingale Island. On August 14, 1816, the group was annexed to the British Crown and a garrison was placed on Tristan da Cunha, but this force was withdrawn in 1817, William Glass, ■ corporal of artillery (died 1853), remaining at his own request, with his wife and two children. This party, with five others, formed a settlement. In 1827 five coloured women from St. Helena, and afterwards, others from Cape Colony, joined the party.

In 1961 the population numbered 280 persons, the islands being administered by the Colonial Office through ■ resident Administrator, with headquarters at the settlement of Edinburgh. There is an elected Island Council of 16 members, with universal suffrage at 18.

In October, 1961, a volcano, believed to have been extinct for thousands of years, erupted and mounds of earth were thrown up in some cases to a height of 35 feet. In view of the danger of further volcanic activity, the inhabitants were evacuated and reached the United Kingdom on Nov. 23, 1961, where they remained for nearly two years. An advance party returned to Tristan da Cunha in the spring of 1963, and the main body of the islanders has now returned to the island. Some went back

to England in 1966, but most returned in August, 1967.

A boat harbour was completed in 1967. The first freezing factory was re-established in 1966. There are no taxes on Tristan, income being derived from royalties paid by the fishing company and from the sale of stamps.

Administrator, B. Watkins.

Chaplain, Rev. A. A. Welsh.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl. Cultivation was started in 1937, but has been abandoned.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Seals, innumerable penguins, and vast numbers of sea-fowl visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20' S. and 9° 44' W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 11 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been in British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and sea-elephants and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population, but there is a meteorological station maintained on the island by the South African Government and manned by South Africans.

### SEYCHELLES

The Colony of Seychelles, in the Indian Ocean, consists of two distinct collections of islands—the Mahé group, 32 islands in all, granitic with high hills and mountains (highest point 2,971 feet) and the out-lying islands, the Coralline group, numbering 57 more and, for the most part, only a little above sea-level. Proclaimed as French territory in 1756, the Mahé group began to be settled as a dependency of Mauritius from 1770, was captured by a British ship in 1794 and was finally assigned to Great Britain in 1810. By Letters Patent of September, 1903, these islands, together with the Coralline group, were erected into a separate Colony.

The total area of the Granitic group is 100 square miles, of which Mahé, the largest island and the seat of Government, claims 55. The next largest island is Praslin, home of the unique double coconut, *Coco de Mer*. Islands of the Coralline group lie at distances from Mahé varying between 60 and 612 miles and, exclusive of the Aldabra lagoon (50 sq. miles), have a total area of approximately 13 sq. miles. Aldabra is famous for its gigantic land tortoises. These islands have no permanent population and, where worked, are supplied by contract labour from the Granitic group. The population in June, 1968, was 49,981. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are healthy; the death- and birth rates in 1968 were 10.8 and 34.8 per 1,000 respectively. There are 33 primary schools, 10 secondary schools and a teachers' training college.

The new Constitution which was introduced in late 1967 created a single Council with both executive and legislative functions and an unofficial majority. The General Election held under the Constitution in December, 1967, was also significant in that for the first time it was contested on the basis of universal adult suffrage. The Governing Council consists of three *ex-officio* members, eight elected members and up to four nominated members of whom at least two are not public officers, with the Governor as President.

### FINANCE

	1967	1968
Revenue.....	£905,544	1,411,696
Expenditure.....	1,411,696	1,411,696
Exchange rate: 1 Rupee = 1s. 6d. The colony is grant-aided: U.K. grants in 1966 totalled £469,944.		

### TRADE

	1967	1968
Imports.....	Rs.24,595,360	Rs.33,875,243
Exports.....	10,517,737	16,195,706
Imports from U.K.....	£585,000	£729,000
Exports to U.K....	84,000	98,000

The principal imports are rice, mineral oils, cotton piece goods, vehicles, manufactures and beverages. The chief exports are cinnamon bark, copra, cinnamon leaf oil, guano, vanilla, patchouli leaf and salted fish.

CAPITAL,  $\Psi$  Victoria (population, estimated, 1966, 11,000), on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Bruce Greatbatch, C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E. (1968).....Rs.69,000

Chief Justice, Sir Campbell Wylie, Q.C.,

E.D.....38,004

Chief Secretary, R. V. Rostowski.....37,200

Attorney-General, A. F. M. A. Sauzier,

O.B.E.....35,400

Administrative Secretary, G. F. Pollard, O.B.E.....34,800

Financial Secretary, A. G. Padgett.....35,400

Director of Audit, P. Harrison.....32,400

Director of Medical Services, Dr. P. Hossen.....33,600

Commissioner of Police, F. D. Marrable....33,600

Director of Public Works, A. S. Boyce...33,600

Director of Education, A. W. Johns.....33,600

Director of Agriculture, G. Lionnet, M.B.E.,

Director of Tourism, Information and Broad-

casting, J. A. Robinson.....31,080

Letters to and from London—5 to 10 days.

### TONGA

The Tongan or Friendly Islands form a self-governing State under the protection of Great Britain, in accordance with the terms of the revised Treaty of Friendship signed at Nuku'alofa on May, 30, 1968. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific some 300 miles to the E.S.E. of Fiji, with an area of 270 square miles, and population (1967) of 79,000. The largest island, Tongatapu, was discovered by Tasman in 1643. Most of the islands are of coral formation, but some are volcanic (Tofua, Kao and Niuafoou or "Tin Can" Island). The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S., and 173° and 177° W. Nuku'alofa, on the island of Tongatapu, is the seat of government. The present King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., succeeded his mother, the late Queen Salote Tupou III, on December 16, 1965. The constitution provides for a Government consisting of the Sovereign, a privy council and cabinet, a legislative assembly and a judiciary. The legislative assembly has 21 members, with a Speaker, and includes the Ministers of the Crown, the two Governors of Island groups, and the representatives of the Nobles and of the people (seven of each), who are elected triennially. In 1960, women were allowed to vote for the first time. Soil generally is fertile, the principal exports are copra and bananas. Revenue 1966-67, T\$2,125,751; expenditure, T\$1,798,064. There is no debt. Total imports (1967), T\$5,729,561; total exports T\$3,566,321. The total shipping cleared in 1967 was 253,719 tons. Tongan currency is at parity with Australian currency in relation to sterling.

British Commissioner and Consul, A. C. Reid, C.M.G. (1965).....£3,550

VIRGIN ISLANDS, see BRITISH

## THE WEST INDIES

The West Indies are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 59° 30' to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divided into three main groups: I. GREATER ANTILLES, which contain the largest islands, Cuba (44,000 sq. miles) and Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) (30,000 sq. miles), Jamaica and Puerto Rico; II. BAHAMAS, which are entirely British; III. LESSER ANTILLES, which are variously divided; the British islands in the Lesser Antilles are the Leeward and Windward Islands. The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are Independent, 12,300 British, 3,890 United States, 1,350 French, 430 Netherlands, and 90 Venezuelan.

The West India Islands that lie nearest the East have been called the *Windward Islands*; the others the *Leeward Islands*, on account of the winds blowing generally from the eastern point in the area.

## COMMISSION FOR THE EAST CARIBBEAN GOVERNMENTS

10 Haymarket, S.W.1.

Commissioner, N. G. F. Taylor.

The British West Indies were governed under a series of federal arrangements, the last of which, a federation of the Leeward and Windward Islands with Barbados, was abandoned in 1966. It was announced in Jan., 1967 that the islands of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia were to become States in association with Britain. Britain's powers and responsibilities are limited to defence and external affairs.

## West Indies Associated States

The Associated States are described individually in the following sections. The Office of the British Government Representative is at George Gordon Building (P.O. Box 227), Castries, St. Lucia.

British Government Representative, C. S. Roberts (1967)..... £5,075

Deputy do., D. M. Kerr.

Development Adviser, W. L. Bell, M.B.E. (Resident at Bridgetown, Barbados).

and Secretary, R. L. Brooks.

## Supreme Court

Established by Order in Council (1967), which gives the Court additional jurisdiction in Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands. There are two constituents, a Court of Appeal and a High Court. The Chief Justice is appointed by Her Majesty and pulse judges by the Judicial and Legal Services Commission. Expenses of the Supreme Court, after allowing for contributions from Montserrat and the Virgin Islands, are met by the States in equal shares.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Allen Lewis, Q.C.

Justices of Appeal, K. L. Gordon; P. C. Lewis.

Puisne Judges, E. L. St. Bernard (Grenada); N. Beridge (Dominica and Montserrat); E. H. A. Bishop (St. Lucia); E. F. Glasgow (St. Kitts and Brit. Virgin Isds.); A. F. L. Louisy (Antigua); N. Peterkin (St. Vincent).

## ANTIGUA

Antigua lies in 17° 6' N. lat. and 61° 45' W. long., and is nearly 108 square miles in area with a coastline of about 70 miles. Antigua was first settled by the English in 1632, and was granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II. Population at the Census of 1960 totalled 54,304. It is much less

hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which one central sugar factory has been erected. Cotton is now planted on a large scale and the island also exports molasses and rum. The population, with Barbuda, is estimated at 62,000. The Island has begun to take advantage of its many fine beaches, and tourism is becoming an important new industry.

## Finance and Trade

	1965	1966
Revenue.....	\$W.1,9,160,142	\$W.11,570,582
Expenditure...	9,116,500	10,311,533
Total imports.	..	43,913,958
Total exports..	..	2,369,710

Governor, Sir Wilfred Ebenezer Jacobs, O.B.E., Q.C. (1967) (plus £750 allee. and house) ..... £3,750

Barbuda, formerly a possession of the Codrington family, is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35' N., long. 61° 42' W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 1,000. The island is flat and mostly stony, producing cotton, corn and ground-nuts. Wild deer are found, and there is good tarpon and other fishing. Warden, E. Cregue (and quarters), £980 to £1,350. Redonda is uninhabited.

CAPITAL  $\Psi$  St. John's. Population 25,000.

## THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

The Cayman Islands, between 79° 44' and 81° 26' W. and 19° 15' and 19° 46' N., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 100 square miles. Population (estimated, 1966), 9,000. The constitution provides for an Administrator, Legislative Assembly and Executive Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Administrator, not fewer than two nor more than three nominated members, not fewer than two nor more than three official members and elected members. The Executive Council consists of the Administrator and two official members appointed from among the official members of the Assembly, one nominated member appointed from among the nominated members of the Assembly and two elected members, elected by the non-official members of the Assembly from among the elected members of the Assembly. The normal life of the Assembly is three years. Supervisory powers over the government of the Islands exercised by the Government of Jamaica came to an end in August, 1962.

The principal town is  $\Psi$  George Town, in Grand Cayman, population (1960 census) 2,558.

## FINANCE

	1967	1968
Revenue.....	£522,577	£696,134
Expenditure.....	507,146	597,664
Public Debt.....	373,398	367,063

## TRADE

	1967	1968
Total imports.....	£1,711,408	£2,675,706
Total exports.....	23,790	8,123
Administrator, His Hon. A. C. E. Long, C.M.G., C.B.E.		

## MONTSERAT

Situated in 16° 45' N. lat. and 61° 15' W. long., 27 miles S.W. of Antigua, the island is about 11 miles long and 7 wide, with an area of 39 square miles; population (estimated, 1967), 14,468. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Irishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1783. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs,

while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island is mountainous, the rest capable of cultivation. The chief exports are sea island cotton, tomatoes and other fruits and vegetables. Exports of fruit and vegetables are expanding and in recent years markets were found in Bermuda and the United Kingdom for the island's production of mangoes and hot peppers. Since 1963 real estate development and tourism have done much to add the island's economy. Revenue (1968), \$3,630,010; Expenditure \$3,738,746.

Cabinet government was introduced in Montserrat in 1960. The Executive Council is composed of 4 unofficial members (the Chief, 3 other Ministers and 1 Member without Portfolio) and two official members (the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary). The 3 Ministers appointed from the elected members of the Legislative Council. The present composition of the Legislative Council is the Administrator, who presides, two official members, one nominated unofficial member and 7 elected members.

Administrator, His Hon. Dennis Raleigh Gibbs, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. (1964) (+ allowances of £550 and £208 and quarters)..... £2,750

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President, The Administrator.  
 Chief Minister, Minister of Finance, Trade and Production, Hon. W. H. Bramble.  
 Minister of Social Services, Hon. B. W. Edwards.  
 Communications and Works, Hon. P. A. Bramble.  
 Attorney-General, Hon. D. M. Lambert.  
 Financial Secretary, Hon. J. Taylor, C.M.G.  
 Without Portfolio, Hon. J. Howe.

Secretary to the Executive Council, G. C. H. Thomas, O.B.E.

CHIEF TOWN.—Plymouth (3,500).

ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

Governor, His Excellency Milton Pentonville Allen, O.B.E. (1969).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla are united to form one Territory, and taken together they have a population (1960) of 56,693, and a total area of about 136 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 66° to 88° F.

St. Kitts (population 1960, 38,113), the principal island, was the first possession of the British West Indies to be colonized (1623); it is situated in lat. 17° 18' N. and long. 62° 48' W., and has an area of 65 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green sugar estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central range, which rises to a height of 3,792 feet (Mount Misery). Cotton is also grown to a considerable extent. The capital, Basseterre, is port of registry.

Nevis (population 1960, 12,770) is separated from St. Kitts by a strait 3 miles wide and has an area of 36 sq. miles. Cotton is exported and coconuts are also now exported, mainly to Barbados. The raising of livestock and cultivation of vegetables are also important features of the island's economy. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. The chief town, Charlestown, is a port of entry.

Anguilla (population 1960, 5,810) is about 70 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. There are no hills. Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised. H.M. Commissioner for Anguilla, W. H. Thompson.

CAPITAL, Basseterre (St. Kitts). Population (1960), 15,579.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

These West Indian islands geographically form part of the Bahamas group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. From 1873 until 1962 they were annexed to Jamaica, from which they are distant about 450 miles, reverting to U.K. administration on August 6, 1962, upon Jamaica's attainment of independence. On November 5, 1965, the Governor of the Bahamas became also the Governor of the Turks and Caicos. The two Colonies share a Common Bench for their Courts of Appeal. They have an area of about 166 square miles, and a population estimated, June, 30, 1967, of 6,000. Grand Turk is an important cable station. A tourist industry is rapidly developing as the climate, beaches and sea sports generally are amongst the finest in the world. Trade in salt, for which the island used to be celebrated, has greatly diminished in recent years. Other exports are crawfish and conches. A considerable number of men are employed overseas in the Bahamas. There is a U.S. Air Force missile tracking station and a Naval facility at Grand Turk, and a government-owned airstrip at South Caicos, at which refuelling and other facilities provided.

FINANCE

	1967	1968
Revenue.....	£419,853	£512,168
Expenditure.....	395,286	532,173

\* Revised Estimates.

TRADE

	1967	1968
Total imports.....	£356,943	£442,793
Total exports.....	50,692	63,133

The Constitution provides for a Administrator, and a State Council. The State Council consists of a Speaker, three official members, not less than two nor more than three nominated members and nine elected members. The normal life of the State Council is five years.

Administrator, His Hon. R. E. Wainwright, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1968) (+ duty allee. £300). £2,450

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

The Windward Islands consist of the four colonies of Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica with their dependencies; the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 821 square miles. Since March, 1967, with the attainment of the status of Associated Statehood, there has been a Governor in Grenada, St. Lucia and Dominica. A similar change is to take place in St. Vincent. Each island has its own elected Parliament and Senate and a Premier. The ministerial form of government was introduced in 1956.

GRENADA AND THE GRENADINES

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 13'–11° 58' N. lat. and 61° 20'–61° 35' W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 133 square miles: estimated population (including some of the Grenadines), 102,214. The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonized by the French, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, bananas, sugar cane, cotton, coconuts, limes and fruit are grown. The imports are chiefly dry goods, wheat, flour, dried fish, feedstuffs, hardware and rice.

ψ St. George's (population 8,400) on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

#### Finance

	1965	1966
Public revenue.....	\$10,584,820	\$12,286,087
Expenditure.....	10,350,666	11,955,992
Public debt.....	10,938,261	11,297,361

#### Trade

	1965	1966
Total imports.....	\$19,077,304	\$21,724,311
Total exports.....	10,872,452	10,195,761

#### Government

Grenada became a Associated State in association with Great Britain on March 3, 1967. The Legislature became bicameral consisting of Her Majesty, a Senate and a House of Representatives. There is a Premier, with four other Ministers. The Principal Law Officer is *ex officio* a member of the Senate.

Governor, Dame Hilda Louisa Bynoe, D.B.E. (1968) (+*allice*. £1,925)..... £2,750  
Premier, Eric M. Gairy.

The Grenadines are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, within which Governments they are included. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, with area of 13 sq. miles and population of 8,177.

#### ST. LUCIA.

the second largest and the most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 54' N. lat. and 60° 50' W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 24 miles S. of Martinique, is 27 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 14 miles. It comprises an area of 238 square miles with an estimated population (1965) of 106,663. About 56,000 acres are devoted to agriculture. It possesses perhaps the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports are bananas, copra, coconuts, cocoa, edible oil. Over 6,000,000 stems of bananas, valued at \$9,443,134, were exported to the U.K. in 1966. The chief imports are flour, machinery, cotton piece goods, sacks and bags.

CAPITAL.—ψ Castries, (estimated population, 40,000) is recognized as being one of the finest ports in the West Indies on account of its reputation as a safe anchorage in the hurricane season. In 1966, 1,708 vessels with a total gross tonnage of 2,011,650 called at Castries.

#### Finance and Trade

	1966	
Estimated Revenue.....	\$10,200,000	
Estimated Expenditure.....	9,400,000	
Total Imports.....	28,379,884	
Total Exports.....	12,108,770	

#### Government

There is a Cabinet of Ministers presided over by the Premier and consisting of four other Ministers and the Attorney General. There is a Legislature

which consists of Her Majesty and a House of Assembly, of which the normal life is five years' The House of Assembly consists of a Speaker who may be elected from within or without the House, ten elected and three nominated members and the Attorney General. The Constitution provides for a political Attorney General if the Legislature or the Premier so decides.

Governor, Sir Frederick Joseph Clarke (1967) (+ <i>allice</i> . \$3,240).....	\$15,000
Premier and Minister of Finance and Planning and Development, J. G. M. Compton....	12,000
Education and Health, H. J. François.....	9,600
Trade, Industry, Agriculture and Tourism, W. G. Mallet.....	9,600
Communications, Works and Labour, J. M. D. Bousquet.....	9,600
Housing, Community Development and Social Affairs, Dr. V. G. Monrose.....	9,600
Attorney General, J. D. B. Renwick.....	9,600

#### ST. VINCENT.

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situated in 13° 10' N. lat. and 60° 57' W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (estimated 1967) of 90,000. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the three other islands of the group. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are bananas, arrowroot, cotton, copra, coconuts, cassava, cocoa, ground provisions, and spices. Its chief imports are foodstuffs (including canned and pickled meat, salted and pickled fish, butter, rice and flour), cotton and woollen piece goods, hardware, lumber, iron and steel manufactures, cement and fertilizers.

There were 58 primary schools with 26,992 pupils in 1967, and a Government secondary schools with an attendance of 724. In addition, there are 7 grant-aided secondary schools with an attendance of 1,742 and 2 unaided secondary schools with 172 pupils.

CAPITAL.—ψ Kingstown, population (1967), 21,432.

#### Finance and Trade

	1965	1966
Revenue (incl. Grants).....	\$7,541,277	\$9,117,218
Expenditure (do.).....	8,225,572	9,051,503
Public debt.....	1,796,287	1,792,073
Total imports.....	14,808,502	16,054,408
Total exports.....	6,422,137	6,170,847

#### Government

There is an Executive Council of the Administrator, one *ex officio* member, 4 Ministers and one member without portfolio. There is a Legislative Council of 1 *ex officio* member, 5 nominated and 9 elected members and a Speaker elected from outside the House.

Administrator, H. George, C.M.G., O.B.E....	\$13,200
Financial Secretary, C. A. Jacobs, M.B.E....	8,640
Magistrates, C. A. E. Rawle; L. A. D. Williams; S. A. Browne (acting).....	7,440
Registrar and Additional Magistrate, H. M. Squires.....	\$6,480 to 7,440

#### DOMINICA

Dominica, the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, was transferred from the Leeward to the Windward Group on Jan. 1, 1940. It is situated between 15° 20' and 15° 45' N. lat. and 61° 13' and 61° 30' W.

long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad comprising an area of 290 sq. miles, of which about 37,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°F. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. The exports consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, principally bananas, lime oil, lime juice, oranges, bay oil, cocoa, copra and vanilla. Population (estimated, 1968, 70,177). The principal towns are  $\Psi$ Roseau, on the south-west coast, population, 11,924 and Portsmouth, population, 2,566.

**Education.**—There are 53 elementary schools, of which 50 are Government and 3 assisted. Of the 4 secondary schools, 3 receive a grant-in-aid and one is maintained by the Government.

#### Finance and Trade

	1968	1969*
Revenue (incl. Grants).	\$8,453,931	\$8,688,285
Expenditure (do.).....	10 352,163	11,247,445
Public debt.....	2,169,600	2,169,600

**Head of State,** H.H. Malletoa Tanumafili II, C.B.R.

**Prime Minister,** Hon Flame Mata'afa Faumua Mulinu'u II, C.B.E.

Formerly administered by New Zealand (latterly with internal self-government), Western Samoa became, on January 1, 1962, the first fully-independent Polynesian State. It is for the present being treated as a member country of the British Commonwealth, pending a final decision by the Government.

Western Samoa consists of the islands of Savai'i (662 sq. miles) and of Upolu, which with its adjacent islands, has an area of 435 sq. miles. All the islands are mountainous. Upolu, the most fertile, contains the harbours of  $\Psi$ Apia and  $\Psi$ Saluafata. The islanders are mostly Christians of

	1967	1968*
Imports.....	£17,314,999	£20,212,755
Exports.....	10,512,087	12,236,619

\* Provisional.

#### Government

On March 1, 1967, Dominica received a new Constitution and became an Associated State of the United Kingdom. The Queen's Representative was renamed the Governor.

The new House of Assembly now comprises 11 elected and 3 nominated members, one nominated on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. The Cabinet (Executive) presided over by the Premier, consists of 4 other Government Ministers and the Attorney General (Official Member). The Premier is appointed by the Governor from the elected members of the House of Assembly. The other Ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Premier. The Speaker is elected from among the members of the House or from outside.

**Governor,** His Excellency Sir Louis Cools-Lartigue,

O.B.E. (1967).

**Premier,** Hon. E. O. Leblanc.

### WESTERN SAMOA

different denominations. A census held on Sept. 25, 1961, showed a total population of 114,427, of whom 101,288 were Samoans and 11,813 part-Samoans, 522 other Pacific Islanders and 668 Europeans.

The chief exports are copra, cocoa and bananas. In 1965, the total trade was valued at: exports £2,030,000 (copra £839,100, cocoa £454,400 and bananas £609,900); imports £3,290,030.

#### TRADE WITH U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£233,000	£253,000
Exports to U.K.....	270,000	110,000

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$ Apia (population 25,000).

**FLAG.**—Five white stars (depicting the Southern Cross) on a quarter royal blue at top next staff, and three quarters red.

### SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION

**Headquarters:** Bangkok, Thailand.

A *South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty* was signed on Sept. 8, 1954, by representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, France, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Treaty consists of eleven Articles. The parties undertake mutual defence responsibilities in the area of the Treaty. Other articles deal with mutual economic assistance, including technical assistance, designed to promote economic progress and social well-being; the rights and obligations of the parties under the Charter of the United Nations; accession of further states; and define the area to which the Treaty applies. Member Countries are represented on a Council which provides for consultation with regard to military and other planning. The United States executed the Treaty with the understanding that its recognition of the effect of aggression and armed attack apply only to Communist aggression, but agreed to consult with the other signatories in the event of any other armed attack.

In a declaration of principles, *The Pacific Charter*, the Treaty powers uphold the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples. They will earnestly strive by every peaceful means to

promote self-government and to secure the independence of all countries whose peoples desire it and are able to undertake its responsibilities. They will continue to co-operate in the economic, social and cultural fields in order to promote higher living standards, economic progress and social well-being in the region. They are determined to prevent or counter by appropriate means any attempt in the Treaty area to subvert their freedom or destroy their sovereignty or territorial integrity.

### CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

**Headquarters:** Ankara, Turkey

A mutual security and defence treaty was concluded between Turkey and Iraq at Baghdad on Feb. 24, 1955. Three further states, the United Kingdom, Iran, and Pakistan signed the *Baghdad Pact* later in the same year. The United States, although not a full member of the Council, participates in an observer capacity, is a member of all major committees, and contributes an equal share to the international staff and budget, as well as a large share of economic and military assistance. Iraq formally withdrew from the Pact on March 24, 1959, and the title Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) was adopted on Aug. 21, 1959.

**Secretary-General,** Turgut Menemcioglu (1968).

## UNIVERSITIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH

(outside the United Kingdom)

With date of foundation, number of full-time students and  of Executive Head (Vice-Chancellor, President  Principal)

## Australia

- ADELAIDE (1874). (Full-time students, 5,503).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. G. M. Badger, Ph.D., D.Sc.  
 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL (1946), Canberra. (2,265).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Emeritus Prof. Sir John Crawford, C.B.E., D.Sc.  
 FLINDERS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA (1966), Bedford Park (1,357).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Emeritus Prof. P. H. Karmel, C.B.E., Ph.D.  
 LA TROBE (1964), Melbourne. (1,599).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. M. Myers, D.Sc. Eng.  
 MACQUARIE (1964), Sydney. (1,415).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Emeritus Prof. A. G. Mitchell, Ph.D.  
 MELBOURNE (1853). (9,807).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. D. P. Derham, M.B.E., LL.D.  
 MONASH (1958), Melbourne. (7,473).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. A. L. Matheson, M.B.E., Ph.D.  
 NEWCASTLE (1965). (1,431).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. J. J. Auchmuty, Ph.D.  
 NEW ENGLAND (1954), Armidale. (1,596).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Z. Cowen, D.C.L., LL.D.  
 NEW SOUTH WALES (1949), Sydney. (8,891).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. R. H. Myers, Ph.D.  
 WOOLONGONG UNIV. COLL. (1961). (263).—*Warden*, Prof. C. A. M. Gray.  
 W. S. & L. B. ROBINSON UNIV. COLL. (1967), Broken Hill (6).—*Director*, Prof. T. K. Hogan.  
 NORTH QUEENSLAND (1970), Townsville. (516).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. J. C. Back, Ph.D.  
 QUEENSLAND (1909), Brisbane. (6,938).—*Vice-Chancellor*, vacant.  
 SYDNEY (1850). (12,588).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. B. R. Williams.  
 TASMANIA (1890), Hobart. (1,932).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir George Cartland, C.M.G.  
 WESTERN AUSTRALIA (1911), Perth. (4,410).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Stanley Prescott, O.B.E.

## Canada

- ACADIA (1838), Wolfville. (Full-time students, 1,932).—*President*, J. M. R. Beveridge, M.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.  
 ALBERTA (1906), Edmonton. (15,293).—*President*, M. Wyman, Ph.D.  
 BISHOP'S (1843), Lennoxville. (991).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. W. Preston, D.C.L.  
 BRANDON (1967). (845).—*President*, J. E. Robbins, Ph.D., LL.D.  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA (1908), Vancouver. (18,929).—*President*, W. H. Gage, LL.D.  
 BROCK (1964), St. Catherine's. (1,171).—*President*, J. A. Gibson, D.Phil., LL.D.  
 CALGARY (1966). (6,795).—*President*, A. W. R. Carrothers, S.J.D.  
 CARLETON (1942), Ottawa. (5,167).—*President*, A. Davidson Dunton, D.Sc., LL.D.  
 DALHOUSIE (1818), Halifax. (3,886).—*President*, H. D. Hicks, Q.C., LL.D., D.Ed., D.C.L.  
 UNIV. OF KING'S COLL. (1789), Halifax. (192).—*Acting President*, F. H. Page, D.D.  
 GUELPH (1964). (5,149).—*Vice-Chancellor*, W. C. Winegard, Ph.D.  
 LAKEHEAD (1965), Port Arthur. (1,606).—*Vice-Chancellor*, W. G. Tamblyn, LL.D.  
 LAURENTIAN, SUDBURY (1960). (1,535).—*President*, S. G. Mullins, C.D.  
 LAVAL (1852), Quebec. (17,503).—*Rector Magnificus*, Mgr. L.-A. Vachon, D.Th., D.Ph., LL.D.  
 LETHBRIDGE (1967). (1,124).—*President*, W. A. S. Smith, Ph.D.  
 MCGILL (1821), Montreal. (15,098).—*Principal*, H. R. Robertson, M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., D.Sc., D.U.  
 MCMASTER (1887), Hamilton. (6,354).—*President*, H. G. Thode, C.D., M.B.E., Ph.D., LL.D., D.Sc.  
 MANITOBA (1877), Winnipeg. (10,405).—*President*, H. H. Saunderson, Ph.D., LL.D., D.Sc.  
 ST. JOHN'S COLL. (1866), Winnipeg. (357).—*Warden* (vacant).  
 ST. PAUL'S COLL. (1926), Winnipeg.—*Rector*, Very Rev. D. Burke-Gaffney.  
 MEMORIAL, NEWFOUNDLAND (1949), St. John's. (4,782).—*Vice-Chancellor*, The Lord Taylor, M.D.  
 MONCTON (1963). (1,961).—*Rector*, A. Savoie, Q.C.  
 MONTREAL (1876). (32,833).—*Rector*, R. Gaudry, D.Sc., LL.D.  
 COLL. JEAN-DE-BREBEUF (1929), Montreal.  
 COLL. SAINTE-MARIE (1948), Montreal.  
 LOYOLA COLL. (1899), Montreal.  
 MARIANOPOLIS COLL., Montreal.  
 MOUNT ALLISON (1858), Sackville. (1,283).—*President*, L. H. Cragg, Ph.D., D.Sc., D.C.L.  
 MOUNT ST. VINCENT (1925), Halifax. (126).—*President*, Catherine Wallace, Ph.D., LL.D.  
 NEW BRUNSWICK (1785), Fredericton. (4,792).—*President* (vacant).  
 NOTRE DAME, NELSON (1963). (514).—*Acting President*, D. F. Lardner, Ph.D.  
 NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL COLL. (1905), Truro. (313).—*Principal*, W. A. Jenkins, Dr. P.A.  
 NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLL. (1909), Halifax. (496).—*President*, G. W. Holbrook, Ph.D.  
 OTTAWA (1848). (4,626).—*Rector*, Very Rev. R. Guindon, D.Th.  
 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (1969), Charlottetown.—*President*, R. J. Baker.  
 QUEEN'S, KINGSTON (1841). (7,050).—*Principal*, J. J. Deutsch, LL.D.  
 ROYAL MILITARY COLL. OF CANADA (1876), Kingston. (567).—*Commandant*, Commodore W. P. Hayes.  
 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER (1853), Antigonish. (2,669).—*President*, Rt. Rev. M. A. MacLellan, Ph.D.  
 ST. MARY'S (1841), Halifax. (1,562).—*President*, Rev. H. J. Labelle, Ph.D.  
 SASKATCHEWAN (1907), Saskatoon (8,686) and Regina. (3,827).—*President*, J. W. T. Spinks, M.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.  
 SHERBROOKE (1954). (3,657).—*Rector*, Mgr. R. Maltais.  
 SIMON FRASER (1963), Burnaby. (3,873).—*President* (vacant).  
 SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS (1929), Montreal. (11,973).—*Principal*, R. C. Rae, LL.D., D.D.  
 TORONTO (1827). (21,821).—*President*, C. T. Bis-sell, Ph.D., D.Litt., LL.D., D. ès L.  
 UNIV. OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLL. (1852), Toronto. (2,126).—*President*, Rev. J. M. Kelly, Ph.D.  
 UNIV. OF TRINITY COLL. (1851), Toronto. (779).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Rev. D. R. G. Owen, Ph.D., D.D., D.C.L.  
 VICTORIA (1836), Toronto. (2,540).—*President*, Rev. A. B. Moore, D.D., LL.D.  
 TRENT (1963), Peterborough. (1,091).—*President*, T. H. B. Symons.  
 VICTORIA (1963), British Columbia. (4,709).—*President*, B. J. Partridge, J.D.

- WATERLOO (1959), (7,038).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. G. Hagey, LL.D.  
ST. JEROME'S COLL., Waterloo.—*President*, Rev. J. R. Finn, Ph.D.
- WATERLOO LUTHERAN (1960). (2,616).—*President*, F. C. Peters, Ph.D.
- WESTERN ONTARIO (1878), London. (10,141).—*President*, D. C. Williams, Ph.D.  
HURON COLL. (1863), London.—*Principal*, Ven. J. G. Morden, D.D.  
KING'S COLL. (1912), London.—*Executive Head*, D. O. Carrigan, Ph.D.
- WINDSOR (1857). (2,896).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. F. Leddy, D.Phil., D.Litt., D. ès L., LL.D., D.C.L.
- WINNIPEG (1967). (2,416).—*President*, Very Rev. W. C. Lockhart, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., D.Cn.L.
- YORK (1959). (4,890).—*President*, M. G. Ross, Ed.D., D.C.L.
- Ceylon**
- CEYLON (1942), Peradeniya. (Full-time students, 4,880).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. E. O. E. Pereira.
- CEYLON, COLOMBO (1968).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. A. Abeywickrama, Ph.D.
- VIDYALANKARA (1959), Kelaniya. (2,119).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. W. Goonewardena.
- VIDYODAYA (1959), Gangodawila. (2,131).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. E. Hettiaratchi.
- East Africa**
- EAST AFRICA (1963), Kampala, Uganda.—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir James Cook, D.Sc., Ph.D., Sc.D., D.U., LL.D., F.R.S.
- UNIVERSITY COLL., NAIROBI (1961), Kenya. (Full-time students, 1,066).—*Principal*, A. T. Porter, Ph.D.
- UNIVERSITY COLL., DAR ■ SALAAM (1961), Tanzania (697).—*Principal*, W. K. Chagula.
- MAKERERE UNIV. COLL. (1949), Kampala, Uganda. (2,219).—*Principal*, Y. K. Lule, C.B.E.
- Fiji**
- SOUTH PACIFIC (1967), Suva. (Full-time students, 160).—*Vice-Chancellor*, C. C. Aikman, Ph.D.
- Ghana**
- GHANA (1961), Legon. (Full-time students, 2,188).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. A. Kwapong, Ph.D.
- UNIV. COLL. OF CAPE COAST (1962). (1,055).—*Principal*, E. A. Boateng.
- UNIV. OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (1961), Kumasi. (1,549).—*Vice-Chancellor*, E. Evans-Anfom.
- Guyana**
- GUYANA (1963), Georgetown. (Part-time students, 775).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. H. Irvine, Ph.D.
- Hong Kong**
- CHINESE UNIV. OF HONG KONG (1963). (Full-time students, 2,170).—*Vice-Chancellor*, C. M. Li, C.B.E., Ph.D., LL.D., D.S.Sc.
- HONG KONG (1911). (2,465).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. E. Robinson, LL.D.
- India**
- AGRA (1927). (Full-time students, 27,130).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. Prasad.
- AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES (1964), Bangalore, (1,698).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. C. Naik, Ph.D.
- ALIGARH MUSLIM (1920). (6,700).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. Aleem.
- ALLAHABAD (1887). (8,579).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. B. Lal.
- ANDHRA (1926), Waltair. (33,415).—*Vice-Chancellor*, L. Bullayya.
- ANNAMALAI (1928), Annamalainagar. (6,150).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. P. Adinarayan, Ph.D.
- BANARAS HINDU (1915). (9,380).—*Vice-Chancellor* (vacant).
- BANGALORE (1964). (27,432).—*Vice-Chancellor*, V. K. Gokak, D.Litt.
- BARODA (1949). (14,235).—*Vice-Chancellor*, C. S. Patel, Ph.D.
- BIHAR (1952), Muzaffarpur. (41,640).—*Vice-Chancellor*, P. S. Muhar, Ph.D.
- BOMBAY (1857). (76,063).—*Vice-Chancellor*, P. B. Gajendragadkar, LL.D.
- BURDWAN (1960). (35,210).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. M. Sen, Ph.D.
- CALCUTTA (1857). (135,226).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. N. Sen, Ph.D.
- DELHI (1922). (41,855).—*Acting Vice-Chancellor*, R. C. Majumdar, Dr.Phil.
- DIBRUGARH (1965). (15,435).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. R. Seth, Ph.D., D.Sc.
- GAUHATI (1948). (45,463).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. N. Goswami, Ph.D.
- GORAKHPUR (1956). (30,078).—*Vice-Chancellor*, P. T. Chandii.
- GUJARAT (1949), Ahmedabad. (55,854).—*Vice-Chancellor*, U. J. Joshi.
- INDIAN INST. OF TECHNOLOGY, BOMBAY (1958). (2,114).—*Director*, S. K. Bose.
- INDIAN INST. OF TECHNOLOGY, DELHI (1961). (1,506).—*Director*, R. N. Dogra.
- INDIAN INST. OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR (1960). (1,801).—*Director*, P. K. Kelkar, Ph.D.
- INDIAN INST. OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR (1951). (2,585).—*Director*, Prof. V. N. Prasad.
- INDIAN INST. OF TECHNOLOGY, MADRAS (1959). (1,720).—*Director*, A. Ramachandran, Ph.D.
- INDORE (1964). (15,963).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. L. Joshi.
- JABALPUR (1957). (15,765).—*Vice-Chancellor*, R. B. Pandey, D.Litt.
- JADAVPUR (1955), Calcutta. (4,235).—*Vice-Chancellor*, H. C. Guha.
- JAMMU (1969).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. N. Bhan, Ph.D.
- JAWAHARLAL NEHRU KRISHI VISHWA VIDYALAYA (1964), Jabalpur. (1,749).—*Vice-Chancellor*, L. S. Negi, Ph.D.
- JIWAJI (1964), Gwalior. (15,499).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. S. Bhandarkar.
- JODHPUR (1962). (1,054).—*Vice-Chancellor*, V. V. John.
- KALYANI (1960).
- KARNATAK (1949), Dharwar. (39,800).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. S. Adke, Ph.D.
- KASHMIR (1969), Srinagar. *Acting Vice-Chancellor*, K. Noor-ud-Din.
- KERALA (1937), Trivandrum. (139,620).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. Ayappan.
- KURUKSHETRA (1956). (4,130).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. C. Verma.
- LUCKNOW (1921). (18,938).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. B. Lal, D.Sc.
- MADRAS (1857). (90,662).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir A. L. Mudaliar, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., D.C.L.
- MADURAI (1966). (47,614).—*Vice-Chancellor*, T. P. Meenakshisundaran, D.Litt.
- MARATHWADA (1958), Aurangabad. (24,078).—*Vice-Chancellor*, N. R. Tawde, Ph.D.
- MYSORE (1916). (49,840).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. L. Shrimall, Ph.D.
- NAGPUR (1923). (57,992).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Col. V. B. Kolte, Ph.D.
- NORTH BENGAL (1962), Siliguri. (16,349).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. A. C. Roy.
- OSMANIA (1918), Hyderabad. (43,254).—*Vice-Chancellor*, R. Satyanarayana.

- PANJAB (1947), Chandigarh. (115,632).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Suraj Bhan.
- PATNA (1917). (12,346).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. K. Datta, Ph.D.
- POONA (1948). (37,826).—*Vice-Chancellor*, H. V. Pataskar, LL.D.
- PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL (1962), Ludhiana. (2,481).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. S. Randhawa.
- PUNJABI (1961), Patiala. (6,421).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Kirpal Singh Narang.
- RABINDRA BHARATI (1962), Calcutta.
- RAJASTHAN (1947), Jaipur. (40,143).—*Acting Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. P. L. Bhatnagar.
- RAVISHANKAR (1963), Raipur. (20,060).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. L. Pandey.
- ROORKEE (1949). (2,279).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. R. Chopra.
- SARDAR PATEL (1955), Vallabh Vidyanagar. (10,101).—*Vice-Chancellor*, I. J. Patel.
- SAUGAR (1946), Sagar. (2,939).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. M. P. Sharma, D.Litt.
- SAURASHTRA (1966), Rajkot.—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. R. Mankad.
- SHIVAJI (1962), Kolhapur (31,918).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. G. Pawar, Ph.D.
- SHREEMATI N. D. THACKERSEY WOMEN'S (1951), Bombay. (9,766).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Mrs. P. V. Thackersey, D.Litt.
- SRI VENKATESWARA (1954), Tirupati. (23,742).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. Jagannatha Reddy, M.D.
- UDAIPUR (1962). (7,058).—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. S. Mahajani, Ph.D.
- UTKAL (1943), Bhubaneswar. (25,489).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. Misra, Ph.D.
- UTTAR PRADESH AGRICULTURAL (1960), Pantnagar. (1,429).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. P. Singh.
- VARANASEYA SANSKRIT VISHWAVIDYALAYA (1958), Varanasi. (376).—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. Shastri, D.Litt.
- VIKRAM (1957), Ujjain. (28,119).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. M. Singh, Ph.D., D.Litt.
- VISVA-BHARATI (1951), Santiniketan. (980).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. Bhattacharyya, Ph.D.

## Lesotho

- BOTSWANA, LESOTHO AND SWAZILAND (1964), Roma. (Full-time students, 348).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. W. Blake.

## Malawi

- MALAWI (1964), Limbe. (887).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Ian Michael, Ph.D.

## Malaysia

- MALAYA (1962), Kuala Lumpur. (Full-time students, 5,740).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. Ungu A. Aziz, D.Econ.

## Malta

- ROYAL UNIV. OF MALTA (1769), Valletta. (770).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. E. J. Borg Costanzi.

## Mauritius

- MAURITIUS (1965).—*Vice-Chancellor*, P. O. Wiché C.B.E., D.Sc.

## New Zealand

- AUCKLAND (1882). (Full-time students, 6,187).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. J. Maidment.
- CANTERBURY (1873), Christchurch. (4,316).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Emeritus Prof. N. C. Phillips.
- LINCOLN COLL. (1873). (830).—*Principal*, M. M. Burns, C.B.E., Ph.D.
- MASSEY (1964), Palmerston North. (1,659).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. Stewart, D.Phil.
- OTAGO (1869), Dunedin. (3,672).—*Vice-Chancellor*, R. M. Williams, Ph.D.

- VICTORIA, WELLINGTON (1897). (3,564).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. B. C. Taylor, Ph.D.
- WAIKATO (1964), Hamilton. (498).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. R. Llewellyn, D.Phil., D.Sc.

## Nigeria

- AHMADU BELLO (1962), Zaria. (Full-time students, 1,366).—*Vice-Chancellor*, I. S. Audu, L.H.D.
- IBADAN (1948). (3,094).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. T. A. Lambo, O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc.
- IFE (1961). (1,298).—*Vice-Chancellor*, H. A. Oluwasanmi, Ph.D.
- LAGOS (1962). (1,559).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. O. Biobaku, C.M.G., Ph.D.
- NIGERIA (1960), Nsukka.

## Pakistan

- CHITTAGONG (1966). (Full-time students, 747).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. R. Mallick, Ph.D.
- DACCA (1921). (33,315).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. O. Ghani, Ph.D., D.Sc.
- E. PAKISTAN AGRICULTURAL (1961), Mymensingh. (1,272).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. D. Choudhuri, Ph.D.
- E. PAKISTAN U. OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY (1961), Dacca. (1,629).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. A. Rashid, D.Sc.
- ISLAMABAD (1965), Rawalpindi. (36).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. Raziuddin Siddiqi, Ph.D., D.Sc.
- KARACHI (1950). (3,371).—*Vice-Chancellor*, I. H. Qureshi, Ph.D.
- PANJAB (1882), Lahore. (35,944).—*Vice-Chancellor* (vacant).
- PESHAWAR (1950). (5,304).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. Hashim.
- RAJSHAHI (1953). (22,653).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. S. Huq.
- SIND (1947), Hyderabad. (12,088).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. S. Quraishi, Ph.D.
- W. PAKISTAN AGRICULTURAL (1961), Lyallpur. (1,836).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Z. A. Hashmi, D.V.M., D.Sc.
- W. PAKISTAN UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (1961), Lahore. (1,859).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sheikh A. Hasan.

## Papua and New Guinea

- PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA (1965), Port Moresby. (Full-time students, 366).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. T. Gunther, C.M.G., O.B.E.

## Rhodesia

- UNIV. COLL. OF RHODESIA (1955), Salisbury. (Full-time students, 894).—*Principal*, Rev. Prof. R. Craig, Ph.D., D.D. (acting).

## Sierra Leone

- SIERRA LEONE (1966).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. T. Matturi, C.M.G., Ph.D.
- FOURAH BAY COLL. (1960), Freetown. (Full-time students, 511).—*Principal*, Rev. Canon H. A. E. Sawyer, C.B.E.
- NJALA UNIV. COLL. (1964). (306).—*Principal*, S. T. Matturi, C.M.G., Ph.D.

## Singapore

- NANYANG (1953). (Full-time students, 1,750).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. R. L. Huang, D.Sc., D.Phil.
- SINGAPORE (1962). (3,275).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Toh Chin Chye, Ph.D.

## West Indies

- UNIV. OF THE WEST INDIES (1962), Jamaica, with branches in Trinidad and Barbados. (Full-time students, 4,216).—*Vice-Chancellor*, O. R. Marshall, C.B.E., Ph.D.

## Zambia

- ZAMBIA (1965), Lusaka. (Full-time students, 706).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. G. Anglin, D.Phil.

## Ireland

See also Northern Ireland, pp. 688-91; Republic of Ireland, pp. 794-796.

**Position and Extent.**—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,408 sq. miles and its geographical position between 51° 26' and 55° 21' N. latitude and from 5° 25' to 10° 30' W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth, from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Anagh Head), is 174 miles. On the N. coast of *Achill Island* (Co. Mayo) are the highest cliffs in the British Isles, 2,000 feet sheer above the sea. Ireland is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coastline. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone; the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.); the *Derryveagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway; *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland); and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford. The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Harbour, and the *Suir*, *Barrow* and *Nore*, to Waterford Harbour. As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which Lough Neagh (150 sq. miles) in the north-east is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of Allen, Bodeg, Forbes, Ree and Derg, and the Erne Chain of Gowma, Oughter, Lower Erne, and Erne; Melvin, Gill, Gara and Conn in the north-west; and Corrib and Mask (joined by a hidden channel) in the west. In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*. The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, the extreme range of temperature readings being from 2° F. to 90° F. (compared with -17° F. to 100° F. over Great Britain). The average annual rainfall varies from 27 inches at Dublin to more than 100 inches in the mountains of Connemara. The rainfall is also more uniform from year to year than in Great Britain.

**Primitive Man.**—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island; a grave containing a polished stone axehead assigned to 2,500 B.C. was found at Linkardstown, Co. Carlow, in 1944, and the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* iron Age have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scotti*, who afterwards established themselves in Scotland.

**History.**—According to Irish legends, the island of Ierne was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardiri* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Coul (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

*Hibernia* was visited by Roman merchants but never by Roman legions, and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as Findgaill (White Strangers) and the Danes as Dubgaill (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall," "MacDougall" and "MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (land of the Irish), the names of the Provinces being survivals of Norse dialect forms (Ulaid-tír, Laigintír, Mumans-tír and Kunnak-tír). The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill

king Maelsechlainn II defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuarán; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Brians of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes. In 1152 Dermot MacMurrough (Diarmid MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruaidhri O'Connor (the high king of Ireland), and visited Henry II, the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom, and Dermot enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*, who landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermot's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II himself landed in Ireland. He received homage from the Irish kings and established his capital at Dublin. The invaders subsequently conquered most of the island and a feudal government was created. In the 14th and 15th centuries, the Irish recovered most of their lands, while many Anglo-Irish lords became virtually independent, royal authority being confined to the "Pale," a small district round Dublin. Though under Henry VII, Sir Edward Poyning, as Lord Deputy had passed at the *Parliament of Drogheda* (1494) the act later known as *Poyning's Law*, subordinating the Irish Legislature to the Crown, the Earls of Kildare retained effective power until, in 1534, Henry VIII began the reconquest of Ireland. Parliament in 1541 recognized him as King of Ireland and by 1603 English authority was supreme.

**Christianity.**—Christianity did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. St. Patrick was born in Britain about 389, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organize the Christian religion throughout the island.

# Republic of Ireland

*Area and Population.*—The Republic has a land area of 26,600 sq. miles, divided into the four Provinces of LEINSTER (Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laoighis, Longford, Louth, Meath, Offaly, Westmeath, Wexford and Wicklow); MUNSTER (Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford); CONNACHT (Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo); and part of ULSTER (Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan). Total population of the Republic at the Census held on April 17, 1966, was 2,884,002 (males, 1,449,032; females, 1,434,970), a density of 108 persons per sq. mile. Provisional figures showed 60,875 births, 18,792 marriages and 32,800 deaths in the year 1968.

## THE PRESIDENT

*Uachtarán na hÉireann (President), Éamon de Valéra, born 1882, assumed office June 25, 1959; re-elected for a second term, June 25, 1966.*

### MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

*Taoiseach, Seán Ó Loinsigh (John Lynch).. £5,500*  
*Tánaiste and Minister for Health, Erskine H.*

*Childrens..... 3,500*  
*Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries, Niall Bléine*  
*(Neill T. Blaney).*

*Local Government and Social Welfare, Caoimhghín*  
*Beoláin (Keyin Boland).*

*Justice, Micheál Ó Móráin (Michael Moran).*

*External Affairs, An Dr. Pádraig Ó hIgríhile (Dr.*  
*Patrick J. Hillery).*

*Finance, Cathal Ó hEochaidh (Charles J. Haughey).*  
*Transport and Power, Brian Ó Luineacháin (Brian*  
*Joseph Lenihan).*

*Labour, Seosamh Ó Braonáin (Joseph Brennan).*

*Industry and Commerce and Minister for the Gaeltacht,*  
*Seoirse Ó Colla (George Colley).*

*Health, Seán Ó Flannagáin (Seán Flanagan).*

*Education, Pádraig Ó Faobna (Patrick Faulkner).*

*Defence, Seamús Mac Giobúin (James Gibbons).*

*Posts and Telegraphs, Pádraig Ó Leathlobhair*  
*(Patrick Joseph Lalor).*

*Ministers, each £3,500.*

## GOVERNMENT

*The Constitution.*—The Constitution approved by a plebiscite on July 1, 1937, came into operation on December 29, 1937.

The Constitution declares that Ireland is a sovereign independent democratic State and affirms the right of the Irish Nation to choose its own form of Government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions. The national territory is declared to be the whole island of Ireland, its islands and the territorial seas. Pending the re-integration of the national territory, and without prejudice to the right of the Parliament and the Government established by the Constitution to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of the national territory, the laws enacted by that Parliament shall have the like area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State, which did not include the six counties of Northern Ireland. The national flag is the tricolour of green, white and orange. The Irish language, being the national language, is the first official language. The English language is recognized as second official language.

*The President.*—The President—*Uachtarán na hÉireann*—is elected by direct vote of the people for a period of seven years. A former or retiring President is eligible for a second term. The President summons and dissolves *Dáil Éireann* on the advice of the *Taoiseach* (Head of the Government). He signs and promulgates laws. The supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in him, its exercise being regulated by law. He has the power of pardon. The President, in the exercise and performance of certain of his constitutional powers and functions, is aided and advised by a Council of State.

*The Legislature.*—The Parliament—*Oireachtas*—consists of the President and two Houses: a House of Representatives—*Dáil Éireann*—and a Senate—

### Seanad Éireann.

*Dáil Éireann* is composed of 144 members elected by adult suffrage on a basis of proportional representation.

*Seanad Éireann* is composed of 60 members, of whom 11 are nominated by the *Taoiseach* and 49 are elected; three by the National University of Ireland, three by the University of Dublin, and 43 from panels of candidates, established on a vocational basis.

Members of *Dáil Éireann* are paid an allowance of £2,500 per annum (and members of *Seanad Éireann* £1,500); are allowed free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies and are, subject to certain restrictions, granted free telephone and postal facilities from Leinster House and allowances for overnight stays in Dublin.

*The Executive.*—The executive authority is exercised by the Government subject to the Constitution. The Government is responsible to *Dáil Éireann*, meets and acts as a collective authority, and is collectively responsible for the Departments of State administered by the Ministers.

The *Taoiseach* is appointed by the President on the nomination of *Dáil Éireann*. The other members of the Government are appointed by the President on the nomination of the *Taoiseach* with the previous approval of *Dáil Éireann*. The *Taoiseach* appoints a member of the Government to be the *Tánaiste* who acts for all purposes in the place of the *Taoiseach* in the event of the death, permanent incapacitation, or temporary absence of the *Taoiseach*. The *Taoiseach*, the *Tánaiste* and the Minister for Finance must be members of *Dáil Éireann*. The other members of the Government must be members of *Dáil Éireann* or *Seanad Éireann*, but not more than two may be members of *Seanad Éireann*.

## THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of the President and two Houses—a House of Representatives (*Dáil Éireann*) and a Senate (*Seanad Éireann*). *Dáil Éireann* has 144 Members, elected on the system of Proportional Representation by means of the single transferable vote. All citizens who have reached the age of 21 years and are not disqualified by law have the right to vote. Each *Dáil* may continue for a period not exceeding five years from the date of election. The present (19th) *Dáil* was elected on June 18, 1969, and met on July 2, 1969.

Strengths of the parties in the *Dáil* on July 2, 1969 were:

*Fianna Fáil, 75; Fine Gael, 50; Labour, 18; Independent, 1.* Total membership including the *Ceann Comhairle* (Speaker), 144.

### Parliamentary Secretaries

*Parliamentary Secretary to the Taoiseach and to the Minister for Defence, Deasáin Ó Máille (Des O'Malley).*

*Do. to the Minister for Local Government, Pádraig Braonáin (Paudge Brennan).*

*Do. to the Minister for Social Welfare, Seán Mac Eochagáin (John Geoghegan).*

*Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Finance*,  
Noel Lemass (Noel T. Lemass).  
*Do. to the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries*, Diarmaid Ó Cróinín (Jerry Cronin).  
*Do. to the Minister for Education*, Ríobárd Ó Maoilídhia (Robert Molloy).  
*Do. to the Minister for Industry and Commerce*, Gearóid Ó Coileáin (Gerard Collins).

*Attorney-General*, Colm Condún, s.c. (Colm Condon, s.c.).

*Secretary to the Government*, Níoclás Ó Nualláin, Ph.D. (Nicholas G. Nolan).

*Assistant Secretary to the Government*, Donal Ó Súilleabháin (Donald O'Sullivan).

#### British Embassy

39 Merrion Square, Dublin

*His Excellency Sir Andrew Graham Gilchrist*, K.C.M.G. (1967)..... £5,625

*Counsellor*, R. W. Piper.

*First Secretaries*, B. G. Collins; G. Miles (Commercial).

*Military Attaché*, Brig. F. G. Macmullen.

#### Ambassadors Abroad

*The Holy See*, J. F. Shields.

*Argentina*, M. L. Skentelberg.

*Australia & New Zealand*, F. Coffey.

*Austria & Switzerland*, F. Biggar.

*Belgium and Luxembourg*, G. Woods.

*Canada*, W. Warnock.

*Denmark and Netherlands*, E. MacWhite.

*France*, T. V. Commins.

*Federal Republic of Germany*, E. L. Kennedy.

*Great Britain*, J. G. Molloy, 17 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

*India*, V. Iremonger.

*Italy and Turkey*, D. R. McDonald.

*Nigeria*, P. J. G. Keating.

*Portugal*, D. B. O'Sullivan (Chargé d'Affaires).

*Spain*, J. W. Lennon.

*Sweden, Norway and Finland*, T. J. Horan.

*U.S.A.*, W. P. Fay.

*United Nations Mission (New York)*, C. C. Cremin;

(Geneva), S. P. Kennan (Minister).

*European Communities*, S. Morrissey.

#### THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary consists of Courts of First Instance and a Court of Final Appeal called the Supreme Court—*Cúirt Uachtarach*. The Courts of First Instance include ■ High Court—*Ard-Chúirt*—invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine ■ matters and questions, whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction, with ■ right of appeal ■ determined by law. The High Court alone has original jurisdiction to entertain the question of the validity of any law having regard to the provisions of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court, subject to exceptions and regulations prescribed by law. No law may, however, be enacted excepting the question of the validity of any law from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Cearbhall Ó Dalaigh (Daly)..... £6,360

*President of the High Court*, Hon. Andreas Ó Caoimh (O'Keefe)..... 4,950

*Judges, Supreme Court*, Hon. Kevin Haugh; Hon. Brian Walsh; Hon. F. G. Budd; Hon. W. O'B. Fitzgerald..... 4,950

*Judges, High Court*, Hon. R. McLoughlin, Hon. George Murnaghan; Hon. Thomas Teevan; Hon. Seán Kenny; Hon. Seamus Henchy; Hon. Barra O'Brien (*ex officio*); Hon. Sean Butler..... each 4,400

*Master of High Court*, John O. Leary, s.c.

#### DEFENCE

Under the direction of the President, and subject to the provisions of the Defence Act, 1954, the military command of the Defence Forces is exercisable by the Government through the Minister for Defence. There is an advisory Council of Defence consisting of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister, the Secretary of the Department of Defence, the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General. Establishments provide at present for a Permanent Defence Force of approximately 13,000 all ranks, including the Air Corps and the Naval Service. The Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1970, provide for approximately 24,200 all ranks of the Reserve Defence Force. Recruitment is on a voluntary basis. The Naval Service has three corvettes and two tenders. The Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1970, provide for an expenditure of £12,852,000.

#### FINANCE

	1968-69 (Actual)	1969-70 (Estimated)
Revenue.....	£345,480,000	£393,220,000
Expenditure.....	353,850,000	393,220,000

In addition to the Expenditure figures shown above there were certain services of a capital nature regarded ■ proper to be met from borrowing. Issues for these services in 1968-69 amounted to £106,670,000, and for 1969-70 are estimated at £106,220,000.

The estimated Revenue for 1969-70 includes Customs, £82,120,000; Excise, £82,990,000; Estate etc. Duties, £7,190,000; Income Tax, including Surtax, £90,480,000; Corporation Profits Tax, £13,500,000; Motor Vehicle Duties, £13,100,000; Stamp Duties, £5,700,000; Post Office Services, £27,100,000; Turnover Tax, £19,720,000; Wholesale Tax, £19,520,000.

The principal items of estimated current Expenditure for 1969-70 are Debt Service, £88,940,000; Agriculture, etc., £68,200,000; Defence, £12,850,000; Police and Justice, £10,650,000; Education, £49,070,000; Social Welfare, £59,380,000; Health Services, £30,830,000; Postal Services, £17,840,000; Superannuation, £12,200,000.

The Gross Debt (*provisional*) on March 31, 1969, was £1,004,100,000 with assets £522,300,000, leaving the net total of the debt at £481,800,000.

#### RELIGION

(Census of 1961)

Catholic.....	2,673,473
Church of Ireland.....	104,016
Presbyterians.....	18,953
Methodists.....	6,676
Others.....	15,223
Total.....	2,818,341

#### EDUCATION

Primary education is directed by the State. (There are 4,797 primary schools with an enrolment of 506,225 and average daily attendance ■ per cent.) Secondary education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders (585 recognized schools with 98,667 pupils 12-20 years of age). Vocational (continuation and technical) education is conducted by 38 local Committees in 342 permanent schools (excluding 14 residential schools of domestic training and ■ day trades preparatory school) and ■ large number of temporary centres (37,520 full-time day students and 68,222 other students). The foregoing figures are for school year 1965-66.

The estimated State expenditure on education in 1968-69, excluding administration and inspection,

is Primary £20,857,000; Secondary £14,487,000; Vocational £5,790,000; Science and Art £705,047. The vote for Universities and Colleges for 1968-69 amounts to £6,013,000 while in addition grants of £785,984 are provided in respect of the Faculties of General Agriculture and Dairy Science.

\* There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Dublin, Cork and Galway) with 1,032 Professors, etc., and 13,669 students; and Trinity College, Dublin, with 259 Professors, etc., and 3,546 students in the academic year 1966-67.

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

*Agriculture and Livestock.*—In 1968 there were 704,400 acres under corn crops, 393,600 under root and green crops, 7,900 under fruit and 2,095,300 under hay, a total of 3,401,200 acres. The principal produce in 1968 was: oats 281,000 tons; wheat 405,800 tons; barley, 740,500 tons; turnips, 2,408,700 tons; potatoes, 1,598,600 tons; sugar beet, 1,075,800 tons; and hay, 4,823,300 tons. The live stock included, 5,571,800 cattle, 4,077,200 sheep, 1,063,300 pigs and 133,600 horses and ponies.

*Minerals.*—900 persons were employed in the coal mines in 1968 and 169,000 tons of coal won.

*Sea Fisheries.*—5,376 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1967, the total value of all fish (excluding salmon) landed being £2,153,000.

### COMMUNICATIONS

*Railways.*—In the year ended March 31, 1968, there were 1,334 miles of railway all of standard (5 ft. 3 in.) gauge; 8,889,565 passengers and 2,861,236 tons of merchandise were conveyed; the receipts were £10,194,542 and expenditure £12,379,879. These figures are in respect of railway working by *Coras Iompair Éireann*, the national transport undertaking which is now the only concern operating a rail service in the State.

*Road Motor Services.*—In 1968 road motor (omnibus) vehicles carried 293,840,376 passengers, the gross receipts being £10,765,916.

*Shipping.*—In 1967 the number of ships with cargoes and ballast in the foreign trade which arrived at Irish ports was 12,389 (12,975,738 net registered tons; of these 1,961 (1,480,873 net registered tons) were of Irish nationality.

### CIVIL AVIATION

*Shannon Airport*, 15 miles W. of Limerick, is on the main transatlantic air route. In 1968 the airport handled 718,737 passengers, 29,095 tons of cargo and 1,301 tons of mail.

*Dublin Airport*, 6 miles N. of Dublin, serves the cross-channel and European services operated by the Irish national airline *Aer Lingus* and other airlines. During 1968 the airport handled 1,573,889 passengers, 33,434 tons of cargo and 2,022 tons of mail.

*Cork Airport*, 5 miles S. of Cork, serves the cross-channel and European services operated by *Aer Lingus* and other airlines. During 1968 the airport handled 163,048 passengers, 726 tons of cargo and 2,734 tons of mail.

Licensed private aerodromes are: *Ballyfree* (5 miles west-south-west of Wicklow Town); *Castlebar* (1 mile east of Castlebar); *Coonagh* (2 miles west of Limerick); *Dundalk* (5 miles south of Dundalk);

*Dunmore East* (10 miles south-east of Waterford); *Headfort* (2 miles east-north-east of Kells); *Killarney Race Course* (1 mile south of Killarney); *Orranmore* (5 miles east of Galway); *The Commons (Thurles)* (1 mile south-west of Thurles); *Weston* (9 miles west of Dublin).

### OVERSEAS TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports	Trade Balance
	£	£	£
1963	307,683,542	196,048,758	- 111,634,784
1964	349,318,409	222,003,941	- 127,314,468
1965	371,846,473	220,811,486	- 151,034,987
1966	372,566,792	243,323,022	- 128,243,770
1967	392,259,635	285,086,014	- 107,173,621
1968	489,516,663	332,473,295	- 157,043,368

#### Trade With U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports.....	£186,489,000	£260,528,000
Exports.....	223,644,000	267,922,000

#### PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

##### Imports (1969)

The principal groups were: live animals, £15,143,409; food, drink and tobacco, £66,686,481; petroleum and petroleum products, £32,186,756; chemicals, £47,957,384; machinery (non-electric), £60,139,386; electrical machinery, £24,725,091; transport equipment, £34,195,858; metal and manufactures, £42,015,408; textiles and clothing, £49,829,125; paper, paperboard and manufactures, £13,596,630.

##### Domestic Exports (1968)

Principally live animals, £57,977,641; meat and meat preparations, £59,012,867; other food, drink, and tobacco, £58,839,251; machinery and transport equipment, £19,474,861; clothing, headgear and footwear, £16,451,186; textiles, £21,251,425; metal ores and scrap, £10,956,622; metals and manufactures, £9,073,919; non-metallic mineral manufactures, £6,334,129; chemicals £12,568,275.

**CAPITAL.**—Dublin (*Baile Atha Cliath*) is a City and County Borough on the River Liffey at the head of Dublin Bay. In April, 1966, its population was 568,772. There are many notable public buildings in the City, among them the two Cathedrals of Christ Church and St. Patrick, the Bank of Ireland (formerly the House of Parliament) and Trinity College (the only constituent College of the University of Dublin). University College is a constituent college of the National University of Ireland. A large export trade of agricultural products passes through the city and there is a considerable brewing industry, while there is an increasing amount of light manufacturing.

Other cities and towns, with populations at the Census of 1966 are: Ψ Cork (122,146); Ψ Limerick (55,912); Ψ Dun Laoghaire (51,772); Ψ Waterford (29,842); Ψ Galway (24,597); Ψ Dundalk (20,002); Ψ Drogheda (17,908); Sligo (13,424); Bray (12,699); Wexford (11,542); Tralee (11,213); Clonmel (11,031); Kilkenny (10,052); Athlone (9,623).

**FLAG.**—Equal vertical stripes of green, white and orange.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—March 17 (St. Patrick's Day).

# The United States of America

## Area and Population

Population, 1969.—The total resident population of the United States on May 1, 1969, was estimated at 201,593,000, excluding Armed Forces stationed abroad. Civilian resident population at the same date was estimated at 199,360,000. Including Armed Forces stationed abroad (May 1, 1969), 202,882,000.

	Land Area, 1960 (sq. miles)	Population	
		Census 1950	Census 1960
The United States*	3,548,974	151,325,798	179,323,175
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	3,423	2,210,703	2,349,544
Possessions.....	450	106,219	123,151
Guam.....	209	59,498	67,044
Virgin Islands of U.S.....	132	26,665	32,099
American Samoa.....	76	18,937	20,051
Midway Islands.....	2	416	2,356
Wake Island.....	3	349	1,097
Canton Island and Enderbury Island.....	27	272†	320†
Johnston Island and Sand Island.....	—	46†	156†
Swan Islands.....	1	36†	28†
<i>Other Outlying areas:</i>			
Panama Canal Zone.....	362	52,822	42,122
Corn Islands.....	4	1,304	1,872
Pacific Islands Trust Territory.....	687	54,843	70,724‡
Population Abroad.....		481,545	1,374,421
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,553,898</b>	<b>154,233,234</b>	<b>183,285,009</b>

\* The 50 States and the Federal District of Columbia (see p. 799).

† The islands of Enderbury, Sand, Little Swan and Little Corn were uninhabited at the time of enumeration.

‡ Census held 1958. *Italic figures are estimates.*

## REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Cal-endar Year	Live Births		Deaths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
1960	4,257,850	23.7	1,711,982	9.5
1961	4,268,326	23.3	1,701,522	9.3
1962	4,167,362	22.4	1,756,720	9.5
1963	4,098,020	21.7	1,813,549	9.6
1964	4,027,490	21.0	1,798,051	9.4
1965	3,760,358	19.4	1,828,136	9.4
1966	3,606,274	18.4	1,863,149	9.5
1967	3,520,959	17.8	1,851,323	9.4
1968*	3,490,000	17.4	1,923,000	9.6

Births based on 50 per cent. sample. \*Provisional.

Note.—Figures tabulated are for the United States, including (from 1959) Alaska and (from 1960) Hawaii. Deaths exclude fetal deaths. Except for 1960, birth and death rates are based on the population as estimated on July 1. Figures for 1960 are based on the Census taken on April 1.

## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

From 1820 to 1968 44,430,733 immigrants were admitted to the United States. Of the 454,448 admitted in 1968, 28,586 were born in the United Kingdom; 23,593 in Italy; 15,920 in Germany; 13,047 in Greece; 12,212 in Portugal; 16,731 in the Philippines; 12,738 in China and Taiwan; 43,563 in Mexico; 27,662 in Canada; 17,470 in Jamaica; 9,250 in the Dominican Republic and

21,976 in South America. Also included in the total were 91,520 Cuban refugees already in the United States who were granted immigrant status. During 1968, 102,726 alien residents of the United States became naturalized citizens and 33,379 persons acquired citizenship status at birth abroad or after birth by naturalization, marriage or other reasons.

## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

Laws of marriage and of divorce are within the exclusive jurisdiction of each State. Each State legislature enacts its own laws prescribing rules and qualifications pertaining to marriage and its dissolution.

Year	Marriages	Per 1,000 Pop.	Estimated Divorces	Per 1,000 Pop.
1960	1,523,000	8.5	393,000	2.2
1961	1,548,000	8.5	414,000	2.3
1962	1,677,000	8.5	413,000	2.2
1963	1,654,000	8.8	428,000	2.3
1964	1,725,000	9.0	450,000	2.4
1965	1,800,000	9.3	479,000	2.5
1966	1,857,000	9.5	499,000	2.5
1967*	1,913,000	9.7	523,000	2.6
1968*	2,059,000	10.3	582,000	2.9

\* Provisional.

Note.—Figures include Alaska (from 1959) and Hawaii (from 1960). Rates are based on population as estimated on July 1, except for the Census year of 1960.

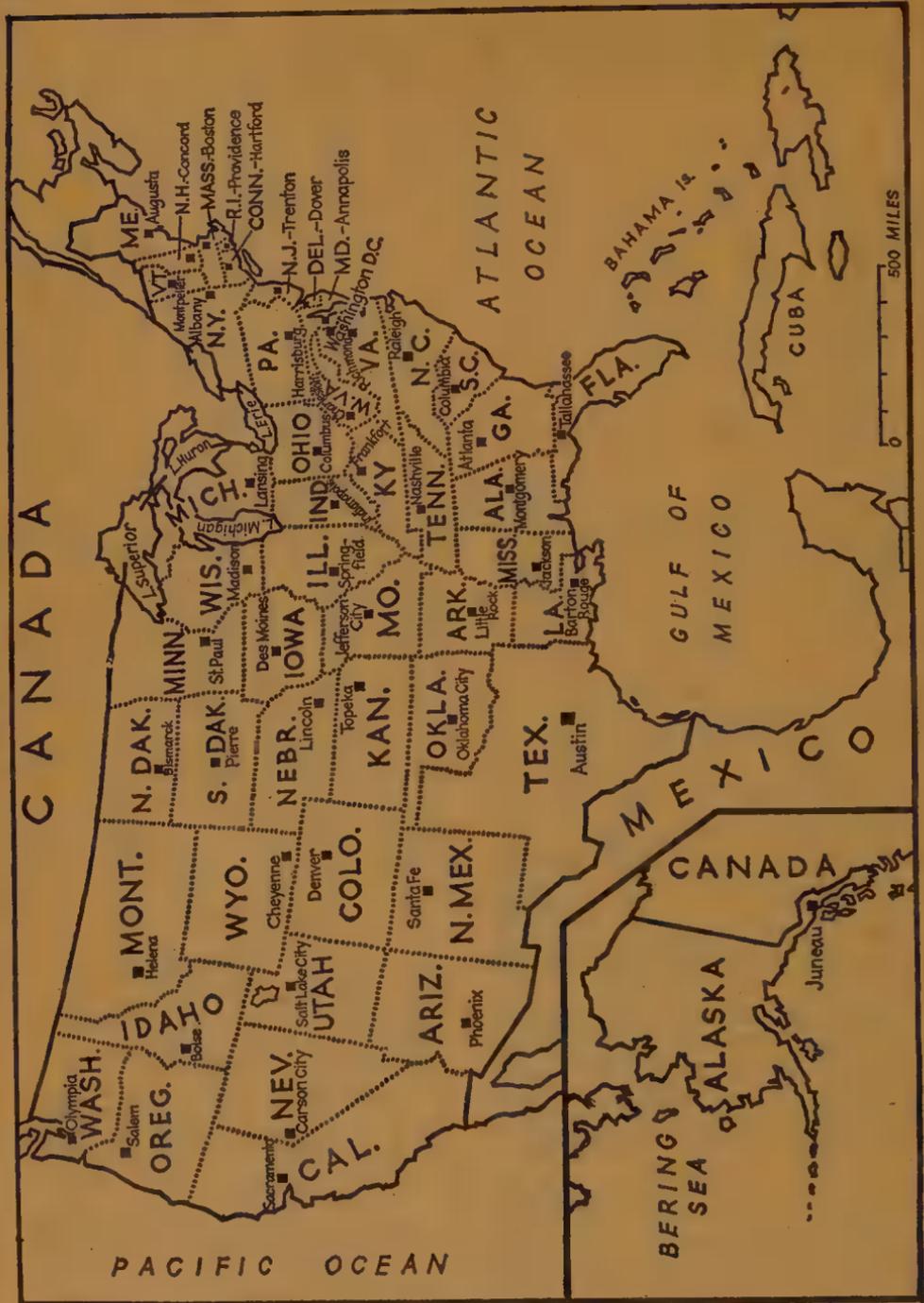
## Increase of the People.

Year of Census	Total Population				Increase over preceding census	Inter-Censal Immigrants*
	White	Negro	Other Races	Total		
1920	94,820,915	10,463,131	426,574	105,710,620	13,738,354	5,735,811
1930	110,286,740	11,891,143	597,163	122,775,046	17,064,420	4,107,209
1940	118,214,470	12,865,518	588,887	131,669,275	8,894,229	528,431
1950	134,942,028	15,042,286	713,047	150,697,361	19,028,086	1,035,039
1960†	158,831,732	18,871,831	1,619,612	179,323,175	28,625,814	2,515,479†

\* Includes immigrants to territorial possessions, etc. † Total for 10 years to June 30, 1960.

‡ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

THE UNITED STATES



THE UNITED STATES

State (with date and order of admission)	Area Sq. M. †	Estimated Population 1968	Capital	Governor (term of office in yrs. and starting year*)	
Alabama (Ala.) (1819) (22)	51,609	3,566,000	Montgomery	Albert P. Brewer (D) (4—1968)	\$25,000
Alaska (1959) (49)	586,400	277,000	Juneau	Walter J. Hickel (R) (4—1966)	27,500
Arizona (Ariz.) (1912) (48)	113,900	1,670,000	Phoenix	Jack Williams (R) (2—1969)	22,500
Arkansas (Ark.) (1836) (25)	53,104	2,012,000	Little Rock	Winthrop Rockefeller (R) (2—1969)	10,000
California (Cal.) (1850) (31)	158,693	19,221,000	Sacramento	Ronald Reagan (R) (4—1967)	44,100
Colorado (Colo.) (1876) (38)	104,247	2,048,000	Denver	John A. Love (R) (4—1967)	20,000
Connecticut (Conn.) ‡ (1788) (5)	5,009	2,959,000	Hartford	John Dempsey (D) (4—1967)	35,000
Delaware (Del.) § (1787) (1)	2,057	534,000	Dover	Russell W. Peterson (R) (4—1969)	25,000
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.) (1791)	69	809,000			
Florida (Fla.) (1845) (27)	58,560	6,160,000	Tallahassee	Lester K. Kirk, Jr. (R) (4—1967)	36,000
Georgia (Ga.) § (1788) (4)	58,876	4,588,000	Atlanta	Claude R. Maddox (D) (4—1967)	42,500
Hawaii (1959) (50)	6,423	778,000	Honolulu	John A. Burns (D) (4—1966)	33,500
Idaho (1890) (43)	83,557	705,000	Boise	Don Samuelson (R) (4—1967) (c)	17,500
Illinois (Ill.) (1818) (21)	56,400	10,974,000	Springfield	Richard B. Ogilvie (R) (4—1969)	45,000
Indiana (Ind.) (1816) (19)	36,291	5,067,000	Indianapolis	Edgar D. Whitcomb (R) (4—1969)	25,000
Iowa (1846) (29)	56,290	2,748,000	Des Moines	Robert D. Ray (R) (2—1969)	30,000
Kansas (Kan.) (1861) (34)	82,276	2,303,000	Topeka	Robert Docking (D) (2—1969)	20,000
Kentucky (Ky.) (1792) (15)	40,395	3,229,000	Frankfort	Louie B. Nunn (R) (4—1967)	30,000
Louisiana (La.) (1812) (18)	48,523	3,732,000	Baton Rouge	John J. McKeithen (D) (4—1968)	20,000
Maine (Me.) (1820) (23)	33,215	979,000	Augusta	Kenneth M. Curtis (D) (4—1967) (g)	20,000
Maryland (Md.) § (1788) (7)	10,577	3,757,000	Annapolis	Marvin Mandel (D) (2—1969) (i)	25,000
Massachusetts (Mass.) § (1788) (6)	8,257	5,437,000	Boston	John A. Volpe (R) (4—1967)	35,000
Michigan (Mich.) (1837) (26)	58,216	8,740,000	Lansing	George Romney (R) (4—1967)	40,000
Minnesota (Minn.) (1858) (32)	84,068	3,646,000	St. Paul	Harold LeVander (R) (4—1967)	27,500
Mississippi (Miss.) (1817) (20)	47,716	2,342,000	Jackson	John Bell Williams (D) (4—1968)	25,000
Missouri (Mo.) (1821) (24)	69,674	4,627,000	Jefferson City	Warren E. Hearnes (D) (4—1969)	37,500
Montana (Mont.) (1889) (41)	141,138	693,000	Helena	Forrest H. Anderson (R) (4—1969)	23,250
Nebraska (Nebr.) (1867) (37)	77,227	1,437,000	Lincoln	Norbert T. Tiemann (R) (4—1967)	18,000
Nevada (Nev.) (1864) (36)	110,540	453,000	Carson City	Paul Laxalt (R) (4—1967)	25,000
New Hampshire (N.H.) § (1788) (9)	9,304	702,000	Concord	Walter R. Peterson, Jr. (2—1969)	30,000
New Jersey (N.J.) § (1787) (3)	7,836	7,078,000	Trenton	Richard J. Hughes (D) (4—1966)	35,000
New Mexico (N. Mex.) (1912) (47)	121,666	1,015,000	Santa Fé	David F. Cargo (R) (2—1969)	17,500
New York (N.Y.) § (1788) (11)	49,576	18,113,000	Albany	Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) (4—1967)	50,000
North Carolina (N.C.) § (1789) (12)	52,712	5,135,000	Raleigh	Robert W. Scott (D) (4—1969)	35,000
North Dakota (N. Dak.) (1889) (39)	70,665	625,000	Bismarck	William L. Guy (D) (4—1969)	18,000
Ohio (1803) (17)	41,222	10,591,000	Columbus	James A. Rhodes (R) (4—1967)	40,000
Oklahoma (Okla.) (1907) (46)	69,919	2,518,000	Oklahoma City	Dewey F. Bartlett (R) (4—1967)	25,000
Oregon (Oreg.) (1859) (33)	96,981	2,008,000	Salem	Tom McCall (R) (4—1967) (h)	25,000
Pennsylvania (Pa.) § (1787) (2)	45,333	11,712,000	Harrisburg	Raymond P. Shafer (R) (4—1967) (d)	45,000
Rhode Island (R.I.) § (1790) (13)	1,214	913,000	Providence	Frank Licht (D) (2—1969)	30,000
South Carolina (S.C.) § (1788) (8)	31,055	2,692,000	Columbia	Robert E. McNair (D) (4—1967) (c)	25,000
South Dakota (S. Dak.) (1889) (40)	77,407	657,000	Pierre	Frank Farrar (R) (2—1969)	18,000
Tennessee (Tenn.) (1796) (16)	42,244	3,976,000	Nashville	Buford Ellington (D) (4—1967) (c)	18,000
Texas (Tex.) (1845) (28)	267,339	10,972,000	Austin	Preston Smith (D) (2—1969)	40,000
Utah (1890) (45)	84,916	1,034,000	Salt Lake City	Calvin L. Rampton (D) (4—1969)	18,000
Vermont (Vt.) (1791) (14)	9,609	422,000	Montpelier	Deane C. Davis (R) (2—1969)	25,000
Virginia (Va.) § (1788) (10)	40,815	4,597,000	Richmond	Mills E. Godwin, Jr. (D) (4—1969)	30,000
Washington (Wash.) (1889) (42)	68,192	3,276,000	Olympia	Daniel J. Evans (R) (4—1969)	32,500
West Virginia (W. Va.) (1863) (35)	24,181	1,805,000	Charleston	Arch. A. Moore (R) (4—1969)	25,000
Wisconsin (Wis.) (1848) (30)	56,154	4,213,000	Madison	Warren P. Knowles (R) (2—1969)	25,000
Wyoming (Wyo.) (1890) (44)	97,914	315,000	Cheyenne	Stanley K. Hathaway (R) (4—1967)	20,000
OUTLYING TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS		(1963)			
Puerto Rico (1899)	3,435	2,529,000	San Juan	Luis Ferré (Prog.) (4—1968)	25,000
Guam (1899)	206	66,910 †	Agaña	Carlos Comacho	19,000
Samoa (1900)	76	20,040 †	Pago Pago	John M. Haydon	19,000
Virgin Islands (1917)	133	31,904 †	Charlotte Amalie	Melvin H. Evans	25,890

‡ Census of 1960. D.—Democratic Party. R.—Republican Party. \* Term expires in January of the year unless otherwise stated. † The 13 Original States. ‡ The capital territory is governed by Congress through a three-member Commission (see p. 801). † Gross area, including water. (a) plus expenses \$9,000. (b) plus expenses \$4,800. (c) plus residence. (e) term appointed by the President. (f) plus expenses \$5,000. (g) plus expenses \$15,000. (h) plus expenses \$7,200. (i) elected by legislature.

Largest Metropolitan Area ■  
With populations at July 1966

ψ New York, N.Y.	11,410,000	Minneapolis-St. Paul	San Jose, Calif.	928,000
ψ Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	6,789,000	Minn.	ψ Portland, Ore.	908,000
ψ Chicago, Ill.	6,732,000	Cincinnati, Ohio	ψ Tampa, Fla.	883,000
ψ Philadelphia, Pa.	4,690,000	Dallas, Texas	ψ Columbus, Ohio	851,000
ψ Detroit, Mich.	4,060,000	ψ Milwaukee, Wis.	Phoenix, Ariz.	838,000
ψ Boston, Mass.	3,201,000	ψ Buffalo, N.Y.	San Antonio, Texas	832,000
ψ San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	2,958,000	ψ Paterson, N.J.	ψ Rochester, N.Y.	820,000
WASHINGTON, D.C.	2,615,000	Atlanta, Ga.	Dayton, Ohio	803,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,376,000	ψ Seattle, Wash.	Hartford, Conn.	777,000
St. Louis, Mo.	2,284,000	ψ San Diego, Calif.	Louisville, Ky.	775,000
ψ Cleveland, Ohio	2,004,000	Anahelm, Calif.	Memphis, Tenn.	752,000
ψ Baltimore, Md.	1,980,000	Denver, Colo.	Sacramento, Calif.	749,000
ψ Newark, N.J.	1,862,000	ψ Miami, Fla.	Providence, R.I.	736,000
ψ Houston, Texas	1,740,000	ψ New Orleans, La.	Birmingham, Ala.	734,000
		ψ San Bernardino, Calif.	Albany, N.Y.	701,000
		Indianapolis, Ind.	ψ Toledo, Ohio	664,000
			Akron, Ohio	652,000
			Fort Worth, Texas	638,000
		ψ Seaport..		

## PHYSIOGRAPHY

The conterminous States of the Republic occupy nearly all that portion of the North American Continent between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude  $25^{\circ} 07' - 49^{\circ} 23'$  North and longitude  $66^{\circ} 57' - 124^{\circ} 44'$  West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico. The separate State of Alaska reaches a latitude of  $71^{\circ} 23' N.$ , at Point Barrow (2,502 miles from the U.S. geographic centre).

The general coastline of the 50 States has a length of about 2,069 miles on the Atlantic, 7,623 miles on the Pacific, 1,066 miles on the Arctic, and 1,631 miles on the Gulf of Mexico.

The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 3,710 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Platte, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Alabama and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a long river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the country from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high tableland, consisting in part of stony and sandy desert and partly of grazing land and forested mountains, and including the Great Salt Lake, which extends to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the partly marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Appalachian Highlands, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense prairies. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the country) large forests of valuable timber, beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, etc., still exist, the remnants of the forests which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilization. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces much ore of iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium, the non-metallic minerals include immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphate rock, and salt. Precious metals, gold and silver, have been mined chiefly in Arizona, Colorado, California, Montana, Utah, Idaho and South Dakota. The highest point is Mount McKinley (Alaska), 20,320 ft. above sea level and the lowest point of dry land is in Death Valley (Inyo, California), 282 ft. below sea-level. The mean elevation of the United States is approximately 2,500 ft.

## THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Name (with Native State)	Party	Born	Inaug.	Died	Age
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Va.....	Fed.	1732, Feb. 22	1789	1799, Dec. 14	67
2. John Adams, Mass.....	"	1735, Oct. 30	1797	1826, July 4	90
3. Thomas Jefferson, Va.....	Rep.	1743, April 13	1801	1826, July 4	83
4. James Madison, Va.....	"	1751, Mar. 16	1809	1836, June 28	85
5. James Monroe, Va.....	"	1758, April 28	1817	1831, July 4	73
6. John Quincy Adams, Mass.....	"	1767, July 11	1825	1848, Feb. 23	80
7. Andrew Jackson, S.C.....	Dem.	1767, Mar. 15	1829	1845, June 8	78
8. Martin Van Buren, N.Y.....	"	1782, Dec. 5	1837	1862, July 24	79
9. William Henry Harrison†, Va.....	Whig	1773, Feb. 9	1841	1841, April 4	68
10. John Tyler (a), Va.....	"	1790, Mar. 29	1841	1862, Jan. 17	71
11. James Knox Polk, N.C.....	Dem.	1795, Nov. 8	1845	1849, June 15	53
12. Zachary Taylor† Va.....	Whig	1784, Nov. 24	1849	1850, July 9	65
13. Millard Fillmore (a), N.Y.....	"	1800, Jan. 7	1850	1874, Mar. 8	74
14. Franklin Pierce, N.H.....	Dem.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	1869, Oct. 8	64
15. James Buchanan, Pa.....	"	1791, April 23	1857	1868, June 1	77
16. Abraham Lincoln†§, Ky.....	Rep.	1809, Feb. 12	1861	1865, April 15	56
17. Andrew Johnson (a), N.C.....	"	1808, Dec. 29	1865	1875, July 31	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant, Ohio.....	"	1822, April 27	1869	1885, July 23	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes, Ohio.....	"	1822, Oct. 4	1877	1893, Jan. 17	70
20. James Abram Garfield†§, Ohio.....	"	1831, Nov. 19	1881	1881, Sept. 19	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur (a), Vt.....	"	1830, Oct. 5	1881	1886, Nov. 18	56
22. Grover Cleveland, N.J.....	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1885	1898, June 24	71
23. Benjamin Harrison, Ohio.....	Rep.	1833, Aug. 20	1889	1901, Mar. 13	67
Grover Cleveland, N.J.....	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1893	1908, June 24	71
24. William McKinley†§, Ohio.....	Rep.	1843, Jan. 29	1897	1901, Sept. 14	58
25. Theodore Roosevelt (a), N.Y.....	"	1858, Oct. 27	1901	1919, Jan. 8	60
26. William Howard Taft, Ohio.....	"	1857, Sept. 15	1909	1930, Mar. 8	72
27. Woodrow Wilson, Va.....	Dem.	1856, Dec. 28	1913	1924, Feb. 3	67
28. Warren Gamaliel Harding†, Ohio.....	Rep.	1865, Nov. 2	1921	1923, Aug. 8	57
29. Calvin Coolidge (a), Vt.....	"	1872, July 4	1923	1933, Jan. 5	60
30. Herbert Clark Hoover, Iowa.....	"	1874, Aug. 10	1929	1964, Oct. 20	90
31. Franklin Delano Roosevelt††, N.Y.....	Dem.	1882, Jan. 30	1933	1945, April 8	63
32. Harry S. Truman, (a), Missouri.....	"	1884, May 8	1945	.....	..
33. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Texas.....	Rep.	1890, Oct. 14	1953	1969, Mar. 28	78
34. John F. Kennedy, Mass.†§.....	Dem.	1917, May 29	1961	1963, Nov. 22	46
35. Lyndon B. Johnson (a) Texas.....	"	1908, Aug. 27	1963	.....	..
36. Richard M. Nixon, California.....	Rep.	1913, Jan. 9	1969	.....	..

† Died in office.

§ Assassinated.

(a) Elected as Vice-President.

† Re-elected Nov. 5, 1940, the first case of a third term; re-elected for a fourth term Nov. 7, 1944.

## GOVERNMENT

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 50 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organization as Territories, and 30 were admitted after such organization), and of 1 organized Territory. Hawaii formally entered the Union as the 50th State on Aug. 21, 1959, from which date the flag of the United States has 13 stripes and 50 stars in 9 horizontal rows of six and five alternately. July 4 (Independence Day) is observed as the National Day.

**THE CONSTITUTION.**—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to twenty-fifth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 16, 1920, Aug. 26, 1920, Feb. 6, 1933, Dec. 5, 1933, Feb. 26, 1951, March 29, 1961, Jan. 23, 1964 and Feb. 10, 1967), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

## THE EXECUTIVE

The Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election for one additional term. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet in their respective States on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the sixth day of January by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the highest on the list (not exceeding three) the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice President, who, on the death of the President, becomes President for the remainder of the term. Under the XXth Amendment to the Constitution the terms of the President and Vice President end at noon on the 20th day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if the Amendment had not been ratified, and the terms of their successors then begin. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice President, a statute provides for the succession.

The President must be at least 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a taxable salary of \$200,000 with a taxable expense allowance of \$50,000 and a non-taxable travelling allowance of not exceeding \$40,000. Under the XXIInd Amendment to the Constitution, the tenure of the Presidency is limited to two terms. Executive duties:—(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein. (2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials. (3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked. (4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and has power, "by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur." The Declaration of War rests with Congress. (5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

President of the United States, RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON, born Jan. 9, 1913, elected President, Nov. 6, 1968. Republican.

Vice-President, Spiro Theodore Agnew, born Nov. 9, 1918, elected Vice-President, Nov. 6, 1968.

## THE CABINET (Each \$60,000)

Secretary of State, William P. Rogers, of New York (born June 23, 1913), appointed Dec. 11, 1968.

Secretary of the Treasury, David M. Kennedy, of Utah (born 1905), appointed Dec. 11, 1968.

Secretary of Defence, Melvin R. Laird, of Nebraska (born 1922), appointed Dec. 11, 1968.

Attorney-General, John N. Mitchell, of Michigan (born 1913), appointed Dec. 11, 1968.

Postmaster-General, Winton M. Blount, of Alabama (born 1922), appointed Dec. 11, 1968.

Secretary of Interior, Walter J. Hickel, of Kansas (born Aug. 18, 1919), appointed Dec. 11, 1968.

Secretary of Agriculture, Clifford M. Hardin, of Indiana (born 1915), appointed Dec. 11, 1968.

Secretary of Commerce, Maurice H. Stans, of Minnesota (born 1908), appointed Dec. 11, 1968.

Secretary of Labour, George P. Shultz, of New York (born Dec. 13, 1920), appointed Dec. 11, 1968.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Robert H. Finch, of Arizona (born 1925), appointed Dec. 11, 1968.

Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, George W. Romney, of Michigan (born 1907), appointed Dec. 11, 1968.

Secretary of Transportation, John A. Volpe, of Massachusetts (born 1908), appointed Dec. 11, 1968. [1968]

## UNITED STATES EMBASSY

Grosvenor Square, W.1

[01-499-9000]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Walter H. Annenberg (1969).

Minister, Hon. Thomas L. Hughes.

Minister for Economic Affairs, Hon. Stanley M. Cleveland.

Counsellors, J. A. Herfurt (Consular); William E. Weld, Jr. (Public Affairs); William J. Galloway (Political Affairs); Harold E. Hall (Commercial); Peter J. Skoufis (Administration).

Defence Attaché, Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Rear-Admiral Louis J. Kirm, U.S.N.

Air Attaché, Col. John M. Cutler, U.S.A.F.

Army Attaché, Col. Thomas C. Finneran, U.S.A.

1st Secretaries, Leroy F. Percival, Jr.; Irvin S. Lippe; John J. Ingersoll; Wayne W. Fisher (Consular); Julius W. Walker; Richard W. Finch; Gordon D. King (Politico-Military Affairs); Sanford Menter (Administration); William M. Owen (Economic); Thomas M. Gaffney (Administration);

John B. McGrath (*Economic*); John P. Mulligan; Allan R. Turner (*Consular*); Harry L. Heikenen (*Commercial*); William J. Ford (*Economic*). and Secretaries, Mrs. Marcia L. Martin; Gerald G. Oplinger.

Attaches, David L. Hume (*Agriculture*); James A. Griffin (*Finance*); John T. Minnich (*Legal*); Bronson Tweedy; William L. R. Rice (*Atomic Energy*); R. Montgomery Scott; R. J. Murray (*Politico-Military Affairs*); Henry T. Snowdon (*Civil Air*); David D. Whipple; John R. Heidemmann; James T. Pettus (*Public Affairs*); William J. Miller (*Public Affairs*); Gordon R. Firth (*Consular*); Dr. Robert C. Goodell (*Public Affairs*); Dr. Alan G. Mencher (*Scientific*); Sheldon J. Krys; Edward J. Donnelly (*Administration*).

CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES

In 1790 Congress ratified the cession of 100 sq. miles by the States of Maryland and Virginia as a site for a Federal City to be the national capital of the United States. In 1791 it was decided to name the capital *Washington* and in 1793 the foundation-stone of the Capitol building was laid. In 1800 the seat of government was removed to Washington, which was chartered as a city in 1802. In 1846 the Virginia portion was retroceded and the present area of the *District of Columbia* (with which the City of Washington is considered co-extensive) is 69.245 square miles, with a population at the Census of 1960 of 763,956.

The District of Columbia is ruled by a Commissioner and assistant and a 9-member City Council, all appointed by the President.

The City of Washington is situated on the west central edge of Maryland, opposite the State of Virginia, on the left bank of the Potomac at its confluence with the Anacostia, 107 miles from Chesapeake Bay and 186 from the Atlantic Ocean.

THE CONGRESS

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a veto power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 416,235. The Senate consists of 100 members. The salary of a Senator is \$42,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile each session. The House of Representatives consists of 435 Representatives and a resident commissioner from Puerto Rico. The salary of a Representative is \$42,500 per annum, with mileage as for Senators. By the XIXth Amendment, sex is no disqualification for the franchise. On Nov. 1, 1966, there were 114,377,000 persons of voting age, excluding members of the armed forces overseas.

THE NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

Noon of Jan. 4, 1969, to Noon of Jan. 3, 1971. President of the Senate, Spiro T. Agnew (Vice-President).

Speaker of the House of Representatives, John W. McCormack, Mass. \$43,000 Secretary of the Senate, Francis R. Valeo, District of Columbia.

Clerk of the House of Representatives, William P. Jennings, Va.

Members of the 91st Congress were elected on Nov. 5, 1968.

The 91st Congress is constituted as follows: Senate.—Democrats, 57; Republicans, 43. Total, 100. House of Representatives.—Democrats, 245; Republicans, 188; (2 vacancies). Total 435.

THE JUDICATURE

The Federal judiciary consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The Supreme Court at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, etc., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts and from the decisions of the highest Courts of the States. (2) The United States Courts of Appeals, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit Judges within the circuit. (3) The 93 District Courts served by 340 District Court Judges.

THE SUPREME COURT

(U.S. Supreme Court Building, Washington, D.C.) Chief Justice, Warren E. Burger, Minn., born Sept. 17, 1907, appointed June 23, 1969. \$62,500

Table with columns: Name, Born, Apptd. Associate Justices (each \$60,000). Includes Hugo L. Black, Ala., Wm. O. Douglas, Conn., John M. Harlan, N.Y., William J. Brennan, Jr., N.J., Potter Stewart, Ohio, Byron R. White, Colo., Thurgood Marshall, Md.

Clerk of the Supreme Court, John F. Davis.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, U.S.

Table with columns: Crime, 1967, 1968. Includes Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny (\$50 and over), Thefts of Automobiles, Total.

DEFENCE

Department of Defence.

Secretary of Defence (in the Cabinet), Melvin R. Laird Secretary of the Army, Stanley R. Resor. Secretary of the Navy, John H. Chafee. Secretary of the Air Force, Robert C. Seamans, jr. Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, U.S. Army (July 3, 1964).

The Department of Defence includes the Secretary of Defence as its head, the Deputy Secretary of Defence, the Defence staff offices, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the three military departments and the military services within those departments, the unified and specified commands, and other Department of Defence agencies as the Secretary of Defence establishes to meet specific requirements. The Defence staff offices and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, although separately organized, function in full coordination and cooperation. They include the offices of the Director of Defence Research and Engineering, the seven Assistant Secretaries of Defence, the General Counsel of the Department of Defence and such other staff offices as the Secretary of Defence may establish. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, as a group, are directly responsible to the Secretary of Defence for the functions assigned to them. Each member of the

Joint Chiefs of Staff, other than the Chairman, is responsible for keeping the Secretary of his military department fully informed on matters considered or acted upon by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Each military department is separately organized under its own Secretary and functions under the direction, authority and control of the Secretary of Defence.

The Department of Defence maintains and employs armed forces: (1) to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; (2) to insure, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States, its possessions, and areas vital to its interests; (3) to uphold and advance the national policies and interest of the United States; and (4) to safeguard the internal security of the United States. All functions in the Department of Defence and its component agencies are performed under the direction, authority and control of the Secretary of Defence.

Commanders of unified and specified commands are responsible to the President and the Secretary of Defence for the accomplishment of military missions assigned to them.

### Unified Defence Commands

#### Commanders-in-Chief

*U.S. European Command, Brussels.*—Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster (concurrently *NATO Supreme Allied Commander*).

*U.S. Southern Command, Quarry Heights, Panama Canal Zone.*—Gen. George R. Mather (*U.S. Army*).

*Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia.*—Adm. Ephraim P. Holmes (*U.S. Navy*) (concurrently *NATO Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic*).

*Pacific, Hawaii.*—Adm. John S. McCain, Jr. (*U.S. Navy*).

*U.S. Naval Forces, Europe, London.*—Adm. Waldemar F. A. Went (*U.S. Navy*).

*N. American Air Defence Command, Colorado Springs.*—Gen. Seth J. McKee (*U.S.A.F.*).

*Strategic Air Command, Omaha.*—Gen. Bruce K. Holloway (*U.S.A.F.*).

*Alaskan Command, Anchorage, Alaska.*—Lt.-Gen. Robert G. Ruegg (*U.S.A.F.*).

*U.S. Strike Command, MacDill, Florida.*—Gen. Theodore J. Conway (*U.S. Army*).

*Army.*—The Army of U.S. had a strength of 8,291,336 on V.E. Day, reduced by June 30 1959, to 501,700 (excluding Air Corps). The strength in June, 1969, was approximately 1,534,200. Stationed in Europe were five divisions and other large combat elements of less than division size. There were two divisions in Korea. Strong combat units were on duty in the Caribbean area and in Alaska and other combat units were in Italy as part of the NATO force. On June 22, 1968, some 358,000 troops were serving in South Vietnam. *Chief of Staff of the Army, Gen. William C. Westmoreland* (July 3, 1968).

*Navy.*—The peak strength of the Navy (including Marine Corps) in the summer of 1945 was 3,880,205. The strength in May, 1969, was 760,800. Strength of the Marine Corps, 297,000.

The U.S. Navy had in service in May, 1969, some 940 vessels, including 15 attack carriers, 7 anti-submarine carriers, 13 cruiser types, 230 destroyer types, 102 submarines (including 40 nuclear, 41 *Polaris*-carrying), 72 minecraft, 157 amphibious craft and more than 200 other active fleet ships. The exact figures are classified.

*Air.*—The United States Air Force was established as a separate organization on September 18, 1947. In May 1969, there were more than 1½ million people in the Air Force. About 875,000 officers and airmen are on active duty, with more than 340,000 civilian employees and some 495,000 members of the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard.

There are approximately 14,000 aircraft in the Air Force inventory. To deter aggression the Air Force has 646 strategic bombers maintaining constant alert as well as 1,054 inter-continental ballistic missiles in hardened silos. In addition, the Air Force maintains the capability to carry out limited war and special air warfare operations. In March, 1961, the Air Force was assigned primary responsibility for the Department of Defence space development programmes and projects. By Dec. 1968, the United States had placed 544 spacecraft in orbit round the earth and sent 35 others to the moon and other distant planets. These included Air Force, Army and N.A.S.A. shots.

*Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, Gen. John D. Ryan* (Aug. 1, 1969).

## RACES AND RELIGIONS

### National Origins of the Population

In 1960, of the total white population of 158,837,671, 5.9 per cent. were foreign born; of the total non-white population of 20,488,000, 2.2 per cent. were foreign born. 34,050,406 persons in the United States were of foreign stock, the countries of origin of largest groups being:

Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
Austria.....	1,008,630	Finland.....	240,827	Lithuania.....	402,846
Belgium.....	140,266	France.....	351,681	Mexico.....	1,735,992
Canada.....	3,181,051	Germany.....	4,320,664	Netherlands....	398,658
China.....	208,455	Greece.....	378,586	N. Ireland....	255,146
Czechoslovakia	917,830	Hungary.....	701,637	Norway.....	774,754
Denmark.....	399,350	Italy.....	4,543,935	Philippines....	201,746
England.....	1,826,825	Jamaica.....	40,561	Poland.....	2,780,026
Ire.....	1,773,312	Japan.....	322,090	Portugal.....	206,292
				Rumania.....	233,805
				Scotland.....	668,672
				Spain.....	126,163
				Sweden.....	1,046,942
				Switzerland....	263,054
				U.S.S.R.....	2,290,267
				Wales.....	134,008
				Yugoslavia....	448,503

### Major Denominations in U.S., 1962

	Members		Members
Baptist.....	21,643,490	Jewish.....	5,509,000
Lutheran.....	8,356,656	Roman Catholic.....	43,847,938
Methodist.....	12,739,925	Eastern Orthodox.....	3,001,751
Presbyterian.....	4,361,344	Other Denominations.....	15,946,002
Protestant Episcopal.....	3,317,870	TOTAL	118,723,976

FINANCE  
THE UNITED STATES BUDGET

[Fiscal years

Description	Actual	
	1968	1969 (preliminary)
<b>Receipts by Source</b>		
Individual income taxes.....	\$68,725,513,000	\$87,225,565,000
Corporation income taxes.....	28,664,673,000	36,695,990,000
Social insurance taxes and contributions:		
Employment taxes and contributions.....	29,223,788,000	34,244,544,000
Unemployment insurance.....	3,345,624,000	3,324,993,000
Contributions for other insurance and retirement.....	2,050,532,000	2,349,649,000
Excise taxes.....	14,079,045,000	15,213,383,000
Estate and gift taxes.....	3,050,696,000	3,477,596,000
Customs.....	2,038,238,000	2,319,467,000
Miscellaneous receipts.....	2,493,313,000	2,991,466,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$153,671,422,000</b>	<b>\$187,842,654,000</b>
<b>Outlays by Function</b>		
National defence.....	\$80,516,391,000	\$81,250,801,000
International affairs and finance.....	4,869,376,000	4,127,338,000
Space research and technology.....	4,720,686,000	4,246,550,000
Agriculture and agricultural resources.....	5,625,842,000	6,076,080,000
Natural resources.....	1,679,248,000	2,118,873,000
Commerce and transportation.....	7,985,023,000	8,013,260,000
Community development and housing.....	3,641,745,000	1,115,050,000
Education and manpower.....	7,595,053,000	7,591,070,000
Health and welfare.....	43,525,344,000	49,002,643,000
Veterans' benefits and services.....	6,894,171,000	7,703,395,000
Interest.....	13,745,665,000	15,850,074,000
General government.....	2,604,946,000	2,863,018,000
Undistributed intrabudgetary transactions.....	-4,569,970,000	-5,189,485,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$178,833,521,000</b>	<b>\$184,768,666,000</b>

### PUBLIC DEBT

On June 30, 1969, the total *Federal Debt* of the United States stood at \$367,152,000,000; the level at the end of the fiscal year 1968 was \$369,769,000,000.

### COST OF LIVING IN U.S.A.

The Consumer Price Index (for city wage-earner and clerical workers—single persons and families—in 50 cities representative of all cities in the United States) showed a monthly average during the calendar year 1968 of 121.2 (the basic figure of 100 being the 1957-59 average). The average of consumer prices for the first five months of 1969 was: January, 124.1; February, 124.6; March, 125.6; April, 126.4, and May, 126.8.

According to figures prepared by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, the index of consumer prices (all items) rose from 116.3 to 121.2 in the calendar year 1968. In the year to May, 1969, food prices rose from 118.8 to 123.7; all other commodities—112.5 to 117.5; rent—114.6 to 118.1; all other services—137.1 to 148.1.

The wholesale price index of all commodities showed a monthly average during 1968 of 108.7 (the average for the years 1957-59 is 100). The preliminary index in June, 1969, was 113.2. Wholesale prices for farm products rose from 99.7 in 1967 to 102.2 in 1968. (The preliminary index for June 1969, was 111.2.) Industrial prices averaged 109.0 in 1968, increasing to 112.2 (prelim.) in June, 1969.

### PERSONAL INCOMES IN U.S.A.

Personal incomes in the United States rose from \$538.9 billion in 1965 to \$586.8 billion in 1966 and further to \$628.8 billion in 1967. In the year 1967

labour income rose by \$31.3 billion, business and professional income by \$1.5 billion and personal interest income by \$3.7 billion. Dividend income rose by \$1.2 billion to \$22.9 billion. Personal incomes from all sources other than agriculture rose by \$42 billion. Preliminary estimates for July, 1968 (seasonally adjusted annual rate) showed personal income at \$689.2 billion, an increase of \$60.4 billion over the 1967 level. Labour income rose from \$446.7 billion in 1967 to \$492.0 in June, 1968, an increase of \$45.3 billion. Business and professional incomes rose from \$46.3 billion in 1967 to \$48.0 billion in July, 1968, and personal interest income rose from \$46.8 billion in 1967 to \$52.6 billion in July, 1968.

*Disposition of personal incomes.*—Of the total of \$628.8 billion gross personal income in 1967, \$82.5 billion was taken by personal taxes and \$506.2 billion was consumed on: Durable goods (\$72.6 billion); non-durable goods (\$215.8 billion); and services (\$203.8 billion), showing personal saving totalling \$40.2 billion out of \$546.3 disposable personal income. At current prices the latter showed an average of \$2,744 per head. Savings amounted to 7.4 per cent. of disposable personal income, as against 6.4 per cent. in 1966.

*Private domestic investment.*—The total gross private domestic investment rose from \$67.8 billion in 1957 to \$114.3 billion in 1967. Fixed investment in new residential construction (excluding farm investment) rose to \$24.6 billion (1957, \$20.2 billion) and other non-farm construction to \$24.0 billion (1957, \$19.5 billion). Investment in producers' durable equipment (excluding farm equipment) rose from \$25.9 billion in 1957 to \$51.0 billion in 1967.

## EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Figures adjusted to include imports of uranium ore and exports of uranium and other nuclear fuels.

Year	General Imports	Total Exports and Re-exports	Excess of Exports over Imports
1964.....	\$ 18,684,000,000	■ 26,508,000,000	+ \$6,987,000,000
1965.....	21,366,000,000	27,478,000,000	+ 5,334,000,000
1966.....	25,542,000,000	30,320,000,000	+ 4,778,000,000
1967.....	26,516,000,000	31,534,000,000	+ 4,718,000,000
1968.....	33,252,000,000	34,660,000,000	+ 1,308,000,000

## EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES OF DOMESTIC ORIGIN, 1968

Commodity	Value
Food and Live Animals.....	\$3,890,000,000
Meat and Meat Preparations....	162,000,000
Dairy Products and Eggs.....	141,000,000
Wheat.....	993,000,000
Rice.....	348,000,000
Coarse Grains.....	931,000,000
Fruit and Nuts.....	303,000,000
Vegetables.....	161,000,000
Animal feedingstuffs.....	372,000,000
Beverages and Tobacco.....	702,000,000
Cigarettes.....	134,000,000
Crude Materials (inedible), except fuels.....	3,542,000,000
Synthetic rubber.....	180,000,000
Raw cotton.....	459,000,000
Mineral fuels, etc.....	1,056,000,000
Coal.....	503,000,000
Petroleum and products.....	460,000,000
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats.....	274,000,000
Chemicals.....	3,289,000,000
Machinery and Transport Equipment.....	14,462,000,000
Other Manufactured Goods.....	6,085,000,000

Sugar.....	\$640,000,000
Coffee (green or roasted).....	1,140,000,000
Beverages and Tobacco.....	786,000,000
Whisky and other Spirits.....	626,000,000
Crude materials (inedible), except fuels.....	3,347,000,000
Rubber (including latex).....	188,000,000
Textile fibres and wastes.....	338,000,000
Ores and metal scrap.....	1,008,000,000
Mineral Fuels, etc.....	2,529,000,000
Petroleum and Products.....	2,345,000,000
Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats..	158,000,000
Chemicals.....	1,135,000,000
Machinery and Transport Equipment.....	7,991,000,000
Electrical apparatus.....	1,495,000,000
Motor vehicles and parts.....	3,712,000,000
Other manufactured goods.....	11,508,000,000
Paper and manufactures.....	976,000,000
Metals and manufactures.....	4,647,000,000
Textiles other than clothing....	963,000,000

## UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY ECONOMIC CLASS, 1968

Class	Imports (x)	Exports (a)
Crude materials..	\$3,957,000,000	\$3,424,000,000
Crude foodstuffs..	2,294,000,000	2,307,000,000
Manufactured do..	2,882,000,000	1,673,000,000
Semi-manufactures	7,198,000,000	5,173,000,000
Finished manuf... ..	16,920,000,000	21,651,000,000

Total..... \$33,252,000,000 \$34,229,000,000  
 (x) Imports for consumption.

(a) Exports of United States merchandise, including civilian supplies sent to occupied areas.

## UNITED STATES IMPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1968

Commodity	Value
Food and Live Animals.....	\$4,577,000,000
Meat and Meat Preparations....	746,000,000
Fish.....	631,000,000
Fruit, Nuts, Vegetables.....	652,000,000

## UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1968

Country	Exports and Re-exports to	General Imports from	Country	Exports and Re-exports to	General Imports from
Australia.....	\$872,000,000	\$488,000,000	Korea.....	\$510,000,000	\$199,000,000
Belgium and Luxembourg....	824,000,000	767,000,000	Mexico.....	1,378,000,000	913,000,000
Brazil.....	709,000,000	670,000,000	Netherlands.....	1,380,000,000	456,000,000
Canada.....	8,074,000,000	9,007,000,000	Philippines.....	436,000,000	436,000,000
France.....	1,095,000,000	842,000,000	South Africa.....	455,000,000	255,000,000
Germany, West..	1,718,000,000	2,720,000,000	Spain.....	519,000,000	308,000,000
India.....	718,000,000	312,000,000	Sweden.....	422,000,000	390,000,000
Italy.....	1,120,000,000	1,102,000,000	Switzerland.....	595,000,000	438,000,000
Japan.....	2,954,000,000	4,057,000,000	U.K.....	2,290,000,000	2,055,000,000
			Venezuela.....	655,000,000	950,000,000

## UNITED STATES STOCK OF MONEY

■ million

June 30	Gold*	Standard Silver ■	Subsidiary Coin	Minor Coin	Silver Certificates	United States Notes	Federal Reserve Notes	Total†
1964	15,461·4	484·7	1,999·5	737·7	1,811·9	346·7	34,411·0	55,450·6
1965	13,934·1	484·7	2,375·3	853·4	1,888·8	322·7	37,343·4	56,689·7
1966	13,434·4	484·7	3,257·2	933·4	602·1	322·5	40,949·6	60,362·0
1967	13,109·8	484·7	4,168·6	979·4	397·6	322·5	41,686·3	61,408·1
1968	10,366·9	484·7	4,554·1	1,022·9	238·4	322·5	44,431·1	61,505·7

\* Held by U.S. Treasury only. † Totals include value of early issue notes in process of withdrawal, not separately shown. Value June, 1968, \$84·9 m. From 1967, totals include silver bullion in excess of amount needed to secure silver certificates. Silver certificates have not been redeemable in silver since June 24, 1968.

## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

**Agriculture.**—The total land surface, including Hawaii and Alaska, is 2,280,864,000 acres of which about 50 per cent. is in farms. The total number of farms in 1969 was 3,926,310. The cash income from crops in 1967 was \$18,401,000,000, and in 1968, \$18,847,000,000. Cash income from livestock and livestock products in 1967 was \$24,292,000,000 and in 1968, \$25,539,000,000.

Combined production of all crops in 1968 was about 2 per cent. more than in 1967, due largely to increases in food grains, oilseeds, and cotton, offset in part by decreases in feed grains and tobacco. The record output was produced on a per cent. fewer acres, as yields per acre averaged 4 per cent. above 1967. Yields per acre were at or record highs for wheat, rice, soybeans, sugarcane, hay, and potatoes. Wheat, rice and soybeans set new records in production, as did vegetables and peanuts. Farm output of livestock and livestock products was up slightly in 1968 as declines in poultry and dairy products nearly offset an advance in meat animal production.

## Livestock on Farms, Jan. 1

	1966	1967	1968	1969
	'000 head	'000 head	'000 head	'000 head
Cattle....	108,862	108,645	109,152	109,663
Cows....	15,987	15,198	14,644	14,121
Hogs.....	47,414	53,249	55,265	57,205
Stock				
sheep...	21,456	20,661	19,105	18,184
Chickens..	393,019	428,746	425,158	420,204
Turkeys..	6,905	7,817	7,301	6,919

## MINERALS

The value of mineral production in the United States in 1968 totalled an estimated \$25.0 billion compared with \$23.9 billion in 1967 and \$23.0 billion in 1966. Domestic mine production of gold fell from the 1966 figures, but copper, silver and lead production increased. Zinc and iron production were down from the previous year. Uranium ore output, mine production of mercury, and primary magnesium production showed significant increases in 1968 from 1967.

Nearly 11 per cent. of the mineral production of the United States (in value) consists of fuels. In 1968, U.S. production of crude petroleum amounted to 3,340 billion barrels, valued at \$9.8 billion. Total demand (domestic plus exports) averaged 13.3 million barrels daily, an increase of 6.0 per cent. over 1967.

In the three principal oil-producing states in 1968 daily average production increased as follows: Louisiana, 117,000 barrels (total average daily production, 2,233,000 barrels); Texas, 137,000 barrels (total average daily production 3,097,000 barrels); and California, 44,000 barrels (total average daily production 1,026,000 barrels).

Production of anthracite again decreased in 1968, reflecting continued declines in major markets at home and abroad. Pennsylvania anthracite production fell 5 per cent. below the 1967 figure, which was itself a 5 per cent. drop from 1966. Anthracite exports to Canada fell 11 per cent. below the 1967 tonnage. The quantity shipped to western Europe was 5 per cent. above the 1967 level. The continued loss in the domestic market was due to competition from other fuels, principally oil and gas.

Bituminous coal and lignite produced in 1968 totalled 545 million tons, a decrease of 1.4 per cent. over 1967. Exports remained at the same relative level of 5,250,000 tons. The average value at the mine was estimated at \$4.72 a ton in 1968, 25 cents below the 1967 value. The mine prices and production total value of \$2.6 billion remained the same in 1967.

## LABOUR

**Organized Labour.**—On December 5, 1955, the American Federation of Labour (AFL), founded in 1881, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), formally established in 1938, merged into an organization called the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations. The combined membership in 1966 was 16,200,000 (including 1,241,000 members in Canada). There are also 3,000,000 members of unions not affiliated to the AFL-CIO.

Approximately 28.0 per cent. of the non-agricultural labour force of the United States is estimated to be organized.

**Work Stoppages.**—There were 4,950 stoppages recorded in 1968. There were 47,300,000 man-days of idleness, representing 0.27 per cent. of estimated working time of all workers.

**Employment and Unemployment.**—The civilian labour force (working population) was 79,563,000 in May, 1969. This includes self-employed, wage and salary-earners, and unpaid family workers, employed and unemployed. Unemployment was estimated at 2,299,000 in May 1969 (2.9 per cent.).

**Wages.**—In May, 1969, gross average weekly earnings by industry ranged from \$197.22 per week in electrical work to \$54.55 in variety stores (20.5 hours and \$1.85 average hourly earnings). The average for all manufacturing was \$129.34, an increase of over 447 per cent. since 1939, but in terms of 1957-59 purchasing power the increase was 83 per cent.

	Wages May, 1969	Average Weekly Earnings	Hours per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
Manufacturing.....	\$129.34	40.8	\$3.17	
Durable.....	139.36	41.6	3.35	
Non-durable.....	114.05	39.6	2.88	
Coal Mining.....	168.10	41.0	4.10	
Bituminous Coal and Lignite Mining....	170.57	41.2	4.14	
Gen. Bldg. Contractors	162.34	36.4	4.44	
Gas, Electricity and Sanitary Services..	156.94	..	3.80	
Wholesale trade....	127.68	39.9	3.20	
Retail trade (incl. eat- ing and drinking places).....	77.63	33.9	2.29	
Laundries, Cleaners..	72.83	36.6	1.99	

On Feb. 1, 1967, the minimum wage set by federal law became \$1.40 an hour for employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, or in activities closely related and directly essential to such production. The law requires at least time and a half of an employee's regular rate of pay for all hours over 40 a week. From Feb. 1, 1968, the minimum wage for these employees became \$1.60 an hour.

Other employees employed in certain large enterprises having some employees engaged in commerce or the production of goods for commerce, on Feb. 1, 1967, became entitled to a minimum wage of \$1.00 an hour increasing by 15 cents each year until it reaches \$1.60 after Feb. 1, 1971. Overtime premium—44 hours in a week after Feb. 1, 1967—is reduced to 42 hours one year later and to 40 hours after Feb. 1, 1969.

There are certain exemptions from these monetary requirements in specific occupations and industries.

In addition to cash wages, most workers receive some type of "fringe" benefits—the most common forms being paid vacations, and public holidays, various types of insurance and health funds financed by the employer or by employer and employees jointly.

## COMMUNICATIONS

## RAILWAYS

Data pertaining to Class I and II Carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries:—

	1967
Capital Stock outstanding.....	\$6,716,664,592
Funded Debt outstanding.....	7,973,275,875
Total Railway capital actually outstanding.....	14,689,940,465
Dividends declared.....	582,088,222
Interest accrued.....	458,621,074
Total dividends and interest.....	1,040,709,296
Railway operating revenues.....	10,581,559,726
Railway operating expenses.....	8,359,369,225
Number of passengers carried ■■■■■ ing revenue.....	304,027,911
Number of passenger-train cars in service.....	17,821
Number of freight-train cars in service.....	1,514,964
Number of railway employees....	623,637
Miles operated.....	224,039

## ROADS

In 1967 there were 3,704,914 miles of roads and streets in the United States, of which 3,183,711 miles were in rural areas and 521,203 miles were in municipal areas. Surfaced roads and streets account for 2,827,303 miles of the total; 877,611 miles were unimproved and graded and drained. State primary roads, including extensions in municipal areas, total 477,869 miles (473,869 surfaced). Other roads and streets under State control total 289,349 miles (257,594 surfaced), 2,773,442 miles are under local control (2,049,288 surfaced); and 164,254 miles (46,522 surfaced) are under Federal control (in national forests and parks).

An estimated total of \$16,305,000,000 was spent in 1968 for roads and streets in the United States. Of this total \$11,417,000,000 was spent for State highways, \$2,233,000,000 was spent for county and local rural roads, \$2,297,000,000 was spent for city streets and \$358,000,000 was spent on roads in Federal areas. Capital outlay accounts for 61.9 per cent. of the total expenditures; 23.6 per cent. was spent for maintenance; and 5.7 per cent. for administration; 5.0 per cent. for highway police and safety; and 3.8 per cent. for interest on highway bonds.

*Motor Vehicles and Taxation.*—The number of motor vehicles registered in 1968 in the United States was 101,048,450, an increase of 4.2 per cent. over the 1967 total of 96,930,949. The State governments received \$1,468,554,000 in 1941 and \$8,034,411,000 in 1968, respectively, from motor-fuel, motor-vehicle, and motor-carrier taxes. In 1967 the Federal Government received \$6,210,497,000 from excise taxes ■■■ motor vehicles and parts, tyres and tubes, gasoline, diesel and special fuels and lubricating oils.

*Accidents.*—In 1968 there were 55,500 deaths

caused by motor vehicle accidents. The death rate per 100,000,000 vehicle miles of travel was 5.5 in both 1967 and 1968.

## SHIPPING

The active ocean-going Merchant Marine of the U.S. on June 1, 1969, consisted of 1,072 vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over, of which 900 were privately owned and 172 were government-owned ships under charter or general agency agreement for operation by private companies, primarily for the carriage of supplies for the Military Sea Transportation Service. Of the active vessels, 794 were dry cargo ships, 21 were combination passenger and cargo, and 257 were tankers. There were 880 ships in the National Defense Reserve Fleet of inactive government-owned vessels, of which 345 were to be sold for scrap.

## AIR TRANSPORT

United States domestic and international scheduled airlines in 1968 were estimated to have carried 150,170,000 passengers over 113,958,321,000 passenger miles, 95 per cent. of which were flown in jets. The freight flown by the scheduled airliners during 1968 totalled 2,804,797,000 ton miles and express 105,135,000 ton miles. In addition, the airliners flew 1,256,944,000 ton miles of mail, an increase of 28.9 per cent. over 1967.

Total operating revenues of all U.S. scheduled airlines reached the record figure of \$7,773,328,000 in 1968, an increase of 13.2 per cent. over 1967. Similarly, total operating expenses rose to a record high total of \$7,248,450,000 last year, or 17.7 per cent. more than the previous year. The net operating income (i.e., before deduction of taxes, interest, etc.) was \$524,878,000, a decrease of 25.9 per cent. from the previous year, resulting in a profit of \$216,108,000 compared with a profit of \$415,411,000 in 1967.

Ten principal classes of commercial air carriers can be distinguished in the United States, (a) The Domestic Trunk Lines (11); (b) Domestic Local Service Line Carriers, operating routes of lesser traffic density between the smaller traffic centres and between small and large centres (9); (c) The International and Territorial Carriers, including all U.S. flag air carriers authorized to operate between the U.S.A. and foreign countries, other than Canada, and over international waters; also between foreign countries and into Mexico, the Caribbean and to Alaska and Hawaii (14); (d) Intra-Hawaiian Air Carriers, operating in Hawaii (2); (e) Intra-Alaskan Carriers, providing service within Alaska (4); (f) All Cargo Carriers (3); (g) Helicopter Carriers (4); (h) Supplemental Air Carriers (14); (i) Air Freight Forwarding Companies (18) and Air Taxi operators; and (j) Intra-State Carriers, with operations limited to State boundaries.

In 1968, 300,451 persons were employed by the domestic and international airlines, 8.8 per cent. more than in 1967.

U.S. SCHEDULED AIRLINE INDUSTRY STATISTICS, 1968 (Thousands)

	Domestic Trunk Lines	Local Service Airlines	Intra-Hawaiian Carriers	Helicopter Carriers	Internal & Territorial Airlines	Intra-Alaskan Carriers	All Cargo Carriers
Revenue passengers carried	109,020	22,197	1,961	1,042	15,753	226	..
Revenue passenger miles	81,611,800	5,489,200	301,400	24,856	26,450,644	76,800	..
Air-mail ton miles.....	538,431	20,113	894	57	689,691	4,652	22,487
Express ton miles.....	94,874	7,476	..	48	1,159	..	1,576
Freight ton miles.....	1,439,161	31,387	2,272	8	926,091	3,825	402,102
Revenue ton miles.....	10,321,000	593,627	9,600	2,500	5,978,604	19,900	1,378,897
Revenue plane miles.....	1,486,500	211,200	8,100	2,500	408,100	7,200	22,000

## EDUCATION

### State School Systems

Almost every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 16 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or be lawfully employed. In the States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

In the autumn of 1968 the total number of children in the United States of 5 to 17 years of age was 52,288,000, of whom 44,962,000 were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was estimated at 41,157,000 for the 1968-69 school year, the average length of school term was estimated at 179 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled at 165. In 1968, 1,943,000 teachers were employed. The estimated average annual salary of all teachers was \$7,900.

The 1967-68 total revenue receipts for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, were about \$29,464,000,000. Of this amount, about \$2,272,000,000 were received from Federal sources, \$11,884,000,000 from State sources and \$15,308,000,000 from county and local sources. For 1968-69 current expenditures are estimated at \$29,842,000,000. It is estimated that \$4,654,000,000 were expended for sites, buildings, furniture and equipment, and \$1,015,000,000 for interest.

### Institutions of Higher Education

In the autumn of 1968 enrolment in institutions of higher education numbered 7,571,600.

Institutions of higher education include universities, colleges, professional schools, and junior colleges. The 1968 survey of enrolments covered 2,491 institutions classified as follows: 1,625 universities, colleges and professional schools enrolling 5,775,200 students; and 866 junior colleges enrolling 1,796,400 students. Publicly controlled institutions of higher education enrolled 72 per cent. (5,469,500) of the students and privately controlled 28 per cent. (2,102,100).

During the school year 1967-68, 671,591 bachelor's and first professional degrees were conferred, 392,830 to men and 278,761 to women; 177,150 master's degrees, 113,749 to men and 63,401 to women; and 23,091 doctorates, 20,185 to men and 2,906 to women. Education, Social Sciences, and Business and Commerce were, in that order, the fields in which most students received first-level degrees. There were 135,848 bachelor's and first professional degrees in Education, 121,643 in Social Sciences, and 80,440 in Business and Commerce. The three leading fields of study for the master's degree were Education (63,664), Social Sciences (20,426) and Business and Commerce (17,868). The most popular fields of study on the doctorate level were Education (4,029), Physical Sciences (3,593) and Engineering (2,932).

Particulars of some of the Universities are: *Harvard* (19,641 students, including 5,805 women in 1967), founded at Cambridge, Mass., on Oct. 28, 1636, and named after John Harvard of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, who bequeathed to it his library and a sum of money in 1638; *Yale* (8,549 students, including 1,007 women, in 1968), founded at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1701; *Bowdoin*, Brunswick, Me. (founded 1794; 956 men); *Brown*, Providence, R.I. (founded 1764; 5,164 students, including 1,427 women, in 1968); *Columbia*, New York, N.Y. (founded 1754; 24,922 students, including 10,759 women, in 1968); *Cornell* (founded at Ithaca, N.Y., 1865; 20,722

students, including 5,709 women, in 1968); *Dartmouth*, Hanover, N.H. (founded 1769; 3,740 students, including 74 women, in 1968); *Georgetown*, Washington, D.C. (founded 1789; 7,734 students, including 1,475 women, in 1968); *North Carolina*, Chapel Hill, N.C. (founded in 1789; 16,338 students, including 4,988 women, in 1968); *Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, Pa. (founded 1740; 19,276 students, including 5,558 women, in 1968); *Pittsburgh*, Pittsburgh, Pa. (founded 1787; 27,816 students, including 10,986 women, in 1968); *Princeton*, Princeton, N.J. (founded 1746; 4,654 men and 139 women in 1968); *Tennessee*, Knoxville, Tenn. (founded 1794; 31,016 students, including 10,558 women, in 1968); *William and Mary*, Williamsburg, Va. (founded 1693; 8,957 students, including 3,847 women, in 1968); *New York University*, founded in 1831 at New York, had 33,707 students, including 12,311 women, in 1968.

### Private Schools

In the autumn of 1968 it was estimated that there were about 4,400,000 pupils in private kindergarten and elementary schools, and 1,400,000 pupils in private high schools and academies. Enrolment figures for private elementary and secondary schools include about 70,000 pupils enrolled in privately controlled schools for exceptional children and sub-collegiate departments of private institutions of higher education.

## SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENDITURE

The total value of government expenditure on social welfare (federal, state and local government) in 1967 was \$100,239,000,000, compared with \$52,293,000,000 in 1960 and \$23,508,000,000 in 1950. 54 per cent. of the 1967 total was Federal expenditure. In 1967 expenditure per person (of the total population of U.S.A.) was \$497—social insurance, \$185; education, \$177; public aid, \$44; health and medical services, \$40; veterans' welfare, \$34; other services, \$14 per person. Total expenditure by programmes was:

	1950	1960	1967
	million		
Social insurance.....	4,946	19,307	37,377
Education.....	6,674	17,626	35,633
Public aid.....	2,496	4,101	8,902
Health and medical... ..	2,064	4,464	8,113
Veterans.....	6,866	5,479	7,012
Other welfare services. . .	448	1,139	2,828
Housing.....	15	177	375
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>32,560</b>	<b>57,719</b>	<b>100,239</b>

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The *Weights and Measures* in the United States in common use are of British origin and in the case of weights and linear units correspond in large part with those now employed in Great Britain. The short ton of 2,000 pounds (20 hundred weight of 100 pounds each) is generally used instead of the long ton of 2,240 pounds. The old "Winchester" bushel and the wine gallon and their subdivisions are used instead of the British Imperial units of capacity; 1 U.S. bushel = 0.9689 British bushel, and 1 U.S. gallon = 0.83267 British gallon. The U.S. liquid quart is divided into 32 fluid ounces.

The metric system was made lawful in the United States by Congress in 1866. It is used almost universally in scientific work and by the pharmaceutical industry in U.S.A. A decimal inch is regularly used in the automotive and other large industries and a decimal pound is also in use in industry and increasingly so in retail food stores.

## TERRITORIES, ETC. OF THE UNITED STATES

The territories and the principal islands and island groups under the sovereignty of the United States of America comprise: Palmyra Island; Kingman Reef (about 1 sq. mile); Johnston (or Cornwallis) Island and Sand Island (about 1 sq. mile in all); Canton and Enderbury Islands (jointly administered with Great Britain); Midway Islands; Wake Island; Guam; Howland, Baker and Jarvis Islands (about 3 sq. miles in all); American Samoa (including the island of Tutuila, the Manua Islands, and all other Islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich together with Swains Island); the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; the Virgin Islands of the United States, and Navassa Island (2 sq. miles).

The Canal Zone is under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is under the jurisdiction of the United States pursuant to a trusteeship agreement between the U.S. Government and the Security Council of the United Nations. It consists of the Mariana (except Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands, with a land area of 687 square miles and a population of over 94,100 in 1968. Nine individual languages are spoken in the Territory. Copra is the principal export of importance.

There are certain small guano islands, rocks, or keys which, in pursuance of action taken under the Act of Congress, August 18, 1856, subsequently embodied in Sections 5570-5578 of the Revised Statutes, are considered as appertaining to the United States. Responsibility for territorial affairs generally is centred in the Office of Territories, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

## CANTON AND ENDERBURY

Under the Anglo-American Pact of Aug. 10, 1938, Canton and Enderbury (of the Phoenix Island Group in the Central Pacific) were declared to be for the common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications. The islands, which are about midway between Hawaii and Australia, extend to a total of 27 sq. miles.

On April 6, 1939, the U.S. and Great Britain agreed to set up a joint regime for Canton and Enderbury Islands. Provision for the joint control of these islands was made by exchange of notes between the two Governments on April 6, 1939.

Canton Island was successively used for aviation support activities and as a missile tracking station by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. These activities have been terminated and the island is now uninhabited. Enderbury has been uninhabited since World War II.

## GUAM

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26' N. lat. and 144° 39' E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila. The area of the island is estimated at 209 square miles, with an estimated Guamanian population (1967) of 83,000.

The Guamanians are of Chamorro stock mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The Chamorro language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian family, but has had considerable admixture of Spanish. English is the language used throughout the island, although Chamorro is also used in Guamanian homes.

Guam was occupied by Japanese in Dec., 1941, but was recaptured and occupied throughout by U.S. forces before the end of August, 1944. Under the Organic Act of Guam of August 1, 1950 (Public Law 630 of the 81st Congress), Guam has statutory powers of self-government, and Guamanians are United States citizens. A governor is appointed by the President. From the elections of November, 1970, the Governor will be popularly

elected. A 21-member unicameral legislature is elected biennially. There is also a District Court of Guam, with original jurisdiction in cases under federal law.

Governor, Carlos Comacho.  
Secretary, Kurt Moylan.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Ψ Apra.

## WAKE AND MIDWAY ISLANDS

Wake Island, annexed in 1898, has an area of about 3 sq. miles and lies in the N. Pacific about 2,300 miles from Hawaii on the direct route to Hong Kong. Wake Island was occupied by Japanese, Dec. 27, 1941; it was re-occupied by U.S. on Sept. 15, 1945. Population (1960), 1,097.

Midway Islands, with a total area of 28 sq. miles and a population (1960) of 2,356, lie in the N. Pacific about 1,300 miles from Hawaii. There is no indigenous population. The group is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy.

## PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico (Rich Port) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50'–18° 30' N. lat. and 65° 30'–67° 15' W. long., with a total area of 3,435 square miles and a population estimated (1968) of 2,739,000. The majority of the inhabitants are of Spanish descent and Spanish and English are the official languages. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 35 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,399 miles distant from New York, and 963 miles from Key West. Puerto Rico was discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus. It was explored by Ponce de León in 1508. It continued a Spanish possession until Oct. 18, 1898, when the United States took formal possession as a result of the Spanish-American War. It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty ratified on April 11, 1899. Sugar is grown along the coastal plain and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 7,550 miles of paved roads were in use in 1968. There are good harbours at San Juan, Mayaguez and Ponce. The Constitution approved by the Congress and the President of the United States, which came into force on July 25, 1952, establishes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with full powers of local government. Legislative functions are vested in the Legislative Assembly, which consists of 31 elected houses; the Senate of 27 members (2 from each of 13 senatorial districts and 11 at large) and the House of Representatives of 51 members (1 from each of 40 representative districts and 11 at large). Membership of each house may be increased slightly to accommodate minority representatives. The term of the Legislative Assembly is 4 years. The Governor is popularly elected for a term of 4 years. A Supreme Court of 9 members is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. There are 10 similarly appointed Secretaries at the head of permanent departments, but the selection of the Secretary of State must be approved also by the House of Representatives. The Governor appoints all judges. Puerto Rico is represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner, elected for a term of 4 years, who has a seat in the House of Representatives, but not a vote. Great improvement has been made in the progress, industrialization and welfare of the island during the last two decades. A programme of tax exemption has raised income from industry to a level higher than that from agriculture. Public schools are established throughout—enrolment in 1967 was 729,473.

CAPITAL.— $\Psi$  San Juan, population 477,000; Metropolitan Area (1967), 783,100. Other major towns are:  $\Psi$  Ponce (161,300); Bayamón (115,800);  $\Psi$  Mayaguez (92,500);  $\Psi$  Arecibo (80,100); and Caguas (75,700).

## FINANCE

	1966-67	1967-68
Revenue.....	\$430,000,000	\$490,800,000
Expenditure.....	681,800,000	776,000,000

## TRADE

	1966-67	1967-68
Total Imports....	\$1,784,000,000	\$1,969,000,000
Total Exports.....	1,320,000,000	1,449,000,000

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K..	£3,355,000	£6,101,000
Exports to U.K....	3,341,000	4,246,000

Governor, Luis A. Ferré, elected 1968.  
Resident Commissioner, Jorge L. Córdova.

## AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa consists of the island of Tutuila, Aunu'u, Ofu, Olosega, Ta'u, Rose and Swains Islands, with a total area of 76.5 square miles and a population of 30,800 in 1968.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of 52 square miles and contains a magnificent harbour.  $\Psi$  Pago Pago (pop. 1960, 1,251), the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 24 square miles. Tuna and copra are the chief exports.

Under an Executive Order of the President, which became effective on July 1, 1951, civilian administration under the Department of the Interior replaced the Naval administration which had existed since 1900. At present the Government consists of an executive, a bicameral legislature and a judiciary. Most of the Samoans are U.S. nationals, but some have acquired citizenship through service in the United States armed forces. Governor, John M. Haydon.

## TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands consists of the Mariana (excluding Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands which extend from latitude 1° to 20° north and from longitude 130° to 172° east. They cover an ocean area of 3,000,000 square miles but have a total land area of only 687 square miles. There are 96 separate islands and island groups in the Trust Territory. The population in 1968 was estimated at 95,800. The inhabitants of the Trust Territory are broadly classed as Micronesians. The native cultures vary considerably among island groups and even more among islands and atolls in the same geographic area. Nine different languages are spoken in the territory.

The Trust Territory is administered by the United States pursuant to a Trusteeship Agreement with the Security Council of the United Nations of July 18, 1947, administration being under the general jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.

For administrative purposes, the territory is divided into six districts: The Marianas, Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape and the Marshalls. Local governments exist within each district.

High Commissioner, Edward E. Johnston.  
Deputy High Commissioner, Peter T. Coleman.

CAPITAL (Provisional).—Saipan, Mariana Islands.

## VIRGIN ISLANDS

Purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of \$25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 133 sq. miles, with an estimated population (1968)

of 58,500. *St. Thomas* (28 sq. miles) had an estimated population of 30,000; *St. Croix* (84 sq. miles) had an estimated population of 27,000; *St. John* (20 sq. miles) had an estimated population of 1,500.

CAPITAL,  $\Psi$  Charlotte Amalie contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies. The government of the Virgin Islands is organized under the provisions of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, enacted by the Congress of the United States on July 22, 1954. Legislative power is vested in the Legislature of the Virgin Islands, a unicameral body composed of 15 senators popularly elected for two-year terms. Virgin Islanders are citizens of the United States. A Governor is appointed by the President. From the elections of December, 1970, the Governor will be popularly elected. The Virgin Islands are now a favourite tourist area in the Caribbean. The climate of the Islands is delightful at all times, and particularly so during the winter months. Imports from the United Kingdom in 1968 totalled £1,282,000; Exports to U.K., £5,134,000.  
Governor, Melvin H. Evans.

## THE PANAMA CANAL

The Panama Canal, including the related commercial enterprises in the Canal Zone, are operated by the Panama Canal Company, which was formed July 1, 1915, under the provisions of the Panama Canal Company Act. The Canal Zone is governed by the Canal Zone Government, which was established simultaneously with the new Canal Company. Both organizations are headed by Major-General W. P. Leber, U.S.A., who holds the joint title of Governor of the Canal Zone and President of the Panama Canal Company.

The Canal Zone has an area of 647 sq. miles (about 1 per cent. of the total area of Panama) (land area, 372 sq. miles) and a population in 1968 of 50,405, of whom 41,002 (including military) are U.S. citizens.

Chief Town.—Balboa Heights (Population, including Balboa and Ancon, 3,665).

Including only ocean-going commercial vessels, 300 Panama Canal net tons measurement or over, against which tolls were collected, the volume of commercial traffic passing through the Canal during each of the last 10 fiscal years is shown below. In 1968 a record number of vessels used the canal carrying the highest tonnage so far recorded.

Fiscal Year	No. of Transits	Canal Net Tons	Cargo Tons
1959	9,718	52,216,061	51,153,096
1960	10,795	58,301,926	59,258,219
1961	10,866	61,826,002	63,669,738
1962	11,149	65,378,845	67,524,552
1963	11,017	64,438,115	62,247,094
1964	11,808	69,707,102	70,550,090
1965	11,835	74,853,264	76,573,071
1966	11,926	78,918,013	81,712,940
1967	12,413	88,266,343	86,193,430
1968	13,199	96,487,843	96,550,165

The canal is fifty statute miles long (44.08 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. It contains 12 locks in twin flights; 3 steps at Gatun on the Atlantic side, a step at Pedro Miguel and a at Miraflores on the Pacific side. Each lock chamber is 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide. Transit from sea to sea takes on average 13 to 15 hours. The least width is in Gaillard Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging.

The Panama Canal Company is engaged in a Canal improvement programme which will result in a minimum channel width of 500 feet in the Cut. The final phase of the \$50 million programme began in the fiscal year 1967. The maximum draft allowable for ships using the Panama Canal ■

determined by the level of Lake Gatun, which is an average of 85 feet above sea level. During dry season, from December to April, the lake level drops, imposing draft restrictions. The all-time high maximum tropical fresh water draft was 40 feet for certain types of vessels in 1967.

### BRITISH EMBASSY

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*Minister (Economic), D. J. Mitchell, C.B., C.V.O.*

*Minister (Commercial), E. A. Midgley, C.M.G., M.B.E. Minister (Defence Research and Development), W. H. Stephens, C.B.*

*Head of British Defence Staff and Defence Attaché, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Lea, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.*

*Naval Attaché, Rear Admiral C. C. H. Dunlop, C.B.E.*

*Military Attaché, Brigadier D. J. St. M. Tabor, M.C. Air Attaché, Air Vice-Marshal D. Crowley-Milling, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.*

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*(Administration and H.M. Consul-General); P. G. Hudson (Civil Aviation); J. R. Steele (Shipping); R. H. Willmott (Petroleum); Dr. J. M. Lock (Scientific); J. J. Watson (Labour); J. F. Gough (Defence Research and Development); R. Anderson (Defence Supply); H. S. Weeks (Defence).*

*1st Secretaries, C. K. Curwen; A. B. Urwick; A. R. Thomas; I. M. H. Smart; P. R. Spendlove; H. T. C. Parkin; M. J. E. Fretwell (Commercial); H. O'Brien (Commercial); A. J. Clift (Financial); T. R. Webb (Economic); C. F. Hill (Information); B. L. Crowe (Information); Miss J. F. Veasey, M.B.E. (H.M. Consul); H. V. Richardson, O.B.E. (Administration); Miss M. I. Rothwell; A. M. Wood; M. K. Molloy.*

*2nd Secretaries, Miss A. Sykes; W. H. Ewens; R. J. Hannaford; G. C. Fedrick; J. Ling (Ambassador's Private Secretary); B. Atwell (Commercial); G. B. Brennan; Miss S. F. Stewart, M.B.E.*

*Attachés, D. S. Blaikie, M.B.E.; J. S. V. Andrews (Atomic Energy); Capt. R. J. D. Glendinning, R.N. (ret.) (Defence Supply); Miss J. Mitchell (Social Secretary).*

## The United Nations

### CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The foundations of the Charter of the United Nations were laid at the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Moscow in 1943, and upon those foundations a structure was built at the meetings at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., Aug. 21-Oct. 7, 1944. The design ■ discussed and criticized at San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945, on which date representatives of 50 Allied Nations appended their signatures to the Charter.

The United Nations formally came into existence on October 24, 1945. It was later decided that its seat should be in the United States. Permanent headquarters have been erected at Manhattan, New York. October 24 has been designated "United Nations Day".

The following 126 states are members of the United Nations:—

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congolese Republic, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gaboon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives Islands, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Runda, Rumania, Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia,

South Africa, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

The principal organs of the United Nations are:—(1) The General Assembly; (2) The Security Council; (3) The Economic and Social Council; (4) The Trusteeship Council; (5) The International Court of Justice; (6) The Secretariat.

#### 1. The General Assembly

The General Assembly consists of all the Members of the United Nations. Each Member is entitled to be represented at its meetings by five representatives, but has only one vote. The General Assembly meets once a year ■ regular session normally beginning on the third Tuesday in September. Special Sessions may also be held.

The work of the General Assembly is divided among seven Main Committees, on each of which every Member has the right to be represented:—(1) Political and Security (including the regulation of armaments); (2) Economic and Financial; (3) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural; (4) Trusteeship (including Non-Self Governing Territories);

(5) Administrative and Budgetary; (6) Legal. There is also a Special Political Committee, to relieve the burden on the first Committee.

The Main Committees consider items referred to them by the General Assembly and recommend draft resolutions for submission to the Assembly's plenary meetings.

The Assembly has two procedural committees—  
■ General Committee and a Credentials Committee; and three standing committees—an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a Committee on Contributions and a Disarmament Commission.

The General Assembly appoints such *ad hoc* committees as may be required from time to time for special purposes. The Assembly is also assisted in its work by subsidiary bodies such as a Board of Auditors, an Investments Committee, a United Nations Staff Benefit Committee, and an International Law Commission. In 1964 the General Assembly set up the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as a permanent body.

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was set up on Jan. 1, 1967, to promote industrialization and co-ordinate United Nations activities in this field.

## 2. The Security Council

The Security Council consists of fifteen Members, each of which has one representative and one vote. There are five permanent Members (China, France, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R.) and ten non-permanent Members elected for ■ two-year term.

The Security Council bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security. Decisions on procedural questions are made by an affirmative vote of seven Members. On all other matters the affirmative vote of nine Members must include the concurring votes of the permanent Members, and it is this clause which makes the *Veto* possible. The only exception to this rule is that with regard to measures for peaceful settlement a party to a dispute may refrain from voting.

The General Assembly, any member of the United Nations, or the Secretary-General, can bring to the Council's attention any matter considered to threaten international peace and security. A non-member State ■■ bring a dispute before the Council provided it accepts in advance the U.N. Charter obligations for peaceful settlement.

A Committee on the Admission of New Members was set up by the Security Council on May 17, 1946, for the purpose of examining applications for admission to membership in the United Nations which may be referred to it by the Security Council. It is composed of ■ representative of each of the members of the Security Council.

The Security Council also establishes *ad hoc* committees and commissions which may be required from time to time for special purposes.

## 3. The Economic and Social Council

This body is responsible under the General Assembly for carrying out the functions of the United Nations with regard to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.

It has established the following Commissions: Statistical, Human Rights, Social, Status of Women, Narcotic Drugs, Population, Regional Economic Commissions for Europe, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and Africa. The Council also supervises and co-ordinates the work of fourteen related agencies.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), London Office, 14-15 Stratford Place, W.1.—UNICEF embraces all aspects of child welfare and assists the

governments of the developing countries in developing maternal and child health services, the prevention and treatment of disease, nutrition and the preparation of children for adult life. It is financed by voluntary contributions from Governments and from the public and its work is carried out in co-operation with the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations.

## 4. Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council is composed of countries administering Trust Territories, permanent members of the Security Council, and one other country elected by the General Assembly for ■ three-year term.

The Trusteeship Council considers reports from administering authorities; examines petitions in consultation with the administering authority; makes periodic inspection visits; and checks conditions with an annual questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of trust territories.

## 5. International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Statute of the court is ■ integral part of the Charter and all Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to it. The Court is composed of 15 judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, and meets at The Hague.

If any party to a case fails to adhere to the judgment of the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council.

## THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General (1966-71), U Thant (Burma).

### Under-Secretaries-General

Conference Services, C. V. Narasimhan (India).

Special Political Affairs, Ralph J. Bunche (U.S.A.);

J. Rolz-Bennett (Guatemala).

Conference Services, Jiri Nosek (Czechoslovakia)

Economic and Social Affairs, P. de Seynes (France).

Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, I. S. Djermakoye (Niger).

Political and Security Council Affairs, L. Kutakov (U.S.S.R.).

Director-General, U.N. Office, Geneva, V. W. Guicciardino (Italy).

Office for Administration and Management, A. A. Stark (U.K.).

Legal Counsel, C. A. Stavropoulos (Greece).

Executive Director, U.N. Industrial Development Organization, I. H. Abdel-Rahman (U.A.R.).

U.N. Information Centre, 14-15, Stratford Place, W.1.

## BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The financial year coincides with the calendar year. For the year 1969, the gross appropriation was \$140,520,210. The scale of assessments on 1968-70 budget for the British Commonwealth countries was: Australia, 1.52 per cent.; Canada, 3.02 per cent.; Ghana, 0.08 per cent.; India, 1.74 per cent.; Malaysia, 0.11 per cent.; New Zealand, 0.36 per cent.; Pakistan, 0.37 per cent.; United Kingdom, 6.62 per cent. The United States contribution was 31.57 per cent.; U.S.S.R. was 14.61 per cent.; France was 6.0 per cent.; Italy was 3.24 per cent.; Japan was 3.78 per cent.; and China was 4.00 p.c.

## UNITED KINGDOM REPRESENTATIVES

845 Third Avenue, New York

Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Representative on the Security Council, The Lord Caradon, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E. (Minister of State for Foreign Affairs)..... £5,625

Deputy Permanent Representative, F. A. Warner C.M.G.

Ministers, M. E. Allen, C.M.G., C.V.O. (*Economic and Social Affairs*); D. H. T. Hildyard, C.M.G., D.F.C.; J. I. McK. Rhodes (*Treasury Adviser*).

Counsellors, A. D. Parsons, C.M.G., M.V.O., M.C. (*Head of Chancery*); J. D. B. Shaw, M.V.O. (*Trusteeship Affairs*); R. G. Tracy, O.B.E. (*Admin.*); H. G. Darwin (*Legal Adviser*).

Military Adviser, Col. C. H. Toye, O.B.E.

1st Secretaries, Mrs. M. B. Chitty; D. N. Lane; R. A. C. Byatt; S. L. Egerton; R. N. Posnett, O.B.E.; D. F. Milton; T. N. Haining; Miss S. E. Harden, M.B.E.; Miss E. C. Wallis, M.B.E.; N. M. Fenn; P. C. Petrie.

2nd Secretary, Miss S. Darling.

Attaché, P. A. McDermott.

## INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Kärntnering 11-13, Vienna

Set up on July 29, 1957, to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world and to ensure that assistance provided by it or under its supervision is not used to further any military purpose. Agreements have been reached concerning the Agency's working relationship with the United Nations and some of the specialized agencies. In June, 1969, 102 states were members.

A General Conference of all members meets in regular annual session and in such special session as may be necessary. A Board of Governors (25 members) carries out the functions of the Agency and meets usually four times a year. The Budget in 1969 amounted to \$13,763,000.

Director-General, Sigvard Eklund (Sweden).

## INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

Fourteen other international organizations, having wide responsibilities in economic, social, cultural, educational and other related fields, carry out their functions in co-operation with the United Nations under agreements made with a standing committee of the Economic and Social Council.

International Labour Organisation (ILO) Geneva (London Branch Office, Sackville House, 40 Piccadilly, W.1.)—Established in 1919 as an autonomous institution connected with the League of Nations, in 1946 it became the first specialized agency associated with the United Nations. The ILO exists to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice and by international action to improve labour conditions and living standards, and to promote economic and social stability. In June 1968, the Organisation had 128 member States.

The *International Labour Conference*, composed of national delegations of two government delegates, one delegate representing management and a fourth representing labour, meets annually and formulates international labour standards.

A 48-member *Governing Body*, composed of 24 Governments, 12 worker members and 12 employer members supervises the work of the *International Labour Office* and acts as the Organisation executive council. Ten Governments hold seats on the *Governing Body* because of their industrial importance. These are Canada, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States.

The *International Labour Office*, the Secretariat of the Organisation, collects and distributes information, assists governments upon request in drafting legislation on the basis of decisions of the

Conference, directs technical co-operation activities and issues publications.

Director-General, David A. Morse (U.S.A.).

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome.—Established on October 16, 1945, to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products and to better the condition of rural populations, thus contributing to the expansion of world economy. Among its many activities the Organization promotes the global exchange of new types of plants, combats epidemics of animal diseases in many countries and provides technical assistance in such fields as nutrition and food management, soil erosion control, re-afforestation, irrigation engineering, control of infestation of stored foods, production of fertilizers, control of crop pests and diseases, and improvement of fishing vessels, fish distribution and marketing. As well as its work as an intergovernmental agency the Organization also mobilizes the efforts of private individuals and associations through the worldwide *Freedom from Hunger Campaign*. Jointly with the United Nations it administers a \$300,000,000 World Food Programme using food capital backing for development programmes in developing countries. The 1967 session of the governing Conference approved a budget of \$59,861,000 for the years 1966-69. In addition, FAO is carrying out field programmes involving expenditure of more than \$400,000,000 under the U.N. Development Programme. Through its co-operative programme with the World Bank it is helping to increase international investment in agriculture and allied fields.

The policy of the Organization is directed by a two-yearly Conference of the 117 member countries. A council (34 members) acts for the Conference between its sessions.

Director-General, Dr. A. H. Boerma (Netherlands).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 9 Place de Fontenoy, Paris, 7ème.—Unesco was established on Nov. 4, 1946, to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations; to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, ... to give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture, ... to maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge.

The three main bodies of the Organization are: a *General Conference* which meets every two years to approve the programme and budget, an *Executive Board* of 34 members and the *Secretariat*. In addition, National Commissions are set up in Member States to serve as a link with Unesco and carry out the programme of the Organization.

This programme is essentially designed to stimulate and expand international co-operation and national efforts in the fields of education, natural sciences, social sciences, cultural activities, mass communication and exchange of persons for study and educational travel abroad. Current activities of the Organization focus on development of international co-operation among specialists and non-governmental organizations, the collection and dissemination of information, direct action to promote education and science in under-developed countries and the preparation of international agree-

ments related to Unesco's interests. Member States in June 1968, 125.

*Director-General, René Maheu (France).*

**World Health Organization (WHO), 1211 Geneva 27.** Established on April 7, 1948, the aim of the World Health Organization is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Its services are of two kinds—advisory, to spread knowledge, help to train personnel and assist countries on such subjects as malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases and other communicable diseases, maternal and child health, nutrition, and environmental health—and technical services of world-wide interest such as biological standardization and unification of pharmacopoeias, collection and dissemination of epidemiological intelligence, medical research and publication of technical and scientific works. Proposed budget for 1970, \$67,393,000. Membership (June, 1969), 131.

**Organs** ■ ■ *World Health Assembly* meeting annually to frame policy, an *Executive Board* (24 members), meeting at least twice a year, and a *Secretariat*.

*Director-General, Dr. M. G. Candau (Brazil).*

**International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank), 1818 H Street, Washington, D.C.—**Established on Dec. 27, 1945, to assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of member countries by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes; to promote private foreign investment and, when private capital is not readily available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing loans for productive purposes out of its own capital, funds raised by it, and its other resources. The 636 loans made by the Bank since its inception to June 30, 1969, totalled \$12,622,390,000 to 86 countries. Subscribed capital, July 1, 1969, \$23,046,400,000.

The *Board of Governors* consists of one Governor and one alternate appointed by each of the 110 member countries.

Twenty *Executive Directors* exercise all powers of the Bank except those reserved to the Board of Governors. The *President*, selected by the Executive Directors, conducts the business of the Bank, with the assistance of an international staff.

*President, Robert S. McNamara (U.S.A.).*

**International Development Association (IDA), 1818 H Street, Washington D.C.—**An affiliate of the World Bank established in September 1960. Its purposes are to promote economic development, increase productivity and thus raise standards of living in the less developed areas of the world included within the Association's membership, in particular by providing finance to meet their important developmental requirements on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than those of conventional loans, thereby furthering the objectives of the World Bank and supplementing its activities. IDA's Board of Governors and Executive Directors are the same as those holding equivalent positions in the World Bank, serving *ex officio* in IDA. By June 30, 1969, IDA had extended 165 development credits totalling \$2,170,330,000 in 49 countries for improved transportation, agriculture, electric power facilities, industry, education and municipal water supplies. The credits were for terms of 50 years, free of interest.

**International Finance Corporation (IFC), 1813 H Street, Washington, D.C.—**The IFC was established in 1956 as an affiliate of the World Bank

to assist less developed member countries by promoting the growth of the private sector of their economies. IFC's share capital of \$106,540,000 at June 30, 1969, had been subscribed by 92 countries. In addition, IFC is empowered to borrow up to approximately \$400,000,000 from the World Bank. At the end of June, 1969, IFC had made commitments totalling more than \$364,700,000 in 39 countries.

*President, Robert S. McNamara (U.S.A.).*

**International Monetary Fund, 19th and H Streets, N.W., Washington D.C.—**Established on Dec. 27, 1945, the Fund exists to promote international monetary co-operation and the expansion of international trade; to promote exchange stability, maintain orderly exchange arrangements and avoid competitive exchange depreciations; and to assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and in the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions which hamper world trade. 111 countries were in membership of the Fund in April, 1969, their total quota subscriptions being \$22,000,000,000. The Fund has an additional arrangement enabling it to borrow up to \$6,000,000,000 from ten industrial members.

The \$22,000,000,000 which the Fund holds in gold and currencies provides a reserve on which members may draw, with its agreement, to meet foreign obligations during periods of deficit in their international balance of payments. This use of the Fund's resources is linked to its efforts to reduce exchange restrictions and discrimination, and establish currency convertibility.

The Fund's financial assistance takes the form of a foreign exchange transaction. The member pays to the Fund an amount of its own money equivalent, at the par value agreed with the Fund, to the amount of foreign currency it wishes to draw. The member is expected to "repurchase" its own currency from the Fund within three, or at the outside five years, with a payment of gold or dollars or convertible currency acceptable to the Fund. These arrangements are subject to certain charges which rise in proportion to the amount of foreign exchange involved, and the length of time it is held.

Currencies drawn from the Fund may be used in a flexible way to relieve the member's payments difficulty, but its assets are not intended to be used for military purposes, or for programmes of economic development. Countries that are pursuing national development programmes may use the Fund if they experience temporary payments difficulties such as would ordinarily entitle a member to Fund assistance.

Each member of the Fund is assigned a quota which approximately determines its voting power and the amount of foreign exchange that it may draw from the Fund. The subscription of each member is equal to its quota, and is payable partly in gold and partly in the member's own currency. On May 31, 1969, the Fund's assets included \$3,375,540,000 in gold, \$767,100,000 in subscriptions receivable and \$18,718,300,000 in various national currencies. Total drawings from the Fund up to April 30, 1969, amounted to \$17,377,000,000.

*Managing Director, Pierre-Paul Schweitzer (France).*

**International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 1080 University Street, Montreal, 3.—**In existence since April 4, 1947, to study problems of international civil aviation and the establishment of international standards and regulations for civil aviation, ICAO encourages the use of safety measures, uniform regulations or operation, and simpler procedures at international airports. It

promotes the use of new technical methods and equipment. With the co-operation of members, it has evolved a pattern for meteorological services, traffic control, communications, radio beacons and ranges, search and rescue organization, and other facilities required for safe international flight. It has secured much simplification of government customs, immigration, and public health regulations as they apply to international air transport. 116 states are now members of ICAO.

An Assembly of delegates from member states meets at least once every three years. A Council of 27 members is elected by the Assembly, taking into account the countries of chief importance in air transport and the need for representation of the main geographical areas of the world. The Council is the executive body, working through subsidiary committees.

*President of Council, Walter Binaghi (Argentina).*

*Secretary-General, B. T. Twigt (Netherlands).*

Universal Postal Union (UPU), Schosshaldenstrasse 46, 3000 Berne.—Established on October 9, 1874, by the postal Convention of Berne and in operation from July 1, 1875, UPU exists to form a single postal territory of all the countries, members of the Union, for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence in order to secure the organization and improvement of the various postal services and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration. Every member agrees to transmit the mail of all other members by the best means used for its own mail. The Union includes almost all the countries of the world. Budget, 1969, \$2,025,000. A *Universal Postal Congress* meets at five-yearly intervals, the last Congress was held at Tokyo in 1969.

*Director-General, Dr. Michel Rahi (U.A.R.).*

International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Place des Nations, Geneva.—Founded at Paris in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union, ITU became a U.N. Specialized Agency in 1947 and since 1967 has been governed by the Convention adopted by the Montreux Conference held in 1965. ITU exists to set up international regulations for telegraph, telephone and radio services to further their development and extend their utilization by the public, at the lowest possible rates; to promote international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds; the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation. ITU allocates the radio frequency spectrum and registers radio frequency assignments. It studies, recommends, collects and publishes information on telecommunication matters, including space radio communications. The budget for 1970 is 33,593,620 Swiss francs.

*Secretary-General, M. Mili (Tunisia) (acting).*

World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Geneva.—Established on March 23, 1950, WMO exists to facilitate world-wide co-operation in establishing networks of stations making observations related to meteorology, and to promote the establishment and maintenance of centres providing meteorological services; to promote the establish-

ment of systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure their uniform publication; to further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, agriculture, and other human activities; to encourage research and training in meteorology and to coordinate their international aspects. Budget (1968-71), \$U.S.11,817,000.

A *World Meteorological Congress* meets at least once every four years. An *Executive Committee* (24 members), meeting at least annually carries out the resolutions of the Congress, initiates studies and makes recommendations on matters requiring international action. Other organs are six *Regional Meteorological Associations* (Africa, Asia, S. America, N. and Central America, Europe and South-West Pacific), eight technical commissions and a Secretariat.

*Secretary-General, D. A. Davies (U.K.).*

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO), Berners Street, W.1.—A United Nations Specialized Agency established on March 17, 1958, to provide means for co-operation and exchange of information among governments on technical matters related to international shipping, especially with regard to safety at sea. IMCO is responsible for calling maritime conferences and drafting maritime agreements, e.g. *Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic 1965*, *Load Line Convention 1966*. It has produced *International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code*; *Code of Safe Practice for Bulk Cargoes*; revised *International Code of Signals*; fire safety measures for ships; and tonnage measurement recommendations. In June 1969, 69 nations were in membership. Budget, 1968-69, \$2,102,241.

*Secretary-General, C. Goad (U.K.).*

*International Trade, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.*—A draft charter for an international trade organization was completed in 1948, but as it became clear that it was not acceptable to leading trading powers the attempt to bring it into operation was abandoned.

An international treaty to which some 76 countries are parties came into operation in 1948, with the object of lowering and stabilizing tariffs, expanding international trade and promoting economic development. Six important tariff conferences have been held through which members have reduced or frozen their tariffs on thousands of items. The sixth negotiating conference, the Kennedy Round, completed in June, 1967, resulted in unprecedented tariff reductions, a cereals agreement and an anti-dumping code. In recent years an increasing amount of GATT's work has been concerned with the trade and development problems of developing countries. In 1964 an International Trade Centre was created to assist developing countries in export promotion, by means of market research, training courses and advisory services; it is operated jointly by GATT and UNCTAD.

*Director-General, O. Long (Switzerland), Villa Le Bocage, Palais des Nations, Geneva 10, Switzerland.*

## Foreign Countries

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Capitals, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

### Salaries and Allowances.

The Salaries of Officers of H.M. Diplomatic Service are shown below. In addition foreign allowances and furnished accommodation (or rent allowances in lieu thereof) are assigned to officers serving abroad:—

Grade I—	£9,800.
Grade II—	£7,100.
Grade III—	£6,125.
Grade IVA—	£4,170 to £5,325.
Grade VA—	£2,724 to £3,721.
Grade VE—	£3,128 to £3,995.
Grade VI—	£2,456 to £2,981.
Grade VIIA—	£2,146 to £2,616.
Grade VIIE—	£1,952 to £2,330.
Grade VIIE—	£1,196 to £1,952.
Grade IX—	£808 to £1,816.
Grade X—	£545 to £1,280.

NOTE.—Salaries of Ambassadors and of Ministers Plenipotentiary at British Embassies and Legations abroad shown in the following articles are in each case the maximum salary for the post and exclude *Frais de Représentation*.

### ABYSSINIA. See Ethiopia.

### AFGHANISTAN

(Afghānistān)

King of Afghanistan, H.M. Zahir Shah, born Oct. 15, 1914, acceded Nov. 8, 1933 (on the assassination of his father, Nadir Shah); married Nov. 7, 1931, Humaira, daughter of Sardar Ahmad Shah Khan, and has surviving issue five sons and two daughters: H.R.H. Prince Ahmed Shah Khan, b. Sept. 23, 1934; H.R.H. Prince Mohammad Nadir, b. 1941; H.R.H. Prince Shah Mahmud, b. 1946; H.R.H. Prince Daud, b. 1949; H.R.H. Prince Mir Wais, b. 1957; and H.R.H. Princess Bilqis, b. 1931; H.R.H. Princess Maryam, b. 1936.

#### CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nur Ahmed Etemadi.

1st Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal.

2nd Deputy Prime Minister, Abdullah Yaftali.

Defence, Gen. Khan Mohamad.

Interior, M. Omar Wardak.

Justice, Mohamad Asghar.

Finance, Mohamad Anwar Ziyale.

Commerce, Dr. Nur All.

Public Works, Mohamad Hossein Messa.

Culture and Information, Dr. Mohamad Anas.

Communications, Mohamad Azim Gran.

Health, Miss Kubrah Noorzai.

Education, Dr. Mohammad Akram. [(acting).]

Mines and Industries, Dr. Abdul Wahid Sorabi

Agriculture, Mohamad Akbar Reza.

Planning, Dr. Abdul Samad Hamid.

Minister without Portfolio, Dr. Abdul Wahid Sorabi.

President of Tribal Affairs, Sayed Mohamad Masud Pohanya.

#### EMBASSY IN LONDON

31 Princes Gate, S.W.7.

[01-589-8801]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Abdul Majid (1967).

1st Secretary, Abdul Ali Sulaiman.

2nd Secretary, Abdul Qayum Afzal.

Attaché, Halfizullah Anwar.

Afghanistan lies to the N. and W. of Western Pakistan. Its ancient name was Aryana, by which title it is referred to by Strabo, the Greek geographer who lived in the 1st century B.C. The estimated area is 250,000 sq. miles, and the population (estimated, 1968) 16,113,000. The population is very mixed. The most numerous race is the Pathan which predominates in the South and West, the main divisions being the Durranis, from whom the Royal family springs, and the Ghilzais. Then come the Tajiks, Iranian people mainly cultivators and small traders. There are also Uzbeks and Turkomans in the North, Hazaras in the centre, Baluchis in the South-West and the Nuristanis who live near the Chitral border. All are Sunni Moslems, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashs, who belong to the Shia sect.

Afghanistan is bounded on the W. by Iran (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (now W. Pakistan) (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (now W. Pakistan) (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Iran frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus, to the Oxus (or Amu Darya, "Mother of Rivers") which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier on the branch line from Mary and thence N.E. was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Russo-Afghan frontier was demarcated by the Tashkent Boundary Commission in 1948. An Afghan-Chinese border treaty was signed in 1963 and the border demarcated in 1964. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures.

Afghanistan is divided into 28 provinces each under a Governor.

Government.—Afghanistan is a constitutional monarchy. By the new constitution which came into effect in October, 1965, sovereign power is vested in the National Assembly of 216 elected members. There is also an Upper House or Senate. Executive Government is carried out by a Cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister and 16 Ministers. Elections were held during 1965 for a new Parliament, consisting of an elected Lower House and a partly-elected Upper House. The Prime Minister is chosen by the King. Ministers may be appointed from among members of the Parliament or outside it but they must cease to be members of the Parliament on appointment. Mr. Nur Ahmed Etemadi was appointed Prime Minister by the King on Nov. 1, 1967, and formed a new Cabinet (see column 1).

By treaty of Nov. 22, 1921 (renewed in 1930), Great Britain and Afghanistan agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognize boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; and to establish Legations and consular offices. As successor state to the British Government, Pakistan has agreed that her relations with Afghanistan shall be based on the 1921 treaty.

Judiciary.—Hitherto Afghanistan has been ruled on the basis of Shariat or Islamic law. The new Constitution, however, introduced in 1965, provides for

the creation of a legal code, and for a new structure of courts, consisting of a lower court in each *wuluswal* (sub province), and a court of appeal in each province, with a Supreme Court in Kabul. This system marks the complete separation of executive and judiciary for the first time.

*Defence.*—The Army has been reorganized and is recruited by twice-yearly calls. Service is for one year for officers and 2 years for other ranks. The peace strength is about 80,000. A military academy and military colleges are located in Kabul; and provision is made for training of regular officers abroad. A small Air Force is maintained. All military and air force equipment is now of Russian pattern.

*Production.*—Agriculture and sheep raising are the principal industries. There is generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Sugar beet and cotton are grown. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep, including the Karakull, and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, lapis lazuli, gold, chrome and talc are found.

The following main roads are open to motor traffic. (a) Internal: Kabul—Kandahar (320 miles); Kandahar—Herat (350 miles); Herat—Maimana to Mazar-i-Sharif (500 miles); Mazar-i-Sharif—Kabul (380 miles). Also Kabul—Khanabad—Faizabad (450 miles); Kabul—Gardez (80 miles); Kabul—Bamian (140 miles). The road from Kabul to the North has now been shortened by the completion in 1964 of the Salang pass. (b) Roads to the frontiers: Kabul—Khyber (175 miles); Kandahar—Chaman (70 miles) and roads from Herat to the Russian and Persian borders. The Kabul—Kandahar, the Kandahar—Herat—Kushk roads and the road from Herat to the Iranian Border at Islam Qala have been built by U.S. and Soviet Aid. The Kabul—Khyber, Kandahar—Spin Baldak and Kabul—Kunduz—Qizil Qala roads are also surfaced. Work on the metalling of the Pul-i-Kumhri—Shiberghan road is nearing completion. Otherwise roads are unmetalled. A network of minor roads fit for motor traffic in fine weather links up all important towns and districts.

Motor transport has taken the place of pack transport as the chief means of conveyance. The chief trade routes to Pakistan and India are the Khyber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (190 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles). Internal air services between the main towns are well developed.

*Language and Literature.*—The languages of the country are Persian and Pushtu, and Turki (spoken by Uzbeks and Turkoman tribes in the North). The Turki language is unwritten in Afghanistan. All schoolchildren learn both Persian and Pushtu. The Government is encouraging the spread of Pushtu, the language of the Pathans. Education is free and nominally compulsory, elementary schools having been established in most centres; there are secondary schools in large urban areas and a university (established in 1932) at the capital.

The annual revenue, of some 2,000,000,000 *Afghanis*, consists largely of payments in kind. There are taxes on land, sales of animals, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories and mining royalties; in addition certain businesses and individuals have become eligible for income-tax.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.	£957,000	£1,029,000
Exports to U.K.	3,016,000	5,396,000

Exports are mainly Persian lambskins (Karakull),

fruits, cotton, raw wool, carpets and spices, while the imports are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, sugar, jute manufactures, paper and cement.

*CAPITAL.* Kabul (about 450,000). The chief commercial centres are Kabul and Kandahar (77,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (75,000), Mazar-i-Sharif (42,000), Jalalabad (22,000).

*FLAG.*—Vertical stripes of black, red and green, with white device in centre.

*NATIONAL DAY.*—May 27.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

(Kabul)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Peers Lee Carter, C.M.G. (1968) £5,625*

*1st Secretary, M. K. Ewans.*

*Oriental Secretary, C. J. S. Rundle.*

*2nd Secretaries, Miss E. A. Urquhart (Consul); A. B. N. Morey (Commercial).*

*British Council Representative.*—K. L. Pearson, P.O. Box 453, 352 Zargunah Maidan, Kabul.

Kabul is distant 5,000 miles from London, transit days; by air 20–24 hours.

#### ALBANIA

*Head of State, Hadji Lechi, assumed office, July 24, 1953.*

*Chairman, Council of Ministers, Mehmet Shehu.*

*Labour (= Communist) Party*

*Politbureau of the central committee, R. Alia; B. Baluku; A. Carcani; Enver Hoxha; H. Kapo; S. Koleka; R. Marko; M. Myftiu; G. Nushi; M. Shehu; H. Toska (full members); P. Dume; K. Hazbiu; A. Kellezi; P. Peristeri; K. Theodosi (alternate members).*

*Secretariat of the Central Committee, Enver Hoxha. (1st Secretary); R. Alia; H. Kapo; X. Spahiu.*

Situated on the Adriatic Sea, Albania is bounded on the north and east by Yugoslavia and on the south by Greece. The area of the Republic is estimated at 10,700 sq. miles, with a population (estimated, 1967) of 1,965,000.

On Nov. 20, 1945, the British, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. governments decided to recognize the Albanian administration under Colonel-General Enver Hoxha as the provisional government of Albania on the understanding that free elections would be held at an early date, in order that a truly representative government could be formed. Elections were held in December, 1945, on Jan. 11, 1946, the Constituent Assembly declared Albania an independent Republic, and on Aug. 7, 1946, Albania applied for admission to the United Nations, but its entry was vetoed by Great Britain and the U.S.A. It was admitted in 1955. United Kingdom diplomatic relations with Albania ceased in 1946.

Albania is almost entirely an agricultural country and the staple crops are wheat and maize.

*CAPITAL, Tirana (pop. 50,000).*

*FLAG.*—Black two-headed eagle surmounted by yellow outline star, all on a red field.

#### ALGERIA

(Republic of Algeria)

*President of the Council of Revolution, Col. Houari Boumedienne.*

#### CABINET

*Minister of State responsible for transport, Rabah Bitat*

*Minister of State and Minister of Finance and National Plan, Belkacem Cherif.*

*Foreign Affairs, Abdelaziz Bouteflika.*

*Justice, Mohamed Bedjaoui.*

*National Education, Ahmed Taleb.*

*Health, Tedjini Haddam.*

*War Veterans, Boualem ben Hamouda.*

**Industry and Energy**, Belaid Abdessalam.  
**Telecommunications**, Abdelkader Zaibek.  
**Agriculture and Agrarian Reform**, Mohamed Tayebi.  
**Public Works**, Lamine Khène.  
**Commerce**, Layachi Yaker.  
**Labour and Social Affairs**, Mohand Said Mazouzi.  
**Information**, Mohamed Ben Yahia.  
**Chief of the Party**, Ahmed Kaid.  
**Tourism**, Abdelaziz Maoui.  
**Youth and Sports**, Abdelkrim ben Mahmoud.  
**Religious Affairs**, Larbi Saadouni.

## ALGERIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

■ Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7

[01-584-9502-5]

**Ambassador** (vacant).

**Counsellor** (*Chargé d'Affaires*), Abdelaziz Yadi.

**Attachés**, Djilali Laribia; Salem Irbah; Omar Ramoul.



Algeria lies between 8° 45' W. to 12° E. longitude, 37° 6' N. to ■ southern limit about 19° N. Area, 855,900 sq. miles (estimated). The population is estimated at 12,943,000 (1968), of which 30 per cent. are urban dwellers.

**Government.**—Algiers surrendered to ■ French force on July 5, 1830, and Algeria was annexed to France in Feb. 1842. From 1881 the three northern departments of Algiers, Oran and Constantine formed an integral part of France. Between 1955 and 1960 these were re-organized to form 13 departments: Algiers, Tizi-Ouzou, Orleansville, (now El-Asnam) Médéa, Constantine, Bône (now Annaba), Setif, Batna, Oran, Tlemcen, Mostaganem, Saida and Tiaret. The Southern Territories of the Sahara, formerly a separate colony, became an integral part of Algeria on the attainment of independence, forming the two additional departments of the Saoura and the Oasis. An armed rebellion led by the Moslem *Front de Libération Nationale (F.L.N.)* against French rule broke out on Nov. 1, 1954. French control of Algeria came to an end when President de Gaulle declared Algeria independent on July 3, 1962; by October, 1963, all agricultural land held by foreigners had been expropriated and by 1965 more than 80 per cent. of the French population had left Algeria. More have left since.

Ben Bella was elected President of the Republic in Sept., 1963, but was deposed and ■ Council of the Revolution presided over by Col. Boumedienne assumed power on June 19, 1965. A new Government was formed on July 10.

Considerable amounts in aid to sustain the Alger-

ian economy are still being provided by the French Government which agreed in 1965 to provide Frs. 1,000 million over a five-year period for the execution of jointly-approved industrialization and other development projects. By the end of 1968 little of this money had been utilized. However, early in 1968 the Algerian Government had begun to implement a 3-year industrialization plan, using oil revenue as the main source of finance, supported by supplier credits. Production starting in 1969 at ■ annual rate of 350,000 tons was expected at ■ new steel plant near Annaba and an ammonia plant was nearing completion at Arzew with a planned capacity of 1,000 tons per day. A second ammonia plant was planned for Skikda, ■ pulp and paper mill for Mostaganem, fertilizer manufacture at Annaba and agricultural machinery production at Constantine.

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ....	£3,002,000	£4,549,000
Exports to U.K. ....	15,556,000	21,174,000

Exports are mainly crude petroleum and methane (liquefied natural gas), wine, barley and other cereals, skins, olives, citrus fruits, iron and zinc ores, phosphate rock, corkwood, esparto grass and manufactured tobacco. Methane exports to U.K. in 1968 totalled 797,574 tons. The principal imports from the United Kingdom are tractors and agricultural machinery, engines, machine tools, rubber and metal manufactures. Natural gas from the Sahara is supplied to a gas liquefaction plant at Arzew and is then exported in specially-designed tankers. A second liquefaction plant is planned for Skikda.

The Algerian State Railways (2,450 miles) in 1967 carried 5,607,268 passengers and 4,199,566 tons of freight. In 1968 the number of ships in foreign trade entering Algerian ports was 7,446. 25,934 civilian aircraft carrying 1,005,727 passengers used the 18 principal Algerian airports in 1968. There are 12,250 miles of national highway, including 2,000 km. of asphalt roads in the Sahara.

Oil, natural gas and iron ore are found in quantity in the Saharan regions. Substantial oil and gas deposits are now being worked. Production of crude oil in 1968 totalled 43m. tons, compared with 39m. tons in 1967. Total production of natural gas in 1968 was 2,478,278,000 cu. metres.

In pursuit of the Government's policy of Algerianization about 80 per cent. of all industrial enterprises are now under state control. State organizations have recently been granted the import monopoly for all mechanical products, paper products and raw material for making paper, pharmaceutical products, medical instruments, sanitary ware and other builders' accessories.

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$  Algiers, population (census of 1966), 943,000. The large numbers of French inhabitants who left the country have largely been replaced by an influx of Algerians to the city. Other towns include  $\Psi$  Oran (328,000); Constantine (254,000);  $\Psi$  Annaba (formerly Bône) (168,000); Blida (99,000); Setif (98,000); Sidi-Bel-Abbes (91,000); Tlemcen (87,000); Mostaganem (75,000);  $\Psi$  Skikda (formerly Philippeville) (72,000); El Asnam (formerly Orleansville) (70,000) and Tizi Ouzou (53,000).

**FLAG.**—Red crescent and star on a divided green and white background.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—November 1.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

Résidence Cassiopee, 7 Chemin de Glycines, Algiers.

**Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary**, His Excellency Charles Martin Le Quesne, C.M.G. (1968) . . . . . £5,625

1st Secretaries, J. R. Johnson (*Head of Chancery*); S. Relton (*Commercial*).  
*Cultural Attaché, British Council Representative*, E. Evans, M.B.E., 6 Avenue Othmane Merabet, Algiers.

### ANDORRA

A small, neutral principality situated on the southern slopes of the Pyrenees, between Spain and France, with an approximate area of 180 square miles and population of about 17,000, one-third of whom are native Andorrans. It is surrounded by mountains of 6,500 to 10,000 feet. Historians place the origin between the eighth and ninth centuries. Andorra is divided into six Parishes, each of which has four Councillors elected by vote to the Valleys of Andorra Council of Twenty-four (Heads of families only may vote). The nominal heads of the state are the Bishop of Urgel, Spain, and the President of the French Republic. These two "co-princes" can veto certain decisions of the Council of the Valleys but cannot impose their own decisions without the consent of the Council. Each co-prince nominates his own representative and has a Permanent Delegation and a Supreme Tribune for the hearing of civil causes. These two Tribunes together form the Supreme Courts.

The official language of the country is Catalan. Spanish *pesetas* and French *francs* are the accepted currency. A good road crossing the Valleys from Spain to France is open most of the year. Andorra has deposits of iron and quantities of alum and lead, stone quarries, granite, jasper and marble. Slate is abundant. Timber includes pine, fir, oak, birch and box-tree. Potatoes and cereals are produced in the highlands and tobacco in the plains. The climate is naturally cold for six months, but mild in spring and summer. The mountain slopes are suitable for skiing, and it is estimated that 2,000,000 tourists visit the Valleys during the year.

There are two radio stations in Andorra, one privately-owned and one operated by a French Government corporation. Both pay dues to the Council of the Valleys.

Imports from the United Kingdom, £37,000 in 1967, were increasing by 1969.

CAPITAL: Andorra la Vella (population 2,500).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red; Andorran coat of arms frequently imposed on central (yellow) band but not essential.

H.M. Consul-General, D. H. Clibborn, C.M.G. (*Resident at Barcelona*).

### ARABIA

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30'—60° E. long. and 12° 45'—34° 50' N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, Dahana, and Rub Al Khali deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 20,000,000.

*Language and Literature*.—Arabic is spoken not only in Arabia, but in many other countries, either as the principal or auxiliary tongue, notably in U.A.R. and the Sudan, Libya, Morocco, Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon; and to some extent also in Nigeria, Madagascar and Zanzibar. Owing to Moorish incursions it was formerly spoken in Spain, the Balearic Islands and Sicily. There are anthologies of pre- and post-Islamic poetry and a considerable prose literature, including popular romances and story cycles (such as "The Thousand Nights and One Night"), historical and biographical studies, and, resulting from the westernizing movement, there is a general revival of learning among Arabic speaking peoples. Many daily newspapers are published in Arabic and there is a native Arabic drama.

See also.—BAHRAIN; KUWAIT; MUSCAT AND OMAN; QATAR; SAUDI ARABIA; SOUTHERN YEMEN; TRUCIAL STATES; YEMEN.

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

(República Argentina)

President, Lt.-Gen. Juan Carlos Onganía, assumed office June 29, 1966.

#### Ministers

*Economy and Labour*, Dr. José María Dagnino Pastore.

*Interior*, Brig.-Gen. Francisco A. Imaz.

*Foreign Affairs and Worship*, Juan Benedito Martin.

*Social Welfare*, Dr. Carlos Alberto Consigli.

*Defence*, Dr. José Rafael Caceres Monie.

#### Secretaries of State

*Education*, Dr. Dardo Perez Guilhou.

*Communications*, General Julio A. Teglia.

*Justice*, Dr. Conrado Etchebarne.

*Agriculture*, Dr. Lorenzo Adolfo Raggio.

*Labour*, Sr. Rubens Guillermo San Sebastian.

*Finance*, Dr. Luis Bernardo Mey.

*Industry and Commerce*, Raúl Jorge E. Peyceré.

*Energy and Mining*, Ing. Luis María Gotelli.

*Overseas Trade*, Elbio Baldinelli.

*Public Works and Transport*, Ing. Armando Silvio Ressaia.

*Social Security*, Sr. Alfredo Manuel Cousido.

*Public Health*, Dr. Ezequiel A. Dago Holmberg.

*Housing*, Ing. Esteban Guaia.

*President of Central Bank*, Dr. Egidio Iannella.

*Commanders-in-Chief*, Lt.-Gen. Alejandro Augustin Lanusse (Army); Admiral Pedro Alberto José Gnavi (Navy); Brig.-Gen. Jorge Miguel Martínez Zaviria (Air Force).

#### EMBASSY IN LONDON.

9 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.

[01-235-3717]

*Ambassador*, His Excellency Brig. Eduardo Francisco McLoughlin (1966).

*Minister Plenipotentiary*, Roberto H. Tiscornia.

*Counsellors*, Juan Manuel Figuerero Antequeda;

Enrique J. Ros; Rafael A. Gonzalez; Alfonso

A. S. von der Becke.

*Naval Attaché*, Rear Adm. Luis M. Iriart.

*Military and Air Attaché*, Commodore Roberto D. Bortot.

*Economic Minister*, Leonardo A. Vartalitis.

*Financial Counsellor*, Carlos A. Montagne.

*Asst. Naval Attachés*, Cdr. Eduardo René Fracassi;

Cdr. Juan Carlos Martínez.

*Asst. Air Attachés*, Vice-Cdre. Rodolfo Alberto

Aymonina; Vice-Cdre. Fernando Rodriguez;

Vice-Cdre. Ignacio Venturo Rodriguez.

2nd Secretary, Dr. Carlos A. Castilla.

3rd Secretary, Eduardo M. Airaldi.

Attaché, Eduardo Alberto Coteló.

Consulate-General, 53 Hans Place, S.W.1 (01-584-1701).

Minister Plenipotentiary, José A. del Carril.

1st Secretary, Esteban R. Osorio.

There is also a Consulate in Liverpool.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia



to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, and on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaux, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains. Those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Córdoba by the San Luis and Córdoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahía Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course in Argentina; and the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some

300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic. The climate ranges from sub-tropical to cold temperate.

The Republic consists of 22 provinces, one territory (Tierra del Fuego) and one federal district (Buenos Aires), comprising in all an area of 1,079,965 square miles, with a population (estimated, 1968) of 23,617,000.

**Government.**—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Díaz de Solís, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. This city was abandoned and later founded once more by Don Juan de Garay in 1580. In 1810 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in 1816 (July 9), after a long campaign of liberation conducted by General José de San Martín, the independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán. A revolt in September, 1955, overthrew the Government under the presidency of General Juan D. Perón and an interim Provisional Government was formed by the late General Eduardo Lonardi. This Provisional presidency passed to General Pedro Aramburu in November, 1955.

A Constituent Assembly, elected on July 28, 1957, decided that the country should revert to the 1853 Constitution. General Elections were held in February, 1958, and Dr. Arturo Frondizi was elected President. Following Peronist victories in the partial elections of March, 1962, the armed forces took over the Government and appointed the Chairman of the Senate, Dr. Guido, President. He held office until 1963. After general elections of July 7, Dr. Arturo Illia was elected President in July, 1963, and took office in October, 1963, for a period of six years. But after the bloodless revolution by the Armed Services of June 27-28, 1966, the Presidency was offered to and accepted by General Onganía. Congress was dissolved and the President now rules by decree. For the most part his Cabinet comprises civilians, expert in their particular fields.

**Agriculture.**—Of a total land area of approximately 700,000,000 acres, farms occupy about 425,000,000. About 60 per cent. of the farmland is in pasture, 10 per cent. in annual crops, 5 per cent. in permanent crops and the remaining 25 per cent. in forest and wasteland. A large proportion of the land is still held in large estates devoted to cattle raising but the number of small farms is increasing. The principal crops are wheat, maize, oats, barley, rye, linseed, sunflower seed, alfalfa, sugar and cotton. Argentina is pre-eminent in the production of beef, mutton and wool, being self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs and conducting a large export trade in many others. Pastoral and agricultural products provide more than 90 per cent. of Argentina's exports and they originate mainly from the pampas or rich central plain which embraces the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Entre Ríos, Córdoba and La Pampa.

The following table shows the yield of the more important crops:

	1967-68 Tons
Wheat .....	7,320,000
Maize .....	6,560,000
Linseed .....	385,000
Oats .....	690,000
Barley .....	588,000
Rye .....	352,000
Rice .....	282,900
Bird seed .....	25,800

Cotton (gross bulk production).....	1967-68 Tons
Sugar cane.....	232,000
Millet.....	9,470,000
Tobacco.....	228,700
	59,400

*Livestock.*—Livestock population in 1968 was: cattle, 51,227,000; sheep, 49,100,000; and pigs, 3,200,000. Meat exports to U.K. fell from 168,818 tons in 1966 to 156,577 tons in 1967 and further to 74,253 tons (provisional figure) in 1968. 12,660,000 cattle were slaughtered in 1968.

*Mineral Production.*—Oil is found in various parts of the Republic and is obtained to a considerable extent at Comodoro Rivadavia (Chubut), Mendoza, Plaza Huincul (Neuquen), Tartagal (Salta) and in other districts. A natural gas pipeline between Comodoro Rivadavia and Buenos Aires has been in operation since 1949. An oil pipeline from Campo Duran (Salta) to a refinery in San Lorenzo (Santa Fé) was put in service in March, 1960, as was also a natural gas pipeline from the same source to the outskirts of Buenos Aires. The production of oil is of first importance to Argentina's rapidly expanding industries and, to some extent, to her economic and financial development. Total petroleum output for 1967 was 18,231,700 cubic metres compared with 16,638,400 cubic metres in 1966.

Coal, lead, zinc, tungsten, iron ore, sulphur, mica and salt are the other chief minerals being exploited. There are small worked deposits of beryllium, manganese, bismuth, uranium, antimony, copper, kaolin, arsenate, gold and silver. Coal production in 1966 was 365,500 tons, compared with 373,800 tons in 1965; this is produced at the Río Turbio mine in the province of Santa Cruz. The output of other materials is not large but greater attention is now being paid to the development of these natural resources.

*Industries.*—Meat-packing is one of the principal industries; flour-milling, sugar-refining, and the wine industry are also important. In recent years great strides have been made by the textile, plastic and machine tool industries and in engineering, especially in the production of motor vehicles and steel manufactures.

*Communications.*—There are 27,290 miles of railways of which 15,604 miles are broad gauge (5' 6"), 1,940 miles standard (4' 8½"), 9,080 miles of 1 metre, 537 miles of 0.75 metre and 129 miles of 0.60 metre. They are all State property. Plans are in hand for complete re-organization of the railways which is expected to bring a substantial reduction in the lengths of lines operated. The combined national and provincial road network totals approximately 132,659 miles of which 16,449 miles are surfaced. There are air services between Argentina and all the neighbouring republics, Europe, Canada and the U.S.A. Total tonnage entering Argentine ports in 1967 was 12,292,400.

There are 14 short-wave broadcasting stations, 95 medium wave (of which 65 are official). In addition there are 20 closed circuit television stations in the Provinces, all privately owned. About 2½ million television receivers were in use in December, 1968.

*Defence.*—The Army is organized in four corps in which are combined four infantry divisions, one motorized infantry division and one motorized infantry brigade, one mounted infantry division, one armoured division and one cavalry division and numbers about 5,000 officers, 15,000 N.C.O.s and 65-70,000 men on a peace footing.

The Navy consists of 5 cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 9 destroyers, 4 frigates/corvettes, 2 submarines, 4 minesweepers, 1 minehunter and ancillary craft.

The Air Force consists of 5 brigades and a training force, with a strength of 1,600 officers, 15,000 other ranks and 20,000 civilians. Aircraft total 321, including Meteor IV's, Skyhawk A.4 BS1, Lockheed C130, Fokker F27 and HS.748.

*Education.*—Primary Education is free and compulsory for seven years between the ages of 6 and 14. The scattered population of the country districts constitutes a problem in attendance which is being gradually solved. Illiteracy of adults has fallen in the last 20 years; it is now almost non-existent except in the north and far south, where it is still about 42 per cent. Secondary Education is controlled by the National Government in National Colleges, in Normal Schools, and in Special Institutes for Commerce, Arts and Crafts, Mining, Agriculture, &c. There are National Universities at Córdoba, Buenos Aires, San Miguel de Tucumán, Santa Fé, Mendoza, La Plata and Bahía Blanca and private universities run by the Church.

*Language and Literature.*—Spanish is the language of the Republic and the literature of Spain is accepted as inheritance by the people. There is little indigenous literature before the break from Spain, but all branches have flourished since the latter half of the nineteenth century, particularly journalism. Under the Perón régime many newspapers and reviews were closed down and others turned into Government mouthpieces. Since the 1955 revolution the traditional freedoms have been restored. About 200 daily newspapers are published in Argentina, including 50 in the city of Buenos Aires. The English language newspaper is the *Buenos Aires Herald* (daily). There are numerous other foreign language newspapers.

	TRADE	
	1967	1968
	Dollars U.S.	
Total Imports . . .	1,095,541,900	1,169,188,700
Total Exports . . .	1,464,528,400	1,367,865,300

	Trade with U.K.	
	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . .	£24,859,000	£33,600,000
Exports to U.K. . .	72,136,000	51,673,000

For Exchange Rate see p. 83.

*CAPITAL.*—ΨBuenos Aires, Pop. (Dec. 1960), Metropolitan area 3,200,000; with suburbs, 7,200,000. Other large towns are: ΨRosario de Santa Fé (671,976), Córdoba (589,183), ΨLa Plata (400,000), ΨMar del Plata (400,000), San Miguel de Tucumán (287,000), Santa Fé (264,413) and Mendoza (109,149).

*NATIONAL COLOURS:* Blue and White (War Flag.—3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

*NATIONAL DAY.*—July 9.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Luis Agote 2412, Buenos Aires.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Reginald Michael Hadow, C.M.G. (1969) . . . . .* £6,300

*Minister, M. Gale, C.B.E.*

*Counsellors, D. M. Summerhayes (Consul-General); J. L. Taylor; R. V. M. Stanbury.*

*1st Secretaries, R. W. Whitney; L. Sherbourne (Commercial); F. E. Sharples (Labour); H. Fletcher (Information); B. Miller (Administration).*

*2nd Secretaries (Commercial), E. W. J. Lenish; J. F. R. Martin.*

*3rd Secretaries, R. Murphy; M. Hime (Commercial). Junior Attaché, H. R. Ward (Vice-Consul).*

*Defence and Military Attaché, Col. G. W. Croker, M.B.E., M.C.*

*Naval Attaché, Capt. G. D. van Someren, R.N. Air Attaché, Gp. Capt. J. F. C. Melrose, D.F.C.*

Veterinary Attaché, R. H. Ewart.  
Asst. Veterinary Attaché, R. L. Steele.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Buenos Aires, Cipolletti (Rio Negro), Comodoro Rivadavia, Córdoba, La Plata, Río Gallegos, Río Grande, Rosario de Santa Fé, Salta and Santa Cruz.

#### BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in Argentine, Dr. N. A. R. MacKay, C.B.E., Lavalle 190, Buenos Aires. There are Regional Offices at Córdoba and Rosario and the Council supplies books to the library of the *Asociacion Argentina de Cultura Inglesa* at Buenos Aires.

#### BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Calle Bartolomé Mitre 441. (6 Piso), Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 19 days by steamship; 18 hours by air.

#### AUSTRIA

President of the Austrian Republic, Franz Jonas, G.C.B., born 1899; elected May 23, 1965.

#### CABINET

Chancellor, Dr. Josef Klaus.  
Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Hermann Withalm.  
Interior, Franz Soronics.  
Justice, Prof. Dr. Hans Klecatsky.  
Social Affairs, Frau Grete Rehor.  
Transport, Dr. Ludwig Weiss.  
Foreign Affairs, Kurt Waldheim.  
Finance, Prof. Dr. Stephan Koren.  
Agriculture and Forestry, Dr. Karl Schleinzer.  
Defence, Dr. Georg Prader.  
Education, Dr. Alois Mock.  
Construction, Dr. Vinzenz Kotzina.

AUSTRIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON  
18 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

[Belgravia: 3731]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Josef A. Schoener, G.C.V.O. (1966).

Counsellor, Dr. Erich Hochleitner.

2nd Secretary, Dr. Alfred Missong.

3rd Secretary, Dr. Albert Rohan.

Defence Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hans Buttler-Elberberg, C.V.O.

Attachés, Dr. Ingo W. Mussi, M.V.O. (Press); Dr. Karl Schanda, M.B.E. (Consular Affairs); Viktor Hauer, M.V.O. (Administration).



Austria is a country of Central Europe bounded on the north by Czechoslovakia, on the south by Italy and Yugoslavia, on the east by Hungary, on the north-west by Germany and on the west by Switzerland. Its area is 32,376 square miles and its population (estimated Dec. 1967), 7,338,000.

**Government.**—The Austrian Federal Republic comprises nine provinces (Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland) and was established in 1918 on the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. On March 13, 1938, as a result of the *Anschluss*, Austria (*Oesterreich*) was incorporated into the German *Reich* under the name *Ostmark*. After the liberation of Vienna in 1945, the Austrian Republic was reconstituted within the frontiers of 1937 and, after a period of provisional

government, a freely-elected Government took office on December 20, 1945. The country was divided at this time into four zones occupied respectively by the U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and France, while Vienna was jointly occupied by the four Powers. On May 15, 1955, the Austrian State Treaty was signed in Vienna by the Foreign Ministers of the four Powers and of Austria. This Treaty recognized the re-establishment of Austria as a sovereign, independent and democratic state, having the same frontiers as on January 1, 1938. It entered into force on July 27, 1955.

There is a National Assembly of 165 Deputies. In the elections of March, 1966, the conservative People's Party won a small overall majority, the first time any party had done so since 1945. The subsequent People's Party government brought to an end the conservative-socialist coalition which

had characterized Austrian politics since the war. The present state of the parties is:

People's Party .....	85
Socialist Party .....	74
Freedom Party (right wing) .....	6

**Religion and Education.**—The predominant religion is Roman Catholic. Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 and there are good facilities for secondary, technical and professional education. There are Universities at Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg and Linz.

**Language and Literature.**—The language of Austria is German, but the rights of the Slovene- and Croat-speaking minorities in Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland are protected. The press is free. There are ■ daily papers in Vienna and 24 in the provinces, as well as numerous weeklies and monthlies.

**Communications.**—Internal communications in Austria are partly restricted because of the mountainous nature of the country, and road and rail routes must, of necessity, follow the river valleys. The railways in Austria are state-owned and have 5,951,934 km. of track of which 2,386,035 km. had been electrified by the end of 1964. While road surfaces in many cases are not up to British standards, the main roads linking the major towns are generally good and relatively fast. An autobahn, completed in 1967, links Munich, Salzburg, Linz and Vienna. An internal air service between the major towns of Austria was inaugurated in May, 1963.

**Production and industry.**—Agriculture is an important industry, the arable land producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, sugar beet, turnips, and miscellaneous crops. Many varieties of fruit trees flourish and the vineyards produce excellent wine. The pastures support horses, cattle and pigs. Timber forms a valuable source of Austria's indigenous wealth with about 38 per cent. of the total land area consisting of forest areas. Coniferous species predominate and account for more than 80 per cent. of the timber under cultivation. Hardwood trees are mainly confined to Lower Austria. Spruce is the most common among the conifers (about 60 per cent. of the total) and beech is the most prevalent of the broad leaf trees.

Austria has important heavy industries. Production figures for 1966 include (in thousands of metric tons): pig iron 2,195, steel 3,193, rolled products 2,346. Raw magnesite, nitrogenous fertilizers, paper and chemical pulp are produced ■ quantity. In addition, motor cycles and motor-cars, scooters, tractors and motor lorries are produced.

Hydro-electric power offers great possibilities in Austria. Much has already been done to develop it, and ■ long-term plan has been evolved for further development including greater export of electric current to surrounding countries. Production in 1966 was 23,815 million kWh.

**Minerals.**—There are iron ore deposits and, in Eastern Austria, oil deposits. In addition there are useful deposits of brown coal, magnesite, salt and lead. There are also limited deposits of copper.

FINANCE.	1968
Budget	(Schillings)

Ordinary Budget:	
Expenditure .....	82,737,000,000
Revenue .....	77,787,000,000
Extraordinary Budget:	
Expenditure .....	4,296,000,000

Trade with U.K.	1967	1968
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Imports from U.K. ..	£38,605,000	£50,961,000
Exports to U.K. ....	41,681,000	58,456,000

**Currency.**—The unit of currency is the *Schilling* of 100 *Groschen*, reintroduced in December, 1945. The official rate of exchange (fixed in Nov. 1967) is 62.40 Austrian *schillings* = £1, at par.

**CAPITAL,** Vienna, on the Danube, population 1,636,600. Other towns are Graz (252,200), Linz (204,900), Innsbruck (108,699), Salzburg (117,383), and Klagenfurt (70,832).

**FLAG.**—Horizontal stripes of red, white, red, with eagle crest on white stripe.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Vienna.

**Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,** His Excellency Sir Horace Anthony Claude Rumbold, Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (1967). £6,300  
**Counsellor (Commercial) and Consul-General,** P. H. Scott.

**1st Secretary,** Hon. E. H. B. Gibbs (*Head of Chancery*). There are British Consular Offices at Vienna and Innsbruck.

**British Council Representative,** A. C. Hawkins, O.B.E., Freyung 1, A1010 Vienna.

#### BAHRAIN

**Ruler,** H. H. Shaikh Isa bin Sulman Al Khalifah, K.C.M.G., born 1932; *acceded* Dec. 16, 1961.

Bahrain consists of a group of low-lying islands situated halfway down the Persian Gulf some 20 miles off the east coast of Arabia. The largest of these, Bahrain Island itself, is about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide at its broadest. The two most important towns are Manama (61,726) and Muharraq (34,430). The latter is situated on ■ separate island of the same name which is connected with Bahrain Island by a causeway 1½ miles long. The population of the islands at the Census held in 1965 was 182,203, of whom about half belong to the Shia Sect, the remainder, including the ruling family being Sunnis. There are 3,135 Europeans and Americans and 35,259 non-Bahrainis of whom about half are Iranians, Indians and Pakistanis. It was estimated that the population had risen to 193,000 by July, 1967. The standard of living is high among the large and influential merchant class and steadily rising among the lower social groups.

Bahrain enjoys ■ typical Persian Gulf climate with long, mild winters and ■ annual rainfall of about 3". Summer extends from May to October, with temperatures between 100° F and 115° F and humidity often approaching 100 per cent. The surrounding sea abounds in ■ variety of fish, and some of the best prawns in the world inhabit the warm sheltered waters.

The ruling family (Al Khalifah) came originally from the neighbourhood of Kuwait and occupied Bahrain, which was then in the hands of the Persians, in 1782. The state is administered under the Ruler by a number of departmental heads whose activities are co-ordinated by the Secretariat. A small Administration Council consisting of certain members of the ruling family and some heads of departments has been created by the Ruler to consider and advise on general matters; Health, Education, Port, Agriculture and Water Councils exist to advise the respective departments. Local government is the responsibility of six municipalities and the Rural Affairs Department which cares for the villages. Half of the members of four of the municipal councils (Manama, Muharraq, Rifaa and Hidd) are elected by the public and half nominated by the Government; all the members of the other two, which were created later (Sitra and Jidhafs) are nominated by the Government. In addition to the Department of Rural Affairs, there are ■ Department of Social Affairs, ■ Labour Department, a Lands Department and a Public Works Department. There is free primary and secondary

education and free medical treatment. The new town of Madinat Isa, planned to rehouse nearly 28 per cent. of the population, housed about 1,000 families on Nov. 13, 1968, when it was formally opened by the Ruler.

In earlier days the only industry was the pearl trade, of which Bahrain was an important centre, but this has declined since the advent of the cultured pearl and petroleum dominates the scene. Oil was discovered in 1932 and The Bahrain Petroleum Company, Limited (BAPCO), has its headquarters in Awali, some eleven miles from Manama. The company also operates a refinery and about 80 per cent. of the oil refined is piped from Saudi Arabia.

The second source of revenue is that of Bahrain's traditional *entrepôt* trade. The island is conveniently situated to handle goods in transit to the mainland and it is estimated that not less than 70 per cent. of the imports unloaded at Bahrain were, up to a few years ago, destined for onward movement. A decline in this *entrepôt* trade has, however, occurred as there is a growing tendency for eastern Saudi Arabia, Qatar and other places in the Gulf to import direct. This trend was reversed in 1966 when Bahrain re-exported 30 per cent. of its imports compared to the 27.2 per cent. in 1965 and by 1968 re-exports had risen to 35.5 per cent. To encourage the *entrepôt* trade, free transit facilities were introduced in the port of Bahrain on January 1, 1958, and a new harbour, named the Mina Sulman after the late Ruler, was opened in May, 1962.

The principal imports and re-exports are household goods, foodstuffs, piece-goods, timber and building materials (especially cement), wearing apparel, vehicles and machinery.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ....	£8,403,000	£10,657,000
Exports to U.K. ....	2,868,000	1,914,000

Manama, the capital and commercial centre, extends for two miles along the northern shore of Bahrain Island and is a regular port of call for thirty steamship lines. Bahrain is also a port of call for B.O.A.C. and other international airlines, with a modern air terminal and facilities for jet airlines. Banking services are provided by the Bank of Bahrain and by branches of the Eastern Bank, the British Bank of the Middle East, the Arab Bank, the Habib Bank and the United Bank. There is a radio-telephone service to the United Kingdom and many other parts of the world. Electricity and water supply is available in all towns and most villages.

FLAG: Red, with vertical straight or serrated white bar next to staff.

CAPITAL,  $\Psi$  Manama; population, 61,726.  
Secretary to the Government, G. W. R. Smith, M.B.E.  
H.M. Political Agent, A. J. D. Stirling (1969).

Bahrain is the headquarters of H.M. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Sir Stewart Crawford, K.C.M.G., C.V.O (1966) ..... £6,300

British Council Representative, J. G. Hanson, 1 Government Road, Manama. There is a Council office at Dubai and the Representative at Bahrain is responsible for Council work in Qatar, Trucial States, Muscat and Oman.

## BELGIUM

(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, H.M. King Baudouin, K.G., born Sept. 7, 1930; succeeded July 17, 1951, on the abdication of his father, King Leopold III, after having acted as Head of the State since August 11, 1950; married Dec. 15, 1960, Doña Fabiola de Mora y Aragón.

Heir Presumptive, H.R.H. Prince Albert, born June 6, 1934, brother of the King; married July 2, 1959, Donna Paola Ruffo di Calabria, and has issue Prince Philippe Leopold Louis Marie, b. April 15, 1960; Princess Astrid Josephine-Charlotte Fabrizia Elisabeth Paola Marie, b. June 5, 1962; Prince Laurent, b. Oct. 20, 1963.

#### CABINET.

Prime Minister, M. G. Eyskens (CVP).  
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for the Budget, M. A. Cools (PSB).  
Scientific Policy and Planning, M. T. Lefevre (CVP).  
National Education (Flemish), M. P. Vermeulen (BSP).  
National Defence, M. P. W. Segers (CVP).  
Foreign Affairs, M. P. Harmel (PSC).  
Agriculture, M. C. Heger (PSC).  
Posts and Telegraphs, M. E. Ansele (BSP).  
Economic Affairs, M. E. Leburton (PSB).  
Foreign Trade, M. H. Fayat (BSP).  
Co-operation for Development, M. R. Scheyven (PSC).  
Communications, M. A. Bertrand (CVP).  
Justice, M. A. Vranckx (BSP).  
Public Works, M. J. De Saeger (CVP).  
Social Security, M. P. De Paep (CVP).  
Employment and Labour, M. L. Major (BSP).  
Finance, Baron J.-C. Snoy et d'Oppuers (PSC).  
French Culture, M. A. Parisis (PSC).  
Public Administration, M. R. Petre (PSC).  
Housing and Families, M. G. Breyne (BSP).  
Middle Classes, M. C. Hanin (PSC).  
Public Health, M. L. Nameche (PSB).  
Interior, M. L. Harmegnies (PSB).  
National Education (Francophone), M. A. Dubois (PSB).  
Community Affairs (Flemish), M. L. Tindemans (CVP).  
Flemish Culture, M. F. Van Mechelen (CVP).  
Community Affairs (Francophone), M. F. Terwagne (PSB).  
Flemish Regional Economy, M. A. Vlerick (CVP).  
Walloon Regional Economy, M. F. Delmotte (PSB).  
[CVP=Flemish-Speaking Social Christian  
PSC=French-Speaking Social Christian  
BSP=Flemish-Speaking Socialist  
PSB=French-Speaking Socialist]

#### BELGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

Chancery and Passport Office, 103 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

[01-235-5422]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Baron J. van den Bosch (1965).

Minister Counsellor, M. S. Frey.  
Counsellors, M. Pierre Van Coppenolle (Economic Affairs); M. Georges Van der Eept.  
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Col. R. C. Close.  
1st Secretary, M. P. H. L. Berghs.

Agricultural Attaché, M. Maurice Cammaerts.  
Attachés, Baron A. Guillaume; M. R. A. P. van Speybroeck; Mlle. F. van Haelewyck.

A Kingdom of Western Europe, with a total area of 11,775 square miles and a population, (estimated Dec., 1967) of 9,606,000. The Kingdom of Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea.

Belgium has a frontier of 859 miles, and a sea-board of 41 miles. The Meuse and its tributary, the Sambre, divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, while the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dykes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest

hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet at the Signal de Botranges, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 526 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Meuse. Brussels has a mean temperature of 49° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

Belgium is inhabited by two distinct races, the Flemish, of Germanic stock, and the Walloons, of Latin stock. Since 1938 there has been an



increase in the Flemish population of almost 517,000 and in the Walloon population of about 100,000. Nearly all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

**Government.**—The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 4, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium, in violation of the terms of the treaty.

The Kingdom was again invaded by Germany on May 10, 1940. The whole Kingdom eventually fell into enemy hands and was occupied by Nazi troops until the victorious advance of the Allies in September, 1944. A monument at Hertain in the province of Hainault (where British forces crossed the frontier on Sept. 3, 1944), set up by the Anglo-Belgian Union, was unveiled on St. George's Day, 1949.

According to the Constitution of 1831 the form of government is a constitutional representative and hereditary monarchy with a bicameral legislature, consisting of the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. The Senate is partly directly and partly indirectly elected (or co-opted) for 4 years. 106 members out of 175 are directly elected. The Chamber of Representatives consists of not more than 1 per 40,000 inhabitants and is elected directly by all adult nationals.

The elections of March 31, 1968, returned to the Chamber of Deputies 69 Social Christians (Catholics), 59 Socialists, 47 *Parti de la Liberté et du Progrès* (Liberals), 20 *Volksumie*, 12 *Front Démocratique des Bruxellois Francophones* and *Rassemblement Wallon*,

and 5 Communists, total 212. The Senate of 179 Members (plus H.R.H. Prince Albert) includes 53 Socialists, 37 *Parti de la Liberté et du Progrès* (Liberals), 14 *Volksumie*, 8 *Front Démocratique des Bruxellois Francophones* and *Rassemblement Wallon*, and 11 Communists.

**Production.**—Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country. With no natural resources except coal, annual production of which formerly averaged some 30,000,000 tons but which dropped to 14,800,000 tons in 1968 following the closing of uneconomic pits, industry is based largely on the processing for re-export of imported raw materials. A large proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture and forestry, the former supplying four-fifths of the population's needs. Principal industries are coal, steel and metal products (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainault, Brabant and Limburg), textiles (Ghent, Bruges, Courtrai, Verviers, etc.), glass, nitrogen, heavy chemicals, sugar, breweries, etc. Steel output in 1967 was 9,425,000 metric tons.

**Education.**—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and state grants; many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. 642 secondary schools, offering a general education, are maintained by the State, 47 by local government authorities, while 687 are controlled by independent bodies (largely Roman Catholic) but are mainly eligible for state subsidies. Of primary schools, 457 are controlled by the State, 4,691 by local governments and 3,819 by independent authorities. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are state institutions; the Free University of Brussels and the Catholic University of Louvain are independent though largely subsidized by the State.

**Language and Literature.**—Flemish is spoken in the provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, and the northern half of Brabant, and French in the provinces of Hainault, Namur, Luxemburg, Liège and the southern half of Brabant. Legislation enacted on Feb. 15, 1962, provided for a fixed linguistic border between the Flemish-speaking and French-speaking areas of Belgium. Flemish is recognized as the official language in the northern areas and French in the southern (Walloon) area and there are guarantees for the respective linguistic minorities. The City of Brussels is bilingual. The linguistic border runs from a point south of Ypres and on the French frontier, to a point south of Brussels, then to a point north of Liège and east to the German frontier south of Aachen.

The literature of France and the Netherlands is supplemented by an indigenous Belgian literary activity, in both French and Flemish. Maurice Maeterlinck (1862-1949) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1911. Emile Verhaeren (1855-1916) was a poet of international standing. Of contemporary Belgian writers, perhaps the most celebrated is Georges Simenon (born at Liège in 1903). There are 72 daily newspapers (French, Flemish and some German) in Belgium.

#### FINANCE 1968

Revenue (Ordinary Budget estimate).....	B.Fr. 240,602,000,000
Expenditure (Ordinary Budget estimate).....	240,748,000,000
Budget Estimate Extraordinary:	
Revenue.....	587,000,000
Expenditure.....	31,186,200,000

The unit of currency is the Belgian franc. On Sept. 11, 1969, the Bank of England official rate of exchange was 120 francs = £1. (See also p. 83.)

## TRADE

	1967	1968
	('000 Francs)	('000 Francs)
Total Imports.....	358,795,000	416,670,000
Total Exports.....	351,621,000	408,200,000

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. £177,553,000	£233,854,000	
Exports to U.K. . . . .	143,081,000	169,598,000

COMMUNICATIONS.—On Dec. 31, 1967, there were 4,336 kilometres of normal gauge railways operated by the Belgian National Railways, of which 1,078 kilometres were electrified; the length of light railways operated in 1965 was 582 kilometres (of which 558 were electrified). Belgian National Railways also operate 6,863 kilometres of regular bus routes. Other operators run 13,224 km. of bus routes. On Dec. 31, 1968, there were 1,250,000 telephone subscribers in Belgium.

Ship canals include *Ghent-Terneuzen* (18 miles, of which half is in Belgium and half in the Netherlands; constructed 1825-27) which permits the passage to Ghent of ships up to 66,000 tons; *Roupeil* (20 miles, by which ships drawing 18 ft. reach Brussels from the sea; opened in 1922); and *Bruges* (from Zeebrugge on the North Sea to Bruges, 6½ miles; opened in 1922). The *Albert Canal* (79 miles), which figured prominently in the fighting (Sept. 1944) for the relief of Belgium and the Netherlands and for the invasion of Germany, links Liège with Antwerp; it was completed in 1939 at the cost of £13,500,000, and accommodates barges up to 1,350 tons. The modernization of the port of Antwerp begun in 1956 is now well advanced. Inland waterway approaches to Antwerp are also to be improved. The river Meuse from the Dutch to the French frontiers, the river Sambre between Namur and Monceau, the river Scheldt from Antwerp-Ghent and the Brussels-Charleroi Canal is being widened or deepened to take barges up to 1,350 tons. These improvements were expected to involve a total cost of £78,500,000.

There are 10,443 kilometres of State roads of which 318 km. are motorways, 1,241 kilometres of provincial roads and 11,925 km. of roads which are the responsibility of the communes. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried in foreign shipping, the mercantile marine consisting (1968) of 92 vessels (885,708 tons), in addition to which there are 354 fishing boats (29,884 tons).

The Belgian National Airline operates regular services between Brussels and London, Manchester and many continental centres, ■ well as overseas services to the United States, the Congo and the U.S.S.R. A passenger and mail-carrying helicopter service the first of its kind in the world, was inaugurated in 1953. Many foreign air-lines call at Brussels.

## CITIES AND TOWNS.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1967) of 1,079,181 (with suburbs). Other towns are ψ Antwerp, the chief port (657,485); ψ Ghent (232,915), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; Liège (452,713), the centre of the iron industry, and Charleroi (283,426), the important coal-mining and metallurgical centre; ψ Bruges (105,715); ψ Ostend (57,359); Malines (65,474). Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, by rail and sea, 8 hrs.; by air, ■ hr.

NATIONAL FLAG.—Three vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

NATIONAL DAY.—July 21 (Accession of King Leopold I, 1831).

## BRITISH EMBASSY.

28 Rue Joseph II, Brussels 4.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir John Greville Stanley Beith, K.C.M.G. (1966).....£6,300

Counsellors, J. K. Drinkall; G. F. Hiller, C.M.C.,

D.S.O. (Commercial).

Defence (Military and Naval) Attaché, Brig. A. L. Hulton, M.B.E.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. E. F. Pippet, O.B.E.

1st Secretaries, F. J. Bradshaw (Consul); E. Pope;

G. R. Bide (Economic); R. H. Davies, M.B.E.

D.F.C. (Administration); A. E. Heath (Information);

P. M. S. Corley (Commercial); T. H. Gee

(Development); C. W. M. Wilson (Commercial);

J. S. Vigors (Labour).

Asst. Naval Attaché, Cdr. M. B. Lanyon, O.B.E., R.N.

Asst. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. K. G. Wesley.

2nd Secretaries, L. G. Gray (Administration); D. C.

Walker (Commercial); J. Doorbar, O.B.E. (Com-

mmercial).

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Brussels, Antwerp, Ostend, Ghent and Liège.

British Council Representative to Belgium and Luxembourg, Miss A. C. Hayter, 266 Avenue Louise, Brussels 5 (Council library at Brussels).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 30 Rue Joseph II, Brussels.

## BHUTAN

King of Bhutan, Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, born 1929; succeeded his father, March, 1952.

Bhutan, with an area of about 18,000 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1967), of 770,000, mainly Buddhists, is an independent State bounded on the North and East by Tibet, on the South by India, and on the West by Sikkim, which is now ■ Protectorate of the Republic of India (for MAP see p. 746). In 1949, a treaty was concluded with the Government of India under which the Kingdom of Bhutan agreed to be guided by the Government of India in regard to its external relations, but it still retains complete independence, issues its own passports and has diplomatic representatives in Tibet as well as in India. It also receives from the Government of India an annual payment of about £35,000 ■ compensation for portions of its territory annexed by the British Government in India in 1864. The principal cottage industries are weaving, metal works and crafts, and the main exports are timber, rice and wheat. A motor road runs 107 miles from Paro, the winter capital, to Phunthsholigen in W. Bengal. Three other roads linking Bhutan with India ■ under construction or projected. The Prime Minister of Bhutan, Lhendup Dorji, succeeded his brother on July 25, 1964. The Government of India has ■ diplomatic representative whose headquarters are situated at Gangtok, capital of the neighbouring State of Sikkim.

CAPITAL, Punakha.

## BOLIVIA

(República de Bolivia)

President, Dr. Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, succeeded April 27, 1969 (from Vice-Presidency).

BOLIVIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

106 Eaton Square, S.W. 1.

[01-235-4248]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Roberto Querejazu Calvo (1966).

Consulate, 106 Eccleston Mews, S.W. 1.

Minister-Counsellor, Sr. Carlos Hanhart (Commer-

cial and Secretary, Sr. Gonzalo Bilbao La Vieja.

There are Bolivian Consular Offices in Liverpool, Birmingham, Hull, Cardiff and Glasgow.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 10° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30' and 69° 45' W. It has an area estimated at 415,000 square miles with an estimated population (estimated, 1968) of 3,852,000. (For MAP, see p. 829.) The Republic derives its name from its liberator, Simon Bolívar (born 1783, died 1830).

Bolivia came under military rule in November, 1964, when a Junta took over by force from the National Revolutionary Movement which had been in power for twelve years. The National Congress was suspended and Dr. Victor Paz Estensoro who had been three times President went into exile in Lima. The former Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force, General Barrientos, who had been Vice-President during Dr. Paz's third term of office, became President with a Cabinet consisting entirely of service officers. General Ovando, until then Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, joined Barrientos as Co-President on May 26, 1965, with General Barrientos taking over joint responsibility at the same time for the Armed Forces. The present régime has abolished the 1961 Constitution which was promulgated by the N.R.M. and returned to that of 1947. In January, 1966, General Barrientos resigned as Co-President in order to stand as a constitutional Presidential candidate and won a substantial victory in the elections which were held on July 3. President Barrientos was killed in a helicopter accident on April 27, 1969, and in accordance with the Constitution was succeeded by the Vice-President (see above).

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (65,000 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,500 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu, Illimani, and Sajama, three of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenez, Beni, Mamore and Madre de Dios.

Mining, petroleum and agriculture are the principal industries. The ancient silver mines of Potosí are now worked chiefly for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after that of Malaya, the largest in the world, 28,852 tons being produced in 1968; copper, antimony, lead, zinc, asbestos, wolfram, bismuth, salt and sulphur are found, and petroleum is also produced.

The Republic has been self-supporting in most petroleum products since January, 1954. Production of crude oil in 1968 totalled 16,219,835 barrels (of 42 U.S. gallons), of which 9,010,239 barrels were exported. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, wheat, sugarcane, maize, cotton, indigo, rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, brazil nuts, etc. Manufactures are developing.

There are 2,200 miles of railways in operation including the lines from Corumbá to Santa Cruz (405 miles) and from Yacuiba to Santa Cruz (312 miles). There are about 10,950 miles of telegraphs, and wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandí (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (32 hours), Arica (10 hours), and Mollendo (2 days), and also to Buenos Aires (3½ days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Río Mulato to Potosí, and from Potosí to Sucre, the legal capital. The Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia Railroad was formerly an all-British concern, but the Bolivian sector has now been nationalized. Com-

munication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaquí and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno.

Commercial aviation in Bolivia is conducted by Braniff International Airways (American), Lufthansa, Iberia, Apsa (Peruvian), Aerolíneas Argentinas, and Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano (Bolivian), the five former providing international connections with U.S.A., West coast South American countries, Canal Zone, Europe and Argentina; Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, maintaining a service to Lima and São Paulo and attending to local flights, links with La Paz with Oruro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Trinidad, etc. and connects with LAN of Chile, Argentine Airlines and Cruzeiro do Sul of Brazil.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1884.

*Language and Literature.*—The official language of the country is Spanish, but many of the Indian inhabitants (about two-thirds of the population) speak Quechua or Aymará, the two races being more or less equal in numbers.

The Roman Catholic religion was disestablished in 1961 but relations between it and the State are good. Elementary education is compulsory and free and there are secondary schools in urban centres. Provision is also made for higher education; in addition to St. Francisco Xavier's University at Sucre, founded in 1624, there are six other universities, the largest being the University of San Andrés at La Paz. Bolivian literature has not yet produced authors of world-wide renown. There are twelve principal daily newspapers in Bolivia, with an estimated daily circulation of 150,000.

#### FINANCE

The Budget for 1969 showed estimated revenue of \$4,941,509,978; estimated expenditure, \$4,967,972,709; deficit \$26,462,731.

On December 15, 1956, the *Boliviano* was made freely convertible for all purposes without restriction and from Jan. 1, 1963, the *Boliviano* is replaced by the *Peso Boliviano* at the rate of Bs. 1,000 = *Peso* 1 (\$1.). Exchange rate (1968): \$28.45 = *£*1. (See also p. 83.)

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . .	£1,684,000	£2,223,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	23,795,000	26,454,000

The principal exports are tin (most of which is exported to the U.K.), lead and antimony ores, silver, copper, wolfram, zinc, gold, nuts, hides and skins, vicuña wool and coffee. The chief imports are wheat and flour, sugar, iron and steel products, machinery, vehicles and textiles.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Population (estimated 1967) 482,367. Other large centres are Cochabamba (138,078), Oruro (91,911), Santa Cruz (99,000), Potosí (73,923). Sucre, the legal capital and seat of the judiciary (58,000) and Tarija (26,787).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands; Red, yellow, green.

NATIONAL DAY.—August 6 (Independence Day).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY.

Cañilla 694, La Paz.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ronald William Bailey, C.M.G. (1967)  
*£*5,625  
 1st Secretaries, E. J. Anglin (Consul and Head of Chancery); D. J. Moss (Commercial); J. Anderson (Labour).

*Defence Attaché*, Group Capt. G. D. Fuller (*resident in Lima, Peru*).  
*2nd Secretary*, A. W. Shave (*Press and Information*).  
*3rd Secretary*, W. H. H. Sanders (*Technical Assistance*).

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *La Paz* and *Cochabamba*.

### BRAZIL

(The Federative Republic of Brazil)

*President*, Marshal Arthur da Costa e Silva, *assumed office* March 15, 1967.  
*Vice-President*, Dr. Pedro Aleixo.

#### CABINET

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Deputy José de Magalhães Pinto.  
*Finance*, Dr. Antonio Delfim Netto.  
*Planning and Economic Coordination*, Dr. Hélio Penna Beltrão.  
*Industry and Commerce*, Gen. Edmundo de Macedo Soares e Silva.  
*Army*, Gen. Aurélio de Lyra Tavares.  
*Navy*, Admiral Augusto Hamann Rademaker Grunewald.  
*Air* Air Marshal Márcio de Souza e Mello.  
*Justice*, Sr. Luiz Antonio Gama e Silva.  
*Labour and Social Welfare*, Col. Jarbas Gonçalves Passarinho.  
*Education and Culture*, Dr. Tarso de Moraes Dutra.  
*Transport and Public Works*, Col. Mario David Andreazza.  
*Mines and Energy*, Dr. Antonio Dias Leite.  
*Agriculture*, Sr. Ivo Arzua Pereira.  
*Health*, Dr. Leonel Tavares Miranda de Albuquerque Lima.  
*Communications*, Dr. Carlos Furtado Simas.  
*Interior*, Col. José Costa Cavalcanti.

#### BRAZILIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

32 Green Street, W.1.

[01-629-0155-58]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sérgio Corrêa Affonso da Costa G.C.V.O. (1968).  
*Minister-Counsellor*, F. de Assis Grieco.  
*Minister*, O. de Andrade Mello (*Consular Affairs*).  
*Counsellor*, R. Costa (*Economic Affairs*).  
*Air Attaché*, Col. R. A. Carrão de Andrade.  
*Naval and Military Attaché*, Capt. F. E. C. Ribeiro.  
*1st Secretaries*, F. Baptista de Faria (*Consular*); J. O. Rache de Almeida; H. Tavares Pires; O. R. da Silva Neves (*Economic*); P. Pires do Rio.  
*2nd Secretaries*, J. Ferreira Lopes; G. C. Paranhos Velloso; R. A. Barbosa, M.V.O.; C. L. Nunes Amorim (*Consular*); C. M. H. do Couto Lyra.  
*Cultural Attaché*, A. Olineto.  
*Attachés*, Sr. S. de Azevedo Lima; Prof. J. L. da Silva; A. B. de Medonça Lima (*Commercial*).  
*Consular Section*, 6 Deanery Street, W.1 (01-499-7441).  
 There are also a Brazilian Consulate-General at Liverpool and Consular offices at Newcastle upon Tyne, Cardiff and Glasgow.

#### POSITION AND EXTENT.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Brazil extends between lat. 5° 16' N. and 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 45' and 73° 59' 22" W., being 2,685 miles from north to south, and 2,690 from west to

east, with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 4,604 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,289,430 square miles with a population (estimated 1968), 88,209,000.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Mato Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra Geral* (Caparaó 9,393 feet) between Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, the *Serra da Mantiqueira* (Itatiaia, 9,163 feet), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolúmi, 5,748 feet), in the south-east of Minas Gerais; the *Serra do Paranaí*, between Goiás and Minas Gerais, the *Serra dos Aimorés*, which divide Espírito Santo from Minas Gerais; and the *Serra do Gurgueia*, *Branca* and *Arapeí*, which envelop Piauí.

Brazil is unequalled for its rivers. The River Amazon has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its principal northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco*, *Rio Negro*, and *Japurá*; its southern tributaries are the *Juruá*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapajós*, while the *Xingú* meets it within 200 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaia* flow northwards from the Plateau of Mato Grosso and the mountains of Goiás to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnaíba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauí into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Gerais and traverses Bahia on its way to the eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Mato Grosso, flows through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the *Iguaçu* or *Iguassú*, which unites with the Upper Paraná at the Brazil-Argentine-Paraguay boundary, are the majestic Falls of the *Iguassu* (200 ft.), and on the *São Francisco* are the no less famous falls of *Paulo Afonso* (260 ft.).

*Government*.—Brazil was colonized by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King Joao VI. of Portugal. On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. Constitutional Government, under the Constitution of 1891, was suspended after the revolution of 1930. Dr. Getúlio Vargas, who had been Chief of the Provisional Government since 1930, was elected President and assumed office on July 29, 1934. By a *coup d'état* of Nov. 10, 1937, he closed Congress, abolished the old political parties and issued a new Constitution. On Sept. 18, 1946, the *Estado Novo* established by Vargas was superseded by a new constitution, limiting the Presidential term to 5 years (in place of 7) and restoring a Congress of two chambers. In October, 1960, elections took place in which Sr. Jânio Quadros was elected President to succeed Dr. Kubitschek. Sr. Quadros resigned in August, 1961, and was succeeded by the Vice-President, Sr. Goulart.

As a result of a referendum held on Jan. 6, 1963, the *Ato Adicional* instituting the office of Prime Minister was revoked. President Goulart after an indecisive period of government, during which he frequently changed his ministers, was deposed on April 1, 1964, by a revolt which originated in the States of Minas Gerais and São Paulo. Sr. Ranieri Mazzilli, President of the Chamber of Deputies, became President of the Republic in accordance with the Constitution. Shortly afterwards, Congress elected Marshal Humberto Castelo Branco to the Presidency. He assumed office on April 15, 1967.



President Castelo Branco appointed a non-party cabinet of ministers most of whom possessed some experience in their respective fields.

By stringent measures this government sought, with some success, to restore the economy, political stability and administrative discipline. Marshal Arthur da Costa Silva assumed the Presidency on March 15, 1967, with a new team of ministers.

Following the 1964 Revolution new legislation was decreed giving the executive extensive powers and in March, 1967, a new Constitution, replacing that of 1946, came into effect. This incorporated much of the legislation of the Revolutionary Government. The system of indirect Presidential elections was maintained, while the President's powers were increased at the expense of Congress and those of the Federal Government at the expense of the States. On Dec. 13, 1968, on the grounds that there was a movement in Congress to overthrow the Revolutionary régime, the President placed Congress in recess and issued Institutional Act No. 5 which strengthened the powers of the Executive yet further.

**Production.**—There are large and valuable mineral deposits including among others, iron ore (hematite), manganese, bauxite, beryllium, chrome, nickel, tungsten, cassiterite, lead, gold, monazite (containing rare earths and thorium) and zirconium. Diamonds and precious and semi-precious

stones are also found. The mineral wealth is still exploited to a limited extent only. Production is increasing, but is capable of great further development. The iron ore deposits are particularly rich. Production estimates for the year 1968 included: iron ore, 22,297,562 metric tons; oil, 12,256,777 cubic metres; coal, 4,104,120 metric tons; steel ingots, 4,435,747 metric tons; refined petroleum products, 9,509,971 cubic metres.

Licences for new foreign investments amounting to U.S. \$20,226,000 were issued in 1967-8, bringing the total since 1955 to U.S. \$559,782,000.

In 1968 the Brazilian automobile industry produced 4,261 heavy lorries and buses; 62,442 passenger and cargo trucks; 42,777 light lorries; 8,087 utility vehicles; 3,075 light, 1,659 medium and 4,892 heavy tractors.

The main exports of agricultural produce in 1968 were:

	Metric Tons	Value \$U.S.
Coffee .....	1,107,000	774,000,000
Cotton .....	248,000	131,000,000
Cocoa beans.....	76,000	46,000,000

Coffee is grown mainly in the States of São Paulo and Paraná and to a lesser extent in Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo.

**Defence.**—The peace-time strength of the Army is 150,000 of which some 80 to 100,000 are doing

military service, with an immediate reserve of 250,000. The Navy consists of 1 Aircraft Carrier, 2 Cruisers, 18 Destroyers and Escorts, 2 Submarines, 4 Minesweepers, 6 Survey Vessels, 10 Corvettes (tugs) and 4 naval transports. The strength of the Navy is 55,000 including marines. The Marine Corps strength is over 10,000. The Air Force, with a strength of 35,000, including approximately 1,500 pilots and aircrew, has 600 aircraft and is the largest in South America.

**Education.**—Primary education is compulsory and is the responsibility of State governments and municipalities. At this level approximately 12 per cent. attend private schools. In 1967 12,080,000 children were enrolled in primary schools of all types.

Secondary education is largely the responsibility of the State and Municipal Governments, although a small number of very old foundations (the Pedro II Schools) remain under direct Federal control. Over 50 per cent. of all pupils at this level attend Private Schools.

In 1965 a total of 2,154,530 pupils were enrolled in all types of Secondary School—1,645,320 following the basic 4 year course and 509,110 the 3 year superior course leading to university entrance standard. Of this grand total 1,553,699 were in Academic Secondary Schools, 288,351 in Commercial Schools; 79,230 in Technical Schools; 12,878 in Agricultural Schools; and 220,272 in Normal Schools (for Primary Teacher Training). The total Secondary enrolment figure for 1967 is 2,707,000 but no breakdown into individual types of school is yet available.

In 1967 a total of 174,604 students enrolled for courses in 37 Federal and State Universities and other establishments offering courses at university level. In 1965 there were a total of 1,280 Faculties half of which were within universities, the remainder being independent. Of this grand total, 604 were privately run.

**Language and Literature.**—Portuguese is the language of the country, but Italian, Spanish, German, Japanese and Arabic are spoken by immigrant minorities, and newspapers of considerable circulation are produced in those languages. English and French are currently spoken by educated Brazilians.

Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Brazilian literature was dominated by Portugal. French influence is traceable for the next half century, since when a national school has come into existence and there are many modern authors of high standing. Public libraries have been established in urban centres and there is a flourishing national press with widely circulated daily and weekly newspapers.

**Communications.**—In 1967 there were about 32,182 kilometres of railways in service, largely of 1 metre gauge, but including 3,880 kilometres of other gauges. Traffic carried in 1967 was—Passengers, 345,309,000; Freight, 54,301,000 metric tons; livestock, 917,000 metric tons. During 1967 the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos were used by 6,426 vessels representing 31,767,000 registered tons.

Varig of Brazil and nine foreign airlines operate services between Brazil and Europe, 3 between Brazil and U.S.A., and there are connections with all Latin American countries. Eight major domestic airlines, as well as the Brazilian Air Force, maintain services throughout the country. During 1968, 2,564,975 passengers passed through Brazilian airports; 29,912 tons of cargo were transported and 3,141 tons of mail. The airports of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo alone recorded 49,287 aircraft arrivals and departures in 1968.

Postal facilities in Brazil include approximately 5,750 post offices and 50,000 miles of telegraph. In 1967, 1,451,039 telephones were in use, of which a large proportion are dial operated.

	FINANCE	
	1967	1968
	New Cruzeiros '000	New Cruzeiros '000
Revenue.....	6,683,844	10,275,400
Expenditure.....	6,943,198	11,502,100

The total internal debt of the Federative Republic at the end of 1968 amounted to NCr\$ 3,300,000,000; the States' debt was NCr\$ 1,200,000,000. From August, 1968, to June, 1969, the dollar exchange rate rose from NCr\$3:63 to NCr\$4.025 or NCr\$9:6105 = 1.

TRADE (1968)	
Total Imports.....	\$U.S. 1,855,118,672
Total Exports.....	\$U.S. 1,881,344,296

Trade with U.K.		
	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. .	£19,624,000	£44,058,000
Exports to U.K. ....	26,553,000	37,892,000

The principal imports are: petroleum products, wheat, copper, tractors, machinery, aeroplanes, newsprint, raw materials, chemicals. The principal exports are: Coffee, cotton, iron ore, and other mineral products, sugar, timber, maize, cocoa, fruits, fibre, meat, wax, hides and skins.

**CAPITAL.**—Brasília (inaugurated on April 21, 1960). Population (estimated 1968), 300,000. Other important centres are São Paulo 5,000,000; the former capital  $\Psi$ Rio de Janeiro, with a population (est. 1968) of 4,000,000;  $\Psi$ Belo Horizonte (Minas Gerais) 1,000,000;  $\Psi$ Recife (Pernambuco) 1,000,000;  $\Psi$ Salvador (Bahia) 700,000;  $\Psi$ Porto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul) 800,000;  $\Psi$ Fortaleza (Ceará) 514,000; Curitiba (Paraná) 362,000;  $\Psi$ Niterói (Rio de Janeiro) 245,000.

**FLAG.**—Green, with yellow lozenge in centre; blue sphere with white band and stars in centre of lozenge.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—September 7 (Independence Day).

**BRITISH EMBASSY.**  
Rio de Janeiro; and Avenida das Nações, lote 8, Brasília, D.F.  
*Residence*, Rua São Clemente 360.  
*Chancery*, Praia do Flamengo 284, 2º andar.  
*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sir David Wathen Stather Hunt, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1969).....£6,300  
*Minister (Commercial)*, J. C. Petersen, C.M.G.  
*Counsellors*, A. Brooke-Turner; E. H. van Maurik, O.B.E.  
*1st Secretaries*, N. A. I. French, M.V.O. (*Head of Chancery*); E. J. Kerly, M.V.O., O.B.E. (*Consular*); R. A. Wellington, D.S.O., D.F.C. (*Information*); M. F. Daly (*Commercial*); T. Spence (*Labour*); R. G. Tallboys (*Brasília*).  
*2nd Secretaries*, K. J. Lyonette; O. E. Goddard (*Commercial*); E. G. Rogers (*Consular*); R. G. Goodban, M.C.  
*Defence and Military Attaché*, Col. P. B. Winstanley, M.C.  
*Naval and Air Attaché*, Capt. J. C. Brandt, R.N.  
*Attachés*, P. H. Gay; R. Friend; P. J. McCormick; R. Oaten; C. A. Gregg (*Brasília*).

**BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.**  
There are British Consular Offices at Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Belém (Para), Belo Horizonte,

Vitória, Salvador (Bahia), Manaus, Fortaleza, Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande, Curitiba, Santos and Recife.

**BRITISH COUNCIL.**—Representative in Brazil, R. Cavallero, Avenida Portugal 360, Rio de Janeiro. Regional offices in Brasília, Curitiba and São Paulo. Book supply to libraries of Sociedade Brasileira de Cultura Inglesa at Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

**BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SÃO PAULO,** Rua Barão de Itapetinga 275, Caixa Postal 1621, São Paulo. (Correspondents at Santos and Porto Alegre).

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant from London: transit, 15 days.

## BULGARIA

(Bulgariya)

*President of the Presidium of the National Assembly,* Georgi Traikov, elected April 23, 1964.

### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*Chairman,* Todor Zhivkov.

*First Deputy Chairman,* Zhivko Zhivkov.

*Deputy Chairmen,* Luchezar Avramov; Ivan Mihailov; Petur Tanchev; Tano Tzolov; Pencho Kuda-binski.

*Minister of National Education,* Prof. Stefan Vassilev.

*National Defence,* Dobri Dzhurov (Army General).

*Internal Trade,* Peko Takov.

*Foreign Trade,* Luchezar Avramov.

*Transport,* Marin Vachkov.

*Foreign Affairs,* Ivan Bashev.

*Interior and State Security,* Gen. Angel Solakov.

*Communications,* Stoyan Tonchev.

*Agriculture and Food Industry,* Vulkan Shopov.

*Supply and State Reserves,* Apostol Pashev.

*Public Health,* Dr. Kiril Ignatov.

*Finance,* Dimiter Popov.

*Justice,* Svetla Daskalova.

*Labour and Social Welfare,* Misho Mishev.

*Chairmen of Committee,* Tsano Tzolov (State Planning); Ninko Stefanov (Party and State Control); Prof. Ivan Popov (Science and Technical Progress); Pavel Matev (Art and Culture); Georgi Pavlov (Chemistry and Metallurgy); Zhivko Zhivkov (Economic Co-ordination).

*Building and Architecture,* Pencho Koubadinski.

### THE COMMUNIST PARTY

*The Politbureau of the Central Committee,* B. Balgaranov; Ts. Dragoycheva; P. Kubadinski; I. Mihailov; T. Pavlov; I. Popov; S. Todorov; B. Velchev; T. Zhivkov; Zh. Zhivkov; T. Zolov (full members); I. Abadzhiev; L. Avramov; K. Gyaurov; P. Takov; K. Trichkov; A. Zanev (alternate members).

*The Secretariat of the Central Committee,* Todor Zhivkov (1st); S. Todorov; B. Balgaranov; V. Bonev; V. Kozhev; I. Pramov; B. Velchev; Mme. R. Koritarova; G. Bokov.

**BULGARIAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE IN LONDON**  
12 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7.

[01-584-9400]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary;* His Excellency Dr. Peter Voutov (1966).  
*Counsellors,* Lubomir Zhelyaskov; Maurice Assa (Commercial).

*Military, Naval and Air Attaché,* Col. Ivan G. Kochovskii.

*1st Secretary,* Vladimir Pchelarov (Economic).  
*2nd Secretary,* Tchavdar Damianov (Cultural Affairs).  
*3rd Secretaries,* Zhivko Popov (Consular); Vladimir Velchev (Press).

*Commercial Attaché,* Boris A. Lagadinov.

The Republic of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugoslavia, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by

Greece and Turkey. The total area is approximately 43,000 square miles, with a population in December, 1967, of 8,335,000. The largest religion of the Bulgarians is the Bulgarian Orthodox Church. For secular purposes the Gregorian (Western) Calendar is in use.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878) and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the Balkan League against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of Southern Dobrudja to Rumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the Treaty of Neuilly, which ceded to the Allies her Thracian territories (later handed over to Greece) and some territory on the western frontier to Yugoslavia.

Nazi troops entered the country on March 3, 1941, and occupied Black Sea ports, but Bulgaria was not officially at war with the Soviet Union. On August 26, 1944, the government declared Bulgaria to be "neutral in the Russo-German war" and delegates to Cairo sought terms of peace from Great Britain and the United States. The



Soviet Union refused to recognize the so-called "neutrality" and called upon Bulgaria to declare war against Germany, and no satisfactory reply being received on Sept. 5, 1944, the U.S.S.R. declared war on Bulgaria. Bulgaria then asked for an armistice and on Sept. 7 declared war on Germany, hostilities with U.S.S.R. ending on Sept. 11. The armistice with the Allies was signed in Moscow, Oct. 28. On Sept. 9 a coup d'état gave power to the Fatherland Front, a coalition of Communists, Agrarians, Social Democrats and Republican officers and intellectuals. In August, 1945, the main body of Agrarians and Social Democrats left the Government. The Peace Treaty with Bulgaria was signed on Feb. 22, 1947, and came into force on Sept. 15, 1947. It recognized the return of Southern Dobrudja to Bulgaria.

**Government.**—On Sept. 8, 1946, a referendum was held, at which, according to the published results, an overwhelming majority declared for the abolition of the Monarchy and the setting up of a

Republic. On Oct. 27, a general election to a Grand National Assembly (with power to make ■ constitution) was held; the Opposition won 101 seats out of 465. According to the present Constitution the legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Subranie* elected by adult suffrage on the basis of one deputy to every 20,000 inhabitants for ■ maximum term of four years. The Opposition Agrarian Party was suppressed on Aug. 24, 1947, following the pronouncement of the death sentence ■ its leader, Nikola Petkov. The opposition newspapers ceased to appear after April, 1947. Nine opposition Social Democrats continued to sit in the National Assembly until they were placed under restraint in July, 1948. The Government Social Democratic Party fused with the Workers' (Communist) Party on Aug. 22, 1948.

**Production.**—Bulgaria is predominantly ■ agricultural country, but is engaged upon an elaborate programme of industrialization. About 90 per cent. of the country's agriculture has been turned over to co-operatives, and a smaller proportion mechanized. The principal crops are wheat, maize, beet, tomatoes, tobacco, oleaginous seeds, fruit, vegetables and cotton. The live-stock includes cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, asses, mules and water buffaloes.

There is now ■ substantial engineering industry producing *inter alia* machine tools, electric trucks of all kinds, agricultural machinery, cranes, electric motors and electronic components, which accounts for about ■ third of Bulgaria's exports; and considerable production of lead, zinc and copper (1965, 93,421 tons; 65,764 tons and 49,100 tons respectively). Also in 1965 a production of 10,244,000,000 kw. of electricity, 588,000 tons of steel, 26,300,000 tons of coal (of which, however, 24,000,000 tons is soft coal) was claimed.

There are mineral deposits of varying importance. Bulgaria's heavy industry includes the Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Plant near Sofia, whose first blast furnace, with an annual output of 560,000 tons, was put into operation in 1963, the petrochemical plant at Burgas with an annual capacity of a million tons of processed oil, a nitrogenous fertilizer plant, and other chemical and metallurgical works.

**Defence.**—Under the Peace Treaty signed between Bulgaria and the Allies, the Bulgarian Army is limited to 55,000 men, but it is believed at present to be at least 120,000 strong.

**Education.**—Free basic education is compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years inclusive. The Bulgarian educational system was reorganized on Soviet lines in September, 1950, and in 1965-66 there were 1,612 elementary schools, 87 secondary schools, 3,073 combined elementary and secondary schools, 131 grammar schools (gymnasias), 157 schools for all levels and 329 vocational training schools; there were 1,630,741 pupils and 79,077 teachers.

There ■ 26 universities (known as Higher Educational Establishments and including universities proper and Academies of Music, Science, etc.), including those of Sofia, Plovdiv and Varna. In 1965-66 there were stated to be 84,467 students at higher educational establishments.

**Language and Literature.**—Bulgarian is a Southern Slavonic tongue, closely allied to Russian (see U.S.S.R.) with local admixtures of modern Greek, Albanian and Turkish words. There is ■ modern literature, chiefly educational and popular. The alphabet is Cyrillic. In 1967 there were ■ daily newspapers in Sofia.

**Finance.**—Budget revenue in 1967 was estimated at *leva* 4,078,000,000; expenditure *leva*

4,063,000,000. Currency of Bulgaria is the *lev*. For 1968 rate of exchange, see p. 83.

#### TRADE.

The principal imports are industrial and agricultural machinery, industrial raw materials, machine tools, chemicals, dyestuffs, drugs, rubber, paper. The principal exports are cereals, tobacco, fruit, vegetables, livestock, oil seeds, oils, fats, textiles, eggs, chemicals, essential oils including attar of roses, hardwoods, non-ferrous metals, electric trucks and motors, pumps, ships, accumulators and simple machine tools. In 1964, 80 per cent. of Bulgaria's foreign trade was with the Soviet bloc, including 53 per cent. with the Soviet Union.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ...	£6,137,000	£4,012,000
Exports to U.K. ...	6,294,000	7,473,000

**CAPITAL.**—Sofia, Pop. (1967), 858,876, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, the capital and commercial centre, is on the main railway line to Istanbul, 338 miles from the Black Sea port of Ψ Varna (119,769) and 125 miles from Lom (23,015), on the Danube; Ψ Burgas (72,795) is also a Black Sea Port, those on the Danube being Ψ Rusè (83,472), Ψ Svishtov (18,537), Ψ Vidin (23,984). Other important trading and industrial centres ■ Plovdiv (162,518) and Pleven (57,758).

FLAG.—3 horizontal bands, white, green, red; national emblem on white stripe near hoist.

NATIONAL DAY.—Sept. 9 (Day of Freedom).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

*Residence*, 69 Boulevard Tolbuhin, Sofia.  
*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Desmond John Chetwode Crawley, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1966) ..... £5,625  
*1st Secretaries*, S. W. Martin (*Consul and Head of Chancery*); W. F. B. Price (*Commercial*).  
*Defence, Naval and Military Attaché*, Col. W. J. E. Sandford.  
*2nd Secretary*, Miss C. S. Rycroft.  
*3rd Secretary*, P. M. M. Young.

#### BURMA

(Republic of the Union of Burma)

*Revolutionary Government*

*Chairman and Member for Defence*, General Ne Win.

#### BURMESE EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

19A Charles St., Berkeley Square, W.1.

[01-499-8841]

*Ambassador*, His Excellency U Ba Saw (1968).

**Area and Population.**—Burma forms the western portion of the Indo-Chinese district of the continent of Asia, lying between 9° 58' and 28° N. latitude and 92° 11' and 101° 9' E. longitude, with an extreme length of approximately 1,200 miles and an extreme width of 575 miles. It has a sea coast on the Bay of Bengal to the south and west and a frontier with Pakistan along the Naaf River, defined in 1964 by a Memorandum of Agreements, and India to the north-west defined in 1967; in the north and east the frontier with China was determined by a treaty with the People's Republic in October, 1960, and has since been demarcated; there is a short frontier with Laos in the east, while the long finger of Tenasserim stretches southward along the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, forming ■ frontier with Thailand to the east. (For MAP, see p. 746). The total area of the Union is about 262,000 square miles, with an officially estimated population of 26,980,000 in 1969—about 100 persons to the square mile.

**Political Divisions.**—The Union of Burma comprises Burma proper (at about 145,000 sq. miles by far the largest unit), administered direct by the Central Government, and also the Shan State (60,155 sq. miles), Kachin State (34,379 sq. miles), Kawthoole (formerly Karen) State (11,731 sq. miles) and Kayah State (4,529 sq. miles) each with its own State Government. There is also the Special Division of the Chins (13,907 sq. miles).

**Physical Features.**—Burma falls into four natural divisions, Arakan (with the Chin Hills region), the Irrawaddy basin, the old Province of Tenasserim, including the Salween basin and extending southwards to the Burma-Siam peninsula, and the elevated plateau on the east made up of the Shan States. Mountains enclose Burma on three sides, the highest point being Hka-kabo Razi (19,296 ft.) in the northern Kachin hills. Mt. Popa, 4,981 ft., in the Myingyan district is an extinct volcano and a well-known landmark in Central Burma. The principal river systems are the Kaladan-Lemro in Arakan, the Irrawaddy-Chindwin and the Sittang in Central Burma, and the Salween which flows through the Shan Plateau.

**Races, Language and Religions.**—The indigenous inhabitants who entered Burma from the north and east are of similar racial types and speak languages of the Tibeto-Burman, Mon-Khmer and Thai groups. The three important non-indigenous elements are Indians, Chinese and Pakistanis. Numbers of resident foreigners have shown a sharp decline in recent years. Burmese is the official language, but minority languages include Shan, Karen Chin and the various Kachin dialects. English is still spoken in educated circles in Rangoon and elsewhere. Buddhism is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people, with 5 per cent. Animists, 4 per cent. Moslems, 4 per cent. Hindus and rather less than 3 per cent. Christians.

**Government.**—Burma became an independent republic outside the British Commonwealth on January 4, 1948. It was a bicameral parliamentary democracy with ■ elected Head of State. For the first ten years of independence the ruling party was the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League under the Leadership of U Nu. After a split in the A.F.P.F.L. in 1958, General Ne Win and his Caretaker Government were invited to take office. General Elections in February, 1960, resulted in a victory for U Nu's new party, the Union Party (161 out of 250 seats).

On March 2, 1962, the army staged ■ *coup d'état*, abolished parliament, suspended the Constitution and imprisoned most of the Cabinet. The Revolutionary Council of senior officers under General Ne Win have since taken a number of measures to establish state socialism in Burma in line with the policy statement "The Burmese Way to Socialism". A new political party, the Burma Socialist Programme Party, is being established to take over the government under ■ one-party system. The problem of insurgency (minority and Communist groups) remains an important one for the country.

**Education.**—The literacy rate is high compared with other Asiatic countries, there is no caste system and women engage freely in social intercourse and play an important part in agriculture and retail trade.

Under the University Education Law of 1964, the Government reorganized the higher education system to encourage the expansion of medical and technical studies. The four existing Universities (Rangoon, Mandalay, Moulmein and Bassein) have been decentralized and the faculties of Medicine (at present there are ■ Medical Institutes in Rangoon and one in Mandalay), Economics, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Education have

been reconstituted as independent Institutes. The remaining faculties are grouped together ■ the Arts & Science University of the city concerned.

There ■ teachers' training colleges in Rangoon, Moulmein and Mandalay which train junior assistant teachers and 9 State Teachers Training Institutes for primary assistant teachers. The Institute of Education in Rangoon trains senior assistant teachers and awards degrees. There are three Government technical institutes at Insein (near Rangoon), Mandalay and Kalaw. There are 5 technical high schools, 2 in Rangoon, 1 in Mandalay ■ in Maymo and 1 in Taunggyi. Under the Colombo Plan, New Zealand has financed the construction of a school at Taunggyi at ■ cost of £100,000 sterling and Britain has provided the school with equipment valued at £45,000. There is an industrial trade school in Aungmyemyo.

**Finance.**—The chief sources of revenue are profits on state trading, income-tax, customs duties, commercial taxes and excise duties; the chief heads of expenditure are general administration, defence, education, police and development. The budget estimates for 1968-69 were: Revenue, K.8,116,294,000; Expenditure, K.8,415,904,000.

**Production, Industry and Commerce.**—Three-quarters of the population depend on agriculture; the chief products are rice, oilseeds (sesamum and groundnut), maize, millet, cotton, beans, wheat and grain. Rice is the mainstay of Burma's economy; before the war Burma was the world's largest exporter of rice, her total production of over 7,000,000 tons a year being derived from 12,000,000 acres or 70 per cent. of the country's total cropped area. The pre-war yearly average of rice exports was over 3,000,000 tons, but has declined in recent years and exports in 1966-67 amounted to 590,794 tons, including by-products. The net area sown to all crops in 1966-67 was 21,404,209 acres and reserved forests covered 22,308,880 acres. The principal export after rice is teak, of which some 200,000 tons were exported annually before the war. The 1966-67 figure was 100,000 tons. Burma is rich in minerals, including petroleum, lead, silver, tungsten, zinc, tin, wolfram and gemstones. Of these, petroleum products are the most important. Production of crude oil in 1966-67 totalled 15,300,000 gallons. There is a refinery at the main oilfield, Chauk, and another at Syriam near Rangoon. Their combined output of petroleum products is sufficient for most of Burma's needs. The production and distribution of petroleum and the importation of oil products is ■ monopoly of the People's Oil Industry (formerly Burma Oil Company (1954), Ltd.) which is now fully owned by the Government of Burma.

Under the Government's development plan, a cement plant, a brick and tile factory, a steel rolling mill, a jute bag and twine mill, two cotton spinning and weaving mills, a pharmaceutical plant, a large hydro-electric scheme and three sugar factories are in production. A paper factory and a textile mill are being constructed with the loan of £30,000,000 from China and a glass factory and ■ fertilizer factory are being constructed with a West German loan of £3,150,000. Under ■ agreement of January, 1964, Japan will make available to Burma £50,000,000 over 12 years, commencing in 1965. Commercial loans totalling £10,700,000 will be offered over 6 years at 6 per cent. interest.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£6,375,000	£7,720,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	3,234,000	3,829,000

Burma joined the Colombo Plan in 1952 and is now receiving important assistance from member

countries and through the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

**Communications.**—The Irrawaddy and its chief tributary, the Chindwin, form important waterways, the main stream being navigable beyond Bhamo (900 miles from its mouth) and carrying much traffic.

ψ The chief seaports are Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein. Transit from London to Rangoon: by sea, 26–35 days; by air, 18 hours.

The Burma Railways network covers 1,952 route miles, extending to Myitkyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy. The first diesel locomotives were introduced in 1958 and 5 further 50 French and West German diesel-electric locomotives have been purchased with a recent World Bank loan. There are about 9,000 miles of all-weather roads and a total of some 15,000 miles of roads. Since the war a considerable network of internal air services has come into being. The airport at Mingaladon, about 9 miles north of Rangoon, has been reconstructed and handles international traffic.

**CAPITAL.**—The chief city of Lower Burma, and the seat of the government of the Union is Rangoon, on the left bank of the Rangoon river, about 21 miles from the sea. The city contains the Shwe Dagon pagoda, much venerated by Burmese Buddhists. Population (1968), 1,703,002.

Mandalay, the chief city of Upper Burma, had 8 population of 316,796 in 1966. Moulmein of 156,968 and Bassein of 90,006. Pagan, on the Irrawaddy, S.W. of Mandalay, contains many sacred buildings of interest to antiquaries.

**FLAG.**—The Union flag is red, with a canton of blue bearing a large white five-pointed star surrounded by 5 smaller stars.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—January 4.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY.

(80 Strand Road, Rangoon.)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Trafford Smith, C.M.G. (1967).* £5,625 1st Secretaries, A. B. P. Smart (*Head of Chancery*); R. J. Dowie; D. R. Gallwey; W. B. J. Dobbs (*Commercial*).

2nd Secretaries, R. J. Chase (*Information and Colombo Plan*); Miss G. A. Robertson (*Consular*).

### BURUNDI

(Republic of Burundi)

*President, Col. Micombero Michel, assumed office, Nov. 28, 1966.*

Formerly a Belgian trusteeship under the United Nations, Burundi was proclaimed an independent State on July 1, 1962. Situated on the east side of Lake Tanganyika, the State has an area of 10,747 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1967) of 3,340,000. There are some 2,500 Europeans and 1,500 Asians. The population is mainly of the Bahutu and Batutsi tribes.

Burundi became independent as a Constitutional monarchy, but this was overthrown on November 28, 1966. The Constitution and Parliament were also abolished. The President rules through a Cabinet of Ministers and the UPRONA party apparatus. All the Governors of the eight Provinces are Army officers. Burundi is a one-Party State.

The chief crop is coffee, much of which is exported to the United States, and cotton is also grown. Hides and skins exports are also important. Joint economic arrangements of Burundi with Ruanda ended in 1964 and each country now has its own national bank, coffee organization, etc.

The currency is the Burundi franc. The rate of exchange is Fr. Bu. 210 = £1. Government expenditure in 1967 amounted to Fr. Bu. 1,650,000,000 and revenue Fr. Bu. 1,550,000,000.

In 1968 Burundi exported goods worth Fr. Bu. 1,455,600,000 and imported goods worth Fr. Bu. 1,496,700,000 in the same period. Burundi imported British goods to the value of £340,000 in 1968 and exported goods valued at £1,996,000 to the United Kingdom.

**CAPITAL.**—Bujumbura (*formerly Usumbura*), with about 70,000 inhabitants. Gitega (7,000 inhabitants) is the only other sizeable town. Official languages are Kirundi, 3 Bantu language, and French. Kiswahili is also used.

**FLAG.**—White diagonal cross on green and red quarters, with 3 circular white panel in the centre.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—July 1.

*British Ambassador, His Excellency Paul Hervé Giraud Wright, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1969) (resident at Kinshasa, Congolese Republic).*

*Hon. British Consul, J. Hussey, P.O. Box 1750, Bujumbura.*

### CAMBODIA

(Kampuchea)

*Queen-Dowager (symbol of the Throne), Her Majesty Kossamak Nearirat, widow of King Norodom Suramarit (died April, 1960).*

*Head of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk (June, 1960).*

A Government headed by Samdech Penn Nouth took office on May 1, 1968. Gen. Lon Nol agreed on Aug. 8, 1969, to form a new Government.

#### CAMBODIAN EMBASSY

26 Townshend Road, N.W.8

[01-722-8011]

*Ambassador, His Excellency Samreth Soth, 1st Secretary, Nguon Pytoravuth.*

**Area and Population.**—A kingdom with an area of some 70,000 square miles and a population of 7,000,000 (1969), Cambodia is situated between Thailand to the west and South Vietnam to the east. It is bordered on the north and south respectively by Laos and the Gulf of Siam. (*For MAP, see p. 971*).

**History.**—Once 3 powerful kingdom, which, as the Khmer Empire, flourished between the tenth and fourteenth centuries, Cambodia became a French protectorate in 1863 and was granted independence within the French Union as an Associate State in 1949. Two years earlier Prince (then King) Norodom Sihanouk had promulgated 3 constitution providing for parliamentary government. Full independence was proclaimed on November 9, 1953. The Geneva Conference of 1954 took Cambodia further along the road to independence by ensuring the withdrawal of French and Vietminh forces from the country, and the process was completed when, in January, 1955, Cambodia became financially and economically independent not only from France but also from Laos and Vietnam. All governments since then have been drawn from the Popular Socialist Community (*Sangkum Reastr Nyum*), a movement formed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk who abdicated in March, 1955, in favour of his parents, King Norodom Suramarit and Queen Kossamak.

The Community holds all 82 seats in the National Assembly as a result of the last general elections which were held in September, 1966. Following the death of King Norodom Suramarit in April, 1960, 3 Council of Regency was in being until June, when Prince Norodom Sihanouk assumed office as Head of State. In November, 1963, Prince Sihanouk announced the ending of U.S. aid and the nationalization of foreign trade and banking. Diplomatic and consular relations between Cambodia and U.S.A. were broken off in May, 1965.

**Geography, Economy and Communications.**—Cambodia has an economy based on agriculture, fishing and forestry, the bulk of its people being rice-growing farmers living in the basins of the Mekong and Tonlé Sap rivers. In addition to rice, which is the staple crop, the major products are rubber, livestock, maize, timber, pepper, palm sugar, fresh and dried fish, kapok, beans, soya and tobacco. Rice and rubber are the main exports. Fifty per cent. of the total land area is forest or jungle abounding in wild life of all kinds, including big game. The climate is tropical monsoon with a rainy season from May to October.

The country has over 5,000 kilometres of roads, of which nearly half are hard-surfaced and passable in the rainy season. There are two railways. One runs from Phnom-Penh to the Thai border; the other, from Phnom-Penh to Kampot, is being extended to Sihanoukville. Phnom-Penh is a river port capable of receiving ships of up to 2,500 tons all the year round. The main installations of a deep water port at Sihanoukville on the Gulf of Thailand have been completed and can receive ships up to 10,000 tons. The port is linked to Phnom-Penh by a modern highway. There is as yet no large-scale industry, but textile mills and plywood, cement and paper factories have been constructed with Chinese aid and a sugar factory financed by Czechoslovakia has started production. Jute, bottle and tyre factories, a lorry and tractor assembly plant, an oil refinery and a brewery have been set up. Cambodia receives foreign aid from China, France, the Soviet Union, and members of the Colombo Plan. Since 1956, Cambodia has sought to increase her foreign trade by the conclusion of trade exchange and payments agreements with several countries, including China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, North Vietnam, Yugoslavia, the United Arab Republic, Laos and Japan.

The Cambodian airline, Royal Air Cambodge, operates services to Saigon, Singapore, Canton, Hanoi and Hong Kong, also to Siemreap where the famous ruins of Angkor are situated. Cargo boats from Singapore and Hong Kong visit Phnom-Penh regularly.

**Religion and Education.**—The state religion is Buddhism of the "Little Vehicle". There are fairly large Chinese (400,000) and Vietnamese (500,000) minorities. The national language is Cambodian (*Khmer*), although French is widely spoken and is still largely the official language of government and commerce. Considerable efforts are now being devoted to the development of education and new schools, colleges and technical institutes have been established. A Buddhist University has been inaugurated in Phnom-Penh, where there are also Faculties of Arts, Medicine and Law, and a Technological Institute. Several residential teachers' training colleges are now in operation.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£1,494,000	£1,471,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	692,000	657,000
CAPITAL, Phnom Penh. Population (estimated, 1969), 600,000.		

**FLAG.**—Horizontal stripes of blue, wide red stripe bearing emblem (Temple of Angkor Wat in white), and blue. **NATIONAL DAY.**—November 9.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY.

96 Boulevard Préah Bat Norodom, Phnom-Penh. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Harold Arthur Neville Brown, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1966) . . . . £5,075. Defence and Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. I. A. C. Bruce, R.E.

1st Secretaries, M. J. T. McCann; A. J. Johnstone (Commercial and Consul).  
3rd Secretary, G. J. G. Pirnie (Vice-Consul).  
Cultural Attaché (British Council Representative), J. W. Daniel, 92 Vithei Trasak Paem, Phnom-Penh.

### CAMEROON REPUBLIC

(Federal Republic of Cameroon)

President, Ahmadou Ahidjo, elected for 5 years, May 5, 1960; re-elected for 5 years, May 7, 1965.  
Vice-President, John Ngu Foncha.

#### CAMEROON EMBASSY

84 Holland Park, W.11.

[01-727-0771]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Lucas Zaa Nkweta (1965).  
Counsellors, P. T. Biloa; J. B. Etame (Commercial); V. Ndiha (Cultural).

The Federal Republic of Cameroon lies on the Gulf of Guinea between Nigeria to the west, Chad and the Central African Republic to the east and Congo and Gaboon to the south. (For MAP, see p. 836). It has an area of approximately 183,381 sq. miles (432,000 sq. km.) and a population estimated (1967) at 5,493,000. Principal products of East Cameroon are cocoa, coffee, bananas, cotton, timber, groundnuts and aluminium; of West Cameroon, bananas, rubber, timber, cocoa and palm products. There is an aluminium smelting plant at Edéa in East Cameroon with an annual capacity of 50,000 tons. Annual trade of the Federal Republic is approximately, Exports, £54,000,000; Imports, £55,000,000.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£2,000,000	£3,191,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	1,477,000	2,448,000

The whole territory was administered by Germany from 1884 to 1916. From 1916 to 1959, present-day East Cameroon was administered by France as a League of Nations (later U.N.) trusteeship. On Jan. 1, 1962 it became independent as the Republic of Cameroon. The Republic was joined on October 1, 1961, by the former British administered trust territory of the Southern Cameroons (now West Cameroon), after a plebiscite held under United Nations auspices. The Federal government consists of President, Vice-President and 9 Federal Ministers. There are separate East and West Cameroon state governments.

**CAPITAL.**—Yaoundé (120,000).  $\Psi$  Douala 200,000, is an important commercial centre.

**FLAG.**—Vertical stripes of green, red and yellow with two five-pointed stars in upper half of green band.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—January 1 (Independence Day).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Yaoundé.

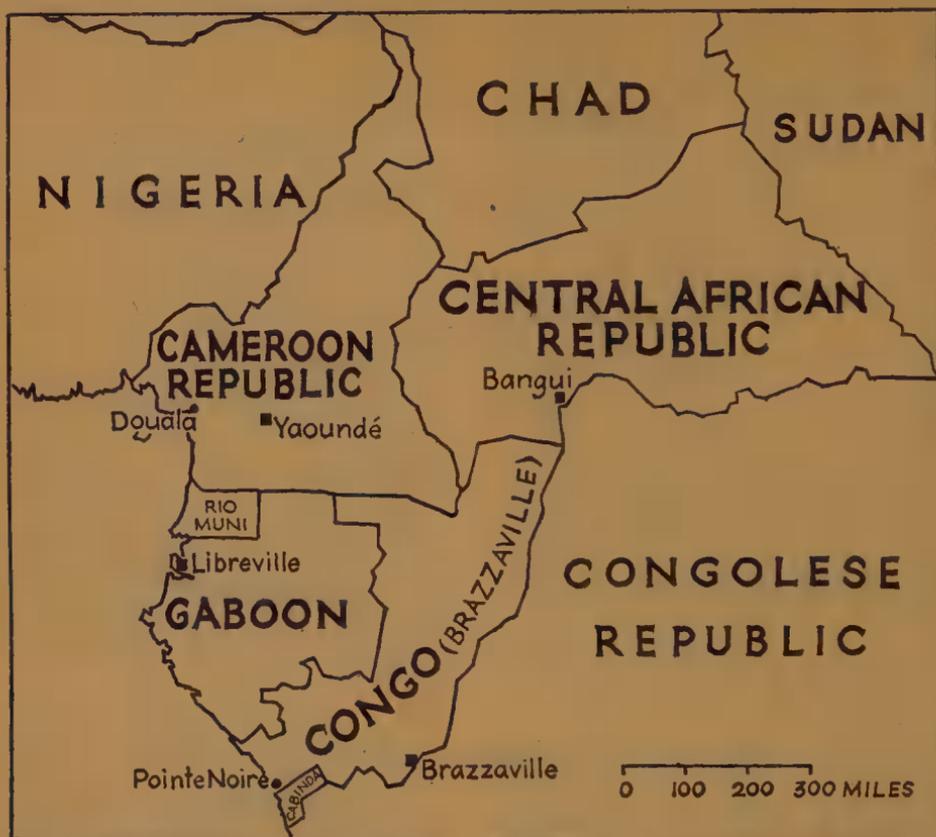
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Alan John Edden, C.M.G. (1966) £5,625

1st Secretary, A. B. Moore, M.B.E.  
2nd Secretary, R. G. Hyde (Commercial).  
3rd Secretaries, R. Westbrook; R. H. Brown; I. Paddington.

### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

President, Colonel Bedel Bokassa, assumed office, Jan. 1, 1966.

Formerly the French colony of Ubanghi Shari, the Republic lies just north of the Equator between the Cameroon Republic and the southern part of Sudan. It has a common boundary with the Republic of Chad in the north and with the Congolese Republic in the south. The Republic has



area of about 234,000 sq. miles and a population estimated (1968) at 1,488,000. On December 1, 1958, Ubanghi Shari elected to remain within the French Community and adopted the title of the Central African Republic. It became fully independent on August 17, 1960. The first President of the Central African Republic, M. David Dacko, held office from 1960 until Jan. 1, 1966, when he was replaced by Col. Bokassa after a *coup d'état*. Imports from U.K., 1968, £287,000; Exports to U.K., £318,000.

**CAPITAL.**—Bangui, near the border with the Congolese Republic (238,000).

**FLAG.**—Four horizontal stripes, blue, white, yellow, green, crossed by central vertical red stripe; a yellow star in centre of blue half-stripe next staff.

*British Ambassador, His Excellency Alan John Edden, C.M.G. (1966) (Resident at Yaoundé, Cameroon).*

*1st Secretary and Consul, A. B. Moore (resident at Yaoundé).*

### CHAD REPUBLIC

*President, François Tombalbaye, elected August 11, 1960, re-elected June, 1969.*

Situated in north-central Africa, the Chad Republic extends from 23° N. latitude to 7° N. latitude and is flanked by the Republics of Niger and Cameroon on the west, by the Kingdom of Libya in the north, by the Sudan on the east and by the Central African Republic on the south. (*For MAP, see p. 916*). It has an area of 487,920 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1967) at 3,410,000.

Chad became a member state of the French Community on Nov. 28, 1958, and was proclaimed fully independent on August 11, 1960. On April 14, 1962, a new Constitution was adopted involving a presidential-type régime. Mr. Tombalbaye accepting the formal title of President on April 23, 1962.

Imports from U.K. in 1967 were valued at £157,000.

**CAPITAL.**—Fort Lamy, south of Lake Chad (45,600).

**FLAG.**—Vertical stripes, blue, yellow and red. *British Ambassador, His Excellency Alan John Edden, C.M.G. (1966) (Resident at Yaoundé, Cameroon).*

### CHILE

(República de Chile)

*President (1964–70), Eduardo Frei, G.C.B., born 1911, elected Sept. 6, 1964; assumed office Nov. 4, 1964.*

**CABINET.**

*Minister of the Interior, Patricio Rojas.*  
*Foreign Affairs, Gabriel Valdés Subercaseaux.*  
*Finance, Andres Zaldívar.*  
*Education, Maximo Pacheco.*  
*Health, Dr. Ramón Valdivieso Delauney.*  
*Public Works, Sergio Ossa Pretot.*  
*Agriculture, Hugo Trivelli Fransolini.*  
*Labour, Eduardo Leon.*  
*Economy, Enrique Krauss.*  
*Mines, Alejandro Hales Jamarine.*  
*Defence, Gen. Tulio Marambio.*  
*Justice, Gustavo Lagos Matus.*  
*Housing, Andres Donoso.*  
*Lands and Colonization, Victor Gonzales Martens.*

## EMBASSY AND CONSULATE IN LONDON

3 Hamilton Place, W.1.

[01-838a]

*Ambassador in London*, His Excellency Sr. Don Victor Santa Cruz, G.C.V.O. (1959), 92 Eaton Place, S.W.1.

*Minister-Counsellors*, Sr. don Alejandro Jara; Sr. don Sergio Figueroa; Sr. don Pedro Buttazzoni. *Naval Attaché*, Capt. Carlos Chubretovich (Naval Attaché's Office: 01-629-838a).

*Air Attaché*, Lt.-Col. (Air) Eduardo Fornet.

*1st Secretaries*, Sr. Gonzalo Guerra; Sr. Don Raul Schmidt (Consular).

*3rd Secretary*, Sr. don Enrique Aguirre.

*Asst. Naval Attachés*, Cdr. Roberto Saldivia; Cdr. Federico Thomas; Cdr. Francisco Johow.

*Civil Attachés*, Rear-Adm. Don Calixto Rogers; Sr. Ignacio Cox.

*Cultural Attaché*, Sr. Don Fernando Debesa.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from just north of Arica to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15' and 55° 59' S., and long. 66° 30' and 75° 48' W. Extreme length of the country is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a greater height. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. The Andes form a boundary with Argentina, and at the head of the pass where the international road from Chile to Argentina crosses the frontier, has been erected a statue of *Christ the Redeemer*, 26 feet high, made of bronze from old cannon, to commemorate the peaceful settlement of a boundary dispute in 1902. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them is of much service as a navigable highway. In the north the country is arid. (For MAP, see p. 820.)

Among the island possessions of Chile are the *Juan Fernandez group* (3 islands) about 360 miles distant from Valparaiso, where a wireless station has been erected. One of these islands is the reputed scene of Alexander Selkirk's (Robinson Crusoe) shipwreck. *Easter Island* (27° 8' S. and 100° 28' W.), about 2,000 miles distant in the South Pacific Ocean, contains stone platforms and hundreds of stone figures, the origin of which has not yet been determined. The area of the island is about 45 sq. miles.

Chile is divided into 25 provinces and the total area of the Republic is estimated at 290,000 square miles, with a population (estimated, 1968) of 9,351,000. Two of these provinces, Arica and Antofagasta, were annexed from Peru and Bolivia respectively after the War of the Pacific (1879-84). The province of Tacna was also annexed but under a treaty signed in 1929 was returned to Peru which at the same time received payment of £1,200,000 for Arica. The Chilean population has four main sources: (a) Spanish settlers and their descendants; (b) indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (c) mixed Spanish Indians; and (d) European immigrants. Only the few remaining indigenous Indians and some originally Bolivian Indians in the north are racially separate. Following extensive inter-marriage there is no effective distinction among the remainder.

GOVERNMENT.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war culminating in the *Battle of Maipo* (April 5, 1818), achieved the independence of the nation. Under the present Constitution (Aug. 30, 1925), the President is elected by direct choice of all

Chilean citizens who have the right to vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 50 members, and of a Chamber of 150 Deputies. There is universal suffrage for persons who have attained the age of 21, can read and write, and are on the electoral roll. Chilean women obtained equal voting rights with men on Dec. 21, 1948, before which they only participated in municipal elections.

At a general election held on Sept. 5, 1964, the first Christian Democrat President, Señor Eduardo Frei, was elected by a large majority.

PRODUCTION, &c.—About 25 per cent. of the working population is engaged in agriculture which however contributes only 8 per cent. of the country's gross domestic product. Manufacturing and mining, with about 21 and 4½ per cent. respectively of the active population, provide 25 and 11 per cent. of the G.D.P. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, rice, lentils, wines, tobacco, hemp, chili-pepper, potatoes, sugar beet, onions and melons are grown extensively and livestock accounts for some 40 per cent. of agricultural production. The vine and all European fruit-trees flourish in the central zone and fruit is an important export item. Good wines are produced and exported and are becoming more widely known in world markets. Sheep farming predominates in the extreme south (Province of Magallanes). There are large timber tracts in the central and southern zones of Chile, some types of which are exported to Europe and the Argentine, but the high production costs have caused serious difficulties to this export trade. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being particularly rich in copper-ore, iron-ore and nitrate. Uranium is also said to have been discovered in small quantities. Copper production in 1967 totalled 660,000 metric tons and extensive investments are being made to raise production to over 1,000,000 tons per annum. Copper provides 70 per cent. of Chile's export earnings, the remainder of which are derived mainly from other minerals, wool, fruit, fish and forestry derivatives. The rainless north is the scene of the only commercial production of nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) from natural resources in the world. Production in 1967 (including potassium nitrate) was 871,250 metric tons. Chile also produces iodine, manganese ore, coal, mercury, molybdenum, zinc, lead, and a small quantity of gold. 1,400,000 metric tons of coal, and 12,783,000 metric tons of iron ores were produced in 1967. The country has also large deposits of high grade sulphur, but mostly around high extinct volcanoes in the Andes Cordillera, difficult of access. Production of refined sulphur has hitherto been in relatively small quantities. Annual production is between 25,000 and 50,000 metric tons. Oil was struck in Magallanes (Tierra del Fuego) in December, 1945, and the industry is now self-supporting. Production in 1967 was nearly 2,000,000 cubic metres of crude oil and 7,000,000,000 cu. metres of natural gas—all in the Magallanes area. This total production and some imported crude oil is refined at Concon and San Vicente in the central part of the country. A large steel plant was completed and started operation during 1950 at Huachipato, near Concepción. In 1967 the output of steel ingots from Huachipato totalled 630,000 metric tons.

Most consumer goods are manufactured locally—steel and oil derivatives, pulp and paper, cement and other building materials, tobacco, cutlery, food products and beverages, sugar refining, textiles, clothing and footwear, plastic products, household equipment, tyres and other rubber products, radio and television sets, chemicals, soaps, detergents and cosmetics. New classes of manufacture being developed are in the fields of motor-vehicle

assembly, petrochemicals, cellulose, metallurgy and some electrical and mechanical equipment.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**—Most of the country's commerce is distributed along its lengthy sea-board in Chilean ships, which have a virtual monopoly of cabotage, though, with the improvement of the roads, an increasing share of internal transportation is moving to road and rail. Foreign trade continues to be carried on mostly by foreign steamship lines operating either directly to the West Coasts of North and South America, or *via* the Panama Canal to Europe or *via* the Straits of Magellan. Chilean vessels have also been participating for many years in foreign trade with North America and Europe. The Chilean mercantile marine numbers about 60 vessels (of over 100 tons gross) with ■ total gross tonnage of about 400,000. Under ■ law promulgated in June, 1956, 50 per cent. of Chile's foreign trade must be carried by Chilean vessels.

The first railway was opened in 1851 and there are now 6,575 miles of track, of which 5,360 miles are State owned. A metre-gauge line (the *Longitudinal*) runs from La Calera, just north of Santiago, to Iquique. The wide gauge railway (1·676 metres) runs from Valparaiso through La Calera, 60 miles inland, and after passing through Santiago ends at Puerto Montt.

With the completion of a section of 435 miles from Corumba, Brazil, to Santa Cruz, Bolivia, the Trans-Continental Line will link the Chilean Pacific port of Arica with Rio de Janeiro on the Atlantic. Another line from Antofagasta to Salta (Argentine) was opened in 1948. Further south, the Trans-Andine Railway connects Valparaiso on the Pacific with Buenos Aires, crossing the Andes at 11,500 ft.

Chile is served by 15 international airlines. The domestic traffic is carried almost exclusively by the State-owned *Linea Aerea Nacional*, which also operates internationally. Chile has ■ extensive system of airports which are being modernized with U.S. financial assistance.

Chile's road system is about 65,000 kilometres in length, but only an estimated 6,000 kilometres are first-class paved highways. At the end of 1967 there were registered 115,500 cars and taxis, 106,000 goods vehicles and 11,300 buses and coaches.

**DEFENCE.**—Military service is compulsory, but not all those who are liable are required. Recruitment for the Navy is voluntary. In 1966 the Army had 6 infantry divisions, ■ cavalry division and one armoured division with a total strength of 1,900 officers, 11,000 regular other ranks plus 18,000 conscripts. In addition there is ■ police force of "Carabineros" of 22,500 officers and men. The Air Force had 600 officers and 6,180 other ranks with a strength of 200 aircraft. The Navy consisted of 2 cruisers, 4 destroyers, 2 destroyer escorts, ■ submarines and 4 motor torpedo boats, all operational. There is a support force of transports, tankers, ■ submarine depot ship and ancillary small craft. The strength of the Navy is 1,002 officers and 11,500 men, plus ■ Marine Force for coastal defence of 87 officers and 2,200 men.

EDUCATION is free, elementary education being compulsory since 1920. There are 8 Universities (3 in Santiago, 2 in Valparaiso, 1 in Antofagasta, 1 in Concepción and 1 in Valdivia). The religion is Roman Catholic.

**LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.**—Spanish is the language of the country, with admixtures of local words of Indian origin. Recent efforts have reduced illiteracy and have thus afforded access to the literature of Spain, to supplement the vigorous national output. The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded in 1945 to Señorita Gabriela Mistral,

for Chilean verse and prose. There are over 100 newspapers and ■ large number of periodicals, including some devoted to professional, scientific and social subjects.

**FINANCE.**—The 1968 budget balanced at *Escudos* 8,385,000,000. Foreign debt at Dec. 31, 1967, was calculated at \$U.S. 2,260,000,000.

The official rate of exchange, Aug. 4, 1969, was about £° 22·50 = £1 (brokers' rate) and £° 25·11 = £1 (brokers' rate).

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

	1968
Total imports .....	\$U.S. 908,000,000
Total exports .....	915,000,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ....	£13,174,000	£14,670,000
Exports to U.K. ....	46,454,000	56,527,000

The principal exports are metallic and non-metallic minerals (refined copper, ingots and bars, iron ore, etc.), cereals, vegetables, fruit and wool. The principal imports are industrial oils, raw cotton, chemicals, wheat, meat, machinery, tools, electrical and transport equipment and sugar.

**CAPITAL**, Santiago (December, 1964) 2,100,000 (Greater Santiago). Other large towns are:—*Ψ* Valparaiso (261,684), *Ψ* Concepción (158,941), Temuco (109,141), Viña del Mar (107,563), Chillán (79,461), Talca (75,354), *Ψ* Antofagasta (74,050), *Ψ* Valdivia (72,988), *Ψ* Talcahuano (75,643), *Ψ* Iquique (47,906), *Ψ* Punta Arenas (44,597). Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, is the southernmost city in the world.

**FLAG.**—2 horizontal bands, white, red; in top sixth a white star on blue square, next staff.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—September 18 (National Anniversary).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY.

Calle Bandera 227, Piso 3° Santiago (Casilla 72D). Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Frederick Cecil Mason, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (1966)..... £5,625  
1st Secretaries, J. B. Ure, M.V.O. (Commercial); A. S. Dyer, O.B.E.; L. Borax, M.B.E. (Consul); F. E. Sharples (Labour, resident at Buenos Aires).  
Defence Attaché, Capt. F. G. Thatcher, R.N.  
2nd Secretaries, J. B. Noss (Commercial); J. D. Edgerton (Information); H. McQuade.  
3rd Secretary (Information), Miss I. M. Munro.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Santiago, Antofagasta, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso, Concepción, Coquimbo, and Punta Arenas.

#### BRITISH CONSUL

Representative in Chile, C. H. Whistler, O.B.E., Calle Santa Lucia 124, Santiago.

The Council supplies books to the libraries of the Instituto Chileno-Británico in Santiago and in Vina del Mar/Valparaiso.

**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE**, Calle Bandera 227 (Piso 4°) Casilla 536, Santiago.

Valparaiso is distant from London 9,000 miles *via* Panama and 11,000 *via* the Strait; transit ■ to 45 days; by air, 22 hrs.

#### CHINA

(Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo—The People's Republic of China.)

Chairman of the People's Republic of China (vacant)  
Vice-Chairman, Sung Ch'ing-ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen) Tung Pi-wu.

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the and National People's Congress, Chu Teh.  
 Prime Minister, Chou En-Lai.  
 Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ch'en Yi.  
 Vice-Premier and Minister of Defence, Lin Piao.  
 Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Mao Tse-tung.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

The Standing Committee of the Politbureau of the Central Committee (elected at the IXth Party Congress in April, 1969), Mao Tse-tung; Lin Piao; Chen Po-ta; Kang-Sheng; Chou En-lai.  
 The Politbureau, Madame Lin Piao (Yeh Chun); Liu Po-cheng; Chu Te; Li Hsien-nien; Wu Fashien; Chiu Hui-tso; Yao Wen-yuan; Huang Yung-sheng; Hsieh Fu-chih; Yeh Chien-ying; Madame Mao (Chiang Ching); Hsu Shih-yu; Chen Hsi-lien; Li Tso-peng; Chang Chun-chiao; Tung Pi-wu (full members); Chi Teng-kuai; Li Te-sheng; Li Hsueh-feng; Wang Tung-hsing (alternate members).

LONDON OFFICE  
 49 Portland Place, W.1.

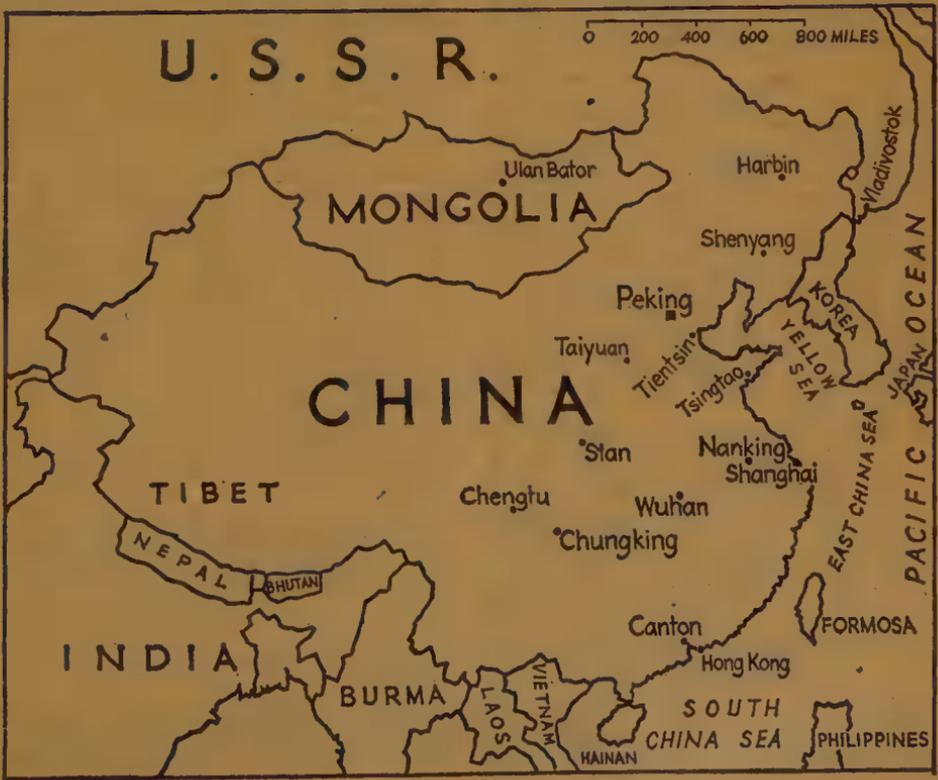
Chargé d'Affaires, Ma Chia-chun.  
 Counsellor, Chang Tsien-hua (Commercial).  
 AREA AND POPULATION.—The area of China is about 4,300,000 square miles. Estimates of the present population vary considerably, but a figure of more than 700,000,000 is generally accepted. According to figures published in 1957 by the National Bureau of Statistics, the total population of China was 656,630,000, not including Chinese living in Hong Kong, Macao or abroad. Recent estimates (based on announcements made by the Chinese Revolutionary Committees) show a

figure of 732,000,000 for mainland China. A birth-rate of 34 per 1,000 and death rate of 11 per 1,000 are quoted for 1957. In 1953 the percentage distribution of the population was as follows:  
 Han, 94.13; Mongolian, 0.26; Tibetan, 0.48; Manchu, 0.41; Tribal, 3.57; Others, 1.15. There is no reason to suppose that the proportions have significantly changed.

THE PROVINCES OF CHINA.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics the populations of the Chinese provinces at the end of 1957 were as follows:

Anhui	33,560,000
Chekiang	25,280,000
Chinghai	2,050,000
Fukien	24,650,000
Heilungkiang	14,860,000
Honan	48,670,000
Hopei	44,720,000
Hunan	36,220,000
Hupei	30,790,000
Kansu	12,800,000
Kiangsi	18,610,000
Kiangsu	45,230,000
Kirin	12,550,000
Kwangsi Chuang	
Autonomous Region	19,390,000
Kwangtung	37,960,000
Kweichow	16,890,000
Liaoning	24,090,000
Inner Mongolian	
Autonomous Region	9,200,000
Ningsia Autonomous	
Region	1,810,000
Shansi	15,960,000



Shantung.....	54,030,000
Shensi.....	18,130,000
Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.....	6,640,000
Szechuan.....	72,160,000
Tibet.....	1,270,000
(Taiwan.....)	10,100,000
Yunnan.....	19,100,000

Sinkiang is the largest region or province in area (about 1/6th of the whole area of the country) and Szechuan the most populous.

**Government.**—On October 10, 1911, the party of reform forced the Imperial dynasty to a "voluntary" abdication, and a Republic was proclaimed at Wuchang. Events leading up to the end of the war with Japan are briefly described in earlier issues of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK.

On September 30, 1949, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.) met in Peking and appointed the National People's Government Council under the Chairmanship of Mao Tse-tung. On October 1, Mao proclaimed the inauguration of the Chinese People's Republic. The Soviet Union broke off relations with the Nationalists and established relations with the new régime on October 2. The régime was recognized by all the Communist bloc countries in quick succession, and soon after by the Asian countries of the Commonwealth, the United Kingdom and by a number of other countries. France recognized the Chinese People's Republic on January 27, 1964. Canada, Italy and Belgium made moves towards recognition during 1969. The United States and certain other countries continue to recognize the Nationalist régime in Formosa.

The C.P.P.C.C. continued to be the supreme legislative body of the new state until September 20, 1954, when a new constitution was adopted. It was then replaced as the highest organ of state power by the National People's Congress, which exercises legislative power. The Congress can amend the constitution and supervises its enforcement, enacts laws and decides on questions of war and peace. It approves the state budget and adopts the national economic plan. It elects and may remove from office the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Republic. The National People's Congress is supposed to meet only once a year; between sessions its functions are exercised by its Standing Committee, a body made up of a Chairman, 13 Vice-Chairmen, the Secretary-General and more than 100 ordinary members.

With the adoption of the Constitution, the National People's Government Council was replaced by the State Council, composed of the Premier, 16 Vice-Premiers and the heads of ministries and commissions. This body is the supreme administrative body, responsible for the day-to-day running of the country.

Under the Constitution a complicated interlocking hierarchy exists from the bottom to the top. The National People's Congress is not directly elected, but is the peak of a pyramid. Direct elections occur only in rural districts, urban districts and small towns. Local Congresses have two main functions: (1) to appoint as their administrative arm a People's Council; and (2) to elect the next higher level congress, in this case county congresses or large town congresses. The County congresses have a similar twin function: to appoint County People's Councils and to elect the Provincial Congresses. The Provincial Congresses appoint Provincial People's Councils and elect the National People's Congress. The administrative organs, the People's Councils, are controlled by the next higher administrative organ. (e.g. a County People's Council obeys the orders of the Provincial Council

immediately above it). Complications are caused by the existence of Autonomous Regions and Counties set aside for particular national minorities and by the fact that large cities such as Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin are under the Central Government and other towns under provincial governments. Since Congresses meet only rarely and the Councils are responsible for arranging elections of the next Congress, the line of control running down from the State Council through the hierarchy of local Councils is much stronger than the expression of the public will rising up from the basic level Congresses to the National People's Congress.

China is a Communist state but the position of the Communist party is not reflected in the constitution. Its complete dominance over the Government, which includes "united-front" figures from lesser parties, is achieved by ensuring that all the really important positions at whatever level are filled by Party members. During the Cultural Revolution both Party and State organs were largely superseded by so-called Revolutionary Committees which were set up in all Provinces and in most municipalities and smaller units. It is not yet clear what the relative positions of the old and new organs will be. Until April, 1959, Mao Tse-tung was Chairman both of the Republic and of the Communist Party. When he stood down from his position as Head of State, Liu Shao-ch'i, then first Vice-Chairman of the Party, became Head of State but the Communist Party Central Committee resolved in October, 1968, to strip him of his functions. (No new Head of State had been elected at the time of going to press.)

**Armed Forces.**—All three military arms in China are parts of the People's Liberation Army (P.L.A.) The size of this body has not been formally given, but it is estimated that China has between 2½ and 3 million men under arms, with a further 12 million (or perhaps many more) reserves who take part in militia activities. Until 1955 the P.L.A. did not have a rank structure, but one was introduced in that year similar to that of the Russian Army. In the same year compulsory military service was introduced for all men between the ages of 18 and 40. This service was on a selective basis. In January, 1965, the length of service for those conscripted was increased by one year, to four years for the Army, five years for the Air Force and six years for the Navy; and with effect from June 1, 1965, the rank structure was abolished, together with all marks of distinction of branch of service (although members of the services may still be distinguished from one another by the colour of their uniforms). This means a reversion to the previous system by which members of the armed forces are known only by their appointment.

China exploded her first experimental nuclear device on October 16, 1964 and made further tests in 1965 and in May, October and December, 1966. China's first hydrogen-bomb was tested in June, 1967, and further tests up to December, 1968, were detected.

**Religion.**—The indigenous religions of China are Confucianism (which includes ancestor worship), Taoism (originally a philosophy rather than a religion) and, since its introduction in the first century of the Christian era, Buddhism. There are also Chinese Moslems and Christians. Since 1949, the practice of all religions has been severely curtailed, although not actually prohibited.

**Education.**—Although primary education was compulsory under the Nationalists, mass education did not become a fact until after the Communists had taken over. However, since June, 1966, all the major educational establishments have closed down

for the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution". The Chinese Government announced that the entire education system will be reformed, including the school curriculum. Schools have, however, continued to function on a reduced scale, although institutes of higher education have not accepted new students since 1966.

**Language and Literature.**—The Chinese language has many dialects, Cantonese, Hakka, Swatow, Foochow, Wenchow, Ning-po and Wu (Shanghai), and, most important, Mandarin. Mandarin is the basis of the Common Speech (*Putonghua*) and is founded mainly on the Peking dialects. The Communists, when they came into power, continued the Kuomintang policy of promoting it as the national language and made much more intensive efforts to propagate it throughout the country. Since the most important aspect of this policy is the use of the spoken language in writing, the old literary style of writing has fallen into disuse.

Chinese writing is ideographic and not phonetic. The number of sounds in *Putonghua* is strictly limited; each sound may have a large number of different characters and meanings. Whereas originally the language was monosyllabic and confusion was avoided by the use of different characters, thus producing texts which were visually clear but ambiguous to the ear, with the increasing use of the spoken language for writing people are increasingly making use of polysyllabic compounds both in speech and writing in order to avoid confusion. In 1956, after some 4 years of study, the Government decided to introduce 230 simplified characters with a view to making reading and writing easier. The list was enlarged; there are now about 1,000 simplified characters in use. In January, 1956, all Chinese newspapers and most books began to appear with the characters printed horizontally from left to right, instead of vertically reading from right to left, as previously.

In November 1957, after some experimentation, the Government introduced a system of Romanization, using 25 of the letters of the Latin alphabet (not v). This has been used within the country largely for assisting school children and others to learn the pronunciation of characters in *Putonghua*. It has been announced that there is no intention of using the alphabet to replace characters.

Chinese literature is one of the richest in the world. Paper has been employed for writing and printing for nearly 2,000 years. The Confucian classics which formed the basis of the traditional Chinese culture date from the Warring States period (4th–3rd centuries B.C.) as do the earliest texts of the rival tradition, Taoism. Histories, philosophical and scientific works, poetry, literary and art criticism, novels and romances survive from most periods. Many have been translated into English. In the past all this considerable literature was available only to a very small class of *literati*, but with the spread of literacy in the 20th century, a process which has received enormous impetus since the Communists took over in 1950, the old traditional literature has been largely superseded by modern works of a popular kind and by the classics of Marxism and modern developments from them.

Three daily (and one bi-weekly) newspapers were published in Peking in 1969, of which the most important is the *People's Daily*, the organ of the Chinese Communist Party.

**Currency and Exchange.**—The *yuan* was revalued with effect from March 1, 1955, on the basis of 10,000 old *yuan* for one new *yuan*. (See also p. 83.)

5.878 *yuan* = £1; 2.46 *yuan* = \$1.

**Production and Industry.**—China is essentially an communications system. By the end of 1958 the

agricultural and pastoral country; peasants constitute about 80 per cent. of the population. After the establishment of the Chinese People's Government at which time land for the most part was privately owned, there occurred several stages of land reform culminating in the formation of the people's communes in 1958. With the exception of a few State farms, the communes embrace the whole rural population. In all there are 74,000 communes and each is sub-divided into production brigades and teams. Work is assigned on a collective basis and the production team (of about 45 families) is the normal unit of accounting and labour. Wheat, barley, maize, millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are grown in the northern provinces, and rice and sugar in the south. Rice is the staple food of the inhabitants. Cotton (mostly in valleys of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers), tea (in the west and south), with hemp, jute and flax, are the most important crops.

Livestock is raised in large numbers. Silkworm culture is one of the oldest industries. Cottons, woollens and silks are manufactured in large quantities. The mineral wealth of the country is very great. Coal of excellent quality is produced. Iron ore, tin, antimony, wolfram, bismuth and molybdenum are also abundant. Oil is produced in Kansu, Sinkiang, Sining and at a new major oilfield of unspecified location. No reliable figures for industrial production have been published since 1959. The figures given below for 1958 levels are accepted as generally accurate:

Steel, 8,000,000 tons; Pig Iron, 9,530,000 tons; Coal, 270,000,000 tons; Electric Power, 27,530,000,000 kWh.; Crude Petroleum, 2,264,000 tons; Cement, 9,300,000 tons; Timber, 35,000,000 cubic metres; Sulphuric Acid, 740,000 tons; Chemical Fertilizers, 811,000 tons; Machine Tools, 50,000; Motor Vehicles 16,000; Paper, 1,630,000 tons; and Cotton Cloth 5,700,000,000 metres

Following the Great Leap Forward in 1958 and during three subsequent years of difficult conditions for agriculture, there was a cut back in both agricultural and industrial production which then recovered to its pre-1958 level. During the Cultural Revolution there was another cut back and a full recovery had not been made by the summer of 1969. Industrial policy is governed by the need to build up agriculture, and some branches of industry, especially those such as machine tools and chemical fertilizers which have a direct relevance to agriculture have gone ahead more quickly. China is now virtually self-sufficient in petrol and oil.

A new (Third) Five Year Plan began in 1966 but no details of the plan were published.

The principal articles of export are animal and animal products; oils; textiles; ores, metals and tea. The principal imports are raw cotton, cotton yarn and thread; motor vehicles; machinery; chemical fertilizer plants; wheat; aircraft; books, paper and paper-making materials; chemicals; metals and ores; and dyes

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£37,976,000	£28,500,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	29,626,000	34,274,000

**Communications.**—Of the total area of China about half consists of tableland and mountainous areas where communications and travel are generally difficult. By 1949, the communications system, as a result of years of neglect and civil war, was more or less completely paralysed. In any case such roads and railways as did exist were largely confined to the eastern plains. After the Communists achieved complete control they devoted much attention to restoring and improving the total length of railways was 19,000 miles (42 p.c.

more than 1949), the total length of roads was 250,000 miles (about 5 times as much as in 1949) and of inland waterways about 100,000 miles (twice as much as in 1949). In addition, internal civil aviation has been developed; routes total more than 20,000 miles. As a result the communications network now covers most of the country. In the past where roads did not exist the principal means of communications east to west was provided by the rivers, the most important of which are the Yangtze (3,400 miles long), the Yellow River (2,600 miles long) and the West River (1,650 miles). These, together with the network of canals connecting them, are still much used, but their overall importance is less than it was. In the past 10 years great progress has been made in developing postal and telecommunications. It is now claimed that 95 p.c. of all rural communes are on the telephone and that postal routes reach practically every production brigade headquarters.

### SPECIAL TERRITORY

**Tibet.** ■ plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly demarcated), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. The area is estimated at 463,000 square miles with a population (estimated, 1957) of 1,270,000.

From 1911 to 1950, Tibet was virtually an independent country but its status was never officially so defined. In October, 1950, Chinese Communist forces invaded Eastern Tibet. The Dalai Lama later left Lhasa and set up his Government at Yatung, near the Sikkim frontier. On May 23, 1951, an agreement was reached whereby the Chinese army was allowed entry into Tibet. A Communist military and administrative headquarters was set up. In 1954 the Government of India recognized that Tibet was an integral part of China, in return for the right to maintain trade and consular representation there.

A series of revolts against Chinese rule over several years culminated on March 17, 1959, in a rising in Lhasa. Heavy fighting continued for several days before the rebellion was suppressed by Chinese troops and military rule imposed. The Dalai Lama fled to India where he and his followers were granted political asylum. On May 4, the Indian Government announced that an estimated 9,000 Tibetans had entered India or the Himalayan hill states. On March 28, 1959, the Chinese Prime Minister issued an order dissolving the Tibetan Government and setting up a 16-member Preparatory Committee for the Tibetan Autonomous Region, with the Panchen Lama as Acting Chairman and including 4 Chinese officials. Elections were held to choose local People's Congresses in Tibet, thus indicating that the government organization there no longer differed significantly from that of any ordinary province in China. The Dalai Lama, now exiled in India, announced a "new constitution" in March, 1963.

The Dalai Lama, although absent, had been nominated as Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, but in December, 1964, he was declared to be a traitor, and both he and the Panchen Lama were dismissed. The position of Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee was assumed by Rigpe, who had long been the most prominent secular figure in Tibet. This move marked the end of the period of co-operation by the Chinese Government with the traditional religious authorities, and the eclipse of the latter. The Preparatory Committee completed its work with the setting up of Tibet as an Autonomous Region of China on Sept. 9, 1965.

**CAPITAL.**—Peking, population (estimated, 1957), 4,010,000. The population of the other principal

towns in 1957 was estimated as: Ψ Shanghai, 6,900,000; Tientsin, 3,220,000; Shenyang (Mukden), 2,411,000; Wuhan (formerly Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang), 2,146,000; Chungking, 2,121,000; Ψ Canton, 1,840,000; Harbin, 1,552,000; Ψ Port Arthur (Lushun)/Dairen, 1,508,000; Nanking, 1,409,000; Sian, 1,310,000; Ψ Tsingtao, 1,121,000; Chengtu, 1,107,000; Taiyuan, 1,020,000.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—October 1 (Founding of People's Republic).

**OFFICE OF THE BRITISH CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES**  
5 Kuang Hua Lu,  
Chien Kuo Men Wai, Peking.

**Chargé d'Affaires,** John Boyd Denson, O.B.E.  
**1st Secretaries,** J. N. Allan; R. R. Garside.  
**2nd Secretaries,** G. G. H. Walden; H. L. Davies;  
J. D. Loughton (Commercial).  
**Attachés,** F. R. C. Thomson; W. C. G. Scott;  
J. M. McKay; S. A. Fromm; Miss B. Tansley.

### FORMOSA

(Taiwan)

**President,** General Chiang Kai-shek, born 1887, assumed office 1948.

**Prime Minister,** Dr. C. K. Yen (Dec. 16, 1963).

**Deputy Prime Minister,** Gen. Chiang Ching-kuo.

An island of some 13,800 sq. miles in the China Sea, Formosa lies 90 miles east of the Chinese mainland in latitude 23° 45' N.—25° 38' N. The population, principally Chinese, was 13,687,160 in 1968. The territory of Formosa includes the Pescadores Islands (50 sq. miles), some 35 miles west of Formosa, as well as Quemoy (68 sq. miles) and Matsu (11 sq. miles) which are only a few miles from the mainland. Settled for centuries by the Chinese, the island has been known as Ryukyu and Taiwan. It has been colonized in part by Dutch and Spanish expeditions and latterly by Japan. Japanese administration lasted from 1894 to 1945. General Chiang Kai-shek withdrew to Formosa in 1949, towards the end of the war against the Communist régime accompanied by 500,000 Nationalist troops since when the territory has continued under his presidency. American forces have intervened on several occasions to maintain the *status quo*, the United States recognizing the Formosa régime as the "Government of the Republic of China". A mutual defence treaty was signed in 1954.

The eastern part of the main island is mountainous and forest covered. Mt. Morrison (Yu Shan) (13,035 ft.) and Mt. Sylvia (Tzu'ukaoshan) (12,972 ft.) are the highest peaks. The western plains are watered by many rivers and the soil is very fertile, producing sugar, rice, tea, bananas, pineapples and tobacco. Coal, sulphur, iron, petroleum, copper and gold are mined. There are important fisheries. The principal seaports Ψ Keelung (305,545) and Ψ Kaohsiung (724,222) are situated in the northern and southern sections of the island.

### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£2,225,000	£3,561,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	1,964,000	3,042,000

**CAPITAL.**—Taipei (population 1968, 1,608,213). Other towns are: Ψ Kaohsiung (724,222); Tainan (442,673); Taichung (391,518); and Ψ Keelung (305,545).

**FLAG.**—Red, with blue quarter at top next staff, bearing a twelve-point white sun.

### BRITISH CONSULATES

Tamsui, R. J. Bray (Consul); J. A. Featherstone (Deputy Consul).  
Taipei Branch Office, K. W. Canterbury (Vice-Consul).

## COLOMBIA

(República de Colombia)

President (1966-70), Dr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo,  
elected May 1, 1966; assumed office August 7, 1966.

[01-589-9177]

EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1

[01-589-9177]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His  
Excellency Dr. Victor Mosquera-Chaux.

Counsellor, Señor Alfonso Uribe.

1st Secretary, Sra. Luz Valencia de Uruburu.

Consul-General (vacant).

There is a Colombian Consular Office at Liver-  
pool.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 4° 13' S. to 12° 30' N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an approximate area of 440,000 square miles, and a population (estimated 1968) of 19,829,000.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Jiménez de Quesada penetrated to the interior and established on the site of the present capital a government which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811-1824. In 1819 Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and became a separate Republic.

Following a period of dictatorship and government by decree from 1953, a military junta established on May 10, 1957, prepared the way for a return to democratic government. Congressional elections were held on March 16, 1958, which yielded a Liberal majority of votes. A plebiscite voted on December 1, 1957, had made constitutional changes by which the office of president would during the next sixteen years alternate between candidates of the Liberal and Conservative parties who would hold office for terms of four years, while the two parties would have equal representation in Congress and in the national and departmental governments. On May 1, 1966, presidential elections returned Dr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo (Liberal).

There are three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the most important, as it consists of a series of vast tablelands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Magdalena, Cauca, Atrato, Caquetá, Meta, Putumayo and Patía. The Patía flows through the famous *Minima Gorge* of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guatara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge*, of natural stone. On the Río Bogotá is the great *Fall of Tequendama*, 482 ft. in height.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; in 1968 some 94

million barrels of petroleum were produced and prospecting for new sources of production is in progress in many parts of the Republic. The principal agricultural products are coffee (which accounts for 60 per cent. of total exports by value) cotton, bananas, rice, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, maize, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, mainly for home consumption, consist of woollen, cotton and artificial silk textiles, leather goods, chemicals, asbestos-cement goods, many pharmaceutical products, rubber goods, including motor tyres, furniture, boots and shoes, confectionery, cigarettes, beer, cement, glass containers and, since the latter part of 1954, steel. Successive foreign exchange crises have led to the encouragement by the Government of the rapid development of new industries, including the local assembly and partial manufacture of motor vehicles, radio sets and office machinery.

The Navy consists of 4 destroyers, 3 frigates, some gunboats and some other small craft, with personnel about 5,000, including one battalion of marines; a battalion of the Colombian army served with the United Nations forces in Korea. The first railway was opened in 1855, about 1,014 miles being open in 1949. The "Atlantic Railway" running through the Magdalena Valley, which links the departmental lines running down to the river, and completes the connection between Bogotá and Santa Marta, was opened in July, 1961. There are about 2,200 miles of rail in use at present. The total road network (1964) consists of 35,000 km. of roads of all types, of which 7,000 km. are classified as main trunk and transversal roads. A programme of road improvement and construction is under way, financed by a new tax on petrol. The national telephone and telegraph system consists primarily of wireless links between the more important centres. Large appropriations have been made for modernization of the country's telecommunication system. Less traffic than hitherto is carried on the River Magdalena, which is navigable for 900 miles. There are daily passenger and cargo air services between Bogotá and all the principal towns. There are daily services to the U.S.A., frequent services to other countries in South America, and services to London daily via New York, via Paris and once a week by B.O.A.C. via Trinidad to London. Air mail is delivered to the United Kingdom 3 to 5 days after leaving Bogotá. There are wireless stations in the main cities, and a television station in Bogotá with relays to Manizales, Medellín, Cali and Tunja.

Roman Catholicism is the established religion.

*Language and Literature.*—Spanish is the language of the country and education has been free since 1870. Great efforts have been made in reducing illiteracy and it is estimated that about 60 per cent. of those over 10 years of age can read and write. In addition to the National University with headquarters at Bogotá there are 26 other universities. There is a flourishing press in urban areas and a national literature supplements the rich inheritance from the time of Spanish rule.

*Finance.*—For rate of exchange, see p. 83.

	1966	1967
	\$U.S.	\$U.S.
Total imports.....	674,265,000	496,908,000
Total exports*.....	435,911,000	509,880,000

\* Excluding petroleum.

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ..	£8,411,000	£12,135,000
Exports to U.K. ....	9,755,000	8,994,000

CAPITAL, Bogotá, pop. (estimated, 1968)  
200,000,000. Bogotá is an inland city in the Eastern

Cordilleras, at an elevation of 8,600 to 9,000 feet above sea level. Other centres are Medellín (950,000); Cali (800,000); Barranquilla (700,000); Bucaramanga (290,000); Manizales (250,000); Pereira (250,000);  $\Psi$  Cartagena (240,000).

FLAG.—Broad yellow band in upper half, surmounting equal bands of blue and red.

NATIONAL DAY.—July 20 (National Independence Day).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Carrera 10, No. 19-65, Bogotá.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency William Hilary Young, C.M.G. (1966)

£5,625

1st Secretaries, J. T. Hyslop (Commercial and Consul); K. E. H. Morris.

Defence Attaché, Cdr. D. L. J. Corner, R.N.

Labour Attaché, D. M. Jones (resident at Caracas, Venezuela).

and Secretaries, F. Culver (Commercial and Vice-Consul); D. Parker (Technical Assistance).

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Bogotá, Barranquilla, Medellín and Cali.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—Representative, P. B. Gotch, Carrera 10, 19-65, Bogotá.

## CONGO

National Council of the Revolution: M. Ngouabi (President); Major Alfred Raoul (Prime Minister); M. Pierre Nze (Education, Press and Propaganda); M. Auge Pongoung (Economic and Social Affairs and Finance); M. Justin Lekounzou (Organization); Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Charles Assemeking.

The Republic lies on the Equator between Gaboon on the west and the Congolese Republic on the east, the River Congo and its tributary the Ubanghi forming most of the eastern boundary of the state. The Congo has a short Atlantic coastline. Area of the Republic of Congo is 129,960 sq. miles, with a population (estimated, 1967) of 860,000. Formerly the French colony of Middle Congo, it became a member state of the French Community on November 28, 1958, and was proclaimed fully independent on August 17, 1960.

M. Fulbert Youlou held office as President of the Republic from Aug. 7, 1960. Growing discontent with the regime culminated in riots in Brazzaville and led to the President's resignation on Aug. 15, 1963, and the dissolution by the Army of the National Assembly. A provisional Government led by M. Alphonse Massemba-Débat took office on Aug. 16, and a new constitution, giving the provisional Government full powers, came into operation in December, 1963.

On Jan. 12, 1968, the President dismissed the Prime Minister, M. Noumazalay, with three other members of his Cabinet and himself assumed office as Prime Minister with a reformed Ministry. He was himself arrested after heavy fighting during the last few days of August and resigned on Sept. 4, 1968. Conduct of affairs was assumed by a National Council of Army officers. A new Directorate of the National Council reduced in size to 5 members took office on June 21, 1969 (see above).

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£926,000	£1,185,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	3,124,000	2,961,000

CAPITAL.—Brazzaville (136,000);  $\Psi$  Pointe Noire (54,000). FLAG.—Tricolour of green, yellow and red (diagonal yellow stripe).

(Diplomatic relations with U.K. suspended, Dec. 18, 1965.)

## THE CONGOLESE REPUBLIC

(Democratic Republic of the Congo)

President and Prime Minister, Gen. Joseph-Desiré Mobutu, born Oct. 30, 1930, assumed office November 25, 1965.

#### CABINET

Interior, Joseph N'Singa.

Foreign Affairs and External Trade, Justin-Marie Bomboko.

Justice, Thomas Loango.

Finance, Victor Nendaka.

Education, Mario Cardoso.

Labour and Social Affairs, Mme. Sophie Lihau-Kanza.

Planning, Scientific Research and Development, Etienne Tshisekedi.

Transport and Communications, Faustin Nzeza.

Mines, Jean Désiré Okuka.

Energy, André Tshibangu.

Information, Jean Jacques Kande.

Culture and Fine Arts, Paul Mushiete.

Economy, Louis Namwizi.

Agriculture, Jean-Joseph Litho.

Public Works, Alphonse Denis Ilunga.

Civil Service, Victor Ndjoli.

Posts and Telegraphs, Alphonse Zamundu.

Public Health, Ferdinand Tumba.

Youth and Sports, Paul Muhona.



#### CONGOLESE EMBASSY

26, Chesham Place, S.W. 1

[01-235-6137]

Ambassador, His Excellency Gervais Bahizi.

1st Secretary (vacant).

The State of the Congo, founded in 1885, became a Belgian Colony on Nov. 15, 1908, and was administered by Belgium until June 30, 1960. Situated between long. 12°-31° E. and lat. 5° N.-13° S., the Congolese Republic comprises an area of 905,582 sq. miles, with a population estimated (1967) at 16,354,000. The State was divided into 21 provinces by July 1963, the number being reduced to 8 in 1966 (see below).

Government.—On June 30, 1960, the Belgian Congo became an independent unitary state under the Presidency of M. Kasavubu with a provisional constitution, the *Loi Fondamentale*, drawn up by the metropolitan Belgian Parliament. On July 11, M. Moïse Tshombe announced the independence of the State of Katanga and although he failed to obtain international recognition he continued to act in an independent manner with the creation of a visa system, a Katanga franc, etc. Katanga did

not come under the Government at Leopoldville until January 14, 1963.

The constitutional and political situation remained unsettled, the United Nations having mixed forces in the country until 1964. By the middle of 1965, the Congolesse Government formed by M. Tshombe in July, 1964, had succeeded in gaining control of all the towns from the rebels and depriving them of military aid from outside the Congo. At elections held in the spring of 1965 the Government party won an overall majority of 86, but the elections in three provinces were annulled on the grounds that they had been irregularly conducted. Following fresh elections held in these provinces in August, 1965, M. Tshombe's Government was dismissed by the President. A new Cabinet was formed by M. Evariste Kimba on October 19 and held office until the deposition on Nov. 25 of the President.

General Joseph Desiré Mobutu, Commander-in-Chief of the Congolesse National Army, announced on November 25, 1965, that he had assumed the Presidency and issued a 13-point proclamation appointing a Prime Minister with the task of forming a 21-member Cabinet, one member being drawn from each Province. After re-organizations in Dec., 1966 and Oct. 5, 1967, a new Cabinet, with the President again as Prime Minister, took office on Mar. 5, 1969.

**Climate.**—Apart from the coastal district in the West which is fairly dry, the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches. The average temperature is about 80° F., but in the South the winter temperature can fall nearly to freezing point. There has been some increase in sleeping-sickness since independence. Malaria, formerly under control in Leopoldville (now Kinshasa) and Matadi, has also begun to creep back as the former daily spraying ceased.

Extensive forest covers the central districts.

**Provinces.**—On Dec. 24, 1966, the provinces of the Republic were re-organized, the total number being reduced to 8. Previously various towns whose names were of European origin had been renamed, notably Leopoldville—now Kinshasa. Following are the eight provinces with names of capitals: Central Congo (Matadi), Bandundu (Bandundu, formerly Banningville); Equateur (Mbandaka, formerly Coquilhatville); Orientale (Kisangani, formerly Stanleyville); Kivu (Bukavu); Katanga (Lubumbashi, formerly Elisabethville); East Kasai (Mbuji-Mayi, formerly Port Franquai); and West Kasai (Luluabourg). The city of Kinshasa is an administrative unit by itself.

**Production.**—The cultivation of oil palms is widespread, palm oil being the most important agricultural cash product. Rubber, coffee and timber are the next most important agricultural exports. The production of tea rose in 1962, but cotton, pyrethrum, copal and fibres production continues to be severely reduced. The country is rich in minerals, particularly Katanga province. Production of diamonds in Kasai province for 1963 was 14,763,863 carats. By 1964 there was still no legal production of gem stones at the Tshikapa concession. Extensive radium deposits exist near Lubumbashi and reef-gold exists in the north-east of the country.

There is a wide variety of small but flourishing secondary industries, the main products being: cotton fabrics, blankets, sacks, footwear, beer, cigarettes, cement, paint and sugar. There are very large reserves of hydro-electric power.

The chief exports are copper, palm-oil and palm-kernels, coffee, diamonds, rubber, cobalt and cassiterite.

**Currency.**—In November, 1963, the Congolesse

Franc was devalued from 180 C.F. = £1 to 420 C.F. = £1, for persons selling foreign exchange to obtain Congolesse francs and 504 to the £ for persons buying foreign exchange with Congolesse francs. In June, 1967, a new currency was introduced, the unit of which, the Zaire, replaced 1,000 old francs. At the same time the currency was revalued at £1 = Z1.2. (See also p. 83.)

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£6,963,000	£7,943,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	11,566,000	17,714,000

**Language, Religion and Education.**—The people are mainly of Bantu-Negro stock, divided into semi-autonomous tribes, each speaking a Bantu tongue. Swahili, a Bantu dialect with an admixture of Arabic, is the nearest approach to a common language in the East and South, and Lingala along the river. It is estimated there are 5,000,000 African Christians in the Republic (Roman Catholic 4,200,000, Protestant 800,000).

**CAPITAL, Kinshasa (formerly Leopoldville)** (population, estimated 1964: 1,000,000—1,200,000. Principal towns, Lubumbashi (formerly Elisabethville) (182,638); Kisangani (formerly Stanleyville) (79,941); Jadotville (74,478); Luluabourg (59,935); ψ Matadi (59,184); Kolwezi (47,712); Mbandaka (formerly Coquilhatville) (37,587); and ψ Boma (31,598).

**FLAG.**—Blue with diagonal red band flanked by narrow yellow stripes; 5-point star on blue next staff. **NATIONAL DAY.**—June 30.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY Kinshasa.

**Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Paul Hervé Giraud, C.M.G., O.B.E.** (1969) . . . . . £5,625

**Counsellor, P. Mennell, M.B.E.**

**Defence Attaché, Col. E. H. P. Berry.**

**1st Secretaries, A. R. Newman, O.B.E.; G. W. Baker, V.R.D. (Head of Chancery); H. G. Windle (Commercial); A. L. Kettles (Consul).**

There is a British Consulate at Lubumbashi.

#### COSTA RICA

(República de Costa Rica)

**President (1966-70)** Señor José Joaquín Trejos Fernández, elected February 6, 1966; assumed office May 8, 1966.

**COSTA RICAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE**  
3 Zetland House, Marlborough Road, W.8.  
[01-937-7883]

**Ambassador (vacant).**

**Minister-Counsellor (Chargé d'Affaires), His Excellency Manuel Escalante Durán.**

The Republic of Costa Rica, in Central America, extends across the isthmus between 8° 17' and 11° 10' N. lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long., contains an area of 19,653 English sq. miles, and a population (estimated, 1968) of 1,631,000. The population is basically of European stock, in which Costa Rica differs from most Latin American countries. The Republic lies between Nicaragua and Panama and between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824 to 1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

On Dec. 1, 1948, the Army was abolished, the President declaring it unnecessary, as the country loved peace.

The coastal lowlands by the Caribbean Sea and Pacific have a tropical climate but the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of 4,000 feet, enjoys



■ temperate climate. The capital is 103 miles from the Atlantic and 72 miles from the Pacific by rail.

The principal agricultural products are coffee (of a high quality), bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa beans and hemp, the soil being extremely fertile. Increasing attention is being paid to cattle raising.

The chief ports are Ψ Limón, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes most of the coffee exported, and Ψ Puntarenas on the Pacific Coast. Bananas are exported from Golfito, on the Pacific Coast, by the United Fruit Co., and from Limón by the Standard Fruit Co. In 1966, 1,124 ships of a gross tonnage of 4,772,218 entered at Costa Rican ports. About 500 miles of railroad are open. The country is well provided with airways, and Pan-American Airways, LACSA and TACA call at San José, while feeder services link the main centres of population with the capital.

Spanish is the language of the country. Education is compulsory and free. The literacy rate is the highest in Latin America. In post-war years there has been a big advance in the provision of social services.

#### FINANCE

	1967 Colones	1968 Colones
Revenue.....	747,000,000	808,300,000
Expenditure.....	695,000,000	785,700,000
Public Debt (Dec. 1968):—		

External..... 315,000,000

Internal..... 1,104,500,000

Currency is the *colon* of 100 centimos. Exchange rate in 1968 was Colones 18.55 = £1 (see also p. 83).

#### TRADE

	1967 \$U.S.	1968* \$U.S.
Total imports	191,000,000	212,000,000
Total exports	148,000,000	174,000,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ..	£3,722,000	£2,656,000
Exports to U.K.....	367,000	364,000

The chief exports (1967) were coffee, bananas, meat, sugar, cacao, and fertilizers. The imports, 40 per cent. from U.S.A., 29 per cent. from other Central American Common Market countries, 9 per cent. from Germany and 7.9 per cent. from Japan, consisted of machinery, motor vehicles, bicycles, chemicals, textiles, fuel and lubricants, rubber manufactures, non-ferrous metals, etc.

CAPITAL, San José, pop. (Dec. 1966), 185,640; Alajuela (71,612); Ψ Puntarenas (62,579); Cartago (52,075); Ψ Limón (44,786); Heredia (34,635); Liberia (21,585). (Populations shown are of the Central Cantons of provincial capitals at December, 1966.)

FLAG.—Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others with emblem near staff).

NATIONAL DAY.—September 15.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY.

San José

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Ian Murray Hurrell, M.V.O. (1967)..... £5,075

1st Secretary and Consul, M. L. Creech.

2nd Secretary, J. C. Fisher.

Commercial Attaché, J. M. Bowden.

There is also a British Consular Office at Port Limón.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; sea transit direct 18 days; *via* New York, 20 days; Air Mails (*via* New York), 3 to 10 days from London. Ocean Mail, 4 to 10 weeks.

#### CUBA

(Republica de Cuba)

President, Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, appointed July 17, 1959.

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Prime Minister, Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz.

Vice-Premier and Armed Forces, Major Raúl Castro Ruz.

Minister of State (Foreign Affairs), Dr. Raul Roa y García.

Justice, Dr. Alfredo Yabur Maluf.

Interior, Maj. Sergio de Valle.

Communications, Maj. Jesus Montané.

Public Works, Ramón Darias Rodes.

Foreign Trade, Marcelo Fernandez Font.

Internal Trade, Manuel Luzardo.

Basic Industry, Joel Domenech.

Light Industry, Manuel Enrique Escalona.

Mining and Metallurgy, Arturo Guzman.

Public Health, Dr. Heliodoro Martínez Junco.

Education, José Llanusa.

Labour, Jorge Risquet.

National Economy, Dr. Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado.

Transport, Maj. Fauré Chomón.

Sugar Industry, Ing. Francisco Padron.

Food Industry, José Naranjo.  
Without Portfolio, Carlos Rafael Rodríguez.  
President, National Bank, Dr. Orlando Pérez.

CUBAN EMBASSY IN LONDON  
57 Kensington Court, W.8  
[01-937-8226]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Her  
Excellency Señorita Alba Griñan Nuñez (1965).  
Counsellors, Sr. D. Arranz-Tremoís (Commercial);  
Sr. F. I. Iglesias (Commercial).  
1st Secretary, Sr. Firmin Rodríguez.  
Consul, Sr. Cristobal Fajardo, 57 Kensington Court,  
W.8.



Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between  $74^{\circ}$  and  $85^{\circ}$  W. long., and  $19^{\circ}$  and  $23^{\circ}$  N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population (June, 1968) of 8,238,000.

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under Spanish Captain-General. [The island was under British rule for one year, 1762-1763, when it was returned to Spain in exchange for Florida.] Separatist agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and blood-thirsty war. In 1898 the government of the United States intervened and despatched the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, where in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which remains an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from Aug. to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated. In 1933 a revolution was followed by provisional government until May, 1936, when a constitutional government was elected. A new

Constitution was promulgated in 1940, but its operation was suspended for various periods until February 24, 1955, when the Government elected on November 1, 1954, took office.

A revolution led by Dr. Fidel Castro overthrew the Government of General Batista on January 1, 1959. A provisional government was set up and elections were promised within four years. Dr. Castro has since proclaimed the revolution to be Socialist and himself to be a Marxist-Leninist.

In October, 1965, the Communist Party of Cuba was formed to succeed the United Party of the Socialist Revolution. It is the only authorized political party. Elections are no longer to be held. A new Socialist constitution has also been promised, but no date has been set for its introduction.

The Revolutionary Government has carried out programmes of land and urban reform and of nationalization of the means of production and distribution. By June, 1963, 90 per cent. of industrial production, all foreign trade and about 50 per cent. of small commercial companies were in state hands. In March, 1968, virtually all remaining private commercial enterprises were nationalized. About 70 per cent. of the cultivated land is in state farms or co-operatives. Private smallholders, who own the remainder, also come under a measure of Government control.

Sugar remains the major item in the economy and accounts for 80 per cent. of Cuban exports. A poor harvest in 1968 was followed by an even worse one in 1969, with production falling short of 5,000,000 tons, compared with an original target of 9,000,000 tons. Substantial credits from the Soviet Union have enabled the economy to survive these two poor years. Tobacco provides 5 per cent. of exports. Sweet potatoes, bananas, rice, coffee, cocoa, maize, cotton and tropical fruits also flourish. There are large herds of cattle.

11,915 miles of railway are open (public service 4,880; sugar plantations and mining areas 7,035) and about 12,000 miles of telegraph line. There are about 8,291 miles of road. At present scheduled international air services run only to Mexico City, Moscow, Prague and Madrid.

*Language and Literature.*—Spanish is the language of the island, but English is widely understood. Education is compulsory and free. The University of Havana was founded in 1728, but until its enlargement under American auspices in the first quarter of the twentieth century no great progress was made in secondary or higher education. There are universities at Santiago de Cuba and Santa Clara. Public libraries have been established. The daily press, which has a fairly wide circulation, and broadcasting and television are under the control of the Government.

*Finance.*—The public revenue rose from an estimated \$365,247,946 in 1958 to \$2,399,006,000 for 1964, including profits from State trading concerns, etc. No up-to-date figures are available for the public debt—at the end of 1958 this stood at \$760,300,000.

Nominally \$=U.S.\$r. U.S. currency ceased to be legal tender in Cuba on June 30, 1951 (see also p. 83).

*Trade.*—Exports in 1965 were valued at \$685,500,000, compared with \$713,800,000 in 1964; imports, 1965, \$866,000,000 (1964, \$1,018,814,000). No statistics are available for subsequent years.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£8,369,000	£12,232,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	4,676,000	6,875,000

The exports are principally molasses and tobacco; the imports are mainly machinery.

**CAPITAL**,  $\Psi$  Havana (pop., Census 1953), 783,162; other towns are  $\Psi$  Santiago (166,565), Holguín (226,644), Camagüey (204,254), Santa Clara (144,630), and  $\Psi$  Cienfuegos (100,000).

**FLAG**.—Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with 5-point white star.

**NATIONAL DAY**.—January 1 (Day of Liberation).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

(Chancery: Edif. Bolívar, Capdevila No. 101, 2nd Floor. Postal address: Apartado 1069, Havana.)  
*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Richard Mercer Keene Slater, C.M.G. (1966).....£5,625

*Counsellor*, E. A. W. Bullock.

*1st Secretaries*, D. F. Ballentyne (Commercial); S. R. Airey (Consul).

*2nd Secretary*, C. W. T. Skeate.

*3rd Secretary*, S. Wright.

*Defence Attaché*, Lt.-Col. R. J. Shackleton, M.B.E. (Resident at Mexico City).

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Havana, Camagüey and Santiago de Cuba.

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Československá Socialistická Republika)

*President*, Ludvig Svoboda, born Nov. 25, 1895, elected March 30, 1968.

#### CABINET

*Prime Minister*, Ing. Oldřich Černík.

*Deputy Prime Ministers*, František Hamouz; Dr. Samuel Faltan; Dr. Karol Laco; Ing. Václav Vales.

*Federal Committee for Agriculture and Food*, Dr. Koloman Boda.

*National Defence*, Col. Gen. Martin Dzúr.

*Federal Committee for Press and Information*, Dr. Jaroslav Havelka.

*Federal Committee for Technology*, Ing. Miloslav Hruškovič.

*Federal Committee for Industry*, Ing. Josef Krejčí.

*Ministers*, Dr. Bohuslav Kučera; Jan Pauly.

*Foreign Affairs*, Ing. Jan Marko.

*Interior*, Jan Pelnář.

*Federal Committee for Transport*, Dr. František Reháč.

*Federal Committee for Posts and Telecommunications*, Ing. Milan Smolka.

*Finance*, Ing. Bohumil Sucharda.  
*Labour and Social Affairs*, Nichal Štancel'.  
*Foreign Trade*, Ing. Jan Tabaček.  
*Federal Committee for Prices*, Ing. Jiří Typolt.  
*Planning*, Dr. František Vlasák.

*Prime Minister of the Czech Social Republic*, Ing. Stanislav Rázl.

*Prime Minister of the Slovak Social Republic*, Dr. Peter Colotka.

#### CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNIST PARTY

*Præsidium of the Central Committee*: Vasil Bilák; Peter Colotka; Oldřich Černík; Alexander Dubček; Evžen Erban; Gustáv Husák (*First Secretary*); Jan Piller; Stefan Šádovský; Ludvík Svoboda; Lubomír Strougal; Karel Poláček.

#### CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

25 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.

[01-229-1255.]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Dr. Miloslav Růžek (1966).

*Counsellors*, Jan Pátek; Lubomír Šilhavy (Commercial).

*Military and Air Attaché*, Col. B. Švejnoha.  
*Commercial Attachés*, Josef Chvalovský; Ottol Kykal.

*Assistant Military and Air Attaché*, Col. Boris Neoral  
*1st Secretaries*, Dr. Karel Pravec; Josef Kalina; Dr. F. Hruza; Milan Glozar.

*2nd Secretaries*, Dr. Jaromír Sedlák; Dr. M. Had.

*3rd Secretaries*, Josef Jandura; Miroslav Fresl; Václav Šatra; Dr. M. Hubáček.

*Attachés*, František Zajíček; Stanislav Melichar; J. Balšinec; Jaromír Vylupek; Jiří Pelc; Josef Procházka; Miss V. Basetliková.

*Area and Population*.—Czechoslovakia, formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, declared its independence on Oct. 28, 1918 (Czechoslovak Independence Day), the territory affected having an area of 53,700 square miles, reduced, by the cession of Ruthenia to U.S.S.R. in 1945, to 49,700 square miles. The population of Czechoslovakia is estimated (Dec. 31, 1967) at 14,362,000.

*Government*.—The Communist Party, with the aid of Action Committees, seized power in Czechoslovakia in February, 1948, and Communist control of the country is now unqualified. On July 11, 1960, a new constitution was proclaimed, replacing that of 1948. Its purpose was to express the fact that Czechoslovakia is now deemed to have com-



pleted the construction of Socialism and to be on the road to true Communism. The official title of the State was accordingly changed to "The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic".

Two national five-year plans were carried on between 1949 and 1960 with emphasis on heavy engineering. Production doubled in the first Plan and industrial production increased by two-thirds in the Second. Fuel and power development and agriculture did not, however, meet their targets. The third 5-Year Plan was abandoned in 1962 because the targets were too high and the economy was run on a year to year basis for the next three years. During that time economic performance remained below expectation and although there was some improvement in 1964 and 1965 imbalances remained. A major economic reorganization was approved by the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in January, 1965. The main features of this new system were—a reduction in central planning and a greater devolution of responsibility to individual enterprises and factories; increased emphasis on profitability and competition; recognition of the value of the market, coupled with a more flexible price policy and greater participation by all production units in foreign trade. During 1965 and 1966, some rationalization of industry took place and minor elements of the new economic system were introduced experimentally. In June, 1966, the XIIIth Congress of the Party determined that the new system as such should be introduced from 1967. The fourth 5-Year Plan, 1966–70, and the annual plan for 1966 were drawn up on the basis of the old system and modifications will be undertaken from time to time. A start on applying the new system was made on January 1, 1967, by a revision of the structure of wholesale prices.

Following Novotný's removal from the post of First Secretary in January, 1968, there developed a wave of pressure for legal and political reform. During the ensuing months Novotný's supporters were removed from leading positions, and the programme of reform was embodied in a Party Action Programme adopted in April. Shortly afterwards the National Assembly began work on new legislation. The reforms envisaged the democratization of the country's political life, greater guarantees of fundamental liberties and the establishment of a federal system.

By the summer of 1968 it was evident that the more liberal policies of the Czechoslovak Government did not meet with Soviet approval. The Government and party leaders of U.S.S.R., Poland, Hungary and Eastern Germany met at Warsaw on July 14 and 15 and warned Czechoslovakia in a joint letter against the activities of "anti-socialist and revisionist forces" in Czechoslovakia. Meetings of the Czechoslovak Presidium with the Soviet Politburo at Cerna and with representatives of the Warsaw powers at Bratislava on August 3 followed, and the Czechoslovak and Rumanian Governments signed a 20-year treaty of friendship and mutual assistance during the Rumanian President's visit to Prague on August 15–16. At the same time fresh accusations of the stepping-up of subversive activities in Czechoslovakia appeared in the Soviet press. On the night of August 20, Czechoslovakia was invaded by Soviet, Polish, East German, Hungarian and Bulgarian troops, the capital and all major towns and cities being occupied.

Dubček, Svoboda, and the other leaders were immediately taken to Moscow. President Svoboda stoutly resisted Soviet attempts to impose a quisling government and the Russians were forced to

negotiate with Dubček. On August 26 the Moscow Agreements were signed; the Czechoslovak side agreed to the continued presence of Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia and to modify their policies. The majority of the troops were soon withdrawn. In the following months Dubček failed to control the internal situation in Czechoslovakia. On March 28, 1969 a major anti-Soviet demonstration took place in Prague following an ice-hockey victory over the Russians, and on April 15 Dubček was replaced by the authoritarian Gustav Husák as First Secretary.

*Language and Literature.*—Czech and Slovak are the official languages, each having its own literature. The Reformation gave a wide-spread impulse to Czech literature, the writings of Jan Hus (who was martyred in 1415 as a religious and social reformer) familiarizing the people with Wyclif's teaching. This impulse endured to the close of the 17th century when Jan Amos Komenský or Comenius (1592–1670) was expelled from the country. He is still recognized as an outstanding educationist and a thinker of first magnitude. Under Austrian repression and with the persistent pursuit of Germanization, there was a period of stagnation until the national revival in the first half of the 19th century. Modern prose, drama and fiction, penned between the Wars, are represented by several authors of international reputation, notably K. M. Capek-Chod (1860–1927), Viktor Dyk (1877–1931), Jaroslav Hašek (1883–1923), Karel Capek (1890–1938), Vladimír Vančura (1891–1942), and Ivan Olbracht (1882–1952). Liberty of the press ceased with the loss of independence and the Nazi occupation in 1939. It was temporarily restored on the liberation of the country. After the Communist take-over of February 1948, however, freedom of the press was curtailed. All papers and periodicals were forced to follow the Party line and a number of publications were banned. Following the thaw of 1956 and after the relapse into dogmatism after the Hungarian Revolution, the new wave of freedom started in 1962–1963 and led to increased recognition of Czech and Slovak literature in the world. Greater international recognition is hampered by translation difficulties. In 1966 nearly 250 Czech and Slovak books were published abroad, including roughly one-third in non-Socialist countries. The prominent writers include František Hrubín (b. 1910) Bohumil Hrabal (b. 1914), Václav Havel (b. 1936), Ladislav Mňačko (b. 1919), Ladislav Novomeský (b. 1904), Arnošt Lustig (b. 1926), Jiří Mucha (b. 1915), and others. Poetic writing ranges from traditional lyric (Jaroslav Seifert) to "concrete" and typographic modernism (Jiří Kolář, Josef Híršal).

*Education.*—The number of pupils in basic nine-year schools is 2,164,000 (Dec. 31, 1966). There are 108,000 students in the secondary grammar schools and the number given for technical schools of all kinds is 284,000. Education is compulsory and free for all children from the ages of 6 to 15. There are five universities in Czechoslovakia of which the most famous is Charles University in Prague (founded 1348), the others being situated at Bratislava, Brno, Olomouc and Košice. In addition there are a considerable number of other institutions of university standing, technical colleges, agricultural colleges, etc. On Dec. 31, 1966, there were 139,000 full-time students in centres of higher education and 46,000 adults part-time.

*Finance.*—The Czechoslovak currency is the Czechoslovak Koruna (Kčs = Czechoslovak crown) of 100 heller. The present Czechoslovak rate of exchange is Kčs. 17.22 = £1 with a bonus of Kčs. 20 for non-commercial travellers (see also p. 83).

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ....	£13,943,000	£17,391,000
Exports to U.K. ....	20,501,000	23,127,000

CAPITAL, Prague (Praha), on the Vltava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia with a population (1966) of 1,030,330. Other towns are Brno (Brünn), capital of Moravia (333,004), Bratislava (Pressburg), capital of Slovakia (276,519), Ostrava (269,642) and Plzen (Pilsen) (142,694).

FLAG.—Two equal horizontal stripes, white (above) and red; a blue triangle next to staff.

NATIONAL DAY.—May 9.

## BRITISH EMBASSY.

Thunovská ulice 14, Prague 1.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Howard Frank Trayton Smith C.M.G. (1968) ..... £5,625

Counsellor, J. R. Rich.

Defence Attaché, Col. C. Scott.

Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. A. G. Brown, D.F.C., A.F.C.

1st Secretaries, C. Mays (Commercial); J. W. G. Ridd

(Commercial); J. R. Banks; J. H. Chaplin.

2nd Secretary, C. Hulse.

3rd Secretaries, A. R. Lance; Miss G. M. Shaw.

H.M. Consul, A. White.

Cultural Attaché, F. D. Hughes, Jungmannova 30, Prague 1.

Archivist, M. T. Murray.

## DAHOMÉY

(Republic of Dahomey)

President, Dr. Emile Derlin Zinsou, assumed office, July 17, 1968.

A republic situated in West Africa, between 2° and 3° W and 6° and 12° N., Dahomey has a short coast line of 78 miles on the Gulf of Guinea but extends northwards inland for 437 miles. It is flanked on the west by Togo, on the north by Upper Volta and Niger and on the east by Nigeria. It has an area of about 47,000 square miles and a population estimated (Dec., 1968) at 2,530,000. Although poor in resources, Dahomey is one of the most thickly populated areas in West Africa, with a high level of education. It is divided into four main regions running horizontally: a narrow sandy coastal strip, a succession of intercommunicating lagoons, a clay belt and a sandy plateau in the north.

The first treaty with France was signed by one of the kings of Abomey in 1851 but the country was not placed under French administration until 1892. Dahomey became an independent republic within the French Community on Dec. 4, 1958; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 1, 1960. In October, 1963, a popular revolution led to the fall of the government of the first President of Dahomey, Hubert Maga. The Army held power until Sourou-Migan Apithy was elected President and Justin Ahomadegbé Chief of Government in January, 1964, after a new constitution had been agreed. This government was overthrown in November, 1965, following a long-standing disagreement between Maga and Apithy. It was replaced by President Tahirou Congacou, who was in turn dismissed in December of the same year by the Army. Christophe Soglo then assumed control and dismissed the Assembly. Soglo was in his turn overthrown by an Army coup d'état on December 17, 1967. Seven months later Dr. Zinsou was installed, with the support of the Army, as President, an appointment which was confirmed by a national referendum on July 28, 1968.

Dahomey is a member of the Conseil de l'Entente, Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache

(OCAM) and the Organisation of African Unity (O.A.U.). The official language is French.

Finance.—The currency of Dahomey is the Franc CFA (Francs CFA 50=1 French Franc) (Francs CFA 50=1 Fr.).

Trade.—The principal exports are palm products (80 per cent.) followed by ground nuts, shea-nuts and coffee. Small deposits of gold, iron and chrome have been found. Imports from U.K., 1968, £709,000.

CAPITAL.—Porto Novo (85,000). Principal commercial town and port, Cotonou (120,000).

FLAG.—Three stripes, one vertical, green, two horizontal yellow and red.

NATIONAL DAY.—August 1.

British Embassy (see Togo).

## DENMARK

(Kongeriget Danmark)

King, Frederik IX, K.G., elder son of King Christian X, born March 11, 1899; suc. April 20, 1947; married May 24, 1935, Princess Ingrid (born March 28, 1910), daughter of H.M. King Gustav VI Adolf, King of Sweden; and has issue Princess Margrethe, born April 16, 1940 (Heir Presumptive), married June 10, 1967, Count Henri de Monpezat (Prince Henrik of Denmark) and has issue, 2 sons; Princess Benedikte, born April 29, 1944, married Feb. 3, 1968, Prince Richard of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg; and Princess Anne-Marie, born Aug. 30, 1946, married Sept. 18, 1964, Constantine XIII, King of the Hellenes.

## CABINET

Prime Minister, Hilmar Baunsgaard.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Poul Hartling.

Finance, Poul Møller.

Fisheries and Greenland, A. C. Normann.

Cultural Affairs, Technical Co-operation with Emerging Countries and Disarmament, K. Helveg Petersen.

Interior, Poul Sørgensen.

Justice, Knud Thestrup.

Defence, Erik Ninn-Hansen.

Agriculture, Peter Larsen.

Commerce, Knud Thomsen.

Communications, Ove Guldberg.

Housing, Aage Hastrup.

Social Affairs, Mrs. Nathalie Lind.

Education, Helge Larsen.

Labour, Lauge Dahlgard.

Economics, Nordic Affairs and European Market Affairs, P. Nyboe Andersen.

Ecclesiastical Affairs, Arne Fog Pedersen.

## ROYAL DANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON.

29 Pont Street, S.W.1

[01-584-0102]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Erling Kristiansen (1964).

Minister-Counsellor, H. Kühne.

1st Secretary, T. Rechnagel.

2nd Secretary, Nils Jaeger.

Agricultural Counsellor, P. A. Moltesen.

Counsellor for Press and Cultural Affairs, H. Agerbak.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H.H. Prince Georg of Denmark, C.V.O.

Asst. Press and Cultural Attaché, K. P. Nielsen.

## Commercial and Consular Section.

67 Pont Street, S.W.1. [01-584-0102]

Economic Counsellor (in charge of Consular Affairs), Sv. A. Nielsen.

Commercial Counsellor, N. Buch Hansen.

Commercial Secretary, H. Boesgaard.

1st Secretary, C. U. Haxthausen.

Consul, T. F. Germer.

Vice-Consul, Niels Kristensen.

Fisheries Attaché, J. C. Bogstad.

Scientific Attaché, K. Kristiansen.

**Area and Population.**—A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zealand, Funen, Lolland, etc., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34'–57° 45' N. lat., and 8° 5'–15° 12' E. long., with an area of 17,000 square miles, and a population estimated (July, 1967), of 4,839,000. In 1966 there were 88,322 births, 49,839 deaths and 41,424 marriages.



**Government.**—Under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Denmark Act of June 5, 1953, the legislature consists of one chamber, the *Folketing*, of not more than 179 members, including 2 for the Faröes and 2 for Greenland. In the 1968 elections the Social Democrats obtained 62 seats, Conservatives 37, Venstre, 34, Radicals 27, Socialist People's Party 11, Left-Socialists 4, Faröes 2, Greenland 2. At a referendum held on June 24, 1969, a proposal, approved by the *Folketing*, to reduce the voting age to 18 was rejected by 63 per cent. of the electorate who took part in the poll. Voting age has been 21 since May, 1961.

**Education** is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by taxation. Special schools are numerous, technical and agricultural predominating. There are 3 Universities at Copenhagen (founded in 1478), Aarhus (1933), and Odense (1966).

**Language and Literature.**—The Danish language is akin to Swedish and Norwegian. Danish literature, ancient and modern, embraces all forms of expression, familiar names being Hans Christian Andersen (1805–1875), Sören Kierkegaard (1813–1855) and Georg Brandes (1842–1927), with Henrik Pontoppidan (1857–1943) and Karl Gjellerup (1857–1919), who shared the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1917, and Johannes V. Jensen (1873–1950), who received the same award in 1944. Some 61 newspapers are published in Denmark; 10 daily papers are published in Copenhagen.

**Production and Industry.**—Nine per cent. of the population lives exclusively by agriculture, and about 52 per cent. by manufactures and trade. The chief products are pigs, cattle, dairy products, poultry and eggs, seeds, cereals and sugar beet; manufactures are mostly based on imported raw

material but there are also considerable imports of finished goods.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**—Mercantile marine (ships above 100 gross tonnage) (January, 1968 1,244 ships, with a gross tonnage of 2,980,000. On March 31, 1967, there were 2,354 kilometres of railway and 3,252,234 kilometres of telegraph and telephone lines.

	FINANCE	1968–69
Revenue (Budget estimate) . . . . .	Kr. 20,068,700,000	
Expenditure (Budget estimate) . . . . .	26,167,600,000	
Government Debt (March 31, 1967):—		
Internal . . . . .	4,185,000,000	
External . . . . .	1,920,000,000	
Rate of Exchange—Kr. 17.90=£1 (see also p. 83).		

	TRADE	1967	1968
Total Imports	Kr. 21,855,000,000	Kr. 24,099,300,000	
Total Exports	17,257,000,000	19,367,400,000	
Trade with U.K.			
	1967	1968	
Imports from U.K.	£143,650,000	£160,940,000	
Exports to U.K. . . . .	217,438,000	239,251,000	

The principal imports are machinery, liquid and solid fuels, base metals, vehicles, textile products, chemicals, fertilizers, cereals, feeding stuffs and wood and cork. The chief exports are agricultural produce, fish products, butter, bacon, eggs, meat and livestock ships, machinery, pharmaceuticals and ready made clothing.

**CAPITAL.**—Copenhagen. Population (1969), 835,246; Greater Copenhagen, 1,199,010. Other centres are: Aarhus 112,750; Odense 204,174; Aalborg, 83,519; Esbjerg, 57,309; Randers, 41,809; Roskilde, 39,751; Kolding, 36,995; Horsens, 36,123; Fredericia, 34,078; Vejle, 32,171.

**FLAG.**—Red, with white cross  
**NATIONAL DAY.**—June 5 (Constitution Day).  
 Copenhagen, distant from London 728 miles; transit 36 hours by sea.

**BRITISH EMBASSY.**  
 Offices, Kastelsvej 38–40 and Møntergade 1, Copenhagen.  
 Residence, Bredgade 26, Copenhagen.

**Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,** His Excellency Crawford Murray Maclehoose, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1969). . . . . £5,625  
**Counsellor,** K. R. C. Pridham.  
**Counsellor for Scientific Questions,** P. Bakke (resident in Stockholm).

**1st Secretaries,** G. W. Hayward; C. J. Hanbury (Consular); L. P. Hamilton (Agriculture and Food Attaché); G. E. Cossar (Labour Attaché, Resident in Helsinki); Miss M. W. Lloyd (Information); G. C. Tout, M.B.E. (Commercial).  
**2nd Secretaries,** Miss V. E. Beckett; D. Mellor (Commercial); R. V. Rollitt (Commercial); R. C. Tutt.

**Defence Attaché,** Cdr. C. B. Armstrong, R.N.  
**Assistant Military Attaché,** Maj. M. Mackay-Forbes.  
**Assistant Air Attaché,** Sqn.-Ldr. I. J. S. Corderoy (resident in Stockholm).  
**Attaché,** J. L. Katzaros.  
**Chaplain,** Rev. H. Picton.

There are Consulates at Aabenraa, Aalborg, Esbjerg, Aarhus, Odense, Thorshavn and Klaksvig (Faröes).

**British Council Representative,** E. A. S. Butterworth (Cultural Attaché), Møntergade 1, Copenhagen.

**Outlying Parts of the Kingdom**  
 The outlying parts of Denmark have about 81,000 inhabitants. The FARÖES, or Sheep Islands

(540 sq. m.; pop. (1968) 37,122), capital, Thorshavn, are governed by a *Lagting* of 26 members. ■ *Landsstyri* of 4 members which deals with special Farøes affairs, and send 2 representatives to the *Folketing* at Copenhagen. On Sept. 14, 1946, the *Lagting*, with the consent of the Danish Government, for its own guidance held a plebiscite on the Farøes. About one-third of the electors did not, however, take part in the voting: of the rest a little more than half the votes cast were in favour of separation from Denmark and the establishment of a republic. At a subsequent general election for the *Lagting* a great majority voted in favour of remaining part of the Kingdom of Denmark with ■ certain measure of home rule and in 1948 the Farøes received this. Trade with U.K. in 1968 totalled: Imports, £1,315,000; Exports, £1,382,000. GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 132,000 sq. m., total area about 840,000 sq. m., population, 1965, 48,792), is divided into 3 provinces (West, North and East). Greenland (capital, Godthaab) has ■ *Landsraad* of 17 members and sends 2 representatives to the *Folketing* at Copenhagen. The trade of Greenland is mainly under the management of the Royal Greenland Trade Department; discoveries of lead were made in 1948. Greenland exported goods to the value of £118,000 to the United Kingdom in 1968 (1967, £203,000). The United States of America has acquired certain rights to maintain air bases in Greenland.

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

(República Dominicana)

President, Joaquín Balaguer, born Sept. 1, 1907; elected June 1, 1966; assumed office July 1, 1966.

**EMBASSY AND CONSULATE.**

4 Braemar Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7

[01-937-1921; 7116 (Consulate)]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Lic. Porfirio Herrera Baez.

There are also Consular Offices at Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Nottingham, Grimsby, Southampton, Plymouth, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Belfast.

The Dominican Republic, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of Hispaniola, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America. The western part of the island forms the Republic of Haiti. (For Map, see p. 873.)

The island lies between Cuba on the west and Puerto Rico on the east and covers an area of about 19,322 square miles, with ■ population (estimated, July, 1968) of 4,029,000. The climate is tropical in the low lands and semi-tropical to temperate in the higher altitudes.

Government.—Santo Domingo was discovered by Christopher Columbus in December, 1492, and remained ■ Spanish Colony until 1821. In 1822 it was subjugated by the neighbouring Haitians who remained in control until 1844 when the Dominican Republic was proclaimed. The country was occupied by American marines from 1916 until the adoption of a new Constitution in 1924. In July, 1924, a properly elected Constitutional Government was installed. From 1930 until May 30, 1961 (when he was assassinated) Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo ruled the country.

A Council of State headed by Rafael F. Bonnelly was set up in 1962, and Professor Juan Bosch, elected President in December 1962, held office until September, 1963, when he was deposed by a military junta. A revolt in favour of ex-President Bosch in April, 1965, developed into civil war lasting until September the same year when a provisional President was elected. At a further election on June 1, 1966, Dr. Joaquín Balaguer was elected President.

Communications.—According to local classification there are 2,443 miles of first class and 2,102 miles of second class and inter-communal roads in the Republic. There is a direct road from Santo Domingo to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, but that part of it in the border area has fallen into disuse and it is no longer possible to travel direct between the two capitals except by air. The frontier has been closed since Sept., 1967. A telephone system connects practically all the principal towns of the republic and there is ■ telegraph service with all parts of the world. There are more than 90 commercial broadcasting stations and there is a television station operated by Radiotelevisión Dominicana, which with the help of relay stations provides receptions of its programmes in the major cities. A second television station in Santo Domingo-Rahintel transmits to the local area.

Spanish is the language of the Republic.

The Republic is served by five airlines, and ■ international airport 18 miles to the east of the capital is in operation.

Sugar, coffee, cocoa, and tobacco are the most important crops. Other products are peanuts, maize, rice, bananas, molasses, salt, cement, timber, cattle, iron ore, sisal products, honey and chocolate. There are several light industries producing beer, tinned foodstuffs, glass products, cotton textiles, shoes, paper, rum, matches, peanut oil and other products.

	FINANCE	
	1967	1968
Revenue.....	RD\$178,200,000	RD\$215,625,000
Expenditure..	225,900,000	211,271,000

One Dominican Peso = \$1.00 U.S.

	TRADE	
	1967	1968
Imports.....	RD\$160,000,000	RD\$180,000,000
Exports.....	137,500,000	165,000,000

**Trade with U.K.**

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£2,168,000	£2,626,000
Exports to U.K.....	784,000	59,000

The chief imports are machinery, foodstuffs, iron and steel, cotton textiles and yarns, mineral oils (including petrol), cars and other motor vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical products, electrical equipment and accessories, construction material, paper and paper products, and rubber and rubber products; the chief exports are sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, chocolate, molasses and bauxite.

The principal export to U.K. over a number of years has been sugar and sugar preparations.

CAPITAL.—Santo Domingo (formerly called Ciudad Trujillo), population of the Capital District (Census, 1964), 529,396. Other centres, with populations (estimated) 1967: Santiago de los Caballeros (205,635); La Vega (143,205); San Francisco de Macoris (128,657); San Juan (114,232); and San Cristóbal (112,996).

FLAG.—Red and blue, with white cross bearing an emblem at centre.

NATIONAL DAY.—February 27 (Independence Day, 1844).

**BRITISH EMBASSY**

(Avenida Independencia 84, Santo Domingo.)  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Leslie Boas, O.B.E. (1969)..... £5,075  
1st Secretary, G. Cheesman (Consul).

**BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES**

There are British Consular Offices at Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata and San Pedro de Macoris.

## ECUADOR

(República del Ecuador)

President, Dr. José María Velasco (Ibarra), elected June 2, 1968; assumed office Sept. 1, 1968.

## EMBASSY AND CONSULATE.

Flat 3B, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1

[01-584-1367]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His

Excellency Dr. Antonio Parra-Velasco (1969).

1st Secretary, Señor Lic. Don Patricio Maldonado.

2nd Secretary, Señor Diego Paredes.

Counsellor (Commercial), Señor Catulo Palau-Velasco.

There are consulates at Liverpool, Birmingham and Glasgow.

**Area and Population.**—Ecuador is an equatorial State of South America, the mainland extending from lat. 1° 38' N. to 4° 50' S., and between 75° 20' and 81° W. long., comprising an area reduced by boundary settlements with Peru (Jan. 29, 1942) to about 226,000 sq. miles. (For MAP, see P. 921.)

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 19 provinces and one territory. It has a population estimated (1968) at 5,695,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peak of which is Aconcagua, in the Chilean sector (22,976 ft.), the highest peaks in Ecuador being Chimborazo (20,498 ft.), Iliniza (17,405 ft.), Carihuairazo (16,515 ft.), Cotacachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.) and Sincholagua (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayas, Mira, Santiago, Chone, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

The Galápagos (Tortoise) Islands forming the territory of Colon, were annexed by Ecuador in 1832. The archipelago lies in the Pacific, about 500 miles from Saint Elena peninsula, the most westerly point of the mainland. There are 11 large and several hundred smaller islands with a total area of about 3,000 sq. miles and an estimated population (1966) of 3,300. The capital is San Cristobal, on Chatham Island. Although the archipelago lies on the equator, the temperature of the surrounding water is well below equatorial average owing to the Antarctic Humboldt Current. The islands export guano, orchilla moss and cattle. There is an increasing amount of fishing, mainly for the North American market.

**Government.**—The former Kingdom of Quito was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish-Viceroyalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822). The constitution of 1946 was suspended in 1963, when Dr. Carlos Arosemena, President of Ecuador from Nov. 8, 1961, was deposed by the Armed Forces on July 11, 1963. His powers were taken over by a junta of officers who stayed in power until March 29, 1966, when a caretaker government took office. A new Government was formed in November, 1966, after elections for a constituent assembly. A new constitution came into force on May 19, 1967. At elections held on June 2, 1968, Dr. José María Velasco (Ibarra) was

elected President and assumed office on Sept. 1, 1968.

**Production and Industry.**—The chief products are bananas, cocoa, coffee, sugar, rice, petroleum, straw hats, pyrethrum, vegetable ivory and balsa wood. The petroleum is insufficient to meet the whole of Ecuador's needs, but the recent discovery of oil in commercial quantities in the eastern part of Ecuador may lead eventually to the country having an exportable surplus, when the problem of transporting the oil across the Andes has been solved. In the highlands the principal crops are maize, wheat, potatoes and other temperate products. Small amounts of gold, silver and lead are mined, and emeralds and rubies are occasionally found. There is little industry, the textile industry being the most important.

**Communications.**—There are 11,380 miles of permanent roads and 617 miles of roads which are only open during the dry season. There are about 750 miles of railway, including the railway from Quito to Guayaquil. Nine commercial airlines operate international flights, linking Ecuador with New York, Miami, Lima, Santiago, Rio de Janeiro, Paris, Frankfurt, etc. There are internal services between all important towns.

**Defence.**—The standing Army has a strength of about 15,000. There is an Air Force of some 40 aircraft of various kinds and a small Navy. All are being advised by U.S. missions.

**Language and Literature.**—Spanish is the language of the country. The electorate is confined to adult male and female citizens who can read and write, and in recent years considerable headway has been made in reducing the high figure of illiteracy. 3 daily newspapers are published at Quito and 4 at Guayaquil. Elementary education is free and compulsory. In 1966-67 there were 840,457 pupils at the 6,785 primary schools and 130,093 pupils at the 507 High Schools. The 7 Universities (at Quito (2), Guayaquil (2), Cuenca, Loja and Portoviejo) and the Polytechnic Schools at Quito and Guayaquil had 15,745 students in the same year.

	FINANCE	1969
Revenue (Budget Estimates) . . .	Sucres	5,147,197,000
Expenditure (Budget Estimates) . . .		5,147,197,000
Internal Debt (Sept. 30, 1967) . . .		4,516,570,000
External Debt, Dec. 31, 1967 . . .	\$U.S.	163,700,000

The official rate of Exchange: Sucres 43'63 = £1, is used for most legal imports and exports. The free rate of exchange on June 25, 1969, was Sucres 52'32 = £1 (average rate). See also p. 83.

## TRADE

Import licences are required for all merchandise and these are issued by the Central Bank of Ecuador.

	1967	1968
Imports* . . . . .	\$U.S. 165,165,000	\$U.S. 103,417,000
Exports* . . . . .	166,035,000	176,804,000

\*Permits cleared

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£3,407,000	£4,434,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	240,000	447,000

The chief exports are bananas, cocoa, coffee and sugar. Other exports are rice, balsa wood, castor-oil seeds, hats, pharmaceuticals, fish, ivory nuts and pyrethrum. Manufactured goods and machinery ■ the main imports.

**CAPITAL.**—Quito. Population (estimated 1968), 483,847; ψ Guayaquil (716,617) is the chief port; other centres are Cuenca (73,407); Ambato (69,766); Riobamba (50,710); Esmeraldas (51,573); and Manta (42,750). The foregoing figures of urban populations have been revised by the Census and Statistics Office to exclude from 1968 figures

for rural areas of the cities (i.e. areas not supplied by city fuel or water services).

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others); emblem in centre.

NATIONAL DAY.—August 10 (*Día de la Independencia*).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Calle G. Suarez, 111 (P.O. Box No. 314),  
Quito.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Gordon Noel Jackson, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1967) ..... £5,625  
*1st Secretary*, H. Lewty.

*2nd Secretary*, D. P. Small, M.B.E. (*Consul*).

*Vice-Consul*, A. E. Clarke.

There is a British Consular Office at *Guayaquil*.

### EGYPT. See United Arab Republic

#### EQUATORIAL GUINEA

*President*, Francisco Macías (Nguema), *assumed office* October 12, 1968.

Formerly the territory of "Spanish Guinea", Equatorial Guinea consists of the island of Fernando Póo, an island in the Bight of Biafra about 20 miles from the west coast of Africa, Annobon Island in the Gulf of Guinea, the Corisco Islands (Corisco, Elobey Grande and Elobey Chico) and Río Muni, a coastal settlement lying between Cameroon and the Congo and extending about 125 miles inland. It has a total area of about 11,000 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1968) of 281,000.

*Fernando Poo* is a mountainous island with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany and oak, and sugarcane, cotton and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla nut and kola nut are cultivated and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported.

*Government*.—Former colonies of Spain, the territories now forming the Republic of Equatorial Guinea were from April 1, 1960, constituted as two provinces of Metropolitan Spain, the inhabitants having the same rights as Spanish citizens. As a result of a plebiscite held on Dec. 15, 1963, an autonomous régime was instituted on June 2, 1964 with the approval of the Spanish Government. Equatorial Guinea became fully independent on October 12, 1968, after a referendum on the new constitution held in August, 1968, and presidential elections on Sept. 22, 1968. The latter were supervised by a U.N. Mission. The first President, Señor Francisco Macías, assumed office on independence day, having two days earlier formed a coalition ministry. The President took the Defence portfolio and appointed Ministers of Commerce and Foreign Affairs.

Severe disorders occurred during February and March, 1969, following incidents at the town of Bata (in Río Muni). Spanish residents were leaving Equatorial Guinea in large numbers during March, having had to seek the protection of residual Spanish forces while awaiting evacuation to Spain. In a statement to the United Nations Security Council on April 4, the Secretary-General reported that all Spanish troops had left Equatorial Guinea by March 28, together with all civilians who wished to leave. Some 600 Spanish civilians elected to remain in Fernando Póo and about 80 in Río Muni.

CAPITAL.— $\Psi$  Santa Isabel, on the island of Fernando Póo (population, 9,000).  $\Psi$  Bata is the principal town and port of Río Muni.

The British Ambassador to the Cameroon Republic is accredited to Equatorial Guinea (resident at *Yaoundé*, Cameroon).

#### ETHIOPIA

(*Ya Ityopia Nigusa Nagast Mangist—The Imperial Ethiopian Government*)

*Emperor of Ethiopia*, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I. K.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., son of the late Ras Makonnen, Governor of Harar; born July 23, 1892; married in July, 1911, Woizero (*Lady*) Menan, (who died February, 1962) daughter of Jantrar Asfaw of Ambassal and Woizero (*Lady*) Sehin Mikael, daughter of King Mikael of Wollo; crowned as *Nigus*, Oct., 1928; proclaimed *Emperor*, April 2, 1930; crowned as *Emperor*, Nov. 2, 1930; in exile, 1936–1940; led his patriot army, 1940–41; returned to his capital, May 5, 1941.

*Crown Prince*, H.L.H. Prince Asfa Wossen, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., eldest son of the Emperor, born July 27, 1916; married May 9, 1932, Walatta Israel daughter of Ras Seyoum, whom he divorced in 1945, when he married Woizero Medferias Worq, daughter of Major-General Ababa Damtaw. *Prime Minister*, Aklillou Habte-Wold.

#### EMBASSY IN LONDON

17 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[01-589-7212]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Ato Gabre-Mascal Kelegzi (1966).

*Counsellor*, Assefaw Legesse.

*1st Secretary*, Ato Amare Guga.

*2nd Secretary*, Ato Teferra Gabre-Christos.

*3rd Secretary*, Ato Zelleke Bellete.



*Position and Extent*.—The Empire of Ethiopia, with which Eritrea was federated from 1952 to 1962 when it was incorporated as a province, is in North-Eastern Africa, bounded on the north west by the Sudan; on the south by Kenya; on the east by Afars and Issas Territory and the Republic of Somalia; and on the north-east by the Red Sea. The area is estimated at 400,000 square miles, with a population estimated (1968) at 23,667,400, of whom about one-third are of the ruling race of Semitic origin (Amharas and Tigres) and the remainder mainly Gallas, Guraghi, Sidama, Agao, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakil and Somalis on the east.

Ethiopia is mainly a mountainous country, volcanic in origin, with several peaks of about 14,000 ft., notably in the centre and in the Simien range in the north; many other mountains exceed 10,000 ft. Eritrea consists of a mountainous hogsback range up to 10,000 ft., interposed between the

Red Sea and the Sudan, flanked on east and west by flatter territory. The lower country and valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaux are well watered, with a genial climate. On the high plateaux there are two main seasons in the year, a dry winter, October to May, and a rainy summer from June to September, with a season of "small rains" occurring generally in March. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from Lake Tana; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also rise in the Ethiopian highlands.

Those of Semitic origin (Amharas and Tigres), who inhabit the southern highlands of Eritrea, provinces of Tigre, Begemdir, Gojjam, parts of Shoa, and many of the Gallas, are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church). The head of the Coptic Church is the Patriarch at Alexandria. Since 1959, however, the Ethiopian Church has been autocephalous; the Patriarch ranks immediately after the Alexandrian Patriarch. Moslems predominate in some areas, notably northern Eritrea, Harar and Jimma and Arussi, the Moslem centre being at Harar. The province of Gamu Gofa and parts of Sidamo and Arussi have considerable pagan elements.

#### GOVERNMENT

*Ethiopia.*—The Empire is governed by a Council of Ministers, responsible to the Emperor, and a Parliament consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, in accordance with the constitution promulgated in 1955. Elections, on a basis of universal suffrage, were held in 1957, and the Chamber of Deputies met for the first time at the end of that year. General elections have since been held in 1961, 1965 and 1969. The Chamber enjoys greater fiscal control than the previous Assembly and there is a limited degree of ministerial responsibility to Parliament. The Senate continues to be nominated by the Emperor.

*Eritrea.*—Eritrea was administered by Great Britain from the end of the Second World War until September 15, 1952, when in accordance with a resolution of the United Nations Assembly of December 2, 1950, it was federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Crown, becoming a province of Ethiopia in 1962.

*Production and Industry.*—The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, coffee, oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes and oil seeds are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. Coffee provided approximately 56 per cent. of the country's total exports by value in 1967. The forests are a potential source of wealth. Horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people. Industry is small, the main products being textiles, foodstuffs, beer and cement. Hydroelectric power production and telecommunications are expanding rapidly, however, mainly with loans from the World Bank.

*Communications.*—A railway links Addis Ababa, the capital, *via* Dire-Dawa, with Jibouti, 486 miles away. It carried 459,000 passengers and 374,000 tons of freight in 1967. In Eritrea a narrow gauge line runs from Massawa to Asmara and on to Agordat. Several roads were constructed before and during the Italian occupation; the principal road runs from Addis Ababa to Dessie and on to Asmara, with a branch from Dessie to Assab on the Red Sea Coast. Addis Ababa and Asmara are now linked also by a road running through Gondar and along Lake Tana. Others run from Addis Ababa west to Lekempti, south-west to Jimma, Gore and Gambela, south to the Kenya frontier, and

in the East to Dire Dawa, Harar and the northern region of the Somali Republic. Partly financed by large loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, much further improvement and extension of roads is being undertaken. The Ethiopian Air Lines maintain regular services from Addis Ababa to most of the provincial towns. External services are operated to Athens, Frankfurt, Madrid, Rome, Beirut, Aden, Jibouti, Taiz, Cairo, Khartoum, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam, Entebbe, Lagos, Accra, New Delhi and Karachi.

*Defence.*—A Ministry of Defence has been instituted. The armed forces comprise the Imperial Army, including the Imperial Bodyguard, the Imperial Air Force and the Imperial Navy. The Army consists of armour, infantry, artillery, engineers, signals, ordnance and supply services and a parachute battalion, in all, four divisions plus army troops. The Army is trained by Americans and Israelis. There is a military academy at Harar and a military training centre at Holleta with a specialist training wing. The Imperial Air Force comprises a transport squadron, a bomber squadron, three fighter squadrons, a training squadron, a jet conversion squadron, a reconnaissance unit and an elementary training unit. The Imperial Air Force Headquarters is situated at Debre Zeit. The aircraft are mostly of American manufacture but also include Canberras.

The Imperial Navy has a small headquarters in Addis Ababa with bases at Massawa and Assab. The principal units are an ex-U.S. seaplane tender (*Ethiopia*) and a patrol craft squadron of 5.

*Education.*—Elementary education is provided without religious discrimination by Government schools in the main centres of population; there are also Mission schools, and cadet-schools for the Army, Air Force, and Police. Government secondary schools are found mainly in Addis Ababa, but also in most of the provincial capitals. In 1961 the Hailé Selassié I University was founded to co-ordinate the existing institutions of higher education (University College, Engineering, Building and Theological Colleges in Addis Ababa, Agricultural College at Alemaya, near Harar, and Public Health Centre in Gondar, etc.) and to provide a framework for future development. Amharic is the official language of instruction, with English the first foreign language. Arabic is taught in Koran Schools; and Ge'ez (the ancient Ethiopic) in Christian Church Schools, which abound. Adult education is met to some extent by institutes which provide evening classes in Addis Ababa.

*Finance.*—Total revenue for 1969-70 was estimated at £100 m., while expenditure was expected to reach £105 m., 9 per cent. more than in 1968-69. The Ethiopian dollar has a value of 5.52 grains of fine gold and is divided into 100 cents. At Dec. 31, 1968, the combined note and coin issue amounted to £48,600,000. Foreign exchange and gold reserves of the National Bank and Commercial Banks amounted to £28,500,000 at the same date. Eth. \$6 = £1. (See also p. 83.)

*Trade.*—The chief imports by value are machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals, beverages and tobacco (from U.K.); the principal exports by value being coffee, oilseeds, hides and skins, and pulses.

#### TRADE

Total Imports (1968) .....	£72,060,000
Total Exports (1968) .....	44,337,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ....	£3,928,000	£5,122,000
Exports to U.K. ....	1,502,000	1,955,000

**CAPITAL**, Addis Ababa (population, estimated July, 1967, 644,190), also capital of the province of Shoa; Asmara (population 178,537) is the capital of the Province of Eritrea. Dire Dawa is the most important commercial centre after Addis Ababa and Asmara, Ψ Massawa and Ψ Assab (recently enlarged) are the two main ports. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, Lalibela and elsewhere.

**ETHIOPIAN FLAG**.—Three horizontal bands; green, yellow, red; bearing crowned lion at centre.

**NATIONAL DAY**.—July 23.

**BRITISH EMBASSY**  
(Addis Ababa)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Alan Hugh Campbell, C.M.G. (1969) £5,625

*Counsellor*, R. B. Dorman.

*Defence Attaché*, Lt.-Col. R. M. Holman, M.B.E.

*Air Attaché*, Wing Cdr. I. H. Panton.

*1st Secretaries*, R. C. Robinson, M.B.E.; A. E. Huttly.

*2nd Secretaries*, J. R. Backhouse; J. M. Crosby; J. C. Harrison (*Information*).

**BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES**

There are British Consular Offices at Addis Ababa and Asmara.

*H.M. Consul, Asmara*, D. Barr.

*British Council Representative*, J. G. Mills, P.O. Box 1043, Addis Ababa.

## FINLAND

(Suomi)

*President*, Dr. Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, G.C.B., born 1900, elected Feb. 15, 1956; re-elected 1962 and 1968, for a term of six years.

**CABINET**

*Prime Minister*, Mauno Koivisto.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Ahti Karjalainen.

*Defence*, Sulo Suortanen.

*Internal Affairs*, Antero Väyrynen.

*Finance*, Eino Raunio.

*Justice*, Aarre Simonen.

*Education*, Johannes Virolainen.

*Agriculture*, Martti Miettunen.

*Communications*, Paavo Aitio.

*Trade*, Grels Teir.

*Social Affairs*, Miss Anna-Liisa Tiekso.

*Industry*, Väinö Leskinen.

*Deputy Ministers*, Ele Alenius (*Finance*); J. E. Partanen (*Social Affairs*); V. Virtanen (*Communications*).

**FINNISH EMBASSY AND CONSULATE**

66 Chester Square, S.W.1

(01-730-9771-5)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Otso Wartlovaara (1968).

*Counsellors*, M. Ulf-Erik Slotte; M. Göran Stenius.

*1st Secretary*, M. Erik Heinrichs.

*2nd Secretary*, M. Mikko Immonen.

*Attachés*, M. Seppo Appelqvist; M. Johannes Backström.

**Area and Population**.—A country situated on the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, with a total area of 130,165 square miles, of which 70 per cent. is forest, 9 per cent. cultivated, 9 per cent. lakes and 12 per cent. waste and other land, population (October 1968), 4,694,000. In 1967 the birth rate was 16.6, death rate 9.4 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate was 14.8 per 1,000 live births. 92.6 per cent. of the people are Lutherans, 1.3 per cent. Greek Orthodox and 6.1 per cent. others.

The Åland Archipelago (Åhvenanmaa), a group of small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia,



covers about 572 square miles, with a population (1967) of 21,532 (97 per cent. Swedish-speaking). The islands have a semi-autonomous status.

**Government**.—Under the Constitution there is a single Chamber (*Eduskunta*) for which women are eligible, composed of members, elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. The legislative power is vested in the Chamber and the President. The highest executive power is held by the President who is elected for a period of 6 years.

Following the presidential elections in February, 1968, a new coalition government was formed by Mr. Koivisto from representatives of the Social Democrat Party, the Centre Party, the People's Democrat Party, the Swedish People's Party and the Social Democrat Opposition Party.

**Defence**.—By the terms of the Peace Treaty (Feb. 10, 1947) with U.K. and U.S.S.R., the army is limited to a force not exceeding 34,400. The Navy is limited to a total of 10,000 tons displacement with personnel not exceeding 4,500. The Air Force, including naval air arm, is limited to 60 machines with personnel not exceeding 3,000. Bombers or aircraft with bomb-carrying facilities are expressly forbidden. The Defence Forces contain a cadre of regular officers and N.C.O.'s, but their bulk is provided by conscripts who serve for 8-11 months. None of the defence forces has the full complement permitted.

**Education**.—Primary education is compulsory and free for all children from 7 to 16 years, and in 1966-67 there were 523,493 in attendance at primary schools, with 282,147 in secondary schools; and 91,718 in colleges for vocational training. In 1966-67 there were 11 Higher Schools with 9,066 students, and 6 universities; the State University of Helsinki (20,578 students); 1 at Turku (one Swedish-speaking); and new universities at Oulu, Jyväskylä and Tampere. Combined enrolment at Higher Schools and Universities was 45,251.

**Language and Literature**.—Most Finns are bilingual. 92.4 per cent. speak Finnish as their first language, 7.4 Swedish and the remaining 0.2 per cent. other languages (mainly Lapps living in

nomadic life in the North). Since 1883 Finnish has been on an equal footing with Swedish as the official language of Finland, but since independence in 1917 Finnish has slowly been displacing Swedish. In literature also, until the close of the eighteenth century, Swedish was dominant, but awakening Finnish nationalism in the early years of the nineteenth century and the establishment of an association for the promotion of Finnish literature in 1831 gave Finnish the status of a literary language. There is a vigorous modern literature. Eemil Sillanpää was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1939. There are 70 daily newspapers in Finland which appear on 4 or more days per week (60 Finnish language, and 10 Swedish).

**Production and Industry.**—Finland has a greater area covered in forest than any other European country except the Soviet Union. Consequently the national economy is based on the timber, pulp and paper industries. These industries employ a large proportion of the working population and accounted in 1968 for 61 per cent. of Finland's foreign exchange earnings. The metal and engineering industries, producing 23 per cent. of Finland's export income in 1968, form the second important group. Exports of agricultural and dairy products amounted to 5 per cent. of total exports in 1968. The remaining export revenue came from the glass, ceramics and furniture industries. To a large extent domestic requirements in the textile, rubber, plastics, chemical and pharmaceutical, footwear and foodstuff trades, are met by local factories.

**Communications.**—There are 5,556 miles of railroad and a well-developed telegraph and telephone system. There is railway connection with Sweden and U.S.S.R., passenger boat connection with Sweden, Denmark and West Germany. Vessels on the London to Leningrad route call at Helsinki. There are also passenger/cargo boat connections with most countries in the world. External civil air services are maintained by BEA, Aero Oy (Finnish Airlines), Kar Air, Scandinavian Airlines Malev and Czech Airlines. Finnair and Aeroflot each maintain services to Moscow and to Leningrad. The merchant fleet (Dec, 1968) consists of 78 steamships (108,960 tons gross), 414 motor vessels (971,930 tons gross), and 14 sailing ships with auxiliary engine (1,776 tons gross).

**Finance.**—On Jan. 1, 1963, all values expressed in *Finnmarks* were divided by 100, in a reform of the currency. *Finnmark* figures below are expressed in terms of the New *Finnmark*.

*Finnmarks* 10:00 = £1 (see also p. 83).

	1968 <i>Finnmarks</i>	1969 <i>Finnmarks</i>
Revenue (Budget) . . . . .	9,276,000,000	9,222,000,000
Expenditure (do.) . . . . .	9,275,000,000	9,221,000,000
Debt (Dec., 1968) . . . . .	4,431,000,000	4,995,000,000

	1967 <i>Finnmarks</i>	1968 <i>Finnmarks</i>
Total Imports . . . . .	5,794,694,000	6,710,886,000
Total Exports . . . . .	5,230,295,000	6,874,237,000

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£71,310,000	£78,653,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	129,767,000	160,717,000

The principal imports are raw materials, foodstuffs, machinery and manufactured goods. The exports are principally the output of the timber mills (timber, cellulose and paper).

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$  Helsinki (Helsingfors). Population (Dec., 1967), 526,896; other towns are Tampere (Tammerfors), 150,065;  $\Psi$  Turku (Åbo), 148,399; Lahti, 85,515;  $\Psi$  Oulu (Uleaborg) 83,378;  $\Psi$  Pori (Björneborg) 71,010; Jyväskylä, 55,440; Kuopio,

55,183; Lappeenranta, 50,049; and  $\Psi$  Vaasa (Vasa) 48,660.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—December 6 (Day of Independence).

**FLAG.**—White with blue cross.  
BRITISH EMBASSY  
Helsinki

British Ambassador's Residence, It. Kaivopuisto 8B, Chancery Offices, Uudenmaankatu 16-20.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency William Bernard John Ledwidge, C.M.G. (1969) . . . . . £5,625  
Counsellor (Commercial), A. H. Reed (and Consul-General).

1st Secretaries, A. C. Stuart; D. A. Marston (Information); G. T. Burgess (Commercial); P. H. Towers-Picton, O.B.E.

Defence and Military Attaché, Col. C. A. Humphreys. Naval Attaché, Capt. S. R. Sandford, R.N.

2nd Secretaries, A. H. Banks (Consul); A. B. Gundersen; H. O. Spannig; T. H. Moran, M.B.E.  
3rd Secretaries, P. Lever; Miss L. J. Corston (Vice-Consul); B. J. McDowell.

There are British Consular offices at Helsinki, Tampere, Turku, Pori, Kotka, Oulu, Hamina and Vaasa.

British Council Representative, P. J. Seccombe, E. Esplanadikatu 22, Helsinki 13.

## FRANCE

(La République Française)

President of the French Republic, Georges Jean Raymond Pompidou, born July 5, 1911, elected June 15, 1969, assumed office, June 20, 1969.

Secretary-General of the President's Office, M. Michel Jobert.

Secretary-General of the French Community, M. Jacques Foccart.

President of the Senate, M. Alain Poher.

President of the National Assembly, M. Achille Peretti.  
CABINET

Prime Minister, M. Jacques Chaban Delmas.

Ministers of State:—

Defence, M. Michel Debré.

Cultural Affairs, M. Edmond Michelet.

Relations with Parliament, M. Roger Frey.

Justice, M. René Pleven.

Foreign Affairs, M. Maurice Schumann.

Interior, M. Raymond Marcellin.

Economy and Finance, M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Planning and Regional Development, M. André Bettencourt.

Overseas Departments and Territories, M. Henri Rey. Industrial Development and Scientific Research, M. François Xavier Ortoli.

Equipment and Housing, M. Albin Chalandon.

Post and Telecommunications, M. Robert Galley.

Agriculture, M. Jacques Duhamel.

Transport, M. Raymond Mondon.

Labour, Employment and Population, M. Joseph Fontanet.

Health and Social Security, M. Robert Boulin.

Veterans, M. Henri Duvillard.

Secretaries of State (Prime Minister's Office), M. Léo Hamon (Government Spokesman); M. Joseph Comiti (Youth and Sport); M. Philippe Malaud (Civil Service); M. Jacques Baumel (Public Relations).

Other Secretaries of State, M. André Fanton (Defence); M. Jean-Louis Tinaud (Relations with Parliament—Senate); M. Jacques Limouzy (Relations with Parliament—National Assembly); M. Yvon Bourges (Foreign Affairs); M. Jean de Lipkowski (Foreign Affairs); M. André Bord (Interior); M. Jacques Chirac (Economy and Finance); M. Jean-Marie Bailly (Commerce); M. Pierre Billecocq (Education); M. Gabriel Kaspereit (Arts and

*Crafts*); M. Bernard Lafay (*Industrial Development and Scientific Research*); M. Marcel Anthonioz (*Tourism*); M. Robert-André Vivien (*Housing*); M. Bernard Pons (*Agriculture*); M. Philippe Dechartre (*Labour, Employment and Population*); Mlle. Marie-Madeleine Dienesch (*Health and Social Security*).

FRENCH EMBASSY ■ LONDON

Residence: 11 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8  
[01-229-9411]

Chancery: 58 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1. [01-235-8080]. Consulate-General: 51 Bedford Square, W.C.1. [01-636-1206].

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur Geoffroy de Courcel, G.C.V.O., M.C. (1962).

Minister-Counsellor, M. Jean-Paul Anglès.

1st Counsellor, M. René Ziller.

2nd Counsellors, M. Victor Garès (*Press Affairs*); M. André Jouanin.

1st Secretaries, M. Jean-Louis Lucet; M. Gilles Nicol de la Belleissue.

2nd Secretaries, M. Jean-Pierre Angremy; M. Jean-Bernard Mérimée; M. François Soulé-Susbielles.

3rd Secretary, M. Jean-François Lionnet.

Consul-Attaché, M. Charles Nupied, M.B.E.

Attachés, Mme. Geneviève Rocheteau; M. Jean-François Massoni.

Naval Attaché, Contre Amiral J. Brasseur-Kermadec. Assistant Naval Attaché, Capitaine de Corvette Jean-Hugues de Laforcade.

Military Attaché, Col. Pierre Bonnafont.

Assistant Military Attaché, Cdt. Joel Nicol.

Air Attaché, Général de Brigade André Thoulouze. Assistant Air Attaché, Cdt. Christian Sapin.

Attaché, M. Paul Blondel.

Minister Financial Counsellor, M. Jacques Dulière.

Financial Attaché, M. Henri Baquialat.

Minister Commercial Counsellor (*Head of Dept.*), M. Jean Wahl.

Commercial Counsellor (*Asst. Head*), M. Raymond Lemaréchal.

Commercial Counsellor, M. Jean Gantier.

Commercial Attachés, M. Francis Lohéac; M. Pierre Theau; M. Jean-Pierre Dutet.

Assistant Commercial Attaché, M. René Tranchand.

Cultural Counsellor, M. Pierre de Boisdeffre.

Cultural Attachés, M. Paul Moudolouig; M. André Zavriew; Mme. Oudiette-Marger.

Shipping Counsellor, M. Eugène Taillart.

Scientific Counsellor, M. François Miquel.

Counsellor, Paymaster and Financial Comptroller, M. Jean Lescène.

Consul-General, M. Robert Fabre, 51 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

*Area and Population.*—The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20' to 51° 5' N. lat., and from 7° 45' E. to 4° 45' W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1939) at 212,895 square miles divided into 90 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The population of France (estimated by the National Institute of Statistical and Economic Studies) at the end of December, 1968, was 50,991,000. During 1968 there were 833,600 live births, 550,100 deaths and 357,200 marriages. Principal groups of foreigners living in France are: (approximate numbers at the end of 1968) Italians 630,000; Spaniards 616,000; Algerians 550,000; Portuguese 367,000.

DEPARTMENTS AND REGIONS

(Estimated March 1, 1968)

Paris.....	2,590,771	Rhin (Bas)...	827,367
Seine-et-		Rhin (Haut) ..	585,018
Marne....	604,340		
Yvelines....	853,386	Alsace.....	1,412,385
Essonne....	674,157		
Hauts-de-		Doubs.....	426,363
Seine.....	1,461,619	Jura.....	233,547
Seine-Saint-		Saône (Haute)	214,176
Denis.....	1,251,792	Belfort (Terr.	
Val-de-		de).....	118,450
Marne.....	1,121,340		
Val-d'Oise ..	693,269	Franche-	
		Comté... ..	992,536
Paris			
Region... ..	9,250,674	Loire-Atlan-	
		tique.....	861,452
Ardennes....	309,380	Maine-et-	
Aube.....	270,325	Loire.....	584,709
Marne.....	485,388	Mayenne....	252,762
Marne		Sarthe.....	461,839
(Haute)....	214,336	Vendée.....	421,250
Champagne	1,279,429		
		Pays de la	
Aisne.....	526,346	Loire... ..	2,582,012
Oise.....	540,988		
Somme.....	512,113	Côtes-du-	
		Nord.....	506,102
Picardie... ..	1,579,447	Finistère....	766,929
		Ille-et-	
Eure.....	383,385	Vilaine....	652,722
Seine-		Morbihan... ..	540,474
Maritime... ..	1,113,977		
		Bretagne... ..	2,468,227
Haute-Nor-			
mandie... ..	1,497,362	Charente... ..	331,016
		Charente-	
Cher.....	304,601	Maritime... ..	483,622
Eure-et-Loir.	302,207	Sèvres (Deux)	326,462
Indre.....	247,178	Vienne.....	340,256
Indre-et-			
Loire.....	437,870	Poitou-Char-	
Loir-et-Cher.	267,896	entes... ..	1,481,356
Loiret.....	430,629		
		Dordogne... ..	374,073
Centre... ..	1,990,381	Gironde... ..	1,009,390
		Landes.....	277,381
Calvados....	519,695	Lot-et-	
Manche.....	451,939	Garonne ..	290,592
Orne.....	288,524	Pyrénées	
		(Basses) ... ..	508,734
Basse-Nor-			
mandie... ..	1,260,158	Aquitaine... ..	2,460,170
Côte-d'Or... ..	421,192	Ariège.....	138,478
Nièvre.....	247,702	Aveyron....	281,568
Saône-et-		Garonne	
Loire.....	550,362	(Haute) ... ..	690,712
Yonne.....	283,376	Gers.....	181,577
		Lot.....	151,198
Bourgogne... ..	1,502,632	Pyrénées	
		(Hautes)... ..	225,730
Nord.....	2,417,899	Tarn.....	332,011
Pas-dè-		Tarn-et-Gar-	
Calais.....	1,397,159	onne.....	183,572
Nord.....	3,815,058	Midt-Py-	
		renees... ..	2,184,846
Meurthe-et-			
Moselle....	705,413	Corrèze....	237,858
Meuse.....	209,513	Creuse.....	156,876
Moselle....	971,314	Vienne	
Vosges.....	388,201	(Haute) ... ..	341,589
Lorraine... ..	2,274,441	Limousin ..	736,323

Ain.....	339,262
Ardèche.....	256,927
Drôme.....	342,891
Isère.....	768,450
Loire.....	722,383
Rhône.....	1,325,611
Savoie.....	288,921
Savoie (Haute) ...	378,550
<hr/>	
Rhône- Alpes ...	4,422,995
<hr/>	
Allier.....	386,533
Cantal.....	169,330
Loire (Haute)	208,337
Puy-de-Dôme	547,743
<hr/>	
Auvergne ...	1,311,943

Aude.....	278,323
Gard.....	478,544
Hérault.....	591,397
Lozère.....	77,258
Pyrénées- Orientales.	281,976
<hr/>	
Languedoc- Roussillon	1,707,498
<hr/>	
Alpes (Basses)	104,813
Alpes (Hautes)	91,790
Alpes-Mari- times.....	722,070
Bouches-du- Rhône.....	1,470,271
Var.....	555,926
Vaucluse....	353,966
<hr/>	
Provence-Côte: d'Azur... 3,298,836	
Corsica....	269,831

Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the *Third Republic* was set up. The constitution of the Third Republic vested the legislative power in a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. The executive was vested in the President, who was elected for 7 years by the Senate and Chamber assembled in Congress.

On Sept. 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, which had (March 31, 1939) given an open pledge to support Poland against aggression.

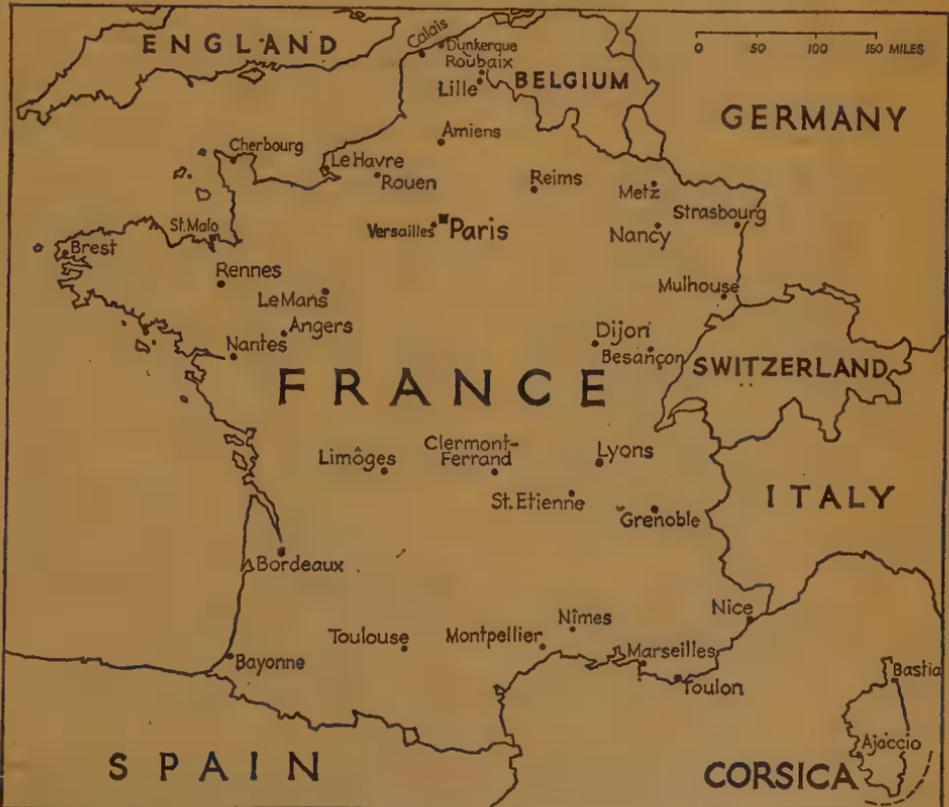
On June 17, 1940, the late Maréchal Pétain sought terms of surrender from the Germans. A number of French troops had reached British ports after the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk and St. Valéry, and on June 23, 1940, after stating that the French Government had capitulated before all means of resistance had been exhausted, General Charles de Gaulle announced the formation of a Provisional National Committee "to defend that part of the French Empire which has not yet been conquered by Germany and to free that part of France still under the yoke of the invader."

On June 3, 1943, after prolonged negotiation, there was set up a *French Committee of National Liberation*, which was recognized by the allied nations on August 26, 1943.

Paris was liberated on August 25, 1944, and on October 13, 1944, the de Gaulle administration was recognized by the allied nations as the government of France.

Under the de Gaulle administration there was a single chamber legislature (The National Consultative Assembly) which met at Algiers until France

**Government.**—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789-1793), and the *First Republic* lasted until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 5, 1821) founded the *First Empire* in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20-June 29, 1815), until the *Second Republic* of 1848, which became the *Second Empire* on Nov. 22, 1852. On



was liberated. The enlarged Consultative Assembly met in the Luxembourg Palace (Paris), formerly the Senate House, on Nov. 7, 1944.

Following a national referendum on Oct. 27, 1945, a Constituent Assembly was elected with the task of drafting a new constitution. This was duly drawn up and adopted at a further referendum on Oct. 13, 1946. A National Assembly and Council of the Republic, elected on a territorial basis, were set up. With amendments made in 1954, the Constitution of the Fourth Republic was in force from 1946 until Oct. 5, 1958. From the liberation of Paris in 1944 until the Fourth Republic came to an end in 1958, 26 Cabinets were formed with an average life of 5½ months. The Government of M. Mollet for 16 months in 1956-57 was the longest in office, that of M. Queuille in 1950 the shortest, being in office for only three days.

Insurrections took place in Algeria and in the Metropolitan Department of Corsica in May, 1958, and, faced by a threat of imminent insurrection among the armed forces at home, President Coty warned the nation that it was on the brink of civil war and invited General de Gaulle to form a Government. M. Pflimlin formally resigned the office of Prime Minister on May 31. On June 1, by 329 votes to 224, Gen. de Gaulle was invested in the National Assembly as Prime Minister, with power to govern by decree for a period of six months during which time proposals for constitutional reform would be submitted to a national referendum.

*The Fifth Republic.*—The Constitution of the Fifth Republic, embodying important changes, was adopted by an overwhelming majority at a referendum held on Sept. 28 in Metropolitan France and all overseas departments and territories.

The President was elected for a term of 7 years by an electoral college consisting of both Houses of Parliament, the departmental general councils, overseas assemblies and elected representatives of the municipal councils. As the result of a referendum in October, 1962, future Presidents are to be elected by direct universal suffrage. Presidents are eligible for re-election. The President appoints the Prime Minister. He may dissolve the National Assembly after consultation with the Prime Minister and Presidents of both Houses, but may not do so more than once in twelve months. He may submit disputed legislation to a national referendum at the request of the Government or of both Houses of Parliament. The President may assume special powers in an emergency. At the presidential elections held on Dec. 21, 1958, General de Gaulle was elected President by an overwhelming majority and took office on Jan. 8, 1959, as first President of the Fifth French Republic. He was re-elected in December, 1965, for a second presidential term. In May, 1968, a major internal crisis was precipitated by a student rebellion, which led to a generalized strike and the virtual collapse of the Government. General de Gaulle then held parliamentary elections at which the Gaullists won the largest majority in living history. The General remained President until April 28, 1969, when a referendum on regional and Senate reform on which he had staked his personal future as President, was lost. Alain Poher (*Centrists and President of the Senate*) became interim President and stood for election against MM. Pompidou (*Gaullist*), Duclos (*Communist*), Defferre (*Socialist*) and three other candidates. On the second round M. Pompidou was elected with 58 per cent. of the vote and assumed office as President on June 20, 1969.

Parliament consists of the National Assembly and the Senate. Bills may be presented in either House, except money bills, which must originate in the

National Assembly. The normal session of Parliament is confined to 5½ months each year and it may also meet in extraordinary session for 12 days at the request of the Prime Minister or a majority of the Assembly. Voting rights are personal and can only be delegated in special circumstances.

The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are responsible only to Parliament. The Prime Minister is assumed to have the Assembly's confidence unless the Opposition moves a censure motion signed by not less than one-tenth of the deputies; such motion must be approved by an absolute majority; if defeated, its sponsors must not introduce another no-confidence motion in the same session. Ministers relinquish Parliamentary seats on joining the Cabinet.

A Constitutional Council is responsible for supervising all elections and referenda and must be consulted on all constitutional matters and before the President of the Republic assumes emergency powers. At the request of the Government, the Economic and Social Council gives advice on bills, ordinances or decrees referred to it. Any economic or social plan or bill must be submitted to it.

*Production.*—The chief agriculture products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beet-root (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Rice is being grown in parts of the Camargue (Rhône delta). Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c.

The harvest in 1968 was:—

	(Quintals)
Wheat.....	147,416,100
Oats.....	25,059,900
Barley.....	90,618,800
Rye.....	3,325,000
Maize.....	51,738,200

Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent, as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify. Production of wine in 1968 was 65,120,200 hectolitres. Cider-making is also an important industry. The live stock (1968) included 21,918,400 cattle, 9,598,500 sheep and lambs, 10,583,800 pigs, 781,500 horses and 914,200 goats. The mineral resources include coal, natural gas, pig iron, bauxite, lead, silver, antimony and salt. In 1968 coal production amounted to 45,132,000 tons. The most important manufactures are of metals, cars, aircraft, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, cottons, woollens, carpets, linen, silk and lace.

*Language and Literature.*—French is the universal language of France and of a large proportion of the people of Belgium, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Italy, Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritius, Haiti and the Province of Quebec, Canada, to whom the almost inexhaustible literature of France is a treasured heritage. The work of the *French Academy*, founded by Richelieu in 1635, has established *le bon usage*, equivalent to "The King's English" in Great Britain. French authors have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature on 10 occasions—R.F.A. Sully-Prudhomme (1901), F. Mistral (1904), Romain Rolland (1915), Anatole France (1921), Henri Bergson (1937), Roger M. du Gard (1937), André Gide (1947), François Mauriac (1952), Albert Camus (1957) and St. John Perse (Alexis Léger) (1960).

*Defence.*—The personnel of the Defence Forces at the end of 1968 totalled: ARMY 337,200; AIR FORCE, 107,206; NAVY, 68,945; Common Services,

73,856 (including GENDARMERIE of 63,671). The Army has a variety of new French-made equipment coming into service, including medium tanks, field and air defence guns, trucks and radio sets. A tactical nuclear weapon is promised for the 1970's. The Air Force is equipped with *Mirage IV* nuclear bombers, KC 135 tanker/transport, *Mirage III* fighters and *Transall* transports, supported by a large number of older operational aircraft. The Navy includes 2 cruisers, 3 aircraft carriers, 18 fleet escorts, 18 fast escorts, 19 submarines, 15 ocean minesweepers, 1 helicopter carrier, 1 GW destroyers, 8 tropical duty frigates, 2 LSD, 7 LST, 82 coastal and inshore minesweepers, 4 logistic support ships and 8 oilers.

**Education.**—The educational system is highly developed and centralized. It is administered by the Ministry of National Education, comprising (a) the *Direction de l'Administration Générale*, the *Direction de l'Enseignement Supérieur*, and the *Direction Générale de l'Organisation et des Programmes Scolaires*, the three principal administrative services; (b) the Superior Council of National Education (consultative); and (c) other organizations and services concerned with libraries, research, external relations whose heads are directly responsible to the Minister; and (d) the Inspectorate. The former High Commissariat for Youth and Sports of the Ministry of National Education has now become a separate Ministry. *Local Administration* comprises 23 Territorial Academies, with inspecting staff for all grades, and (b) Departmental Councils presided over by the *Préfet*, and charged especially with primary education.

Primary and secondary education are compulsory, free and secular, the school age being from 6 to 16. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (i) *Primary* education is given in *écoles maternelles* (nursery schools), *écoles primaires élémentaires* (primary schools) and *collèges d'enseignement général* (4-year secondary modern course); (ii) *Secondary* education in *collèges d'enseignement technique*, *collèges d'enseignement secondaire* and *lycées* (7-year course leading to one of the five *baccalauréats*). *Baccalauréat A* consists largely of philosophy and languages with a little mathematics, and provides entry into the faculties of Letters and Law. *Baccalauréat B* groups languages, mathematics and economics with philosophy classes oriented towards psychology and sociology. It provides entry to the faculties of Letters for the social sciences and to the faculty of Law for economics. *Baccalauréat C*, consisting of mathematics and physics with some languages, provides entry to the faculty of Sciences for those studying for a degree in mathematics and physics. *Baccalauréat D* has the same language component as *Baccalauréat C*, but its main feature is the natural sciences. It provides entry to the faculty of Sciences for natural science degrees, and also to the Medicine and Pharmacy Faculties. *Baccalauréat E* is largely scientific and technical with a language element, and provides entry to engineering schools and the Faculty of Science. (iii) *Special schools* are numerous. (iv) There are 19 universities (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix (A.D. 1409), Besançon (1485), Bordeaux (1441), Caen (1432), Clermont-Ferrand (1808), Dijon (1772), Grenoble (1339), Lille (1530), Lyons (1808), Montpellier (1125), Nancy (1572), Nantes (re-created 1961), Paris (1150), Poitiers (1431), Reims (1961), Rennes (1735), Strasbourg (1567) and Toulouse (1230). Three new universities were created during 1964, at Orléans, Reims and Rouen. (v) There are numerous *Grandes Ecoles* in France which award diplomas in many subjects not taught at university,

especially applied science and engineering. Most of them are State institutions but have a competitive system of entry, unlike the universities.

After the national crisis of May, 1968, sweeping reforms of higher education were introduced by Act of Parliament. They aim to decentralize the administration of higher education and give a greater degree of autonomy to the universities and individual educational establishments, and also to encourage greater staff/student participation in decisions affecting those institutions. The various faculties and institutions are at present being re-grouped into local, corporate bodies, which will then become the new universities of France. The *Grandes Ecoles* are not affected by these changes, but the universities listed above have for the time being been dis-established, although, *de facto*, they continue to function. It is too soon to assess the results of these reforms, which may take some years to accomplish.

**Archæology, etc.**—There are dolmens and menhirs in Brittany, prehistoric remains in Dordogne, cave drawings in Ariège, and throughout France various megalithic monuments erected by primitive tribes, predecessors of Iberian invaders from Spain (now represented by the Basques), Ligurians from northern Italy and Celts or Gauls from the valley of the Danube. Julius Cæsar found Gaul "divided into three parts" and described three political groups—Aquitanians south of the Garonne, Celts between the Garonne and the Seine and Marne, and Belgæ from the Seine to the Rhine. Roman remains are plentiful throughout France in the form of aqueducts, arenas, triumphal arches, &c., and the celebrated Norman and Gothic Cathedrals, including Notre Dame in Paris, and those of Chartres, Reims, Amiens (where Peter the Hermit preached the First Crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre), Bourges, Beauvais, Rouen, etc., have survived invasions and bombardments, with only partial damage, and many of the renaissance and XVIIth century châteaux survived the French Revolution.

**Roads.**—The length of the *Routes Nationales* at the end of 1968 was 80,861 km. and of motorways 1,100 km. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône, the navigable waterways in general use in 1968 were: canals, 4,440 km.; navigable rivers, 3,121 km.

**Railways.**—The system of railroads in France is very extensive. The length of lines of general interest, exclusive of local lines, open for traffic in 1968 was 37,400 km., of which 8,810 km. were electrified. Traffic in 1968 totalled 35,860,000,000 passenger-km. and 62,920,000,000 ton-km.

**Shipping.**—The French mercantile marine consisted on Jan. 1, 1968, of 625 ships of 5,286,824 tons gross, of which 47 were passenger vessels (432,400 tons), 150 tankers (2,614,315 tons gross) and 424 cargo vessels (2,240,009 tons gross).

## FINANCE

	1967	1968
	F. millions	
Total revenue ( <i>Budget</i> ).....	120,830	129,780
Ordinary expenditure ( <i>do.</i> )...	125,628	136,188

The *Public Debt* on Dec. 31, 1968, was F.97,360,000,000 of which the external debt amounted to F.6,928,000,000.

**Currency.**—The unit of currency is the *franc* of 100 *centimes*, which was devalued on Aug. 10, 1969. Bank notes in 10, 50 and 100 new franc denominations and coins in 5 new francs are issued.

EXCHANGE RATE (from 10/8/69).—F.13.33=£1 (see also p. 83).

## COMMERCE

The principal imports are wool, cotton, chemicals, coke, crude oil, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, timber, rubber, copper and coffee. The principal exports are chemical products, iron and steel, textiles (silk and cotton), automobiles, wine and other agricultural products, soaps and perfumes, and glass.

## FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE

	1967 Francs	1968 Francs
Imports ....	61,200,000,000	69,163,000,000
Exports ....	56,000,000,000	62,813,000,000

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.	£204,395,000	£234,424,000
Exports to U.K. ..	255,021,000	312,332,000

## OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

With effect from Jan. 1, 1947, the colonies of Guayane (French Guiana), Martinique, Guadeloupe and La Réunion with its dependencies have been theoretically administered in exactly the same way as the Metropolitan Departments, but in practice somewhat greater discretion is allowed to the Prefects and the locally elected bodies.

*La Réunion.*—Formerly Ile de Bourbon, about 420 miles E. of Madagascar, Réunion has been a French possession since 1643. Area, about 1,000 sq. miles. Population (estimated, 1968), 405,000. Capital, St. Denis (65,614). Assigned to the administration of Réunion are the distant islands of St. Paul (3 sq. miles), New Amsterdam (27 sq. miles) and Kerguelen containing whaling and fishing stations (1,100 sq. miles). The Crozet Islands (200 sq. miles) and Adélie Land in the Antarctic Continent are also dependencies of Réunion. Imports from U.K., 1968, £357,000.

*Martinique.*—An island situated in the Windward Islands group of the West Indies, between the British colonies of Dominica in the north and St. Lucia in the south. Population (estimated, 1967), 333,000. Capital,  $\Psi$ Fort de France (60,600). Other towns are  $\Psi$ Trinité (39,173) and  $\Psi$ Marin (31,369).

*Guadeloupe.*—In the Leeward Islands of the West Indies, the island of Guadeloupe, together with Marie Galante, the Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Barthélemy and St. Martin, form the other West Indian Department of France. Population (estimated, 1967), 320,000. Capital,  $\Psi$ Pointe à Pitre (39,000). Other towns are  $\Psi$ Basse Terre (16,000) in Guadeloupe and  $\Psi$ Grand Bourg (12,827) in Marie Galante.

*French Guiana.*—Area, 35,000 sq. miles. Population (estimated, 1967), 40,000. Capital,  $\Psi$ Cayenne (20,000). Situated on the north-eastern coast of South America, French Guiana is flanked by Netherlands Guiana on the west and by Brazil on the south and east. Under the administration of French Guiana is a group of islands (St. Joseph, Ile Royal and Ile du Diable), known as Iles du Salut. On Devil's Isle, Captain Dreyfus was imprisoned from 1894 to 1899.

## CAPITAL OF FRANCE. Paris, on the Seine.

Population (estimated, 1968), 2,607,625.

*District of Paris.*—Created by legislation promulgated on August 2, 1961, the District covers the areas of the Seine Departments (see list of Departments, p. 858).

Improvements and development of the Paris region is the responsibility of a Council of Administration consisting of 28 members, half elected by the Government from among local members of Parliament, and the other half by local councils. The

Council, which has its own budget and revenue, co-ordinates the development works of existing authorities and has power to initiate its own schemes. A Delegate-General appointed by the Government is the Council's executive officer.

At the Census of 1968 nineteen towns had a population of over 150,000 inhabitants:—Paris (2,607,625);  $\Psi$ Marseilles (893,771);  $\Psi$ Lyons (535,000); Toulouse (380,340);  $\Psi$ Nice (325,400);  $\Psi$ Bordeaux (270,996);  $\Psi$ Nantes (265,009); Strasbourg (254,038); Saint-Etienne (216,020);  $\Psi$ Le Havre (200,940); Lille (194,948); Rennes (188,515);  $\Psi$ Toulon (178,489); Montpellier (167,211); Grenoble (165,902);  $\Psi$ Brest (159,857); Reims (158,634); Clermont-Ferrand (154,110); Dijon (150,791). 37 towns in France have a population of over 100,000.

The chief towns of Corsica are  $\Psi$ Ajaccio (42,282) and  $\Psi$ Bastia (50,881).

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit by air, 1 hr.

FLAG.—The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

NATIONAL DAY.—July 14.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

(35 rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris 8e)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Arthur Christopher John Soames, C.B.E. (1968)*..... £8,600  
*Minister, A. M. Palliser, C.M.G.*  
*Minister (Economic), J. S. Rooke, C.M.G., O.B.E.*  
*Counsellor and Consul-General, E. E. Young.*

*Counsellors, P. H. R. Marshall; H. S. Colchester, C.M.G., O.B.E.; L. M. Minford (Commercial); D. A. Logan, C.M.G. (Press); C. C. Clemens, M.C. (Administration); A. G. Wallis, D.F.C. (Labour); J. E. Galsworthy, C.M.G. (Economic); R. Hibbert (Defence Supply and Civil Air); J. Anson (Financial).*

*1st Secretaries, M. K. O. Simpson-Orlebar; C. C. T. Tickell, M.V.O.; L. Fielding; C. P. H. T. Isolani, M.V.O., O.B.E.; M. St. E. Burton (Information); R. J. Carrick (Economic); G. E. Howe; P. Goodman (Scientific); C. B. Shakespeare (Economic); B. H. Wilcox, M.B.E. (Commercial); J. F. Taylor (Consular); J. White (Defence Supply).*

*2nd Secretaries, J. A. Fortescue; D. L. Stephens; E. G. Markee (Visa); A. R. Clark (Economic); J. A. Graham (Commercial); R. O. Barnes (Commercial); B. J. Stenning, M.B.E. (Commercial); K. Grant; H. S. Jamieson (Civil Aviation); W. J. A. Buckley (Administration).*

*3rd Secretary, Miss G. S. Butler.*  
*Defence and Air Attaché, Air Cdre. I. N. MacDougall, C.B.E., D.F.C.*

*Naval Attaché, Capt. P. A. Bence-Trower, R.N.*  
*Military Attaché, Brig. I. M. Christie.*  
*Asst. Naval Attaché, Cdr. G. A. G. Edleston, O.B.E., R.N.*

*Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. J. K. Chater, R.E.*  
*Asst. Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. R. J. Garlick.*  
*Chaplain of the British Embassy Church, Rev. R. J. W. Morris, O.B.E.*

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices in Metropolitan France at Paris, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Calais, Cherbourg, Dieppe, Dunkirk, Le Havre, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Nice and Strasbourg.

## BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

6 Rue Halévy, Paris 9

*President, P. T. Simpson-Jones.*

*Vice-Presidents, H. Start, C.B.E.; D. H. Goodchild.*

## BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in Paris, E. W. F. Tomlin, C.B.E.,  
rue des Ecoles 36, Paris V.

There are a Regional Centre at Toulouse and  
British Council libraries at Paris, Bordeaux, Lille,  
Lyons and Strasbourg.

## THE FRENCH COMMUNITY

The Constitution of the Fifth French Republic promulgated on Oct. 6, 1958, envisaged the establishment of a French Community of States closely linked with common institutions. A number of the former French States in Africa have seceded from the Community but for all practical purposes continue to enjoy the same close links with France as those that remain formally members of the French Community. The Community Institutions in fact never operated as envisaged. Nevertheless, with the exception of Guinea, which opted out of the Community in the 1958 referendum, all the former French African colonies are closely linked to France by a series of financial, technical and economic agreements.

## Francophone Countries.

In the following countries French is either the official or national language or the language of instruction; where there is another national language the name of it is shown after the name of the country:—Algeria (*Arabic*); Belgium (*Flemish*); Burundi (*Kirundi*); Cambodia (*Khmer*); Cameroon (*English*); parts of Canada (in Quebec, parts of Ontario and New Brunswick) (*English*); Central African Republic (*Sangho*); Chad; Congo (Brazzaville); Congolese Republic; Dahomey; France; Gaboon; Guinea; Haiti (*Creole*); Ivory Coast; Laos (*Laotian*); Lebanon (*Arabic*); Luxembourg (*German and Letzeburgesch*); Madagascar (*Malagasy*); Mali; Morocco (*Arabic*); Mauritania (*Arabic*); Niger; Rwanda (*Kinyarwanda*); Senegal; Switzerland (1,000,000 French speaking); Togo; Tunisia (*Arabic*); Upper Volta; Vietnam (*Vietnamese*). French is also spoken in the Overseas Departments (see above).

Madagascar (République malgache).—See separate article.

## OTHER TERRITORIES

French Territory of the Afars and Issas.—Situating on the north-east coast of Africa, the Territory has an area of 9,000 sq. miles with a population (estimated, 1968) of about 110,000.

Formerly French Somaliland, the Territory was renamed on July 6, 1967, to emphasize the existence of the two main ethnic groups in the population. A renamed Chamber of Deputies succeeded the former territorial assembly to which a governing council is responsible for the administration of the territory. The French High Commissioner retains responsibility for foreign policy, defence, currency, credit, citizenship and law, other than traditional civil law. Capital,  $\Psi$  Jibouti (62,000).

Imports from the United Kingdom in 1968 were valued at £2,112,000; Exports to U.K., £207,000.

New Caledonia.—Area, 7,200 sq. miles. Population (1965), 92,000. Capital,  $\Psi$  Noumea (12,000) A large island in the Western Pacific, 700 miles E. of Queensland. Dependencies are the Isle of Pines, the Loyalty Islands (Mahé, Lifou, Urea, etc.), the Huon Islands and Alofis). New Caledonia was discovered in 1774 and annexed by France in 1854; from 1871 to 1896 it was a convict settlement. It is the world's third largest producer of nickel, after Canada and U.S.S.R.

Wallis and Futuna Islands.—Following a request from local kings and chiefs, it was decided by

referendum (Dec. 27, 1959) that the islands would become the sixth Overseas Territory of France. Population of the islands, formerly dependencies of New Caledonia, is about 9,500, mostly Polynesians.

French Polynesia.—Area, 2,500 sq. miles. Population (1967), 98,000. Capital,  $\Psi$  Papeete (15,220) in Tahiti. Includes the Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, Makatea, etc.), the Marquesas (Nukahiva, Hiva-oo, etc., 500 sq. miles, population, 3,000); the Leeward Isles (Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Bora Bora, Maupiti, etc.); the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, etc.); the Tubuai Islands (Tubuai, Rurutu, Raiavae, Rimatara and Rapa Island; and Maiao Island).

Comoro Archipelago.—Area, 800 sq. miles. Population (1968), 244,000. Capital, Dzaoudzi. Includes the islands of Great Comoro, Anjouan, Mayotte and Mohilla and certain islets in the Indian Ocean.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—Area, 93 sq. miles. Population (1967), 5,000. Two small groups of Islands off the coast of Newfoundland.

## GABOON

(Republic of Gaboon)

(For MAP, see p. 836).

President, Albert-Bernard Bongo, assumed office December, 1967.

Gaboon lies on the Atlantic coast of Africa at the Equator and is flanked to the north by the Spanish territory of Rio Muni and the Cameroon Republic and on the east and south by the Republic of Congo. It has an area of 101,400 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1967) of 473,000. Gaboon elected on Nov. 28, 1958, to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community and was proclaimed fully independent on August 17, 1960.

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£691,000	£781,000
Exports to U.K.....	2,641,000	2,502,000

CAPITAL.—Libreville (31,000).

FLAG.—Horizontal bands, green, yellow and blue.

NATIONAL DAY.—August 17.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Alan John Edden, C.M.G. (Resident at Yaoundé, Cameroon).

## GERMANY

■ Deutsches Reich (German Realm)

THE HISTORY OF GERMANY from 1863-1945 is marked by wars of aggression. In 1864, Prussia, in company with Austria, attacked Denmark, and after a short campaign annexed the peninsula of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1866, as a result of war with Austria (the Seven Weeks' War), Prussia acquired the hegemony of the North Germanic Confederation from Austria. After the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when Prussia wrested Alsace-Lorraine from France, the North Germanic Confederation and three South German States became the Germanic Confederation, the King of Prussia being proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles on Jan. 18, 1871.

At the outbreak of the War of 1914-1918, Germany was a Confederate League bearing the

\* Nazi historians referred to the National Socialist régime as *Drittes Reich*. The *First* was the Holy Roman Empire, established in A.D. 962 by Otto I of Saxony, enduring until 1806. The *Second* was established by Prince Otto von Bismarck, after the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, and endured until 1918. The *Third* was established by Adolf Hitler in 1933.

German Empire under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia holding the title of German Emperor. At the close of the war, Germany lost most of the gains she had acquired since 1863, including all her colonies.

**GERMANY BETWEEN THE TWO WARS.**—On Nov. 9, 1918, two days before Germany sued for an Armistice from the victorious Allies, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. In January, 1919, elections were held to the National Assembly the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female). The Assembly met at Weimar (Feb. 6, 1919), and elected Friedrich Ebert President of the Republic, a position he occupied until his death (Feb. 28, 1925) when Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg was elected in his stead. Von Hindenburg was re-elected April 10, 1932, the rival candidate being Adolf Hitler, who was born at Braunau, Austria (April 20, 1889) and had migrated as a young man to Bavaria. A General Election of 1933 provided Hitler's party, the *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei* (National Socialist German Workers' Party, or Nazis) with an absolute majority in the legislature (*Reichstag*) and Hitler became Prime Minister (Chancellor), a position which became fused with that of President at the death of von Hindenburg (Aug. 2, 1934),

and Adolf Hitler exercised supreme and uncontrolled authority in the Reich.

**THE WAR OF 1939-1945.**—After concluding a Treaty of Non-Aggression with Soviet Russia (Aug. 24, 1939), Germany invaded Poland (Sept. 1, 1939), thus precipitating a war with France and Great Britain, who had (March 31) given a pledge to support Poland against aggression.

Germany invaded and occupied Denmark and Norway (April, 1940), Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and France (May, 1940). Norway capitulated on June 9, France sued for peace in mid-June. The lightning war against Britain began on August 11, 1940, but the *Luftwaffe* attack, which was to prepare the way for invasion, was defeated. In April, 1941, Yugoslavia was invaded and Germany joined Italy in attacking Greece and Crete. On June 22, 1941, the U.S.S.R. was invaded. In 1942 the Nazi empire reached its height. The boundaries of Greater Germany included Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, Eupen-Malmédy, large areas of Poland, Memelland and Slovenia; Germany and her satellites controlled all European countries except the British Isles, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden and parts of European Russia, as well as large tracts of North Africa. The turning point came in November, 1942, with the Soviet victory at Stalingrad and the British at El Alamein. In 1943 a Soviet offensive threw the



invader back almost to the Polish frontier, and the Western Allies after defeating the Axis in North Africa, landed in Italy. In June, 1944, the Second Front opened on the Normandy beaches and by September, 1944, Germany itself was the battlefield. On May 8, 1945, the unconditional surrender of all German forces was accepted by representatives of the Western Allied and Soviet Supreme Commanders.

Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945.

In 1962 the Federal Statistical Office reported that during the course of the war from 1939 to 1945, 593,000 persons were killed during allied air attacks on Germany and 403,000 dwellings were destroyed. 537,000 civilians were killed, some 15 per cent. children under 14, and 56,000 foreign civilians, members of the police and armed forces. In the area now covered by the Federal Republic persons injured numbered 486,000, including 16,000 foreigners and prisoners of war.

**THE POST WAR PERIOD.**—After the surrender of the Allied Powers assumed supreme authority in Germany. Power was to be exercised by the Commanders-in-Chief, each in his own zone of occupation and jointly in matters affecting Germany as a whole through a Control Council. Berlin was to be governed jointly by the four occupying powers. The guiding lines of policy were laid down in the agreement reached between the U.K., U.S. and U.S.S.R. Governments at Potsdam in August, 1945, which was to remain in force until a Peace Treaty should confirm or revise its directives. It was decided that "for the time being no Central German Government shall be established," but that central German administrative departments acting under the direction of the Control Council should be established in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. The Eastern frontier of Germany was provisionally redrawn (pending final settlement in the Peace Treaty) to transfer the northern area of East Prussia, including Königsberg (now Kaliningrad), to the U.S.S.R. and the rest of East Prussia and all the area lying east of the Oder and Western Neisse rivers to Polish control. On Oct. 15, 1947, the Saar, enlarged at the expense of German territory, voted for economic union with France, but following a plebiscite was incorporated in the Federal Republic of Germany on Jan. 1, 1957. The Potsdam agreement also laid down that Germany should be disarmed and prohibited from producing armaments, that production of certain other goods should be limited to the amount needed to support a peacetime economy and that existing capital equipment surplus to these requirements should be removed as reparations and distributed by the Inter Allied Reparations Agency among the nations who had suffered war damage, in proportion to their losses. (The proportions were fixed by the Paris Conference of November, 1945.) The agreement further dealt with denazification, democratization, refugees, restitution, decartelization, etc.

Though certain details of the Potsdam agreement (not yet superseded by a Peace Treaty) have been carried out, differences in interpretation among the Allies have made it impossible to apply the provisions in full. Quadripartite control became a dead letter when the Russians withdrew from the Control Council in March, 1948.

#### Federal Republic of Germany

President, Dr. Gustav W. Heinemann, born July 23, 1899, elected July 1, 1969, for five years.

#### CABINET

Federal Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger (C.D.U.).  
 Foreign Minister and Vice-Chancellor, Willy Brandt (S.P.D.).  
 Interior, Ernst Benda (C.D.U.).  
 Justice, Prof. Dr. Horst Ehmke.  
 Finance, Dr. Franz-Josef Strauss (C.S.U.).  
 Economic Affairs, Prof. Dr. Karl Schiller (S.P.D.).  
 Agriculture, Hermann Höcherl (C.S.U.).  
 Labour, Hans Katzer (C.D.U.).  
 Defence, Dr. Gerhard Schröder (C.D.U.).  
 Transport, Georg Leber (S.P.D.).  
 Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. Werner Dollinger (C.S.U.).  
 Housing, Dr. Lauritz Lauritzen (S.P.D.).  
 Refugees, Heinrich Windelen.  
 All-German Affairs, Herbert Wehner (S.P.D.).  
 Affairs of the Federal Council and Länder, Prof. Dr. Carlo Schmid (S.P.D.).  
 Family and Youth Questions, Frau Anne Brauksiepe.  
 Scientific Research, Dr. Gerhard Stoltenberg (C.D.U.).  
 Economic Property of the Federal Republic, Kurt Schmücker (C.D.U.).  
 Economic Co-operation, Dr. Erhard Eppler.  
 Health, Frau Käthe Strobel (S.P.D.).  
 C.D.U.=Christian Democratic Union; C.S.U.=Christian Social Union; S.P.D.=Social Democrats.

#### EMBASSY IN LONDON

23 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

[01-235-5033]

6 Rutland Gate, S.W.7 (Passport and Visa Section and Commercial Information Service)

[01-235-5033]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Herbert Blankenhorn, G.C.V.O. (1965).  
 Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Erwin Wickert.  
 Minister-Counsellors, Dr. Ernst Friedrich Jung; Dr. Heinz Nauport (Economic Affairs).  
 Counsellors, Dr. Thomas Knatz (Legal and Consular); Hans-Werner Graf Finck von Finkenstein (Press); Frau Dr. Brigitte Lohmeyer (Cultural).

NOTE.—Except where otherwise indicated statistical data on the Federal Republic of Germany include Berlin (West).

**Area and Population.**—The area of the Federal Republic is approximately 95,967 sq. miles. Total population of the Federal Republic on Dec. 31, 1968, was 58,322,000, excluding Western Berlin, compared with 43,008,300 in 1939. Distribution of the population among the Länder on Dec. 31, 1968, was:

Schleswig-Holstein .....	2,529,000
Hamburg .....	1,823,000
Lower Saxony .....	7,039,000
Bremen .....	754,000
North Rhine Westphalia .....	16,951,000
Hessen .....	5,333,000
Rhineland Palatinate .....	3,645,000
Baden-Württemberg .....	8,714,000
Bavaria .....	10,406,000
Saarland .....	1,129,000
Berlin (West) .....	2,141,000

The population of the principal cities and towns in the Federal Republic on Dec. 31, 1968, was:

Berlin (West) 2,141,441	Hanover .....	521,904
ψ Hamburg .. 1,822,837	Nuremberg .....	470,778
Munich .....	Duisburg .....	462,334
Cologne .....	Wuppertal .....	411,974
Essen .....	Gelsenkirchen .....	352,350
Düsseldorf .....	Bochum .....	345,320
Frankfurt/Main 660,377	Mannheim .....	326,302
Dortmund .....	ψ Kiel .....	269,327
Stuttgart .....	Wiesbaden .....	259,076
ψ Bremen .....	Karlsruhe .....	255,762

Oberhausen.....	249,941
ψ Lübeck.....	243,138
Brunswick.....	226,305
Krefeld.....	225,681
Kassel.....	212,920
Augsburg.....	211,733
Münster.....	203,461
Hagen.....	200,266
Mülheim/Ruhr	189,919
Aachen.....	176,726
Solingen.....	174,353
Ludwigshafen.	172,981
Mainz.....	171,882
Bielefeld.....	168,783
Freiburg.....	161,455
München-	
gladbach....	151,890
ψ Bremerhaven	149,196
Osnabrück.....	139,861
Darmstadt.....	139,588
Bonn.....	137,986

Riescheid....	135,197
Saarbrücken....	131,937
Oldenburg....	131,197
Regensburg....	125,966
Recklinghausen	125,801
Heidelberg....	121,466
Würzburg.....	120,463
Salzgitter.....	117,013
Offenbach/	
Main.....	116,746
Neuss.....	115,079
Göttingen....	112,560
Boitrop.....	108,703
Leverkusen....	107,886
Koblenz.....	105,434
Trier.....	104,470
Wilhelmshaven	102,484
Herne.....	101,955
Wanne-Eickel.	100,510
Rheydt.....	100,070
Kaiserslautern.	100,000

Berlin.—Klaus Schütz (Governing Mayor).  
 Bremen.—Hans Koschnick (Mayor).  
 Hamburg.—Prof. Dr. Herbert Weichmann (Mayor).  
 Hesse.—Dr. E. Georg-August Zinn.  
 Lower Saxony.—Dr. Georg Diederichs.  
 North Rhine-Westphalia.—Heinz Kühn.  
 Rhineland-Palatinate.—Dr. Helmut Kohl.  
 Saarland.—Dr. Franz-Josef Röder.  
 Schleswig-Holstein.—Dr. Helmut Lemke.

*Economic position.*—Despite the difficulties arising from the division of Germany, which cut off from the Federal Republic the main food producing areas of Eastern Germany and some of the principal centres of light industry, German economic recovery has made rapid strides since the currency reform of 1948. As a result of United States and British economic aid and of successful economic policies pursued by the Federal Government, Germany has regained her position as the main industrial power on the Continent, and is the most economically powerful member of the European Common Market. The Gross National Product at current prices in 1968 was estimated at DM. 528·8 milliard, an increase of DM. 43·7 milliard or 9·0 per cent. over 1967.

*Agriculture.*—In 1968 total area of farmland was 13,870,600 hectares of which 7,577,900 hectares were arable land. Forest areas cover 7,183,900 hectares. The 1968 harvest yielded 9,545,500 metric tons of bread grains, 9,236,000 metric tons of feeding grains and 19,195,700 metric tons of potatoes. The livestock population at the end of 1968 included 14,061,180 cattle, 263,588 horses, 829,810 sheep, 18,731,829 pigs and 91,865,764 fowl.

*Industrial Production.*—The index of industrial net production adjusted for irregularities of the calendar (1962=100) has developed in the Federal Republic, including Berlin, as follows:

	1966	1967	1968
Mining.....	95·8	90·0	93·4
Manufacturing industry.....	121·2	118·5	133·3
(i) Basic materials.....	129·2	132·7	151·6
(ii) Capital goods.....	117·3	109·1	122·7
(iii) Consumer goods.....	118·4	113·2	129·5
(iv) Foodstuffs.....	118·8	121·4	128·2
Power (electricity and gas)...	131·6	137·3	153·4
Building Industry.....	123·7	115·0	121·8

Total industry..... 120·3 117·4 131·2  
 Productivity of labour in industry (excluding electricity, gas and building industries) per man-hour: 1966, 127·9; 1967, 138·2, 1968, 150·1 per cent.

Some production figures are shown below (monthly averages):

	1967	1968
Passenger cars.....	170,236	211,286
Commercial vehicles.....	14,294	18,787

	Tons	
Sulphuric acid (SO <sub>3</sub> ).....	257,002	286,368
Chlorine.....	114,126	122,176
Artificial plastic material.....	219,054	271,292
Man-made fibres.....	41,295	51,857
Cotton yarn.....	20,915	21,215
Woollen yarn.....	5,871	6,577

58,652 new dwellings were completed in 1968 in the Federal Republic (1967, 572,400).

*Labour.*—Of 26,342,000 employed in 1968, 16,957,000 were men. The average number of unemployed was 323,480, of whom 235,149 were men (1967=459,489 and 335,102). In 1968, an average number of 1,018,858 foreign workers was employed in the Federal Republic. An average of 7,899,339 (1967=7,842,662) were employed in industry (establishments employing 10 and more persons)

*Vital Statistics.*—There were 16·1 live births per 1,000 inhabitants in the Federal Republic in 1968, compared with 19·5 per 1,000 for the same area in 1938. There was an excess of live births over deaths in 1968 of 3·9 per 1,000 and in 1938 of 8·0.

*Government.*—The Federal Republic grew out of the fusion of the three western zones. The economic union of the U.K. and U.S. zones followed the Fusion Agreement of December, 1946. The Bizone was later joined by the French zone and in 1948-49 a Parliamentary Council, elected by the Diets of the three zones, drafted a provisional democratic federal constitution for Germany. This Basic Law came into force in the three western zones on May 23, 1949. It provides for a President, elected for a five-year term, a Lower House, with a four-year term of office, elected by direct universal suffrage, and an Upper House composed of delegates of the Länder, without a fixed term of office.

The results of the elections held for the lower House (Bundestag) on September 19, 1965, were as follows:

Party	Numbers
Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions.....	245
Social Democrats.....	202
Free Democrats.....	49

Total..... 496  
 with an additional 22 representatives of Berlin elected by the Berlin Chamber of Deputies (Christian Democrats, 6; Social Democrats, 15; Free Democrats, 1). The Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions, having no absolute majority, form a coalition with the Social Democrats. The Free Democrats are the Parliamentary Opposition.

When the Federal Government took office the Allied Military Governors were replaced by High Commissioners. In 1952 a contractual agreement was signed between the Federal Republic and the western Allies, whereby the Republic, in return for certain promises regarding a defence contribution, a foreign debt settlement, and the continuation of allied policies concerning decartelization, democratization, restitution, etc., regained virtual sovereignty in May, 1955, after ratification by all the parties concerned. The High Commissioners then became Ambassadors.

The Prime Ministers of the Länder governments in June, 1968, were:—

#### Ministers-President

Baden-Württemberg.—Dr. Hans Filbinger.  
 Bavaria.—Dr. Alfons Goppel.

	1967	1968
Coal mining.....	336,003	299,887
Iron and steel production...	327,331	322,223
Mechanical engineering.....	1,524,068	1,599,201
Chemicals.....	533,593	535,094
Textiles and clothing.....	860,699	855,625

*Finance.*—Under the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Federal Government and the *Länder* are jointly entitled to the income and corporation tax. In 1968, 37 per cent. of the yield accrued to the Federal Government and 63 per cent. to the *Länder*. Customs and excise duties, other than the beer tax, and also the turnover tax accrue to the Federal Government, all other taxes (with the exception of local taxes, i.e. particularly taxes on land and buildings as well as the trade tax) to the *Länder*.

Preliminary figures of budgetary expenditure in 1969 are: Total expenditure DM.83,340,000,000 (1968, 76,072,000,000); Defence DM.19,347,000,000 (1968, 17,511,000,000); Social expenditure DM.24,473,000,000 (1968, 23,794,000,000); (about 29 per cent.); Agriculture and food, DM. 6,904,000,000 (1968, 6,154,000,000) (about 8 per cent.); Transport, DM. 6,184,000,000 (1968, 5,620,000,000).

*Currency.*—The currency of the Federal Republic is the *Deutsche Mark* of 100 *Pfennig*, the rate of exchange with sterling being DM. 9.60 = £1. Limited exchange fluctuations are permitted. (See also p. 83.)

*Foreign Trade.*—In 1968, imports were valued at DM. 81,179,199,000 (1968, 70,183,000,000); and exports at DM. 99,551,359,000; 21 per cent. of imports consisted of foodstuffs and 16.8 per cent. of industrial raw materials; 41.2 per cent. came from the Common Market countries; 15.6 per cent. from the E.F.T.A.\* and 12.3 per cent. from the United States and Canada. The Common Market countries took 37.5 per cent. of all exports, the E.F.T.A. 22.7 per cent. and the United States and Canada 12 per cent.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K....	£246,700,000	£323,303,000
Exports to U.K.....	338,921,000	436,936,000

*Communications.*—The state-owned railways of the Federal Republic measured 30,162 miles of which 7,269 miles were electrified, and the privately owned railways 4,152 miles, a total of 34,314 miles. In 1968 the railways handled 319,442,000 tons of goods and the inland waterways 214,438,465 tons. Railway rolling stock (*Deutsche Bundesbahn*) included, in 1968, 2,523 steam locomotives, 2,122 electric locomotives, 2,211 diesel locomotives, 18,671 passenger coaches, 868 rail buses and 275,689 goods waggons. Classified roads measure 161,181 miles. On Jan. 1, 1969, there were registered 12,045,700 cars, 1,068,100 commercial vehicles (incl. buses) and 1,372,700 tractors. Ocean-going shipping under the German flag in Dec., 1968, amounted to 6,545,000 tons gross (2,693 ships). Civil aircraft in service at the same date totalled 130 aircraft.

*Social Welfare.*—There is compulsory insurance against sickness, accident, old age and unemployment. Children's allowances are payable in respect of the second and subsequent children. Pension schemes for widows and orphans of public servants are in operation. Public assistance is given to persons unable to earn their living, or with insufficient income to maintain a decent standard of living.

*Law and Justice.*—Judicial authority is exercised

† Common Market: W. Germany, Belgium and Luxemburg, France, Italy, Netherlands.

\* E.F.T.A. (European Free Trade Association): Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K.

by the Federal Constitutional Court, the Supreme Federal Court, and the courts of the *Länder*. Judges are independent and subject only to the law. The death sentence has been abolished.

*Language and Literature.*—Modern (or New High) German has developed from the time of the Reformation to the present day, with differences of dialect in Austria and Alsace and in the German-speaking cantons of Switzerland. The literary language is usually regarded as having become fixed by Luther and Zwingli at the Reformation, since which time many great names occur in all branches, notably philosophy, from Leibnitz (1646–1716) to Kant (1724–1804), Fichte (1762–1814), Schelling (1775–1854) and Hegel (1770–1831); the drama from Goethe (1749–1832) and Schiller (1759–1805) to Gerhart Hauptmann (1862–1946); and in poetry, Heine (1800–1856). German authors have received the Nobel Prize for Literature on five occasions—Theodore Mommsen (1902), R. Eucken (1908), P. Heyse (1909), Gerhart Hauptmann (1912), and Thomas Mann (1929). In 1968 there were 1,308 daily papers.

*Education.*—School attendance is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 14 (or 15). Preliminary figures showed that in May, 1967, there were in the Federal Republic 26,913 primary schools (*Volkschulen*) with 160,332 teachers and 5,412,668 pupils. Intermediate schools (*Realschulen*) numbered 1,590 with 24,806 teachers and 656,904 pupils. The number of secondary schools (*Hohere Schulen*) was 1,894 with 52,545 teachers and 1,113,933 pupils. The number of unified schools combining primary and secondary education (*Schulen mit neuorganisierten Schulaufbau*) in Hamburg, Bremen and Berlin (West) was 926 with 18,400 teachers and 445,743 pupils; the number of *Freie Waldorff-Schulen* was 25, with 763 teachers and 13,271 pupils.

There were also 1,834 special schools (*Sonderschulen*) for retarded, physically and mentally handicapped and socially maladjusted children in the Federal Republic with 12,650 teachers and 228,200 pupils.

The secondary school leaving examination (*Abitur*) entitles the holder to a place of study at a university or another institution of higher education. The number of examinations passed in 1967 was 63,202.

Children below the age of 18 who are not attending an intermediate or secondary school are obliged to take a three-year course (part-time) at a vocational school. In November, 1967, there were 1,807 part-time vocational schools (*Berufsschulen*) with 24,819 teachers and 1,780,205 pupils, 2,364 full-time vocational schools (*Berufsfachschulen*) with 8,586 teachers and 197,356 pupils and 3,143 advanced vocational schools (*Fachschulen*), including 147 engineering schools (*Ingenieurschulen*), with 11,834 teachers and 221,430 students. [State expenditure for primary schools per annum amounted to DM 1,092 per pupil, for intermediate schools DM 1,508, and for grammar schools, DM 2,366. State expenditure per pupil for part-time vocational, full-time vocational and advanced vocational schools per annum amounted to DM. 966.] In the summer term 1968 there were 22 universities (230,058 students; 11,039 on leave), 9 technical universities (*Technische Hochschulen*) (54,525 students; 2,069 on leave), 21 other scientific colleges (7,312 students; 170 on leave), 27 colleges of fine arts and music (*Kunst- und Musikhochschulen*) (8,558 students; 245 on leave), 1 college for physical education (*Sporthochschule*) (733 students; 10 on leave); a total of 277,254 German and 23,932 foreign students. In the winter term 1967–68 there were also 118 teachers' training colleges (*Padagogische Hochschulen und entsprechende*

*Einrichtungen*) (54,794 students). The largest universities are in Munich, Cologne, Hamburg, West Berlin, Munster (Westf.), Frankfurt, Bonn, Freiburg and Heidelberg. There were 1,242 adult education centres. The attendance figure for 1968 was 4,159,400.

**Religion.**—In 1966 there were 29,079,000 Protestants in the Republic, 27,816,000 Roman Catholics and (Dec., 1967), 26,241 Jews.

**CAPITAL, Bonn**, in North Rhine Westphalia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 15 miles distant from Cologne. Population, 137,986 (Dec. 31, 1968).

**FLAG.**—Horizontal bars of black, red and gold.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Friedrich-Ebert Allee 77, Bonn

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Roger William Jackling, K.C.M.G.* (1968).....£8,600

*Ministers, F. B. Richards, C.M.G., D.S.C.; S. L. Edwards, C.M.G.*

*Counsellors, R. Hanbury-Tenison (Head of Chancery); D. W. Hennessy, O.B.E. (Administration); P. J. E. Male, C.M.G., M.C. (Information); H. T. A. Overton (Economic and Agricultural); J. L. Taylor (Economic and Commercial); A. L. Pope, C.V.O., O.B.E.; W. Steedman, C.B.E.; J. H. McEnery (Defence Supply); E. C. M. Cullingford, C.M.G. (Labour); W. F. G. Drury (Scientific).*

*1st Secretaries, N. P. Bayne; A. D. Watts; R. J. O'Neill; A. H. Wyatt (Information); J. D. Campbell, M.B.E., M.C.; P. L. Noble; D. Brookfield; W. Cohn; J. P. B. Simeon (Commercial); Dr. M. H. Proctor (Scientific); G. A. B. Lord (Civil Air); T. G. Streeton, M.B.E. (Administration); J. G. Jones (Economic); E. L. Bailey, M.B.E.; W. D. Symington (Information); K. G. Cumberbeach (Defence Supply); J. O. S. Wilde (Defence Supply); Dr. K. C. Wright (Economic).*

*2nd Secretaries, Miss D. A. Garton, M.B.E. (Information); W. H. Hill (Commercial); M. S. M. Shea; Miss R. Barnes (Information); Miss P. Stewart-Bam; B. E. White (Defence Supply).*

*3rd Secretaries, A. Ford; Miss S. J. Lambert. Defence and Military Attaché, Brig. M. J. P. O'Cock, M.C.*

*Asst. Defence Attaché, Major L. G. Swan, R.A.*

*Naval Attaché, Capt. J. M. H. Cox, R.N.*

*Asst. Naval Attaché, M. B. Lanyon, O.B.E., R.N.*

*Air Attaché, Air Cdr. I. R. Campbell, C.B.E., A.F.C.*

*Head of Visa Section (Düsseldorf), A. E. Higgs.*

*Chaplain, Rev. P. Durnford.*

*Accountant, A. W. H. Rumsey, M.B.E.*

There are British Consulates-General at Berlin, Hamburg, Hanover, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Munich and Stuttgart; and a British Vice-Consulate at Bremen.

#### BRITISH COUNCIL

*Representative J. McDonough, O.B.E., Hahnenstrasse 6, Cologne. There are Regional Centres at Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt and Munich and British Council libraries at Berlin, Cologne, Frankfurt and Munich.*

#### BERLIN

*G.O.C. British Sector, Maj.-Gen. F. J. C. Bowes-Lyon, O.B.E., M.C.*

*Deputy Commandant (Minister), R. G. A. Etherington-Smith, C.M.G.*

*Counsellor, P. H. Laurence, M.C. (Political Adviser.)*

#### EASTERN GERMANY

(For MAP, see p. 864)

**Area and Population.**—The territory of East Germany, an area 41,380 sq. miles in extent, is that of the five former German *länder* of Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia and includes Eastern Berlin, the walled-off

former Russian zone of the city. The population of Eastern Germany was officially estimated at 16,001,000 in June, 1967. The former *länder* were abolished in July, 1952, and divided into the 14 *Bezirke* (regions) of Potsdam, Cottbus and Frankfurt (formerly Brandenburg); Rostock, Schwerin and Neubrandenburg (formerly Mecklenburg); Karlmarxstadt, Dresden and Leipzig (formerly Saxony); Halle and Magdeburg (formerly Saxony-Anhalt); Erfurt, Gera and Guhl (formerly Thuringia).

**Government.**—The Constitution of the "German Democratic Republic" in force from Oct. 7, 1949, came to an end with the approval of a new "socialist draft constitution" by the East German *Volkskammer* (People's Chamber) on March 26, 1968. The supreme organ of State power is the *Volkskammer*, which has power to elect and dismiss the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Chairman of the National Defence Council, the Supreme Court and the Procurator-General. The State Council is, between sessions, responsible to the *Volkskammer* for the execution of all its laws and decisions and must convene the Chamber on the demand of one-third of the Deputies. Decrees and decisions of the State Council confirmed by the Chamber have the force of law. The executive, with collective responsibility, is the *Council of Ministers*. Among items of the 1949 Constitution omitted from that of 1968 were the former rights of the trade unions to strike, of citizens to emigrate, and of newspapers to publish without censorship.

The German Democratic Republic is not recognized by the governments of Western countries.

The present *Volkskammer* is that elected on July 2, 1967. The office of President having been abolished on Sept. 12, 1960, presidential powers are exercised by the Council of State.

#### Council of State

*Chairman, Herr Walter Ulbricht.*

*Deputy Chairmen, Herr Willi Stoph; Prof. Johannes Dieckmann; Herr Gerald Götting; Dr. Heinrich Homann; Dr. Manfred Gerlach; Herr Hans Rietz.*

*Members, Prof. E. Correns; Herr F. Ebert; Herr E. Grütznier; Frau B. Hanke; Prof. Lieslott Herfurth; Herr F. Kind; Frau Else Merke; Dr. G. Mittag; Frau A. Neumann; Herr K. Rieke; Prof. H. Rodenberg; Herr H.-H. Simon; Herr K. Sorgenicht; Frau M. Schneider; Herr H. Schumann; Herr P. Strauss.*

#### Council of Ministers

*Prime Minister, Herr Willi Stoph.*

*1st Deputy Prime Minister, Herr Alfred Neumann.*  
Total membership of the Council is 38, including 10 other Deputy Prime Ministers, 13 holding principal portfolios and 13 holding portfolios of a mainly technical nature.

**GERMAN SOCIALIST UNITY (= Communist) PARTY**  
*Politbureau of the Central Committee, F. Ebert; P. Fröhlich; G. Grüneberg; K. Hager; E. Honecker; H. Matern; G. Mittag; E. Mückenberger; A. Neumann; A. Norden; H. Sindermann; W. Stoph; W. Ulbricht; P. Verner; H. Warnke (full members); H. Axen; G. Ewald; W. Halbritter; W. Jarowinsky; G. Kleiber; M. Müller (alternate members).*

*Secretariat of the Central Committee, Walter Ulbricht (1st); H. Axen; G. Grüneberg; K. Hager; E. Honecker; W. Jarowinsky; W. Lamberg; G. Mittag; A. Norden; P. Verner.*

**Economic Position.**—From the economic point of view the Eastern zone is a more unbalanced area than the Federal Republic. It is more nearly self-sufficient in food, but has few industrial raw materials apart from brown coal and copper ore.

Before the war its highly developed secondary industries were dependent on Ruhr coal and steel.

The U.S.S.R. claimed reparations from Germany to a value of \$ (1938) 10 milliard. Between 1945 and March, 1948, they removed considerable quantities of capital equipment to the U.S.S.R. and took over a number of important plants as Soviet State Concerns (S.A.G.). S.A.G.'s now account for perhaps one-eighth of all industrial production in Eastern Germany. Their products are sold partly in Germany and partly to the U.S.S.R. and other foreign countries. In addition the zone paid reparations from current production to the U.S.S.R. until 1965. Economic control has been centralized, industry subjected to rigid central planning, state ownership and trading greatly expanded at the expense of private interests and the basic industries given priority over secondary industries. Large steel plants have been erected at Füssenberg/Oder and at Calbe, and crude steel production is now greater than before the war.

The East German Government announced on April 14, 1960, that collectivization of agriculture in East Germany had been completed, the only exceptions being a few small areas unsuitable for large-scale farming.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£13,587,000	£11,682,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	12,088,000	17,605,000

Principal cities and towns: Dresden (467,966); Leipzig (607,655); Magdeburg (236,326); Halle (222,505); Erfurt (174,633); Rostock (114,869); Zwickau (122,862), and Karlmarxstadt (Chemnitz) (250,188). Eastern Berlin, an integral part of the zone and its capital city, has a population of approximately 1,200,000.

### GREECE

(Hellas)

King of the Hellenes, Constantine XIII, born June 2, 1940; *acceded* (on the death of his father King Paul), March 6, 1964; *married* Sept. 18, 1964, H.R.H. Princess Anne-Marie of Denmark (born Aug. 30, 1946); and has issue:—  
Crown Prince Paul, born May 20, 1967; H.R.H. Princess Alexia, born July 10, 1965.

#### CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and of Education, George Papadopoulos.

1st Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Stylianos Patakos.

2nd Deputy Prime Minister, Demetrios Patilis.

Co-ordination, Nikolaos Makarezos.

Education and Religion, Theofylaktos Papaconstantinou.

Finance, Adamandios Androutopoulos.

Commerce, Epaminondas Tsellos.

Industry, Constantine Kypriaios.

Public Works, Constantine Papadimitriou.

Communications, George Vallis.

Agriculture, Ioannis Papavlahopoulos.

Social Services, Prof. Loukas Patras.

Merchant Marine, Prof. Ioannis Holevas.

Justice, Prof. Elias Kyriakopoulos.

Labour, Apostolos Voyadzis.

Public Order, Panayotis Tzevelakos.

Northern Greece, Alexandros Matthaiou.

Deputy Ministers, Ioannis Agathangelou (Prime Minister's Office); Emmanuel Phtenakis (Co-ordination).

#### ROYAL GREEK EMBASSY IN LONDON

51 Upper Brook Street, W.1

[01-629-0694]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Lt.-Gen. John Sorokos (1969).

Minister Plenipotentiary (Special Adviser), M. Cosmetatos.

Minister-Counsellor, M. Eustace Lagacos.

Counsellors, E. A. Antonopoulos (Consular); D.

Manolatos; E. Bacarinos (Commercial); C.

Roussen (Press and Information).

Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Capt. N. Stathakis.

2nd Secretary, E. Stoforopoulos.

3rd Secretary, P. Apostolides (Consular).

Shipping Attaché, Capt. Eleftherios Photiadis.

Asst. Shipping Attaché, Cdr. T. Tsalas.

Attachés (Press and Information), A. Kovatsis; G.

Assimacopoulos; C. Tsikos.

Attachés, C. Lambropoulos; J. Villiotis, M.V.O.;

Mme. H. Koutsomitopoulou.

Asst. Commercial Attaché (Agriculture), C. Kon-

doyiannis.

Commercial Secretary, P. Karoussos.

Consulate General, Department of Information and

Commercial Department, 49 Upper Brook Street,

W.1.

There are Honorary Consulates at Birmingham,

Bradford, Bristol, Falmouth, Hull, Immingham,

Leeds, Liverpool, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth,

Southampton, Cardiff, Swansea, Edinburgh and Glas-

gow, and at Belfast.



A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Ionian and Mediterranean seas, and on the E. by Turkey, with an estimated area of 51,182 sq. miles. A census held throughout the country on March 19, 1961, recorded a population of 8,388,553; (estimated, Dec., 1967), 8,778,000.

The area of the mainland is 41,328 sq. miles, and of the islands 9,854 sq. miles. The main divisions are: Macedonia (which includes Mt. Athos and the island of Thasos), Thrace (including the island of Samothrace), Epirus, Thessaly, Continental Greece (which includes the island of Euboea and the Sporades, or "scattered islands," of which the largest is Skyros), the Peloponnese (or Morea), the Dodecanese or Southern Sporades (12 islands occupied by Italy in 1912 during the Italo-Turkish War and ceded to Greece by Italy in 1947) consisting of Rhodes, Astypalaia, Karpathos, Kassos, Nisyros, Kalymnos, Leros, Patmos, Kos, Symi, Khalki and Tilos, the Cyclades (a circular group numbering about 200, with a total area of 923 sq. miles; the chief islands are Syros, Andros, Tinos, Naxos, Paros, Santorini, Milos and Serifos), the Ionian Islands

(Corfu, Paxos, Levkas, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante and Cerigo), the *Aegean Islands* (Chios, Lesbos, Limnos and Samos). In Crete there was for over 1,500 years (3000 to 1400 B.C.) ■ flourishing civilization which spread its influence far and wide throughout the Aegean, and the ruins of the palace of Minos at Cnossos afford evidence of astonishing comfort and luxury. Greek civilization emerges about 1300 B.C. and the poems of Homer, the blind poet of Chios, which were probably current about 800 B.C., record the 10-year struggle between the Achaeans of Greece and the Phrygians of Troy (1194-1184 B.C.).

**Government.**—Four successive Governments of the National Radical Union Party under M. Karamanlis held office from October, 1955, to June, 1963, when M. Karamanlis resigned after King Paul had refused to accept his advice that the state visit to Britain should be postponed in view of incidents in London. A Government of the Centre Union Party under M. Papandreou was returned at the elections of November, 1963, but did not have an overall majority in Parliament. At the elections of February 16, 1964, the Centre Union was returned to power with ■ comfortable majority. After ■ disagreement with the King, however, M. Papandreou resigned in July, 1965. A Cabinet formed in September, 1965, by M. Stephanopoulos consisted of Centre Union deputies who had broken with M. Papandreou and was dependent for its majority on the tolerance of the National Radical Union.

In December, 1966, a caretaker government was appointed and the way seemed clear for elections to be held in May, 1967. A military *coup* on April 21, 1967, however, suspended parliamentary government and, following an unsuccessful royal counter *coup* on December 13, 1967, the King went into voluntary exile. He now lives in Rome. The Government has partially applied a new constitution approved in a national referendum in Sept., 1968, ■ ■ first step towards ■ return to parliamentary rule. Martial law was still in force in the autumn of 1969 and no date for parliamentary elections had then been set.

**Defence.**—The Navy has 65 major war vessels, almost all of U.S. origin, and is mainly ■ fleet of landing ships supported by destroyers and other escort vessels. The strength of the Army is 116,000. The Air Force consists of 28,000 men, eleven offensive squadrons, two transport squadrons and one helicopter, together with the necessary support, training and maintenance organizations.

**Communications.**—The 2,650 kilometres of Greek railways are State owned with the exception of the Athens-Piraeus Electric Railway. The railway from Athens to the Peloponnese, serving Patras and southern Greece, is metre gauge, but the other lines, except one or two minor ones, are standard gauge. Greek roads total somewhat over 50,000 kilometres, of which about 30 per cent. are classified as national highways and 30,000 km. are classified as provincial roads.

In March, 1968, the Greek mercantile fleet numbered 1,872 ships with a total tonnage of 8,185,864 tons gross. No exact figures are available for Greek-owned ships registered under foreign flags but there has been a significant increase over the 1966 figures of 1,012 ships (12,039,867 tons gross). Athens has direct airline links with most countries in Europe and the Middle East.

**Religion.**—Over 97 per cent. of the people are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, which is the State religion, all others being tolerated and free from interference. The Church of Greece recognizes the spiritual primacy of the Œcumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, but is otherwise a self-governing body administered by the Holy

Synod under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Athens and All Greece. It has no jurisdiction over the Church of Crete, which has a degree of autonomy under the Œcumenical Patriarch, nor over the Monastic Community of Mount Athos and the Church in the Dodecanese, both of which come directly under the Œcumenical Patriarch.

**Education** is free and compulsory from the age of 6 to 12 and is maintained by State grants. There are three Universities, Athens, Salonika (which also has departments of Philosophy and Mathematics at Ioannina) and Patras. There are several other institutes of higher learning, mostly in Athens.

**Language and Literature.**—The spoken language of modern Greece is descended by a process of natural development from the "Common Greek" of Alexander's empire. Official and technical matter is mostly composed in *Katharevousa*, ■ conservative literary dialect evolved by Adamantios Corais (Diamant Coray), who lived and died in Paris (1748-1833), but novels and poetry are mostly composed in *dimotiki*, a progressive literary dialect which owes much to John Psycharis (1854-1929). The poets Solomos, Palamas, Cavafis, Sikelianos and Seferis have won a European reputation.

**Production.**—Though there has in recent years been a substantial measure of industrialization, Greece is still predominantly an agricultural country. Agriculture employs about half the working population, the most important product and export being tobacco, which still accounts for about one-third of the value of total visible exports from Greece. Since the war the production of wheat, cotton and rice has been greatly increased, partly in an attempt to make the country's economy less dependent upon tobacco. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, pomegranate and currant-vine, and considerable efforts have lately been made to develop exports of Greek fresh fruit and vegetables as well as currants and other dried fruits. Currants, grown mainly around Patras, remain one of Greece's main exports, the United Kingdom being the principal purchaser.

The principal minerals mined in Greece are bauxite, iron ore, iron pyrites, manganese, magnesite, chrome, lead, zinc and emery, and prospecting for petroleum is being carried on. Oil refineries are in operation near Athens and at Salonika, where there is also ■ petro-chemical plant. The chief industries are textiles (cotton, woollen, silk and rayon), chemicals, cement, glass, metallurgy, shipbuilding, domestic electrical equipment and footwear. In recent years new factories have been opened for the production of aluminium, nickel, iron and steel products, tyres, chemicals fertilizers and sugar (from locally-grown beet). Food processing and ancillary industries have also grown up throughout the country. The development of the country's electric power resources, irrigation and land reclamation schemes, and the exploitation of Greece's lignite resources for fuel and industrial purposes are also being carried out, and a television network is planned for the near future. Efforts are also being made to develop tourism more rapidly. Greece continues to receive limited aid from the United States mainly in the form of military equipment and foodstuffs. She also receives grants from NATO countries to assist her defence programme and loans from member countries of the O.E.C.D. consortium.

**Currency.**—The Greek *drachma* has an official exchange rate of 72 = £1 sterling and 30 = U.S. 1\$.

(See also p. 83.)

## TRADE

	1967	1968
Total imports....	£409,000,000	£380,000,000
Total exports....	161,000,000	195,000,000

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K....	£33,154,000	£39,890,000
Exports to U.K.....	12,653,000	12,653,000

**CAPITAL**, Athens. Population (including  $\Psi$  Piræus and suburbs), 1,852,709 (1961 Census). Other large towns are: Salonika (373,635);  $\Psi$  Patras (95,364),  $\Psi$  Volos (67,424); Larissa (55,391); and  $\Psi$  Cavalla (44,517); in Crete— $\Psi$  Heraklion or Candia (63,458),  $\Psi$  Cauea (38,467), and  $\Psi$  Rethymon (14,999); in the Ionian Islands— $\Psi$  Corfu (26,991); in the Dodecanese— $\Psi$  Rhodes (27,393); in the Cyclades— $\Psi$  Syros Hermoupolis (14,402); in Lesbos— $\Psi$  Mitylene (25,758); in Chios— $\Psi$  Chios (24,053).

**FLAG**.—9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

**NATIONAL DAY**: March 25 (Independence Day).

## BRITISH EMBASSY

(Ploutarchou 1, Athens)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Michael (Norman Francis) Stewart, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1967)..... £6,300  
Counsellors, D. S. L. Dodson, C.M.G., M.C. (Consul-General); S. Y. Dawbarn (Commercial).

1st Secretaries, P. L. O'Keefe; J. D. M. Blyth; R. J. Langridge (Information); R. Burns (Labour).

and Secretaries, A. G. R. Butler (Consul); A. M. Goodenough; C. O. Quinn (Admin.)

3rd Secretary, A. P. Dow (Commercial).

Naval and Air A.taché. Capt L. C. Darling, O.B.E., R.N.

Defence and Military Attaché, Brig. P. J. Kent, O.B.E.  
Attaches, D. W. Fitzwilliam; E. C. Duckworth (M.B.E. (Commercial)); E. Tragoutsis, M.B.E.; H. Byatt (Press).

Embassy Chaplain, Rev. Canon C. S. Crowson.

Hon. Attaché, P. M. Fraser, M.C., F.B.A. (Director, British School of Archaeology).

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Athens, Salonika, Piræus, Corfu and Samos.

## BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, W. I. Ball, M.B.E., 36 Vassilis Paulau, 17 Kolonaki Square, Athens 138 (Cultural Attaché). There is a Regional Centre at Salonika and British Council libraries at both centres.

## GUATEMALA

(República de Guatemala)

President, Dr. Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro, elected for 4 years March 6, 1966; assumed office, July 1, 1966.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45' to 17° 49', and in W. long. from 88° 12' 49' to 91° 13' 43', and has an area of 42,042 square miles, and a population (estimated, 1968) of 4,864,000 (for MAP, see p. 875). The constitutionally elected president, Gen. Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, who had taken office on March 3, 1958, was overthrown on March 31, 1963, by the Army, which handed executive and legislative powers to the Minister of Defence, Col. Enrique Peralta Azurdia. Important changes were included in a new constitution promulgated on Sept. 15, 1965, including the reduction of the presidential term from 6 to 4 years and the establishment of a Council of State under the chairmanship of a Vice-President. Elections for a new Congress and

for President and Vice-President took place on March 6, 1966. Dr. Mendez failed to obtain an absolute majority under the Constitution but was duly chosen as President at the first meeting of the new Congress on May 5.

The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (which is at an altitude of 4,800 ft.) was destroyed by an upheaval in Dec. 1917. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and malarial near the coast, temperate in the higher regions. The rainfall in the capital is 57 in. per annum. The chief  $\Psi$  seaports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific and Livingston, Matias de Gálvez (formerly Santo Tomás) and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side.

**Language and Literature**.—Spanish is the language of the country, and since the establishment of the University in the capital, education has received a marked impulse and the high figure of illiteracy is being reduced. The National library contains about 80,000 volumes in the Spanish tongue.

**Finance**.—Revenue and expenditure balanced at Quetzales 178,000,000 in 1968, compared with Quetzales 190,600,000 in 1967.

At par a Quetzal = \$1 U.S. (See also p. 83.)

## TRADE

	1965	1966
	Quetzales	Quetzales
Imports (c.i.f.).....	229,300,000	207,000,000
Exports (f.o.b.).....	185,800,000	226,000,000

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K....	£3,045,000	£4,022,000
Exports to U.K.....	762,000	1,047,000

The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, cotton, *chicle* (chewing gum), essential oils, zinc and lead. The chief imports are textiles, petroleum, vehicles, machinery and foodstuffs.

**CAPITAL**, Guatemala. Pop. (1964), 572,900. Quezaltenango (second city of the Republic), has a pop. of 38,400. Other towns are  $\Psi$  Puerto Barrios (32,100), Mazatenango (32,400), and Antigua (22,000).

**FLAG**.—Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue; coat of arms on white stripe.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

(Diplomatic relations suspended, July 31, 1963.)

## GUINEA

(Republic of Guinea)

President, Ahmed Sékou Touré, elected for a term of 7 years, January, 1961; re-elected, 1968.  
President of National Assembly, Léon Maka.

## CABINET

Minister of External Affairs, El Hadj Diallo Saifoulaye.

Economic Affairs, Dr. Louis Lansana Beavogui.

Interior, Gen. Diane Lansana.

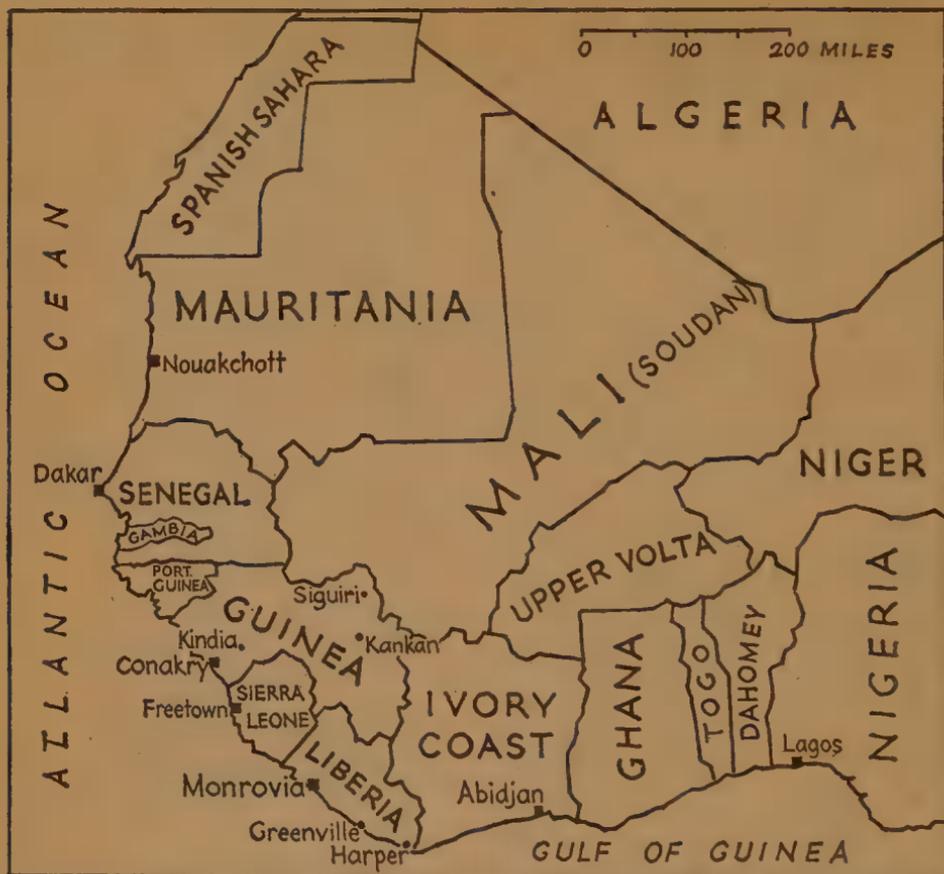
Finance, Ismael Touré.

Trade Exchanges, Dr. Touré Mamouna.

Social Affairs, Kéita N'Famara.

15 Secretaries of State and 4 Ministers-Delegate for the regions (Forestral, Upper, Middle and Maritime Guinea) were also appointed in January, 1968.

Formerly part of French West Africa, Guinea has a coastline on the Atlantic Ocean between Portuguese Guinea and Sierra Leone and in the interior is adjacent to Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone (see below). Area, 96,865 sq. miles. The population was estimated in July,



1967 at 3,702,000, mostly the Fullah, Malinké and Soussou tribes. It is estimated that there are about 2,000 Europeans in the country.

**Government.**—Guinea was separated from Senegal in 1891 and administered by France as a separate colony until 1958. In the referendum held in Metropolitan France and the overseas territories on Sept. 2, 1958, Guinea rejected the new French Constitution. Accordingly, on Sept. 28, it was declared that Guinea had separated itself from the other territories of French West Africa which had adopted the Constitution. French administrative and financial assistance was terminated; and Guinea left the French Community. On October 2, 1958, Guinea became an independent republic governed by a Constituent Assembly. M. Sékou Touré, Prime Minister in the Territorial Assembly, assumed office as head of the new Government.

A provisional constitution, adopted on Nov. 12, 1958, declared Guinea "a democratic, secular and social republic", powers of government being exercised by a president assisted by the Cabinet. The President, eligible for a term of 7 years and for re-election, is head of state and of the armed forces. M. Sékou Touré was elected President of the Republic by an overwhelming vote in an election (in which he was the sole candidate) in January, 1961 and re-elected in 1968. General recognition of Guinea as an independent state was followed by her admission to membership of the United Nations in December, 1958.

Guinea withdrew from the Franc Zone on March 1, 1960, and established her own currency, the *Guinea franc* (at par with the *franc C.F.A.*). This led to the rupture of commercial relations with France, hitherto her most important supplier and purchaser. Guinea is in receipt of economic aid and technical assistance from a number of countries, including the United States, Federal Republic of Germany, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union and China. The Government's foreign policy is one of "positive neutralism" and non-alignment. In May, 1963, Guinea signed agreements with France covering *inter alia* the settlement of Governmental claims and technical co-operation. Diplomatic relations with U.K., suspended in December, 1965, were resumed on Feb. 20, 1968.

**Production, etc.**—The principal products of Guinea are alumina, iron-ore, palm kernels, millet, rice, coffee, bananas, pineapples and rubber. Principal imports are cotton goods, manufactured goods, tobacco, petroleum products, sugar, rice, flour and salt; exports, alumina, iron-ore, diamonds, coffee, hides, bananas, palm kernels and pineapples. In the mountains in the hinterland of Guinea (Fouta Djalon, 4,970 feet), where the rivers Senegal, Gambia and Niger have their sources, large deposits of bauxite (the raw material of aluminium) are worked and alumina is produced for export. Bauxite has been worked and exported from the Conakry area where there are also rich deposits of iron-ore and large-scale mining is carried on.

There are ■ British-built cotton mill and ■ Chinese-built cigarette and match factory.

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$  Conakry (120,000). Other towns are Kankan (29,000), which is connected with Conakry by a railway, Kindia (25,000), N'Zérékoré, Mamou, Siguirri and Labé.

**FLAG.**—Three vertical stripes of red, yellow and green.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—October 2 (Anniversary of Proclamation of Independence).

**BRITISH EMBASSY**  
Conakry.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Noel Ormiston Curle, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1968), resident at Monrovia.*

*Hon. British Consul, J. Buhagiar, c/o Paterson Zochonis Guinée S.A., B.P. 598, Conakry.*

**HAITI**

(Républiqué d'Haiti)

*President, Dr. François Duvalier, installed Oct. 22, 1957; re-installed for life, June 22, 1964.*

**EMBASSY AND CONSULATE**

*Office: ■■ Hans Road, S.W.3.; Residence: 69 Cadogan Square, S.W.1.*

[01-589-4443/4]

*Chargé d'Affaires, Delorme Méhu.*



The Republic of Haiti occupies the western third of the island of Hispaniola, which, next to Cuba, is the largest island in the West Indies.

The area of the Republic, including off-shore islands, is about 10,700 sq. miles with a population (estimated, 1968) of 4,674,000. The people are mainly negroes but there are numbers of mulattoes and others with some admixture of European blood. About 250 British subjects, chiefly of British West Indian origin, reside in Haiti.

A French colony under the name of Saint-Domingue from 1697, the slave population, estimated at 500,000, revolted in 1791 under the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who was born a slave and made himself Governor-General of the colony. He capitulated to the French in 1802 and died in captivity in 1803. Resistance was continued by Jean Jacques Dessalines, also ■ former negro slave, who, on January 1, 1804, declared the former French colony to be ■ independent state. It was at this time that the name Haiti, an aboriginal word meaning mountainous, was adopted. Dessalines became Emperor of Haiti, but was assassinated in 1806. In 1915, following ■ period of political upheaval, the country ■ occupied by

a force of U.S. marines. The occupation came to an end in 1934, and U.S. control of the revenue of Haiti officially ended on October 1, 1947.

The six-year term of General Magloire having ended in December 1956, he attempted to stay in power for a further period but was forced to resign and go into exile. A period of political upheaval followed and for many months there was no effective government. A military junta took over in June, 1957, and elections were held in September, following which Dr. Duvalier was installed ■ the new President of the Republic. He began a second term in 1961 and in May, 1964, a new constitution granting absolute power to the President was adopted by the National Assembly. Dr. Duvalier was re-elected as life President on June 15, 1964, following organized demonstrations and a "national referendum".

**Production, Industry, etc.**—In French colonial times, Haiti was one of the most productive countries in the world and the richest French possession. Improvident methods of peasant agriculture succeeded the plantation system and resulted in the gradual impoverishment of natural resources through exhaustion of the soil, deforestation and erosion. In recent years measures for agricultural rehabilitation have been taken with the aim of a gradual restoration of productivity. The main project is ■ scheme for the irrigation of more than 70,000 acres of the Artibonite valley.

The principal products are coffee, sisal, sugar, essential oils, bananas, cocoa and cotton. Coffee accounts for about two-thirds of total exports and is the mainstay of the country's economy. Exports of bauxite began in 1957 and production of copper in the Terre Neuve area started in 1960. Industry is still on ■ small scale. The tourist trade expanded until 1956, since when it has fallen off owing to political upheavals. With the establishment of ■ National Tourist Office, in July, 1964, fresh efforts are being made to re-activate tourism which could make ■ important contribution to revenue. The country is one of the most beautiful in the Caribbean.

**Communications.**—There are very few asphalted roads and internal communications are very bad. Air services between the capital and the principal provincial towns are maintained by the Aviation Corps of the Haitian Army. The principal towns and villages are connected by telephone and/or telegraph. Much of the internal telephone and telegraph system is permanently out of order. The reinstallation which was being carried out by ■ British firm was stopped in 1957 and has not been resumed. External telegraph, telephone and postal services are normal. There are several commercial radio stations and ■ television station at Port-au-Prince.

Air services by Pan-American World Airways and Air France are operated 3 times weekly, and there are passenger sailings every 10 days (approx.) for New York by the Grace Line. Freight sailings are frequent for the U.S.A., Canada and Europe. Sailings between Haiti and Jamaica are infrequent. (Air mail U.K./Port-au-Prince, 4-7 days.)

**Climate.**—The climate is tropical with comparatively little difference in the temperatures between the summer (March-Oct.) and the winter (Nov.-Feb.). The temperature at Port-au-Prince rarely exceeds 95° F., but the humidity is high, especially in the autumn.

**Language and Literature.**—French is the language of the government and the press, but it is only understood by the educated minority. The usual language of the people is Creole. Education ■ free but estimates of illiteracy are as high as 90 per cent. There are 3 French daily newspapers

and several weekly papers including ■ in English. The total circulation is very small.

*Finance.*—The International Monetary Fund has granted Haiti a stand-by credit of \$U.S.4,000,000 renewable annually.

	1963-64*	1964-65*
	\$U.S.	\$U.S.
Revenue.....	26,900,000	28,661,600
Expenditure.....	26,900,000	28,661,600

\* Estimated.

Exchange Rate: 5 Gourdes = \$1 (U.S.). (See also p. 84.)

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£490,000	£684,000
Exports to U.K.....	141,000	175,000

The principal exports are listed above; the principal imports are foodstuffs, machinery, vehicles, chemicals and miscellaneous manufactured goods.

*CAPITAL*, ψ Port-au-Prince. Population (1960 census), 250,000. Other centres are: ψ Cap Haitien (24,957); ψ Gonaives (13,534); ψ Les Cayes (11,835); Jérémie (11,138); ψ St. Marc 10,485; ψ Jacmel (8,545); ψ Port de Paix (6,309).

*FLAG.*—Two vertical bands, black (next hoist) and red.

*NATIONAL DAY.*—January 1.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY (Port-au-Prince)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency James Dalton Murray, C.M.G. (1965) (resident at Kingston, Jamaica)..... £5,375  
*Hon. Consul*, J. P. Le Grand.

#### HEJAZ, see Saudi Arabia

#### HONDURAS

(Republica de Honduras)

*President*, General de Brigada Don Oswaldo Lopez Arellano; assumed office June 6, 1965.

#### HONDURAS EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

104 Great Portland Street, W.1.  
[01-580-6103]

*Ambassador* (vacant).

*1st Secretary* (Chargé d'Affaires), Señor Lic. Carlos Lopez Contreras.

*2nd Secretary*, Sr. Ramon Humberto España Nini. *Consulate*, 48 George Street, W.1 [01-486-4880].

There is a Consular Office at Birmingham.

Honduras, one of the five Republican States of Central America, lies between lat. 13° and 16° 30' N. and long. 83° and 89° 41' west, with ■ seaboard of about 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea and ■ outlet, consisting of a small strip of coast 77 miles in length on the Pacific. Its frontiers are contiguous with those of Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The Republic contains ■ total area of approximately 43,278 square miles and a population of 1,884,765 (Census of 1961); estimated, 1969, 2,535,000 of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. There is a strong foreign negro (British West Indian) element in Northern Honduras. The country is very mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. Most of the soil is poor and acid, except for a few areas along the North coast and in the interior. Rainfall is seasonal, May to October being wet and November to April dry. The climate varies with the altitude, being tropical throughout the year in the coastal belts and temperate and mainly healthy in the uplands.

Originally discovered and settled by the Spaniards at the beginning of the sixteenth century Honduras formed part of the Spanish American Dominions for nearly three centuries until 1821 when independence was proclaimed.

On October 3, 1963, the Armed Forces overthrew the constitutional Government and established a Military Government with the Commander-in-Chief as its head. Elections for a constituent assembly took place in February, 1965, resulting in ■ victory for the Nationalist Party who elected the Head of Government as Constitutional President.

The Republic is divided into 18 departments, the newest of which, Gracias a Dios, formed in Feb. 1957, covers all the territory previously known as La Mosquitia, together with portions of the Departments of Olancho and Colón. It is inhabited by Indian tribes and largely unexplored.

The chief industry is the production of bananas. Other products are coffee, tobacco, beans, maize, rice, cotton, sugar cane, cement and tropical fruits. Cattle raising is becoming an increasingly important industry, a large number of cattle being exported to the neighbouring countries every year. Honduras is also ■ timber producing country, the most important woods being pine, mahogany and cedar. There are large tracts of uncultivated land.

The mineral resources of the country are reputed to be considerable, but only a small portion is at present exploited owing to transport difficulties.

There are about 730 miles of railway in operation, chiefly to serve the banana plantations and the Caribbean ports. The total road mileage is approximately 2,260, the greater part of which is in poor condition, but improvements are now being made and new roads built. There are 33 unpretentious airports and two international airports in use in Honduras. A new international airport suitable for jet aircraft has been built near San Pedro Sula. There are numerous small landing and emergency fields. There are three international air services (TACA Internacional, PAA and TAN) and 3 domestic air services (SAHSA, Aero Servicios and LANSA). There are 1,646 miles of telephone lines, 5,324 miles of telegraph lines and 488 post-offices.

ψ The chief ports are Puerto Cortes, Tela and La Ceiba on the North Coast, through which passes the bulk of the trade with the United States and Europe, and Amapala, situated ■ Tiger Island in the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side.

*Language and Literature.*—The language of the country is Spanish. Primary and secondary education is free, primary education being compulsory, and, although there is still a great deal of illiteracy, it is gradually diminishing. There is no recognized native literature.

#### FINANCE 1968

Revenue (Budget estimate) . . . . .	Lempiras 215,733,500
Expenditure . . . . .	" 215,733,500
Public Debt (April 30, 1969):—	

External . . . . . Lempiras 148,700,000

Internal . . . . . " 66,800,000

The currency is the *Lempira* (named after a native chief), value of 50 cents, U.S. and *Lps.* 4·80 to the £. (See also p. 84.)

#### TRADE 1968 (Jan.—Sept.)

Imports . . . . .	Lempiras 276,227,889
Exports . . . . .	" 267,409,177

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£936,000	£1,149,000
Exports to U.K.....	228,000	342,000

*CAPITAL.*—Tegucigalpa. Pop. 225,000 (approximate, including the contiguous town of Comayagua); other towns are San Pedro Sula (120,000), ψ La Ceiba (31,000), ψ Puerto Cortes (30,000), Choluteca (25,000) and ψ Tela (20,000).

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

NATIONAL DAY.—September 15.

**BRITISH EMBASSY**  
(Tegucigalpa.)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Laurence Percy Farrer L'Estrange, O.B.E. (1969)..... £5,075*  
*1st Secretary and Consul, H. A. Rogers, M.B.E.*

*Defence Attaché, Wing Cdr. P. D. Thomson, D.F.C., D.F.M.*

*Labour Attaché, M. Cochran (resident in Mexico City), 3rd Secretary, R. Godfrey (Vice-Consul).*

**BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES**

There is a British Consular Office at Tegucigalpa. Tegucigalpa is 5,930 miles from London; transit, *viâ* New York, 14 days; *viâ* Panama 20 days. By air *viâ* New York or Miami 3 days.



**HUNGARY**

(Magyarország)

*President of the Presidential Council of the Republic, Pál Losonczi, elected April, 1967.*

**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

*Prime Minister, Jenő Fock.*  
*Deputy Prime Ministers, Antal Apró; Miklós Ajtai; Lajos Fehér; Mátyás Timár.*  
*Foreign Affairs, János Péter.*  
*Home Affairs, András Benkei.*  
*Defence, Lajos Czinege.*  
*Finance, Péter Vályi.*  
*Justice, Mihály Korom.*  
*Metallurgy and Machine Industry, Gyula Horgos.*  
*Heavy Industry, Ferenc Lévárdi.*  
*Light Industry, Mrs. József Nagy.*  
*Foreign Trade, József Biró.*  
*Internal Trade, István Szurdi.*  
*Agriculture and Food, Imre Dimény.*  
*Health, Dr. Zoltán Szabó.*  
*Education, Pál Ilku.*  
*Building and Town Planning, Jozsef Bondor.*

*Labour, József Veres.*

*Transport and Communications, György Csanádi.*

*President, National Planning Office, Imre Párdi.*

*President, Technical Development Committee, Árpád Kiss.*

**THE COMMUNIST PARTY**

*Politbureau of the Central Committee, A. Apró; B. Biszku; L. Fehér; J. Fock; S. Gáspár; J. Kádár; G. Kallai; Z. Komocsin; D. Nemes; R. Nyers; I. Szirmai (full members); M. Ajtai; L. Czinege; P. Ilku; K. Nemeth (candidate members).*  
*Secretariat of the Central Committee, Janos Kádár (1st Secretary); B. Biszku; G. Aczel; Z. Komocsin; R. Nyers; A. Pullai.*

**HUNGARIAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE**

35 Eaton Place, S.W.1

[01-235-4048; 7191; Consulate: 01-235-4462]

*Ambassador (vacant).*

*Counsellors, Dr. László Ujházy (Commercial); M. György Varsanyi*

*Military and Air Attaché, Col. László Béres.*

1st Secretaries, M. Kalman Dóczé; M. András Itálász; M. Pál Csillag; M. Géza Meszlényi.

2nd Secretaries, M. Ferenc Pálfi; Dr. György Fekete; Dr. Miklós Kőszegi.

Asst. Military and Air Attaché, Major Janos G. Tóth. Commercial Attaché, M. István Mohácsi, 46 Eaton Place, S.W.1 [01-235-8767].

Area and Population.—The area of Hungary may be stated as approximately 36,000 sq. miles with a population (Jan. 1, 1968) of 10,273,000.



Government.—Hungary was reconstituted a kingdom in 1920 after having been declared a republic on Nov. 17, 1918. She joined the Anti-Comintern Pact on Feb. 24, 1939, and entered the 1939-45 War on the side of Germany in 1941. On Jan. 20, 1945, a Hungarian provisional government of liberation, which had been set up during the preceding December, signed an armistice under the terms of which the frontiers of Hungary were withdrawn to the limits existing in 1937.

For the first four years after the liberation, Hungary was governed by a coalition of the Smallholder, National Peasant, Social Democrat and Communist parties. During this time land reform was carried out, the great landowners being dispossessed and their estates partitioned among peasants; mines, heavy industry, banks and schools were nationalized. By 1949 the Communists, under the leadership of Mr. Rákosi, having compelled the Social Democrat Party to merge with them, and having disrupted the peasant parties, had succeeded in gaining a monopoly of power. Elections in that year, in which candidates for the National Assembly were drawn from a single list, resulted in 95.6 per cent. of the votes cast being obtained by the Communist-dominated People's Front. A campaign was opened to collectivize agriculture and by 1952 practically the entire economy had been "socialized."

In mid-1953 Mr. Imre Nagy replaced Mr. Rákosi as Prime Minister, though the latter continued to hold his post as First Secretary of the Party. Mr. Nagy introduced a more moderate policy based largely on the development of agriculture rather than heavy industry; but in April, 1955, Mr. Rákosi succeeded in turning the tables on his rival who was removed from his position as Prime Minister and subsequently expelled from the Party. But after the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, opposition to Mr. Rákosi within the Hungarian Communist Party mounted and on July 18, 1956, he was removed from his post as First Secretary and succeeded by Mr. Gerő, who

had been one of his closest associates. The period from July to the outbreak of the national revolution on Oct. 23, 1956, was marked by growing ferment in intellectual circles and increased discord within the Party. The immediate signal for the revolt was a series of students' demonstrations, first in Szeged on Oct. 22 and in Budapest a day later. The chief demands put forward by students and other demonstrators were for the return of Mr. Nagy as Prime Minister, for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country and for free elections. Fighting broke out on the night of Oct. 23 between demonstrators, who had been joined by large numbers of factory workers, and the State Security Police (A.V.H.). Soviet forces intervened in strength early the next morning. By Oct. 30 Soviet troops had withdrawn from Budapest and on Nov. 3 Mr. Nagy formed an all-party coalition government. This government was overthrown and the revolution suppressed as the result of a renewed attack by Soviet forces on Budapest in the early hours of Nov. 4. Simultaneously the formation of a new Hungarian Revolutionary Worker Peasant Government under the leadership of Mr. Kádár, Mr. Gerő's successor as First Secretary of the Party, was announced. The trial and execution of Imre Nagy and three of his associates was announced on June 17, 1958. Dr. Ferenc Münnich succeeded as President of the Council of Ministers on Jan. 27, 1958, and held office until Sept. 13, 1961, being replaced by Mr. Kádár. Several other Ministers were replaced at the same time. Mr. Kádár relinquished the post of President of the Council of Ministers in June, 1965, and was succeeded by Mr. Kállai. In April, 1967, Mr. Fock replaced Mr. Kállai as Prime Minister and two new Deputy Prime Ministers were appointed. Mr. Kádár continues as First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Production, Industry, etc.—Though industrialization has made considerable progress in the last decade, agriculture still occupies an important place in the Hungarian economy and 58 per cent. of the total area of the country is arable land. 14.2 per cent. of this arable land is owned by state farms and 80.3 per cent. by co-operative farms. Production of the most important crops in 1966 was as follows (1,000 tons): Wheat, 2,192; rye, 242; barley, 916; maize, 3,907; rice, 31; oats, 72; potatoes, 2,433; sugar beet, 3,570; sunflower seed, 102; green maize, 1,333; silage maize, 3,429; lucerne, 1,368.

Industry is mainly based on imported raw materials, but Hungary has her own coal (mostly brown), bauxite, considerable deposits of natural gas (some not yet under full exploitation), some iron ore and oil. Output figures in 1966: coal, 30,348 tons; bauxite, 1,429,000 tons; steel, 2,649,000 tons; crude oil, 1,706,000 tons; cement, 2,610 tons. Natural gas production reached 1,900,000,000 cu. metres in 1967.

The output of raw materials and general industrial production were sharply reduced by the revolution of Oct., 1956, but all the ground then lost has since been made up and industrial production rose by 9 per cent. in 1967. This increase exceeded the planned rise in all fields except agriculture. A new system of economic management was introduced on Jan. 1, 1968, which provides for greater decentralization, profitability and profit-sharing.

Religion and Education.—About two-thirds of the Magyars are Roman Catholics, and the remainder mostly Calvinist. There are five types of schools under the Ministry of Education—infant schools 3-6, general schools 6-14 (compulsory), vocational schools (15-18), secondary schools (15-18), universities and adult training schools (over 18).

In the academic year 1966-67 there were 89,544 students at institutions of higher learning, 37,734 at secondary schools and 1,380,286 at general schools.

**Language and Literature.**—Magyar, or Hungarian, is one of the Finno-Ugrian languages. Hungarian literature began to flourish in the second half of the sixteenth century. Among the greatest writers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are Mihály Vörösmarty (1800-1855), Sándor Petöfi (1823-1849), János Arany (1817-1882), Endre Ady (1877-1918), Attila József (1905-1937), Mihály Babits (1883-1941) and Dezsö Kosztolányi (1885-1936).

**Finance.**—The budget estimates for the year 1968-69 were: Revenue, Forints 135,600,000,000; Expenditure, Forints 137,000,000,000. The Forint (of 100 Filler) has an official exchange value of 28.18 Forints = £1. The tourist exchange rate is 71.93 Forints = £1.

## TRADE

	1965	1966
Imports, Forints	17,848,500,000	Forints 18,378,500,000
Exports.	17,721,300,000	18,705,100,000

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1967
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£12,216,000	£12,465,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	9,593,000	9,983,000

**CAPITAL:** Budapest, on the Danube; population (estimated, Jan. 1, 1969), 2,007,000. Other large towns are: Miskolc (144,000); Debrecen (136,719); Pécs (125,104); and Szeged (104,506).

**FLAG.**—Red, white, green (horizontally).

**NATIONAL DAY.**—April 4 (Anniversary of Liberation, 1945).

## BRITISH EMBASSY

6 Harmincad Utca, Budapest V

**Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,** His Excellency Guy Elwin Millard, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1967) . . . . . £5,625

**1st Secretary and Head of Chancery,** O. R. Blair.

**1st Secretary,** P. D. R. Davies.

**2nd Secretary (Information),** G. W. P. Hart.

**Commercial Secretary,** H. J. Bowe.

**Consul and Visa Officer,** A. S. Auger.

**Military Attaché,** Col. R. S. Genn, M.C.

**Air Attaché,** Group Capt. J. F. Pinnington.

**Cultural Attaché,** C. R. Hewer.

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London, transit by rail 34 hours; by air 2 hrs. 10 mins.

## ICELAND

(Island)

**President,** Dr. Kristjan Eldjarn, born 1917, elected July 1, 1968, for ■ term of 4 years; assumed office Aug. 1, 1968.

**Prime Minister,** Biarni Benediktsson (1963).

**Foreign Affairs,** Emil Jónsson (1965).

## EMBASSY IN LONDON

1 Eaton Terrace, S.W.1

[01-730-5131-2]

**Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,** His Excellency Gudmundur Gudmundsson, K.B.E. (1965)

**Counsellor,** M. Eiríkur Benediktz.

Iceland is a large volcanic island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23' to 66° 33' N. lat., and from 13° 22' to 24° 35' W. long., with ■ estimated area of 40,500 square miles, or about one-sixth greater than that of Ireland. The population was 201,975 on Jan. 1, 1969.

Iceland was uninhabited before the ninth century, when settlers came from Norway. For several centuries ■ form of republican government prevailed, with an annual assembly of leading men called the *Althing*, but in 1241 Iceland became subject to Norway, and later to Denmark. During



the colonial period, Iceland maintained its cultural integrity but a deterioration in the climate, together with frequent volcanic eruptions and outbreaks of disease led to a serious fall in the standard of living and to ■ decline in the population to little more than 40,000. In the nineteenth century a struggle for independence began which led first to home-rule for Iceland under the Danish Crown (1918), and later to complete independence under a republican form of rule in 1944.

The Icelandic Cabinet normally consists of seven Ministers, responsible to the *Althing*, a Parliamentary assembly of 60 members. The present government, elected in June, 1967, is ■ coalition of Conservatives and Social Democrats, with the Progressive and Communist parties forming the Opposition.

Iceland lives very largely by her catching and export of fish, and this is held to justify an extension of exclusive fishery limits round her coast to ■ greater extent than that hitherto sanctioned by international law. The extended Icelandic limits were in dispute between 1952 and 1961, Iceland claiming the right to a 12-mile fishery limit. After lengthy negotiation between the Icelandic and British Governments, the dispute was settled by an Exchange of Notes on March 11, 1961, by which the United Kingdom Government agreed that it would no longer object to a 12 mile fishery zone around Iceland and the Icelandic Government agreed that United Kingdom fishing vessels could fish within certain specified zones between 6 and ■ miles for a period of 3 years.

The principal products of the island are fish, fish oils, whales, mutton, wool and ponies. The principal exports are fish, fish meals and oils, whale oil and meat, and sheepskins; the imports consist of almost all the necessities of life, the chief items being petroleum, transportation equipment, textiles, machinery, base metals, wood and cork, and cereals.

At January 1, 1969, the mercantile marine consisted of 550 vessels of under 100 gross tons and 292 ships of 100 gross tons and over; ■ total of 842 vessels (144,621 gross tons). Principal types were: Fishing vessels, under 100 gross tons, 529 (17,996 gross tons); 100 and over, 204 (43,101 gross tons); Trawlers 100 tons and over, 28 (20,104 gross tons); Pullers and dry cargo ships, 36 (46,561 gross tons); Inspection ships, 5 (2,421 gross tons); and Oil Tankers, 7 (8,361 gross tons). There is a regular shipping service between Reykjavik, Leith

and Copenhagen, fortnightly in summer and every three weeks in winter. Frequent but irregular services run between Reykjavik and Hull, and the Continent. One Icelandic cargo line has recently established a fortnightly service between Reykjavik and Hull *via* the Continent.

A regular thrice-weekly air service (daily in summer) is maintained between Glasgow and London and Reykjavik. There are also air services from the island to Scandinavia, U.S.A., Germany and Luxemburg.

Road communications are adequate in summer but greatly restricted by snow in winter. Only roads in town centres are well surfaced. The State highways and side roads are non-metalled (gravel and lava dust). The climate and terrain make first-class surfaces for highways out of the question. Iceland changed to right-hand driving on May 26, 1968, at an estimated cost of Kr.58,000,000 (£410,000). Total number of vehicles licensed is 43,000 (private cars, 36,000).

*Language and Literature.*—The ancient Norraena (or Northern tongue) presents close affinities to Anglo-Saxon and is spoken and written in Iceland to-day differs little from that introduced into the island in the ninth century. There is a rich literature with two distinct periods of development, from the middle of the eleventh to the end of the thirteenth century and from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present time.

## FINANCE

	1968 Krónur	1969 Krónur
Revenue.....	6,241,485,000	7,096,482,000
Expenditure.....	6,139,763,000	7,000,607,000
External Debt. (Jan. 1, 1969).....	1,372,800,000	2,980,400,000
Internal Debt. (Jan. 1, 1969).....	826,600,000	1,450,500,000

## TRADE

	1967 Krónur	1968 Krónur
Exports.....	4,296,898,000	5,090,480,000
Imports.....	7,116,231,000	8,233,880,000

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£7,040,000	£6,730,000
Exports to U.K.....	8,578,000	5,204,000

The Icelandic *Krona* was devalued on Nov. 24, 1967, with the concurrence of the International Monetary Fund and again in Nov., 1968, the new par value being expressed as *Kronur* 88 = \$U.S. 1. (See also p. 83.)

CAPITAL:  $\Psi$  Reykjavik. Population (Jan. 1969) 82,538.

Other centres in approximate order of importance are Akureyri, Akranes, Hafnafjord, Kopavogur, Siglufjord, Keflavik, Isafjordhur and Westmann Islands.

FLAG.—Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

NATIONAL DAY.—June 17.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

Laufasvegur 49, Reykjavik

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Aubrey Seymour Halford-Macleod, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1966) .. £5,625  
1st Secretaries, G. Spearman; D. H. Fowler, M.B.E.  
Consul, B. D. Holt, M.B.E.

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at Reykjavik, Akureyri and Isafjordhur.

## INDONESIA

(Republic of Indonesia)

President, General Soeharto, born June 9, 1921;  
Acting President, March 12, 1967; confirmed as President, Mar. 28, 1968.

## DEVELOPMENT CABINET

Ministers of State

Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs, Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX.  
People's Welfare, K. H. Dr. Idham Chalid.  
Perfecting and Purging State Apparatus, H. Harsono Tjokroaminoto.  
Minister of State, Development Operations, Prof. Dr. Soenawar Soekowati.  
In charge of Relations between the Government, Congress, Parliament and Supreme Advisory Council, H. Mintaredja.

## Ministers

Home Affairs, Lt.-Gen. Amir Machmud.  
Foreign Affairs, Hadji Adam Malik.  
Defence/Security, Gen. Soeharto.  
Justice, Prof. Oemar Seno Adji.  
Information, Air Vice Marshal Budiardjo.  
Finance, Prof. Dr. Ali Wardhana.  
Trade, Prof. Dr. Soemitro Djohadikusumo.  
Agriculture, Prof. Dr. Ir. Thoijit Hadiwidjaja.  
Industry, Maj.-Gen. M. Husuf.  
Mining, Prof. Ir. Soemantri Brodjonegoro.  
Public Works and Electricity, Ir. Sutarni.  
Communications, Drs Frans Seda.  
Education and Culture, Mashuri S.H.  
Health, Prof. Dr. G. A. Siwabessy.  
Religion, K. H. Mohamad Dahlan.  
Manpower, Rear Admiral Mursalin.  
Social Affairs, Dr. A. M. Tambunan.  
Transmigration/Co-operatives, Lt.-Gen. Sarbini.

## INDONESIAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

38 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.

(01 499 7661)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Lt.-Gen. Ibrahim Adjie (1966).  
Minister-Counsellor, M. Buntarian.  
Military Attaché, Col. Edi Sugardo.  
Air Attaché, Col. Sunaryo.  
Naval Attaché and Attaché for Air, Cdre. A. Dipo.  
Economic Counsellor, M. Jusuf Natanegara.  
1st Secretary, M. R. A. H. Djaelani.  
2nd Secretary (Press and Public Relations), M. Samsi Abdullah.  
3rd Secretaries, M. Endoeng Sasmito; M. Junus Abduh; M. Mohammad Seng (Economic).  
Attachés (Administration), M. Juzar Sjahruddin Hadiz; M. Mochammad Soejanno.  
Attachés, Capt. Achmad Rasjid; M. Mazhar Abdullah.

Situated between latitudes 6° North and 11° South and between longitudes 95° and 141° East, Indonesia comprises the islands of Java and Madura, the island of Sumatra, the Riouw-Lingga Archipelago (which with Karimon, Anambas, Natuna Islands, Tambelan, and part of Sumatra, forms the "Residency of Riouw"), the islands of Bangka and Billiton, part of the island of Borneo, Celebes Island, the Molucca Islands (Ternate, Halmahera, Buru, Ceram, Banda, Timor-Laut, Larat, Bachiani, Obi, Kei, Aru, Babar, Leti and Wetar), part of Timor Island, the islands of Bali and Lombok and the western half of the island of New Guinea (*West Irian*), with a total area of 735,000 sq. miles, and a population (estimated, 1969) of 118,000,000.

From the early part of the 17th century much of the Indonesian Archipelago was under Netherlands rule. Following the World War 1939-45, during which the Archipelago was occupied by the Japanese, a strong nationalistic movement manifested itself and after sporadic fighting the formal transfer of sovereignty by the Netherlands of all the former Dutch East Indies except W. New Guinea took place on December 27, 1949.



Dr. Sukarno was elected President of Indonesia and held office until his deposition in 1967.

Following the establishment of Malaysia (including Sabah and Sarawak) in 1963, President Sukarno pursued a policy of "confrontation" against it, involving border incursions in both West and East Malaysia. Commonwealth forces assisted Malaysian resistance. Western New Guinea became part of Indonesia in 1963 under the name West Irian.

On Sept. 30, 1965, an attempted *coup d'état* assisted by the Palace Guard resulted in the murder of six generals. The Indonesian Communist Party was charged with plotting to destroy the power of the Army and to set up a Peking-oriented regime, nominally under President Sukarno. The coup was swiftly crushed and a widespread massacre of Communists and their supporters followed. Sukarno remained in office but his Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, among others, was arrested and later sentenced to death. The sentence had not been carried out by the summer of 1969.

Following a three-week period of unrest and violent student demonstrations the Minister of the Army, General Soeharto, took over effective political power in March, 1966, and announced the banning in Indonesia of the Communist Party. The new regime concluded an agreement ending the "confrontation" with Malaysia on Aug. 11, 1966, and Indonesia resumed membership of the United Nations Organization which it had left in 1965. General Soeharto was made Acting President with full powers, on March 12, 1967.

Using his powers as Acting President, General Soeharto revised the membership of the two Houses of Parliament, and on March 28, 1968, the MPRS (Provisional People's Consultative Congress), the highest constitutional body, appointed him full President for a period of five years, and instructed him to arrange for general elections to be held not later than July 5, 1971; the last general elections were held in 1955. In accordance with another instruction General Soeharto on June 6 replaced the Ampera Cabinet with the Development Cabinet, i.e. one which was intended to reflect the emphasis to be placed henceforward on the development of the country, economic affairs, efficiency and expertise in general, and to reduce the direct influence of the military in the Government.

**Finance.**—Following new measures introduced by the Government in October, 1966, inflation declined from the rate of 600 per cent. in 1966 to about 110 per cent. for 1967 and 85 per cent. for 1968. Bank notes in circulation rose from *rupiahs* 16,635,000,000 at the beginning of 1967 to 83,000,000,000 in May, 1968. Following the agreement on the re-scheduling of Indonesia's debts in 1966, Western creditor nations agreed to make available aid amounting to \$200 million as balance of payments support and in 1969 undertook further commitments totalling \$36,500,000 in respect of non-food aid. The new measures adopted by the Government in October, 1966, included the abolition of State controls and the introduction of a free market policy with more realistic exchange rates geared to a floating rate for the purchase of foreign exchange in the form of bonus export certificates for essential imports. The rate had risen to a peak of *Rps.*480= \$1 by mid-1968, but fell to *Rps.*412= \$1 by the end of the year and continued to fall until the summer of 1969. Following a crisis caused by a shortage of rice and foreign exchange at the end of the year the rate rose sharply and stood at just under 300 by the end of the year. Tourists and foreign residents in Indonesia are able to change currency at a rate near to, but slightly higher than the bonus export rate.

**Production.**—Nearly 70 per cent. of the population of Indonesia is engaged in agriculture and related production. Copra, kapok, nutmeg and pepper cloves are produced, mainly by smallholders; palm oil, sugar, fibres and cinchona are produced by large estates. Rubber, tea, coffee and tobacco are also produced by both in large quantities. Rice is a traditional staple food for the people of Indonesia and the islands of Java and Madura are important producers, but production is insufficient to meet home demands and substantial imports of rice are necessary.

Indonesia is rich in minerals; petroleum, tin, coal and bauxite are the principal products; gold, silver, manganese phosphates, nickel and sulphur were produced in quantity before the Second World War and there are considerable deposits.

On Dec. 30, 1968, a five-year development programme was inaugurated, concentrating particularly in agriculture and communications.

## Trade with U.K.

There was a progressive decline in British exports to Indonesia after 1960. This became more marked during Indonesia's policy of "confrontation" against Malaysia which resulted in a disruption of normal commercial relations and stringent import controls due to lack of foreign currency, but exports improved in 1967 following the restoration of normal commercial relations. Indonesia's exports to U.K. rose substantially in 1968.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£5,744,000	£5,952,000
Exports to U.K.....	4,981,000	7,666,000

Principal exports to the United Kingdom are rubber, tea, coffee, spices and sugar. Imports from the United Kingdom are mainly of machinery, chemicals, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, cycles, lubricating and heavy oils, and metal goods.

*Transport.*—In Java a main line connects Djakarta with Surabaya in the East of Java and there are several branches, including a line from Semarang on the North coast to Djogjakarta in the South. In Sumatra the important towns of Medan, Padang and Palembang are the centres of short railway systems.

Sea communications in the archipelago are maintained by the State-run shipping companies Djakarta-Lloyd (ocean-going) and Pelni (coastal and inter-island) and other smaller concerns. In 1962 there were 13 ocean-going and 276 inter-island vessels in use by Indonesia. Transport by small craft on the rivers of the larger islands plays an important part in trade. Air services in Indonesia are operated by Garuda Indonesian Airways and Djakarta is served by various international services. There are approximately 49,000 miles of roads.

*CAPITAL.*— $\Psi$  Djakarta, formerly Batavia (population 4,500,000). Other important centres are: (Java) Surabaya,  $\Psi$  Semarang, Bandung,  $\Psi$  Tjeribon,  $\Psi$  Surakarta and Djogjakarta; (1961 populations) (Madura) Pamekasan (180,000); (Sumatra) Palembang (500,000), Medan (500,000) and  $\Psi$  Padang; (Celebes)  $\Psi$  Macassar (450,000) and  $\Psi$  Menado; (Borneo) Banjarmasin,  $\Psi$  Balikpapan and  $\Psi$  Pontianak; (Moluccas) Ternate (9,000); (Bali) Denpasar and Singardja (120,000); (W. Timor) Kupang (10,000); (W. Irian) Sukarnapura.

*NATIONAL DAY.*—August 17 (Anniversary of Proclamation of Independence).

*FLAG.*—Equal bands of red over white.

BRITISH EMBASSY  
Djakarta

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Henry Charles Hainworth, C.M.G. (1968).....* £5,625

*Counsellor, I. J. M. Sutherland.*  
*Defence and Military Attaché, Col. W. H. Atkins, O.B.E.*

*Naval Attaché, Cdr. G. A. Plumer, R.N.*

*Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. J. F. N. Chick.*

*1st Secretaries, A. K. Mason (Head of Chancery); W. F. K. Boswell; D. J. Brown; Miss I. A. Kinneer; G. Brownlee.*

*2nd Secretaries, P. B. Cormack; L. J. Watling.*

*3rd Secretaries, I. E. Morgan; Miss M. E. Hunt; D. G. Parker.*

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Djakarta, Surabaya and Medan.

## BRITISH COUNCIL

*Representative, B. E. Swingler, Djalang Imam Bondjol, 57-59, Djakarta.* There is a Regional Centre at Bandung.

IRAN  
(Persia)

*Shahanshah of Iran, H.I.M. Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, born Oct. 26, 1919; acceded Sept. 16, 1941 (on abdication of his father Reza Shah Pahlevi); married (March 15, 1939), Princess Fawzieh, sister of ex-King Farouk of Egypt (marriage dissolved Nov. 17, 1948), and has issue a daughter born 1940. The Shah married (Feb. 12, 1951) Suraya Esfandiari Bakhtiari (marriage dissolved, April 6, 1958); married Dec. 21, 1959, Farah Diba (Empress Farah Pahlevi) and has issue Crown Prince Reza, born Oct. 31, 1960; Princess Farahnaz, b. March, 1963; Prince Ali Reza, b. April 28, 1966.*  
(The coronation of the Shah and Empress Farah took place in October, 1967.)

*Prime Minister, Amir Abbas Huvaida.*

## IRANIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

16 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[01-584-8101]

Consulate: 50 Kensington Court, W.8

[01-937-5225]

Consular Section: [01-937-6540]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency A. K. Afshar (1969).*  
*Minister-Counsellor, Nassereddin Mirfakhrai.*  
*Military, Air and Naval Attaché, Col. Hossein Reshad.*

*Counsellors, Dr. Ebrahim Teymouri; Dr. Mostafa Elm; Nasser Majd; Khosrow Gharai; Ali Asghar Emami-Ahari (Cultural).*

*1st Secretaries, Djamshid Tavallali; Morteza Morzeai; Yahya Ardalan.*

*Asst. Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. Djamshid Pourzand.*  
*Asst. Military Attachés, Lt.-Col. Manoutchehr Salehi; Capt. Kaykavous Valiyi.*

*3rd Secretaries, Manoutchehr Ardalan; Abbas Makki; Miss Chirine Tahmasse; Eskandar Rastegar.*

*Attachés, Dariush Rais-Shagaghi; Fereydoun Azar-beygui; Ali Mohammad Shapurian (Press); Ebrahim Nabavi; Hassan Mirzai.*

*Area and Population.*—Iran has an area of 628,000 sq. miles, with a population of 25,781,090 (Census of 1966); estimated May 31, 1968, 26,810,000. It is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except in the east, by mountains, the highest in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert.

The Iranians are mostly Shi'ah Moslems but among them are a few hundred thousand Zoroastrians, Bahais, Sunni Moslems and Armenian Christians. There is also a substantial Jewish community. Civil and Penal codes based on those of France and Switzerland are in force.

*Government.*—Iran was ruled from the end of the 18th century by Shahs of the Qajar Dynasty, with despotic power, subject only to the influence of interpreters of the sacred law. A nationalist movement became active in Dec., 1905, and in Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffar-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. After the war of 1914-18, the subsequent troubles and the signature of the Soviet-Iranian Treaty of 1921, a vigorous Prime Minister, Reza Khan, formerly an officer of the Persian Cossack Regiment, re-established general order. On Oct. 31, 1925, the last representative of the Qajar Dynasty, Sultan Ahmed Shah, who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly, which handed over the government to the Prime Minister, Reza Khan,



who was elected Shah on Dec. 13, 1925, by the Constituent Assembly, and took the title Reza Shah Pahlevi.

Owing to Nazi German penetration before and during the early part of the war of 1939-45, the Shah and his Government tended so far to favour the Axis powers that, after the German invasion of the U.S.S.R., in 1941, counter-measures became necessary; British and Soviet Forces entered the country from south and north on August 25, 1941, and expelled the agents of the Axis. On September 16, 1941, Reza Shah abdicated and left the country, nominating the Crown Prince as his successor. The Prince ascended the throne under the title of Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlevi.

In March, 1949, the Shah issued an Imperial Firman convoking a Constituent Assembly to make certain revisions to the Constitution and the Assembly was duly elected and convened on April 21. After this Assembly the Senate was formed for the first time.

On February 26, 1963, the Shah announced his six point "White Revolution". The six points are: 1. A land reform designed to redistribute land and place it in the hands of the peasants. 2. Nationalization of all forest land. 3. The sale of government shares in factories and industrial enterprises to raise money for the implementation of the land reform. 4. The distribution of factory profits among the factory employees. 5. The granting of the vote to women. 6. The creation of a Literacy Corps to bring basic education to the rural areas. Six additional points have since been added.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 13 Provinces (*Ustans*) comprising 76 Sub-Provinces (*Shahristans*), under Governors-General and Governors, respectively.

**Defence.**—The Ground Forces, which have a strength of about 60,000 regulars and 100,000 conscripts, made up of 5 infantry and 2 armoured divisions grouped under three Army Headquarters. Their equipment is modern and includes the latest American tanks and some Russian vehicles. The Air Force has a strength of about 14,000. It is equipped with some 140 American aircraft including 100 jets. The Navy consists of a small fleet of frigates, minesweepers and patrol boats in the Persian Gulf, and some small craft in the Caspian Sea. The personnel of the Navy amounts to about 6,000 all ranks. The Gendarmerie is an all regular,

para-military force of about 32,000 men which provides frontier guards and mans small posts throughout the country.

**Education.**—Since 1943 primary education has been compulsory and free. The establishment in 1963 of the Literacy Corps (a body of National Servicemen who are seconded to the Ministry of Education to work as Primary School teachers in rural districts) has brought schooling to hitherto deprived villages and is making a valuable contribution in increasing educational opportunities for country people. During the academic year 1964-65 there were a total of 2,470,755 children attending 13,620 schools. A little over 2 million of these were at Primary School. There are in Iran seven universities (Tehran (3), Tabriz, Meshed, Isfahan, Shiraz and Ahwaz) and attending these and other institutes of higher education there are just over 24,000 students.

**Language and Literature.**—Persian, or Farsi, the language of Iran, and of some other areas formerly under Persian rule, is an Indo-European tongue with many Arabic elements added; the alphabet is mainly Arabic, with writing from right to left. Among the great names in Persian literature are those of Abu'l Kásim Mansúr, or Firdausi (A.D. 939-1020), Omar Khayyám, the astronomer-poet (died A.D. 1122), Muslihu'd-Din, known as Sa-di (born A.D. 1184) and Shems-ed-Din Muhammad, or Hafiz (died A.D. 1389).

**Press.**—In Iran about 140 newspapers and magazines are published, over half of them in Tehran. Three papers in the capital have the status of national dailies. Two English and one French daily are also published in Tehran. Provincial publications have very small circulations.

**Finance.**—The budget for the Iranian year beginning March 21, 1969, including development expenditure, balanced at Rls. 330,300,000,000 an increase of 16 per cent. over 1968-69. The development budget showed an increase of 11 per cent. and defence expenditure increased by 9 per cent.

Following the devaluation of sterling in November, 1967, the rate of exchange was fixed at *Rials* 122 = £1.

**Production and Industry.**—While petroleum is the principal product and by far the greatest export, Iran, except for its desert areas, is essentially an agricultural country and three-quarters of the inhabitants depend for their living on the land. Wheat is the principal crop, using about half the area under cultivation. Other important crops are barley, rice, cotton, sugar beet, fruits and vegetables. Wool is also produced—sheep, as well as goats, being numerous. There are extensive forests in the north and west, the conservation of which is an urgent problem. Rapid progress has been made in the development of industry. Apart from oil, the principal industrial products are carpets, textiles (mainly cotton), sugar, cement and other construction materials, ginned cotton, vegetable oil and other food products, leather and shoes, metal manufactures, pharmaceuticals, automobiles, fertilizers, plastics, matches and cigarettes. A steel mill is under construction at Isfahan.

The oilfields had produced over 200,000,000 metric tons of oil from their first output to Dec. 31, 1946. Production had risen to a total of 35,000,000 metric tons in 1950, the last full year before nationalization. Oil shipments ceased in 1951 and were not resumed until Oct. 30, 1954.

The former functions of A.I.O.C. (now renamed "British Petroleum Company") in Iran were taken over in initial period of 25 years by a consortium of 8 oil companies (including A.I.O.C., one French, one Dutch and five U.S.), A.I.O.C. receiving from Iran £25,000,000 cash in the 10 years

from Jan. 1, 1957, in compensation for its oil assets in Northern Iran and in settlement of losses since 1951; and from the other members of the consortium for their shares, about £214,000,000 payable over 20-25 years. The consortium is responsible for the production, refining and sale of Iranian oil through two operating companies, while "non-basic" operations are undertaken by the National Iranian Oil Company.

Recent oil production figures are (in long tons): 1964, 81,100,000; 1965, 91,600,000; 1966, 99,800,000; 1967, 129,300,000; 1968, 133,000,000.

**Communications.**—The principal roads are from the frontier of Iraq at Khosravi to Tehran; from Tehran *viâ* Saveh and Hamadan to Ahwaz and Khorramshahr; from Tehran *viâ* Qum, Isfahan and Shiraz to Bushire; from Tehran into Azerbaijan, through Tabriz to Julfa (on the Soviet frontier) with branch roads into Turkey and Northern Iraq; from Tehran to Meshed; three roads through the Elbruz mountains to the Caspian coast and the Soviet borders east and west of the Caspian Sea; and from Isfahan, *viâ* Yazd and Kerman to Zahidan and thence to Meshed. Zahidan is connected by road with Quetta (Pakistan). Some of these roads traverse extremely difficult mountainous country; others are desert tracks. Generally speaking, Iranian roads are not asphalted but gravel-surfaced, although the asphalted of main trunk routes is progressing steadily. Railways have been constructed since 1927. The *Trans-Iranian Railway*, from Bandar Shah, on the Caspian Sea, to Bandar Shahpur, on the Persian Gulf, was inaugurated in 1938; this line has a total length of 872 miles, the total cost, after eleven years' work, being approximately £30,000,000. The branch lines from Tehran to Meshed and to Tabriz have now been completed. There are also railroads from Tabriz to Julfa and from Zahidan to Mirjawa and branch lines from Ahwaz to Khorramshahr and Khorramshahr to Tanuma in Iraq (on the Shatt el Arab, opposite Basra) were opened during the war. An extension from Qum to Kasha is now in operation as is one from Bandar Shah to Gorgan.

**Civil Aviation.**—In May, 1946, a Department of Civil Aviation was created, subordinate to the Ministry of Roads. Progress has been made towards establishing first-class International Airports at Tehran and Abadan, with secondary airfields in accordance with ICAO standards. The *Iranian National Airlines Corporation* was formed from the former *Iranian Airways* and *Persian Air Services* in February, 1962. The Company is 51 per cent. Government-owned and operates internal and international routes. Air France, K.L.M., S.A.S., Iraqi, M.E.A., P.A.A., Lufthansa, B.O.A.C., Qantas, P.I.A., Aeroflot, Alitalia, Aryana Airways and El Al operate services to Tehran.

## TRADE

1967-68 1968-69

Imports..Rials 90,451,151,515 Rials 106,723,875,715  
Exports.. 13,632,635,309 16,268,001,537

These figures are calculated at the commercial rate of exchange and exclude oil exports. Total exports, including oil exports for 1968-69, Rials 151,777,034,730.

## Trade with U.K.

1967 1968

Imports from U.K.....£42,765,000 £60,185,000  
Exports to U.K..... 136,668,000 91,308,000

Imports into Iran consist mainly of industrial and agricultural machinery, iron and steel (including manufactures), electrical machinery and goods, sugar, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, motor vehicles and certain textile fabrics and yarns. The principal exports, apart from oil, are cotton,

carpets, dried fruits and nuts, hides and skins, mineral ores, wool, gums, caviare, cummin seed and animal casings. West Germany, the U.S.A. and the U.K. are Iran's three leading suppliers. West Germany, the U.S.S.R., the U.K. and the U.S.A. are the main customers for non-oil exports.

**CAPITAL:** Tehran, population (1964), 2,317,000. Other large towns are Tabriz (388,000), Isfahan (340,000), Meshed (312,000), Shiraz (206,000), Resht (119,000), Kerman (73,000), Hamadan (115,000), Yazd (74,000), Kermanshah (152,000),  $\Psi$  Abadan (273,000), Ahwaz (145,000).

**FLAG.**—Equal horizontal bands of green, white and red; with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—October 26 (Anniversary of Birthday of the Shahanshah).

## BRITISH EMBASSY

Avenue Ferdowsi, Tehran

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Denis Arthur Hepworth Wright, K.C.M.G.* (1963).....£8,600  
*Counsellors, D. F. Murray (Political); J. C. Cloake (Commercial).*

*Defence and Military Attaché, Col. P. H. M. Jefferies. Naval Attaché, Capt. C. R. A. O'Brien, R.N. Air Attaché, Gp. Capt. K. Booth, A.F.C.*

*1st Secretaries, J. S. Champion, O.B.E. (Head of Chancery); W. J. R. G. P. Dawson, O.B.E.; B. G. Cartledge (Commercial); R. T. Eland (Information); A. J. Breeze; M. C. S. Weston; D. M. Edwards, D.S.C. (Consul); J. W. H. O'Regan, O.B.E. (Development); G. R. Sutherland (Civil Air).*

*2nd Secretaries, E. D. O. Maltman (Vice-Consul); G. Fallon (Administration); S. Prince (Commercial); L. C. R. Seeley; C. D. S. Drace-Francis (Information).*

## BRITISH COUNCIL

*Representative, J. G. Bruton, O.B.E., 58 Avenue Ferdowsi, Tehran. Centres and libraries at Isfahan, Meshed, Shiraz and Tabriz.*

## IRAQ

*President, Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, assumed office July 17, 1968.*

## CABINET

*Prime Minister, The President. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, General Hardan Abdul Ghaffar al Takriti.*

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, General Saleh Mehdi Ammash.*

*Foreign Affairs, Abdul Karim Abdul Sattar al Shaikhly.*

*Finance, Amin Abdul Karim.*

*Justice, Mehdi al Dola'i.*

*Education, Dr. Ahmad Abdul Sattar al Jawari.*

*Labour and Social Affairs, Anwar Abdul Qadir al Hadithi.*

*Health, Dr. Izzat Mustafa.*

*Culture and Information, Abdullah Sallum.*

*Agriculture, Dr. Abdul Husain al Attiyah.*

*Agrarian Reform, Jasim Kadhim al Azzawi.*

*Planning, Dr. Jawad Hashim.*

*Economy, Dr. Fakhri Yasin Qadduri.*

*Industry, Khalid Makki al Hashimi.*

*Oil and Minerals, Dr. Rashid al Rifa'e.*

*Municipal and Rural Affairs, Dr. Ghayib Mawlood Mukhlis.*

*Youth Welfare, Shafiq al Kamali.*

*Minister of Unity and (acting) North Affairs, Dr. Abdullah al Khudhayyir.*

## IRAQ EMBASSY

21-22 Queen's Gate, S.W.7

[01-584-7141]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Kadhim M. Khalaf (1968)*

*Area, etc.*—Traversed by the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, Iraq extends from Turkey on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E. and from Iran on E. to Syria and Arabian Desert on W., the approximate position being between  $37^{\circ}$  to  $48^{\circ}$  E. long., and from  $37^{\circ}$  to  $30^{\circ}$  N. lat. (see MAP, p. 881). The area of Iraq is officially estimated at 168,000 sq. miles of which 37 per cent. is desert land. About 35 to 40 per cent of the remainder is potentially cultivable either by rainfall or by irrigation.

*Population.*—At the Census of 1965 Iraq had a total population of 8,261,527. Official estimates of the population in 1967 by Liwa (Iraqi units of administration) are:

Liwa	Population of the Liwa		
	Male	Female	Total
Mosul.....	508,717	482,407	991,124
Sulaimaniya.....	215,229	202,117	417,346
Arbil.....	190,630	175,586	366,216
Kirkuk.....	246,625	231,473	478,098
Diala.....	214,252	202,838	417,090
Ramadi.....	173,387	161,133	334,520
Baghdad.....	1,169,656	1,100,983	2,270,639
Kut.....	167,902	173,519	341,421
Hilla.....	231,680	227,985	459,665
Kerbela.....	173,842	176,533	350,375
Diwaniya.....	275,900	281,012	556,912
Amara.....	177,925	173,953	351,878
Nasiriya.....	248,382	256,080	504,462
Basrah.....	358,101	349,302	707,403
Iraqis abroad...	24,179	16,639	40,818

Total..... 4,376,407 4,211,560 8,587,967

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,700 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles); the other arm rises in the north-west of Erzerum in the Dumlul Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Qurna, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the districts of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

*Antiquities.*—In 1944 excavations at Tell Hassuna, near Shura (on the Tigris in North Iraq) unearthed abundant traces of culture dating back to 5000 B.C. Excavations in 1948 at Tel Abu Shahrain, 14 miles south of "Ur of the Chaldees," confirm Eridu's claim to be the most ancient city of the Sumerian world. Hillah, the ancient city on the left bank of the Shatt el Hillah, a branch of the Euphrates, about 70 miles south of Baghdad, is near the site of Babylon and of the "house of the lofty-head" or "gate of the god" (Tower of Babel). Mosul *Liwa* covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of *Assyria*, the ruins of Nineveh, the Assyrian capital, being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul. Qurna, at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, is the traditional site of the *Garden of Eden*. The "*Tree of Knowledge*," which had stood there "from time immemorial," withered and died in December, 1946. It has been replaced by a shoot said to be from the original tree.

*Government.*—Under the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia. A provisional Arab Government was set up in Nov., 1920, and in Aug., 1921, the Emir Faisal was elected King of Iraq. The country was a monarchy until July, 1958, when King Faisal II was assassinated. From 1958 until 1968 Iraq has been under Presidential rule with a succession of republican Cabinets: President Kassem

(Qasim), 1958-63 (executed); President Abdul Salam Arif, 1963-66 (killed in an air accident); President Abdul Rahman Arif, 1966-68 (overthrown and exiled, July 17, 1968).

President Arif's régime ended in a bloodless military *coup d'état* on July 17, 1968, when Maj.-Gen. Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr was elected President by the Revolutionary Command Council. The Prime Minister, Gen. Yahya, was arrested. A Cabinet formed by Col. Abdul Razzaq al Nayef on July 19 held office until July 30 when the Prime Minister was arrested and deported to Morocco. A further new Cabinet was formed by the President himself on July 31, retaining 12 of the Nayef Ministers (see p. 882).

Diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom which were broken off by Iraq after the war of June, 1967, were resumed in May, 1968.

*Language.*—The language is mainly Arabic (see Arabia) and English is widely used in commerce, science and the arts.

*Education.*—In 1966-67 Iraq had 114 infant schools, with 528 teachers and 15,222 pupils; 4,773 primary schools, with 42,478 teachers and 977,582 pupils; and 212 intermediate and preparatory secondary schools, with 6,935 teachers and 241,064 full-time students. There were 5 universities and 10 other institutes of higher education, with 1,619 teachers and lecturers and 34,926 students. 8,229 teachers in training were attending 28 training colleges. In 1966-67 there were 9 agricultural, secondary schools, 7 industrial, 4 commercial and 16 domestic science schools, a total of 36 vocational schools.

*Communications and Trade.*—New roads are being rapidly built, and communications between Baghdad and the provincial capitals are being improved and secured. Under the terms of the Permanent Economic Plan, 1961-66, 51 per cent. of all oil royalties is allocated for development projects. A minimum of £25,000,000 per annum is guaranteed, but oil revenues by 1962 had reached £95,137,356 for the year. The Permanent Economic Plan provides for a total expenditure of £556,000,000 on industry, communications, agriculture and building construction. The industrial projects include 13 factories being supplied under the Iraq/Soviet agreement. Contracts for 9 of these were signed in 1961.

The port of Basrah is well equipped and able to handle expeditiously all seaborne traffic. Continuous dredging of the Shatt-al-Arab has provided a navigable channel of 22½ feet at low water (as compared with 9 feet before dredging was begun) giving easy access to the Port at all times. A new channel across the Fao Bar has been dredged. The desert route between Baghdad and the Mediterranean carries an increasing amount of traffic, though most goods reaching Iraq are still sent *via* Basrah.

Airports for the use of international air traffic have been provided at Baghdad and Basrah (Maqil). BOAC provides a thrice-weekly service between London and Baghdad, which is also served by Iraqi Airways and airlines of Iran, the Lebanon, the Netherlands, Italy, West Germany, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Pakistan. Iraqi Airways operates a daily service to Basrah and services from Baghdad to Mosul, Kirkuk, the Persian Gulf, Amman, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Tehran, Athens, Istanbul, Rome, Zürich, Prague, Vienna, Frankfurt, London, Karachi and Bombay.

Iraqi Republican Railways provide a regular passenger and goods service between Baghdad and Basrah by the metre gauge line completed in 1920, which also extends northwards to Khanaqin, Kirkuk and Arbil. The railway line from Baghdad to Mosul, linking up through Syria and Turkey

with the Mediterranean and the Bosphorus, is standard gauge. 2,018,309 passengers and 2,828,000 tons of goods were carried in 1965-66.

**Production and Industry.**—Iraq is capable of supporting a considerably greater population if irrigation is developed and extended. Apart from the valuable revenues to be derived from oil the wealth of the country depends upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley, beans, rice, dates and Indian corn; wheat averages 464 lb. per acre, barley 612 lb., and rice over 370 lb. Cotton growing is successful in some years. Tobacco from the northern *liwas* is sufficient for the needs of the country. Production of crude oil in Iraq totalled 962,609 long tons in 1935, rising to 4,162,939 long tons in 1938. Revised production figures for the years 1954-1967 are:

1954....	29,615,569	1961....	45,851,135
1955....	32,716,227	1962....	48,214,537
1956....	30,606,282	1963....	53,256,530
1957....	21,361,979	1964....	60,348,000
1958....	34,931,461	1965....	64,664,000
1959....	40,897,676	1966....	63,150,000
1960....	46,534,398	1967....	58,939,000

Iraq Government records show the sterling value of total oil production as rising from £400,000 in 1931 to £2,222,212 in 1939; £3,119,117 in 1949; £86,649,749 in 1959 and to £140,781,785 in 1966.

Few industries are yet established on any scale but an increasing industrialization is taking place under both private enterprise and Government action. An economic and technical co-operation agreement was signed with the Soviet Union in 1960, providing for the setting up of specified industries. Existing industries include cement, building materials, flour milling, cigarettes, soap, beer, steel fabrications including furniture, tanning, textiles, footwear and vegetable oils. In 1966 there were 1,326 industrial establishments employing an average number of 87,513 persons annually. Turnover of these establishments was ID 139,641,000.

#### FINANCE

	1965-66	1966-67
Total revenue....	ID143,110,000	ID169,595,000
Total expenditure....	141,620,000	180,304,000

The Iraqi *Dinar* of 1,000 *Fils* = £1 sterling.

#### TRADE

(Excluding oil)

	1966	1967
Total imports....	ID176,092,000	ID151,243,000
Total exports....	23,238,000	20,664,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K....	£16,686,000	£15,615,000
Exports to U.K....	24,068,000	25,757,000

The principal imports are iron and steel, mechanical and electrical machinery, motor cars, cotton and rayon piecegoods, sugar and tea; and the chief exports are crude petroleum, dates, cement, raw wool, raw hides and skins and raw cotton.

**CAPITAL.**—Baghdad. Population of the *Liwa* (estimated, 1967), 2,270,639; urban population about 1,200,000. Other towns of importance are  $\Psi$  Basrah (422,879) and Mosul (388,211).

**FLAG.**—Horizontal stripes of red, white and black, with three green stars on the white stripe.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Sharia Salah Ud-Din,

Karkh, Baghdad

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Hugh Glencairn Balfour-Paul, C.M.G. (1969).....£5,625

Counsellor (Commercial), D. F. Hawley, M.B.E. (Commercial); P. McKeearney (Head of Chancery and Consul General).

Defence and Military Attaché, Col. J. R. D. Sharpe.

Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. H. Harrison, A.F.C.

Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. O. Crocombe, R.A.

1st Secretaries, E. A. McNaught; J. Symonds; J. D. Perris.

2nd Secretaries, R. K. Hamilton (Commercial); R. C. Harrison (Consul); B. Hannaby (Commercial); D. J. F. Barwell.

3rd Secretaries, M. K. Jenner; A. Arnold (Commercial); A. Minassian, M.B.E. (Vice Consul).

In 1969 there were no British Consular Offices outside Baghdad.

British Council Representative, J. F. C. Springford, 7/2/9 Waziriya, Baghdad.

## ISRAEL

(Yisrael)

President of the Republic, Zalman Shazar, born 1889, elected President of Israel, May 22, 1963.

#### CABINET

Prime Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Absorption, Yigal Allon.

Foreign Affairs, Abba Eban.

Agriculture, Haim Gvati.

Labour, Joseph Almogi.

Defence, Moshe Dayan.

Education and Culture, Zalman Aranne.

Justice, Yaakov Shapiro.

Police, Eliahu Sasson.

Interior, Moshe Shapiro (N.R.P.).

Health, Israel Barzilai.

Finance, Commerce and Industry, Zeev Sharef.

Transport and Communications, Moshe Carmel.

Housing, Mordechai Bentov (Mapam).

Posts, Sharabi Yeshayahu.

Development and Tourism, Moshe Kol (Ind. Liberal).

Social Welfare, Josef Burg (N.R.P.).

Religious Affairs, Dr. Zerach Warhaftig (N.R.P.).

Without Portfolio, Israel Galili; Menahem Beigin (Herut); Joseph Saphir (Liberal).

Apart from Ministers marked otherwise, members of the Cabinet belong to the Israel Labour Party, a merger (Jan. 21, 1968) of the former *Mapai*, *Ahdut Avodah* and *Rafi* parties. N.R.P. = National Religious Party; *Mapam* = Unified Workers Party.

#### EMBASSY IN LONDON

■ Palace Green, Kensington, W.8

[01-937-8091]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Aharon Remez (1965).

Consular Section, 2A Palace Green, W.8.

Consul-General, Raanan M. Sivan.

**Area and Population.**—Israel lies on the western edge of the continent of Asia at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, between lat. 29° 30' - 33° 15' N. and long. 34° 15' - 35° 40' E. Its political neighbours are Lebanon on the North, Syria on the North and East, Jordan on the East and the Egyptian province of Sinai on the South.

The area is estimated at 7,992 square miles out of the 10,429 square miles comprised in the whole of Palestine (the remainder being occupied by Israel since the Six Day War in June, 1967, together with the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights in Syria). The population was estimated in 1969 at 2,771,000. Jewish immigration has made rapid progress since the establishment of the State. In 1912 there were only 83,790 Jews in Palestine out of a total population of 752,048. During the up-



heavals of 1948-49 some 600,000 Arabs left the country as refugees and settled in neighbouring countries. Since 1948 the population of Israel has more than trebled.

Hebrew is the official language of Israel. Arabic is also used extensively in Government publications and on currency and stamps. Arabs are entitled to transact all official business with Government Departments in Arabic, and provision is made in the *Knesset* for the simultaneous translation of all speeches into Arabic.

**Physical Features.**—Israel comprises four main regions: (a) the hill country of Galilee and Judæa and Samaria, rising in places to heights of nearly 4,000 feet; (b) the coastal plain from the Gaza strip to North of Acre, including the plain of Esdraelon running from Haifa Bay to the south-east, and cutting in two the hill region; (c) the Negev, a semi-desert triangular-shaped region, extending from a base south of Beersheeba, to an apex at the head of the Gulf of 'Aqaba; and (d) parts of the Jordan valley, including the Hula Region, Tiberias and the south-western extremity of the Dead Sea. The principal river is the Jordan, which rises from three main sources in Israel, the Lebanon and Syria, and flows through the Hula valley and the canals which have replaced Lake Hula, drained in 1958. Between Hulata and Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) the river falls 926 ft. in 11 miles and becomes a turbulent stream. Lake Tiberias is 696 ft. below sea-level and liable to sudden storms. Between it and the Dead Sea the Jordan falls 591 ft. The other

principal rivers are the Yarkon and Qishon. The largest lake is the *Dead Sea* (shared between Israel and Jordan); area 393 sq. miles, 1,286 feet below sea-level, 51.5 miles long, with a maximum width of 11 miles and a maximum depth of 1,309 ft.; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other streams, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. The water contains an extraordinarily high concentration of mineral substances. The highest mountain peak is Mount Meron, 3,962 feet above sea-level, near Safad, Upper Galilee.

**Climate.**—The climate is variable, similar to that of Lower Egypt, but modified by altitude and distance from the sea. The summer is hot but tempered in most parts by daily winds from the Mediterranean. The winter is the rainy season lasting from November to April, the period of maximum rainfall being January and February.

**Antiquities.**—The following are among the principal historic sites in Israel: Jerusalem: the Church of the Dormition and the Cœnaculum on Mount Zion; Ein Karem: Church of the Visitation, Church of St. John the Baptist. Galilee: The Sea; Church and Mount of the Beatitudes, ruins of Capernaum and other sites connected with the life of Christ. Mount Tabor: Church of the Transfiguration. Nazareth: Church of the Annunciation and other Christian shrines associated with the childhood of Christ. There are also numerous sites dating from biblical and mediæval days, such as Ascalon, Cæsarea, Atlit Megiddo and Hazor. Other anti-

quities in the West Bank of Jordan, Sinai or the Golan Heights at present occupied by Israel can now be visited from Israel.

**Government.**—There are ■ Cabinet and a single-chamber Parliament (*Knesset Israel*) of 120 members. On November 2, 1965, twelve political parties returned members to the *Knesset*, including The Alignment (*Mapai* and *Ahdut Avoda*) (45), *Herut-Liberal* (*Gahal*) (26), *National Religious Front* (11), *Israel Labour List* (*Rafal*) (10), *Mapam* (8). A new coalition took office in January, 1966 comprising *Mapai*, *Ahdut Avoda*, the *National Religious Front*, *Mapam* and *Independent Liberals*. *Gahal* and *Rafi* joined the coalition in June, 1967, to form ■ Government of National Unity. At the beginning of 1969 *Mapai*, *Ahdut Avoda* and *Rafi* amalgamated to form the *Israel Labour Party*. Mrs. Golda Meir succeeded Mr. Eshkol as Prime Minister on the latter's death in February, 1969, but made no changes in the Government.

**Immigration.**—The Declaration of Independence of May 14, 1948, laid down that "the State of Israel will be open to the immigration of Jews from all countries of their dispersion." The Law of Return, passed by the *Knesset* ■ July 5, 1950, provides that ■ immigrant visa shall be granted to every Jew who expresses his desire to settle in Israel. From the establishment of the State until 1969, 1,316,327 immigrants had entered Israel from over 100 different countries.

**Education.**—Elementary education for all children from 5 to 14 years (15 in 1970) is compulsory. The Law also provides for working youth, age 14-17 (15-18 in 1970) who, for some reason, have not completed their primary education, to be exempted from work by their employers in order to do so.

In the 1967-68 school year the number of pupils in elementary and secondary schools was approximately 774,399. Of these 82,677 were non-Jews, the majority of Arabs attending separate Arab schools. There were 102,638 in kindergartens (under 6), 462,087 in primary schools (up to 14), 126,069 in secondary schools and 47,267 at other institutions, private schools, evening schools, etc., which are not under the supervision of the Ministry of Education.

The Hebrew University had a student body of 12,500, the Tel Aviv University a student body of approximately 9,500 and the Bar-Ilan University in Ramat Gan had 3,800 students. In addition, 3,000 students were studying at the University Institute in Haifa and 1,200 at the Institute of Higher Education in Beersheba. The Israel Institute of Technology (*Technion*) at Haifa provided courses in engineering, architecture, aeronautics and other technical subjects for 4,240 undergraduates and 1,700 post-graduates, while at the Weizmann Institute of Science, where there is no undergraduate teaching, 1,100 scientists are engaged in pure and applied research. In addition there were 7,818 students at teacher training colleges.

**Finance.**—Government expenditure for the fiscal year 1966-67 totalled I.L.4,855,500,000, with revenue at I.L.4,471,500,000.

The unit of account is the Israel pound of 100 *agorot*. Exchange rate, see p. 84.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railways and Roads.**—Israel State Railway started operating in August, 1949. Towns now served are Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Lod, Nahariya, Beersheba, Dimona, Ashdod and intermediate stations. In December, 1967, the total railway network amounted to 760 km. There were approximately 8,707 km. of paved road and 209,800 licensed vehicles.

**Shipping.**—Israel's merchant marine had reached a total tonnage of 1,360,513 by December, 1967.

The chief ports are Haifa, ■ modern harbour, with ■ depth of 30 ft. alongside the main quay; the new harbour on the Red Sea at Eilat, inaugurated in September, 1965, has a capacity of 10,000 tons a day; Acre has ■ anchorage for small vessels; the deep-water port at Ashdod, 20 miles south of Tel Aviv, which started operations at the end of 1965, was designed to handle 1,000,000 tons of cargo in the first year, 2.5 m. annually until 1970, and 4 m. tons later, after deepening.

**Civil Aviation.**—El Al in 1966-67 carried 315,719 passengers. The increase in its traffic has been in the order of 14.7 per cent. per annum. El Al operates Boeing jets exclusively and is buying two Boeing 747's. Arkia, the internal airline, has had a steep increase in traffic since the Six Day War and in 1967 carried 175,946 passengers. Arkia uses five Heralds and two Dakotas.

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

**Agriculture.**—The country is generally fertile and climatic conditions vary so widely that a large variety of crops can be grown, ranging from temperate crops, such as wheat and cherries, to sub-tropical crops such as sorghum, millet and mangoes. The famous "jaffa" orange is produced in large quantities mostly in the coastal plain for export; other kinds of citrus fruits are also grown and exported. The citrus yield during the 1967-68 season was 1,300,000 tons. Of this total, 758,000 tons were exported, of which 213,000 tons went to the U.K. Olives are cultivated, mainly for the production of oil used for edible purposes and for the manufacture of soap. The main winter crops are wheat and barley and various kinds of pulses, while in summer sorghum, millet, maize, sesame and summer pulses are grown. Large areas of seasonal vegetables are planted; potatoes can be grown in autumn and in the winter. Since the establishment of the State of Israel, beef, cattle and poultry farming have been developed and the production of mixed vegetables and dairy produce has greatly increased. Tobacco and medium staple cotton are now grown. Fishing has also been extended, and production (mostly from fish ponds) reached 22,550 tons in 1968. All kinds of summer fruits such as figs, grapes, plums and apples are produced in increasing quantities for local consumption. Water supply for irrigation is the principal limiting factor to greater production. The area under irrigation has increased more than five-fold (from 75,000 to 410,000) since 1948 through several national water schemes. The largest of these is the Kinneret-Negev Project. A large part of the dairy industry is dependent on the production of fodder crops under irrigation; areas under fodder crops have doubled. The Israel land measure is the *dunam*, equivalent to 1,000 square metres (approximately ■ quarter of ■ acre).

**Industry.**—Among the more important industries are citrus and by-products, manufactured food products, pharmaceuticals, textiles and wearing apparel, artificial teeth, polished diamonds, plywood, cement, plastics, light engineering and the assembly of motor cars and trucks.

	TRADE	
	1967	1968
Imports....	\$U.S.768,486,000	\$U.S.1,081,000,000
Exports....	554,453,000	640,000,000
	Trade with U.K.	
	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£49,205,000	£86,713,000
Exports to U.K.....	32,309,000	44,197,000

The principal imports are foodstuffs, crude oil, machinery and vehicles, iron, steel and manufactures thereof, and chemicals. The principal exports are citrus fruits and by-products, polished diamonds, plywood, cement, tyres, minerals, finished and semi-finished textiles.

**CAPITAL.**—Most of the Government departments are in Jerusalem (population, estimated 1967, 266,300). A resolution proclaiming Jerusalem as the capital of Israel was adopted by the Israel parliament on Jan. 23, 1950. It is not, however, recognized as the capital by the United Nations. Other principal towns are  $\Psi$ Tel Aviv-Jaffa (388,000);  $\Psi$ Haifa and district (210,800); Ramat Gan (106,000) and Beersheba (70,000).

**FLAG.**—White, with two horizontal blue stripes, the Shield of David in the centre.

#### JERUSALEM

Until 1967 Jerusalem was divided between Israel and Jordan, two of the 36 recognized Christian Holy Places (in the New City) being under Jewish administration, the remainder under Arab administration in the Old City. At the conclusion of hostilities between Israel and the surrounding Arab countries in 1967 the entire city was under Israeli control.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

192 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ernest John Ward Barnes (1969)*

£5,625

*Counsellor, N. Aspin, C.M.G. (Head of Chancery and Consul).*

*Defence and Air Attaché, Group-Capt. P. D. Bird.*

*British Council Representative, R. Twite, 13 Idelson Street, Tel Aviv. There is an office at Jerusalem and libraries at Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem.*

#### ITALY.

(Repubblica Italiana)

**PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, Giuseppe Saragat, G.C.B., born at Turin in 1898. Elected Dec. 28, 1964.**

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*President of the Council, Mariano Rumor (Deputy).*

*Foreign Affairs, Aldo Moro (Deputy).*

*Interior, Franco Restivo (Deputy).*

*Grace and Justice, Silvio Gava (Senator).*

*Budget and Economic Planning, Giuseppe Caron (Senator).*

*Finance, Giacinto Bosco (Senator).*

*Treasury, Emilio Colombo (Deputy).*

*Defence, Luigi Gui (Deputy).*

*Public Works, Lorenzo Natali (Deputy).*

*Agriculture, Giacomo Sedati (Deputy).*

*Foreign Trade, Riccardo Misasi (Deputy).*

#### ITALIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

14 Three Kings Yard, Davies Street, W.1

[01-629-8200]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Signor Raimondo Manzini, G.C.V.O. (1968).*

*Minister, Signor Pasquale Ricciulli, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.*

*Minister Plenipotentiary, Signor Enzo Malgeri, C.V.O. (Commercial).*

*Counsellors, Signori Ugo Barzini; Vittorio Farinelli; Giovanni Battista Crosetti, M.V.O.; Francesco Pulcini (Labour).*

*1st Secretaries, Paolo Galli; Italo di Muccio.*

*2nd Secretaries, Signori Luigi Amaduzzi; Giuseppe Lo Jacono (Commercial).*

*Defence and Naval Attaché, Capt. Giuseppe Martucci.*

*Asst. Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. Francesco Baroni.*

*Military Attaché, Col. Mario Bucalossi, M.V.O.*

*Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. Giorgio-Sagramola.*

*Air Attaché, Col. Vittorio Marotta, M.V.O.*

*Asst. Air Attaché, Capt. Filippo Castania.*

*Financial Attaché, Signor Giovanni Magnifico.*

*Cultural Attaché, Prof. Filippo Donini.*

*Administrative Attaché, Signor Amadeo Baroni.*

*Italian Consulate General, 38 Eaton Place, S.W.1.*

(01-235-4831).

*Consul General, Signor Mario Tonarelli.*

*Consul, Signor Sergio Berlinguer.*

Italy is a Republic in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba and about 70 islands (with certain dependencies noted below). Italy is bounded on the N. by Switzerland and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Yugoslavia, etc., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area is about 324,000 sq. kilometres (123,000 sq. miles).

The peninsula is for the most part mountainous, but between the Apennines, which form its spine, and the East coastline are two large fertile plains; of Emilia/Romagna in the north and of Apulia in the south. The Alps form the northern limit of Italy, dividing it from France, Switzerland, Austria and Yugoslavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak, is in the French Pennine Alps, but partly within the Italian borders are *Monte Rosa* (15,217 feet), *Matterhorn* (14,780 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet.

The chief rivers are the Po (405 miles), which flows through Piedmont, Lombardy and Veneto and the Adige (Trentino and Veneto) in the north, the Arno (Florentine Plain) and the Tiber (flowing through Rome to Ostia). The *Rubicon*, a small stream flowing into the Adriatic near Rimini (and now usually identified with the Fiumicino) formed the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul: "crossing the Rubicon" (as Cæsar did in 49 B.C., thus "invading" Italy in arms) is used to indicate definite commitment to some course of action.

**Population.**—Italy has a resident population estimated at 54,030,000 in March, 1969, about 186 persons per sq. mile—twice the European average. Live births in 1968 totalled 948,626, deaths, 530,223 and marriages 375,074.

**Government.**—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848 to 1870, in which the great patriots Mazzini (1805-72), Garibaldi (1807-82) and Cavour (1810-61) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1859 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of Rome by the French in 1870. In 1871 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital.

Benito Mussolini, known as **Duce** (The Leader), was born July 29, 1883, and was continuously in office as Prime Minister from June 30, 1925, until July 25, 1943, when the Fascist régime was abolished. He was captured by Italian partisans while attempting to escape across the Swiss frontier and was put to death April 28, 1945.

In fulfilment of a promise given in April, 1944, that he would retire when the Allies entered Rome a decree was signed on June 5, 1944, by the late King Victor Emmanuel III under which Prince Umberto, the King's son, became "Lieutenant-General of the Realm." The King remained head of the House of Savoy and retained the title of King of Italy until his abdication on May 9, 1946, when he was succeeded by the Crown Prince.

A general election was held on June 2, 1946, together with a referendum on the question of Republic or Monarchy. The Referendum



sulted in 12,717,923 votes for ■ Republic and 10,719,284 for a Monarchy. The Royal Family left the country on June 13, and on June 28, 1946, a Provisional President was elected.

*Constitution.*—On Dec. 22, 1947, the Constituent Assembly approved the Constitution, Article I of which states "Italy is a Democratic Republic founded on work. Sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it in the forms and within the limits of the Constitution."

Since the General Election of 1948, governments have been formed by Signor de Gasperi (1948-53, coalition); Signor Pella (1953-54, *Christian Democrat*); Signor Scelba (1954-55, coalition); Signor Segni (July, 1955-May, 1957, coalition); Signor Zoli (June, 1957-May, 1958, *Christian Democrat*); Signor Fanfani (May, 1958-Feb., 1959, coalition); S. Segni (Feb., 1959-Feb., 1960, *Christian Democrat*, with *Liberal* support). Signor Tambroni (March 25-July 1960, *Christian Democrat*, with Neo-Fascist support); Signor Fanfani (July 27, 1960-Feb., 1962, *Christian Democrat*); Signor Fanfani (Feb. 1962-June, 1963, coalition); Signor Leone (June-Nov., 1963, *Christian Democrat*); Signor Moro (coalitions formed, Nov., 1963; July, 1964; Feb., 1966); Sen. Leone (May, 1968-December, 1968, *Christian Democrat*); Sig. Rumor (December, 1968-June, 1969, Centre Left coalition); Sig. Rumor (second Government) (August, 1969) (*Christian Democrat*).

Signor Moro took office in November, 1963, at the head of ■ coalition consisting of the four parties

of the centre-left, i.e., the *Christian Democrats*, the *Republicans*, the *Socialist and Social Democrat Parties* (united in October, 1966, to form the *United Socialist Party*). This coalition remained in being until the General Election of May 19, 1968, at which the *Communists* and their left-wing allies gained votes at the expense of the *United Socialists*. The latter therefore refused to rejoin the coalition after the elections until they could decide on a new political line at their Congress in the autumn of 1968. Meanwhile the country was run by a caretaker government led by Senator Leone.

The shares of the total vote and the number of seats in the Chamber of Deputies won by each party in the May, 1968 elections were as follows:—

	Percent- age of Votes	Seats
PCI ( <i>Communist</i> ).....	26.9	177
PSIUP ( <i>Proletarian Unity</i> ).....	4.5	23
PSI } <i>PSU (Socialist)</i> .....	14.5	91
PRI ( <i>Republican</i> ).....	2.0	9
DC ( <i>Christian Democrat</i> ).....	39.1	266
PLI ( <i>Liberal</i> ).....	5.8	31
MSI ( <i>ex-Fascist</i> ).....	4.5	24
Monarchist.....	1.3	6
Other.....	—	3
Total.....	100	630

On December 12 a new centre-left government including Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans was formed with Sig. Rumor as President of the Council of Ministers. This came to an end in June 1969, when the Socialist Party split once again into two parties, the PSI with Sig. Nenni as its leader, and the PSU (formerly *Social Democrats*). A minority Christian Democrat Government, promised support in Parliament from both Socialist parties, was formed on August 5, 1969.

**Defence.**—The period of conscription is 15 months for the Army and Air Force and 24 months for the Navy. The Army consists of 250,000 men and includes two armoured divisions, five infantry divisions, five Alpine brigades, one independent armoured brigade, one missile brigade and one parachute brigade. There is also a para-military force, the *Carabinieri*, about 80,000 strong. The Navy consists of 4 cruisers, 45 escorts including 2 G.W. destroyers, 9 submarines, 60 minesweepers and also coastal craft and fleet auxiliaries. Approximate strength: officers, 3,700; men, 36,000. The Air Force consists of 500 aircraft; approximate strength: officers, 6,800; men, 57,000, with some 1,500 under training.

#### REGIONS OF ITALY

**Rome and Central Italy.**—Rome was founded, according to legend, by Romulus in the year now known as 753 B.C. It was the focal point of Latin civilization and dominion under the Republic and afterwards under the Roman Empire and became the capital of Italy when the Kingdom was established in 1871. With a population of 2,500,000, Rome has been recreating herself as a major capital in the 100 years since Italy's reunification. The capital is concerned mainly with tourism and government, but due partly to the fact that the power of the Central Government is increasingly felt by industry, and that the headquarters of the giant State and parastatal companies are located there, Rome's importance as a business centre, although far from rivaling that of Milan, is steadily increasing.

**Lombardy and Milan.**—In the small area around Milan, which has a population of 1,672,000, are to be found some 22 per cent. of Italy's commercial and banking services and some 30 per cent. of her industry. Here too, a market for consumer goods greatly exceeds that of any other comparable area in Italy. Lombardy's population of some 8 million is growing fast, both naturally and by immigration, and enjoys a *per capita* income some 40 per cent. above the national average. The whole range of Italian industry is there. Most important are the steel, machine tool and motor car factories.

**Turin and Piedmont.**—Turin between 1861 and 1865 was Italy's first capital as the home of the Piedmontese Royal Family. Now with a population of 1,108,000 it is famous as the headquarters of Europe's largest manufacturer of motor cars, produces 75 per cent. of Italy's motor vehicles and over 80 per cent. of its roller bearings. Turin is also Italy's second largest steel producing city. Piedmont is the centre of the Italian textile industry, based mainly on Biella.

**Genoa and the Ligurian Riviera.**—Genoa, with a population of 848,000, is Europe's fourth largest port and handles one-third of Italy's foreign trade. About 80 per cent. of the goods handled are imports. Anglo-Genoese trade goes back to the 13th century and 20 per cent. of Genoa's imports still come from Britain. Genoa is Italy's third most important industrial city.

**Venice and the North-East.**—Venice, with a population of 363,000 is primarily a tourist attraction of unique beauty. It was founded in the middle of the

5th century by refugees from the mainland fleeing from Barbarian attacks. At the beginning of the 16th century it was one of the strongest and richest states of Europe, dominating Eastern Mediterranean trade. It lost its independence in 1797 when Napoleon handed it over to Austria. Industry is now developing in the Venice area, particularly on the autostrada linking Venice with her historical and now developing rivals Verona, Vicenza, Padua and in the areas around Pordenone. Padua is known for mechanical equipment, Verona for paper and stationery, Treviso for consumer goods, and Valdagno for its woollen industry. An important electrical appliance industry is based near Treviso and at Pordenone. Near Trieste which has a population of 281,000, is the modern Monfalcone shipyard. Present-day Trieste itself consists of Zone A, the area which was administered by the Allied Military Government from June 12, 1945, to October 26, 1954, when it was handed over to the Italian authorities. The remainder of the area of Trieste was administered by Yugoslavia after the War and handed over to that country in 1954 after the free territory of Trieste, an arrangement agreed in the Italian Peace Treaty of 1947, had proved to be unworkable.

**Tuscany, Emilia and Romagna.**—In 1940-45 this area was the agricultural centre of Italy and there was little industry. Now there are large industrial centres at Bologna (population 483,000), Florence (population 455,000), Modena, Pistoia and Ravenna. Most of the new firms are small or medium-sized. In Prato there are about 1,000 textile firms. The footwear industry is based on Florence, reproduction furniture at Cascina and Poggibonsi, ceramics at Sassuolo, and glass and pottery at Empoli and Montelupo. Bologna is an important centre for the food industry. Florence, the capital of Tuscany, was one of the greatest and most creative cities in Europe from the 11th to the 16th centuries. Under the Medici family in the 15th century flourished many of the greatest names in Italian art, including Filippo Lippi, Boticelli, Donatello and Brunelleschi. In the 16th century the tide turned to Rome where great Florentine artists like Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci flourished.

**Naples and the Toe of Italy.**—Naples (population 1,240,000), formerly the capital and administrative centre of the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily, remains the dominant city in the area, but it is beset with great problems of unemployment and the need for modernization. Around it, however, helped by Government incentives, industry is slowly developing, northwards to Caserta, southwards to Salerno and eastwards to Benevento. The most important industrial decision was taken in 1967, when the Government announced that a large new car factory would be built on the outskirts of Naples.

**Puglia.**—Bari (population, 340,000) has always been a commercial centre. Fairly rapid industrial development is now taking place in the areas of Taranto, Bari, Brindisi and Foggia. At Taranto there is a highly-mechanized steel-works and a modern oil refinery. The Bari industrial zone has recently welcomed new factories producing electronic and pneumatic valves, specialized vehicle bodies and tyres, etc. The main industry of Brindisi is a petro-chemical plant. At Foggia there is a new textile factory.

**Sicily.**—Sicily is an autonomous region with a considerable measure of self-government. The main source of income is agriculture, particularly citrus fruits, almonds and tomatoes, but this faces severe competition. Oil and oil products have recently supplanted citrus fruits as Sicily's main exports. The island is the scene of intense activity in

the fields of oil, natural gas and petro-chemicals. Small and medium-sized industries, benefiting from the Government incentives, are developing. Of the island's 279 factories, some 90 are in the Catania area and 60 around Palermo (population, 630,000), the capital of the island. Tourism is bringing an increasing amount of revenue to Sicily.

**Sardinia.**—Sardinia is another autonomous region, with its capital at Cagliari (population, 205,000). Six main industrial development areas have been officially designated; they are at Cagliari, Porto Vesme, Oristano, Sassari, Olbia and Arbatax. Lead and zinc mining are important. At Porto Vesme, a large smelting plant is being constructed. In the same area, a company plans to invest some £60 million in an aluminium plant. There is a flourishing tourist industry.

#### THE ECONOMY

Italian total net national income was estimated in 1966 as the equivalent of £17,523 million, which works out as an average per head for the year of £337. This compares with £32,321 m. in the same year for Germany (£542 per head) and £30,824 m. (£560 per head) for the United Kingdom in 1967. The economy has, however, been developing very fast since the 1950's with an average real annual increase in the gross national output of about 7 per cent. Italian industry is strongly competitive abroad and exports have consistently been more buoyant than the home market. 1968 saw a slight slow-down in the rate of Italian economic growth, but this has picked up in 1969.

**Currency.**—The market rate of exchange on Sept. 12, 1969, stood at lire 1,501 = £1.

**Industry.**—The general index of industrial production (1958=100) stood at 216 in 1967 (compared with 157 for Germany, 155 for France and 133 for the United Kingdom). Some of the faster-growing sectors of industry are machine tools up 27 per cent. between 1966-67, industrial vehicles (up 24 per cent.), motor vehicles (up 13 per cent.). The State-owned sector of Italian industry is important, dominated by the holding companies IRI (mechanical, steel, airlines), ENI (petro-chemicals) and ENEL (electricity).

**Mineral Production.**—Italy is generally poor in mineral resources but since the war deposits of natural methane gas and smaller deposits of oil have been discovered and rapidly exploited. Production of lignite has also increased. Sulphur production, in Sicily and Calabria, is important although declining in volume. Other minerals produced in significant quantities include iron ores and pyrites, mercury (over one-quarter of the world production), lead, zinc and aluminium. Marble is a traditional product of the Massa Carrara district. Salt and tobacco are Government monopolies.

**Agriculture.**—Agriculture accounted for 13.4 per cent. of gross domestic product in 1965 (in Britain it was 3.4 per cent.), but about a quarter of the active population was employed in it. Some three-quarters of the 4,300,000 farms and small holdings are privately owned and operated. Considerable structural improvement is required to increase the efficiency of Italian agriculture; the Plano Verde law of 1966 set aside £140,000,000 a year for this purpose, particularly by means of 5 per cent. loans for investment in new plant and machinery. In spite of the protection afforded by the EEC, Italian agricultural output increased by only 10 per cent. from 1958 to 1966 compared with 35 per cent. in France. In the period 1964-66 Italy was a net exporter of rice, vegetables, fresh fruit and wine, but a net importer of nearly all other agricultural products.

**Tourist Traffic.**—28,584,000 visitors entered

Italy in 1968, compared with 27,744,600 in 1967, and they spent Lire 922 billion.

**Communications.**—The main railway system is State-run by the *Ferrovie dello Stato*. A network of motorways (*autostrade*) covers the country, built and operated mainly by the IRI State-holding company and ANAS the State highway authority. *Alitalia*, the principal international and domestic airline, is also State-Controlled by the IRI group. Other smaller companies, including ATI (an Alitalia subsidiary) and Itavia operate on domestic routes. The Italian mercantile marine total of 5,945,000 tons in January, 1967, compared with 3,500,000 tons before the War.

#### FOREIGN TRADE

Total Italian imports in 1968 were 5.815 milliard *Lire* and exports were 5.790 milliard *Lire*. The main markets for Italian exports were West Germany, France and the United States, and the main commodities exported were machinery, textiles and clothing, motor vehicles, chemicals and fruit and vegetables. The main commodities imported were petroleum products, machinery, chemicals, iron and steel, meat, cereals, copper, wool and cotton. The main sources of imports in 1968 were West Germany (17.82 per cent.), U.S.A. (11.64 per cent.), France (11.33 per cent.), U.K. (4.23 per cent.). The tendency in recent years has been for Italy's EEC partners to provide a larger share of Italy's imports. Between 1953 and 1967 the EEC's share increased from 22.1 per cent. to 34.9 per cent., while the United Kingdom's share, for example, has decreased from 6.1 per cent. in 1963 to 4.23 per cent. in 1968.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£140,268,000	£160,297,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	195,070,000	236,271,000

**Language and Literature.**—Italian is a Romance language derived from Latin. It is spoken in its purest form at Siena (Tuscany), but there are numerous dialects, showing variously French, German, Spanish and Arabic influences. Sard, the dialect of Sardinia, is accorded by some authorities the status of a distinct Romance language. Italian literature (in addition to Latin literature, which is the common inheritance of the civilized world) is one of the richest in Europe, particularly in its golden age (Dante, 1265-1321; Petrarch, 1304-1374; and Boccaccio, 1313-1375) and in the renaissance during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (Ariosto, 1474-1533; Machiavelli, 1469-1527; Tasso, 1544-1595). Modern Italian literature has many noted names in prose and verse, notably Manzoni (1785-1873), Carducci (1835-1907) and Gabriele d'Annunzio (1864-1938). The Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to Italian authors on four occasions—G. Carducci (1906), Signora G. Deledda (1926), Luigi Pirandello (1934) and Salvatore Quasimodo (1959). In 1965, there were 85 daily newspapers published in Italy, of which 16 were published in Rome and 9 in Milan.

**Education.**—Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14; this comprises five years at primary school and three in the "middle school", of which there are about 3,000. Pupils who obtain the middle school certificate may seek admission to any "senior secondary school", which is roughly equivalent to a U.K. grammar school but may be a lyceum with classical or scientific or artistic bias, or may be an institute or school for teacher training, or may be an institute directed at technology (of which there are eight different types) or trade or industry (including vocational schools). Courses at the lycées and technical institutes usually last for five years and

success in the final examination qualifies for admission to university. There are 32 State and 17 private universities, some of ancient foundation; those at Bologna, Genoa, Macerata, Naples, Padua and Perugia were started in the thirteenth century. University education is not free, but entrants with higher qualifications are charged reduced fees according to a sliding scale. In general, schools, lycéums and universities are financed by local taxation and central government grants.

**CAPITAL, Rome.** Population (estimated, Dec., 1968), 2,500,000.

Recent estimates of the population of the principal cities and towns are Milan, 1,672,000;  $\Psi$  Naples, 1,240,000; Turin, 1,108,000;  $\Psi$  Genoa, 848,000; Bologna, 483,000; Florence, 455,000;  $\Psi$  Venice, 357,951;  $\Psi$  Bari, 340,000;  $\Psi$  Trieste, 281,000; Verona, 236,700; Padua, 209,547;  $\Psi$  Taranto, 202,495; Brescia, 187,786;  $\Psi$  Leghorn, 166,966; Ferrara, 157,323;  $\Psi$  Reggio Calabria, 156,359; Parma, 158,930; Modena, 151,543;  $\Psi$  La Spezia, 127,833;  $\Psi$  Salerno, 128,362; Reggio Emilia, 121,786;  $\Psi$  Ravenna, 123,360; Bergamo, 119,431; in Sicily:  $\Psi$  Palermo, 630,000;  $\Psi$  Catania, 383,739;  $\Psi$  Messina, 260,802; in Sardinia:  $\Psi$  Cagliari, 205,000.

**ISLANDS.**—*Pantelleria Island* (part of Trapani Province) in the Sicilian Narrows, has an area of 31 sq. miles and a population of 10,306. The *Pelagian Islands* (Lampedusa, Linosa and Lampona) are part of the Province of Agrigento and have an area of 11 sq. miles, pop. 4,458. The Tuscan Archipelago (including Elba), area 293 sq. km., pop. 31,850; Pontine Archipelago (including Ponza, area 10 sq. km., pop. 2,530); Flegrean Islands (including Ischia, area 60 sq. km., pop. 49,953); Capri; Eolian Islands (including Lipari, area 116 sq. km., pop. 17,697); Tremiti Islands (area 3 sq. km., pop., 401).

**FLAG.**—Vertical stripes of green, white and red.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—June, 2.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Villa Wolkonsky, Via Conte Rosso 25, Rome.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Patrick Francis Hancock, K.C.M.G. (1969)..... £8,600

Minister, R. W. Selby, C.M.G.

Defence and Military Attaché, Col. G. D. Gill, M.B.E.

Asst. Defence Attaché, Sqn.-Ldr. B. E. Hogan.

Naval Attaché, Cdr. S. A. Hammick, D.S.C.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. R. G. Churcher, D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C.

Counsellors, A. A. Golds, M.V.O. (Head of Chancery);

J. A. Ford, C.M.G., M.C. (Commercial); K. Kenney,

O.B.E. (Labour); I. C. L. Alexander, O.B.E. (Information).

1st Secretaries, T. C. Wood; M. W. Ponsonby,

C.B.E.; G. F. Fitz-Herbert; J. S. Dixon, O.B.E. (Administration); Miss M. B. Lewis (Head of Consular

Section); D. McAlindon (Economic); A. A. C.

Nash, O.B.E. (Commercial).

2nd Secretaries, J. A. Shorten; P. S. Fairweather;

W. Marsden; L. W. A. Harley (Administration);

E. G. Markee (Head of Visa Section).

Chaplain, Rev. D. J. N. Wanstall, C.B.E.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Milan (from which all official trade promotion work in Italy is controlled), Rome, Naples, Genoa, Florence, Palermo, Turin, Venice, Trieste, Messina, Bari and Cagliari (Sardinia).

British Council Representative, D. A. A. Traversi, O.B.E., Palazzo del Drago, Via Quattro Fontane 20, Rome.

There are British Council Institutes at Milan and Naples, and an office at Bologna, each with a library.

#### IVORY COAST

(Republic of the Ivory Coast)

President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Félix Houphouët-Boigny, elected for five years on

November 27, 1960; re-elected November 7, 1965.

President of National Assembly, Philippe Yacé.

President of Economic and Social Council, Mamadou Coulibaly.

President of Supreme Court, Alphonse Boni.

Minister of State, Auguste Denise.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Arsène Usher Assouan.

#### IVORY COAST EMBASSY IN LONDON

2 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His

Excellency Honoré Polneau (1969).

Counsellor, M. Collet Vieira.

1st Secretary, M. Daba Daniel Agoussi.

Attachés, M. Alloh Blaise Mobio (Financial); M.

Seydou Diarra (Commercial).

The Ivory Coast is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 5° and 10° N and 3° and 8° W and is flanked on the West by Guinea and Liberia, on the North by Mali and Upper Volta and on the East by Ghana. It has an area of about 189,029 square miles—tropical rain forest in the southern half and savannah in the northern—and a population estimated in 1967 at 4,010,000 divided into a large number of ethnic and tribal groups. (For MAP, see p. 872).

Although official French contact was made in the first half of the 19th century, the Ivory Coast became a Colony only in 1893 and was finally pacified in 1912. It decided on December 5, 1958 to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 7, 1960. Special agreements with France, covering financial and cultural matters, technical assistance, defence, etc., were signed in Paris on April 24, 1961. The Ivory Coast was a founder member of the *Conseil de l'Entente*, established May 29, 1959, a loose union embracing also, without abrogation of sovereignty, Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta. Togo also adhered in June, 1966. The Ivory Coast is also an Associated State of E.E.C. and a member of the *Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache* (O.C.A.M.) and of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.). The official language is French.

The Ivory Coast has a presidential system of government modelled on that of the United States and the French Fifth Republic. The single Chamber National Assembly of 85 members was elected on November 7, 1965, for five years. The defence of the Constitution, which was promulgated Nov. 3, 1960, is vested in a Supreme Court.

**Finance.**—The currency of the Ivory Coast is the Franc CFA (Francs CFA 50 = 1 French franc; Francs CFA 593 = £1). In 1968, the Ivory Coast budget balanced at Francs CFA 43,200,000,000.

**Trade.**—The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, timber and bananas. The United Kingdom imports Ivory Coast timber and a small quantity of her coffee. Diamonds and manganese are exported. There are a few deposits of minerals including manganese. Trade in 1967 was valued at: Imports, Francs CFA 77,634,304,720; Exports, Francs CFA 104,424,438,881.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£1,491,000	£2,876,000
Exports to U.K.....	4,517,000	7,684,000

CAPITAL,  $\Psi$  Abidjan (population, 400,000) which is also the main port.

FLAG.—3 vertical stripes, orange, white and green.  
NATIONAL DAY.—August 7 (Proclamation of Independence).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Immeuble Shell, Abidjan, B.P. 258r.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dudley John Cheke, C.M.G. (1967)  
£5,625

(also Ambassador to Niger and Upper Volta).

1st Secretary, M. McMullen. (Consul).  
2nd Secretary (Commercial), H. B. Herring.  
and Secretary (Information), J. K. Radford.  
Administration Officer and Vice-Consul, A. W. Purdon.

### JAPAN

(Nippon Koku—Land of the Rising Sun)

Emperor of Japan, His Majesty Hirohito, born April 29, 1901; succeeded Dec. 25, 1926; married (1923) Princess Nagako (born March 6, 1903), daughter of the late Prince Kunyoshi Kuni, and has issue two sons and four daughters.

Heir-Apparent, His Imperial Highness Prince Akihito, Crown Prince, born Dec. 23, 1933; married April 10, 1959, Miss Michiko Shoda and has issue Prince Naruhito Hironomiya, born Feb. 23, 1960, Prince Fumihito, born Nov. 30, 1965 and Princess Sayako, born April 18, 1969.

#### CABINET

Prime Minister, Eisaku Sato.  
Minister of Justice, Kichinosuke Saigo.  
Foreign Affairs, Kiichi Aichi.  
Finance, Takeo Fukuda.  
Education, Michita Sakata.  
Health and Welfare, Noboru Saito.  
Agriculture and Forestry, Shiro Hasegawa.  
International Trade and Industry, Masayoshi Ohira.  
Transport, Ken Harada.  
Posts and Telecommunications, Toshio Komoto.  
Labour, Kensaburo Hara.  
Construction, Shinzo Tsubokawa.  
Home Affairs, Takeo Noda.

#### Ministers of State

Chief Cabinet Secretary, Shigeru Hori.  
Director, Prime Minister's Office, Tokuji Tokonami.  
Director, Administrative Management Agency, Masuo Araki.  
Director, Science and Technology Agency, Shiro Kiuchi.  
Director, Defence Agency, Kiichi Arita.  
Director, Economic Planning Agency, Wataro Kanno

#### JAPANESE EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

46 Grosvenor Street, W.1.

Information Section: 9 Grosvenor Square, W.1  
[01-493-6030]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Morio Yukawa (1968).  
Minister Plenipotentiary, Tsutomu Wada.  
Minister, Ichiro Miyoda (Financial).  
Minister and Consul-General, Shinsuke Hori.  
Counsellors, Toshihiko Nishiwaki (Commercial); Hirotsuke Dan (Financial).

1st Secretaries, Tetsuo Yoshida (Administration); Capt. Goro Yoshimura (Defence Attaché); Keiichi Kawasaki; Yoshiaki Takasu (Agriculture); Teruyoshi Iwata (Labour); Kenichi Yanagi; Naomichi Tsukahara (Commercial); Hideaki Sagara (Transport); Yoshio Ide (Scientific); Yutaka Furuya (Agriculture); Koji Saka (Home); Hiroshi Kawasaki (Commercial); Masao Honma (Consular); Talzo Watanabe (Information).

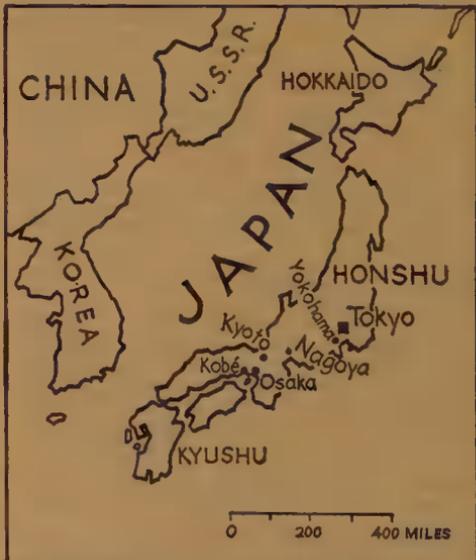
2nd Secretaries, Mamoru Funakoshi (Information); Tetsuo Endo (Economic); Tatsuo Arima; Tadashi Ogawa (Finance); Akimasa Kuwagata.

3rd Secretaries, Masaki Orita; Saburo Tanaka; Sadaaki Numata.

Area and Population.—Japan consists of 4 large and many small islands situated in the North Pacific Ocean between longitude 128° 6' East and 145° 49' East and between latitude 26° 59' and 45° 31' N., with a total area of 142,812 square miles and a population (estimated, Jan., 1969) of 101,604,000.

Japan Proper consists of Honshū (or Mainland), 230,448 sq. k. (88,839 sq. m.), Shikoku, 18,757 sq. k. (7,231 sq. m.), Kyūshū, 42,079 sq. k. (16,170 sq. m.), Hokkaido, 78,508 sq. k. (30,265 sq. m.). Formosa and the Kwantung Province, which had been throughout the years of Japanese expansion and aggression leased or annexed, reverted to Chinese sovereignty after the War of 1939-45.

After the unconditional surrender to the Allied Nations (Aug. 14, 1945), Japan was occupied by Allied forces under General MacArthur (Sept. 15, 1945). A Japanese peace treaty conference opened at San Francisco on Sept. 4, 1951, and on Sept. 8, 48 nations signed the treaty, which became effective on April 28, 1952. Japan then resumed her status as an independent power.



British participation in the occupation of Japan was virtually over by May, 1950. However, the outbreak of hostilities in Korea in June, 1950, resulted in the despatch to Korea of British Forces, from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada to participate in the United Nations action. The main base of this force was established in Japan at Kure. On July 1, 1956, the base was moved to Inchon, Korea, and all Commonwealth troops had left Japan by the middle of 1957.

Under the terms of the Japan-U.S.A. Security Treaty of Sept. 8, 1951, United States forces remained to assist in the defence of Japan. However, as Japan's own Self Defence Forces have been built up, U.S. ground troops have been withdrawn. A revised version of the security treaty, which went into effect on June 23, 1960, was the subject of considerable controversy in the summer of that year.

**Vital Statistics.**—The birth rate in 1968 was 18.4 per 1,000 (1947, 34 per 1,000; 1967, 19.7 per 1,000). It has been stated that a considerable part in reducing the birth rate to its present level was played by drastic methods, induced abortion and sterilization, the legal grounds for which had been extended by the Eugenic Law, 1948, to include economic and social hardship. The improving standard of living has also played an important part in keeping the birthrate down.

The death rate in 1967 was 6.8 per 1,000, compared with 17 per 1,000 in pre-war years, natural increase of the population being 1,185,050 in 1968.

**Physiography.**—The coastline exceeds 17,000 miles and is deeply indented, so that few places are far from the sea. The interior is very mountainous, and crossing the mainland from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific is a group of volcanoes, mainly extinct or dormant. Mount Fuji, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about 60 miles from Tokyo, is 12,370 ft. high and has been dormant since 1707, but there are other volcanoes which are active, including Mount Aso in Kyūshū. There are frequent earthquakes, mainly along the Pacific coast near the Bay of Tokyo. Japan proper extends from sub-tropical in the south to cool temperate in the north. Heavy snowfalls are frequent on the western slopes of Hokkaidō and Honshū, but the Pacific coasts are warmed by the Japan current. There is plentiful rainfall and the rivers are short and swift-flowing, offering abundant opportunities for the supply of hydro-electric power.

**Government.**—According to Japanese tradition, Jimmu, the first Emperor of Japan, ascended the throne on Feb. 11, B.C. 660. Under the Constitution of Feb. 11, 1889, the monarchy was hereditary in the male heirs of the Imperial house. A new constitution approved by the Supreme Allied Commander was published on March 6, 1946, superseding the "Meiji Constitution" of 1889 and containing many radical changes based on the constitutional practices of the United Kingdom, U.S.A. and France.

The new constitution came into force on May 3, 1947. Legislative authority rests with *The Diet*, which is bicameral, consisting of a *House of Representatives* and a *House of Councillors*, both Houses being composed of elected members. Executive authority is vested in the Cabinet which is responsible to the Legislature.

A general election was held on January 29, 1967, in which the Liberal Democratic Party was once more returned to power. The strength of the parties in the House of Representatives on July 22, 1969, was: Liberal Democratic Party, 275; Socialist Party, 135; Democratic Socialist Party, 31; *Komeito*, 25; Communist Party, 4; Independents, 2; vacancies, 14. Strengths of the parties in the House of Councillors were: Liberal Democratic Party, 138; Socialist Party, 64; *Komeito*, 24; Democratic Socialist Party, 10; Communist Party, 7; Niin Club, 4; Independents, 1; (2 vacancies).

**Ryūkyū Islands.**—Since World War II the appointment of a Chief Executive, chosen by the local legislature, has been subject to the approval of the United States High Commissioner. On Nov. 10, 1968, elections were held in Okinawa and the other Ryūkyū Islands and Mr. Chobuyu Yara (*Socialist*) was elected Chief Executive. Control of the legislature remained with the Democratic Party which won 17 of the 32 seats in 1968.

**Agriculture and Livestock.**—Owing to the mountainous nature of the country not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. There were in April, 1967 25,206,000 hectares of forest, which include the *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus*

*massoniana*, *Zelkova keaki*, and *Pawlonia imperialis* in addition to camphor trees, mulberry, vegetable wax tree and a lacquer tree which furnishes the celebrated lacquer of Japan. The soil is only moderately fertile, but intensive cultivation secures good crops. In October, 1968, there were 5,897,000 hectares under cereals (rice, 3,435,000 hectares). The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated: rice is the staple food of the people, about 14,449,000 metric tons being produced in 1968. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied. Fruit is abundant, including the mandarin, persimmon, loquat and peach; European fruits such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes and figs are also produced. Mulberry trees are now cultivated on only 160,700 hectares (1968) compared with 577,525 in 1935.

**Minerals.**—The country has mineral resources, including gold and silver, and copper, lead, zinc, iron chromite, white arsenic, coal, sulphur, petroleum, salt and uranium, but iron ore, coal and crude oil are among the principal post-war imports to supply deficiencies at home.

**Industry.**—Japan is the most highly industrialized nation in the Far East, with the whole range of modern light and heavy industries, including mining, metals, machinery, chemicals, textiles (cotton, silk, wool and synthetics), cement, pottery, glass, rubber, lumber, paper, oil refining and shipbuilding. The labour force of Japan in 1968, was 50,180,000, of which only 570,000 were unemployed. Of the total labour force, 40,900,000 were engaged in non-agricultural industries, 9,280,000 in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

**Communications.**—There were 27,374 kilometres of Government and private railroad (steam and electric) in March, 1968. The merchant fleet (ocean-going ships over 3,000 tons gross) consisted of 990 vessels totalling 10,630,896 tons gross in March, 1969.

**Armed Forces.**—After the unconditional surrender of August, 1945, the Imperial Army and Navy were disarmed and disbanded and all aircraft confiscated by the occupying forces.

Although the Constitution of Japan prohibits the maintenance of armed forces, an internal security force, known as the National Police Reserve, came into being in August, 1950, and a Maritime Safety Force was established in April, 1952. In August, 1952, these Forces were renamed the National Safety Force and the Coastal Safety Force and were placed under a National Safety Agency. In July, 1954, the Agency was renamed the Defence Agency, the Forces under it the Ground Self Defence Force and the Maritime Self Defence Force respectively, and a new arm, the Air Self Defence Force, was created. At the same time the mission of the forces was extended to include the defence of Japan against direct and indirect aggression.

A Treaty of Mutual Co-operation and Security between Japan and the U.S.A. was signed in January, 1960, replacing an earlier Security Treaty signed in 1951 at the same time as the Peace Treaty. By this Treaty each country recognized that an armed attack against either in the territories under the administration of Japan would be dangerous to its own safety and declared that it would act to meet the counter danger.

By 1969 the authorized uniformed strength of the three Self Defence Forces was 179,000 in the G.S.D.F., 37,813 in the M.S.D.F. and 41,183 in the A.S.D.F. The Combined Defence Agency vote for 1969-70 was Yen 483,810,000,000.

At the end of March, 1969, the GSDF was organized as five armies totalling 12 infantry divisions, one airborne brigade, one artillery brigade and two

Hawk (SAM) battalions. 7 of the infantry divisions have an authorized strength of about 9,000 (4 combat teams) and 5 have a strength of about 7,000 (3 combat teams). Major equipment includes about 800 tanks, 4,500 artillery pieces and over 300 aircraft. Equipment is now largely of Japanese manufacture.

The MSDF has about 210 warships totalling 126,000 tons and including one TARTAR-armed GMD, 39 other escort ships, 10 submarines, 40 minesweepers and 50 patrol craft. Principal AS weapons include ASROC and DASH. The MSDF has a total of 230 aircraft including 150 AS aircraft. All are land-based.

The ASDF has about 980 aircraft made up of 490 fighters, 50 search and reconnaissance, 50 transport, 360 trainers and 30 helicopters. The principal fighter is the F.104S. There are also 11 battalions of Nike-Ajax missiles (70 launchers).

**Religion.**—All religions are tolerated. The principal religions of Japan are Mahayana Buddhism and Shinto. The Roman Catholic Church has 1 Cardinal, 1 archbishop and 14 bishops. The Nippon Seikokai (Holy Catholic Church of Japan) has 11 Japanese bishops (1968) and is an autonomous branch of the Anglican communion. There is also a United Protestant Church.

**Education.**—According to the laws passed in 1947, education on elementary level (6-year course) and lower secondary level (3-year course) is free, compulsory and co-educational. Upper secondary schools (3-year course) are mainly established and maintained by prefectures, and are co-educational. They have several courses in general, agricultural, commercial, technical, mercantile marine, radio-communication and home-economics education, etc. There are 2- or 3-year junior colleges and 4-year universities. Some of the 4-year universities have graduate schools. In May, 1968, the total number of these junior colleges and universities was 845, of which 98 were established and maintained by the State, while 78 were established and maintained by prefectures and cities, and 669 were private institutions. The most prominent universities are the seven State Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku (Sendai), Hokkaidō (Sapporo), Kyūshū (Fukuoka), Osaka and Nagoya, and the two private universities, Keio and Waseda.

**Language and Literature.**—Japanese is said to be one of the Uro-Altaic group of languages and remained a spoken tongue until the fifth-seventh centuries A.D., when the Chinese characters came into use. Japanese who have received school education (99.8 per cent. of the population) can read and write the Chinese characters in current use (about 1,800 characters) and also the syllabary characters called Kana. English is the best known foreign language. It is compulsory in almost all middle and high schools. In April, 1968, there were 826 libraries open to the public (The National Diet Library and 825 public libraries) with 30,164,000 volumes. In addition there were 780 University libraries with 35,624,766 volumes. There were 101 daily newspapers in Japan of which 25 were published in Tokyo, 12 at Osaka and 5 in the Nagoya region (all editions included). Japan's total newspaper circulation was estimated at 33,792,078 copies and 1.25 per household in October, 1968.

#### FINANCE

The Budget for the financial year 1969-70, ending March 31, is estimated to balance at Yen 6,739,574,000,000 for revenue and expenditure on the general account, an increase of 15.8 per cent. over the preceding financial year.

The official rate of exchange with Sterling on Sept. 12, 1969, was Yen 855 = £1. (See also p. 83.)

#### PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Being deficient in natural resources, Japan has had to develop a complex foreign trade. Principal imports consist of raw materials (cotton, wool, mineral oils, rubber, iron ore, coking coal, salt, wood pulp, hides), foodstuffs (wheat, barley, soya beans, sugar), petroleum, chemicals and specialized machinery. Principal exports consist of cotton and rayon textiles, machinery, ships, metals and products, canned fish, chemicals and a wide variety of manufactured goods, including chinaware, toys, bicycles, sewing machines, cameras and transistor radios.

#### FOREIGN TRADE

	1967	1968
	\$1,000	\$1,000
Total Imports.....	9,070,000	12,987,243
Total Visible Exports....	10,229,900	12,971,663
Surplus/Deficit.....	+1,159,900	-15,580

Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£82,779,000	£94,928,000
Exports to U.K.....	91,048,000	115,142,000

**CAPITAL.**—**TOKYO.** Population (estimated Feb. 1, 1969), 11,353,724. The other chief cities then had the following populations: Ψ Osaka (3,067,700); Ψ Nagoya (1,999,939); Ψ Yokohama (2,013,222); Kyoto, the ancient capital (1,409,000); Ψ Kobē (1,253,000); Kita-Kyūshū (1,104,236); Ψ Sapporo (919,366); Ψ Kawasaki (931,400); Ψ Fukuoka (807,071).

**FLAG.**—White, charged with ■ (red).

**NATIONAL DAY.**—April 29 (Birthday of the Emperor).

Yokohama, by sea *via* Cape Town, 14,653 miles (50 days); *via* Panama, 12,544 miles (35 days); Tokyo, by air (B.O.A.C., polar route), 8,382 miles distant from London: transit, 16 hrs.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

(Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir John Pilcher, K.C.M.G. (1967)

£6,300

Minister, D. R. Ashe, C.M.G.

Counsellors, H. A. H. Cortazzi, C.M.G. (Commercial); Russell Greenwood (Information); Dr. C. R. S. Manders, C.B.E. (Scientific); J. G. Morley, C.B.E. 1st Secretaries, B. Hitch (Head of Chancery); J. S. Whitehead (Commercial); W. L. Ward; A. F. R. Harvey (Commercial); E. P. Hotchen (Atomic Energy); R. J. Newton (Scientific); P. H. D. Wetton; R. P. Whitehead (Administration) and Secretaries, J. G. Dearlove (Commercial); A. C. Thorpe (Information); W. P. Stepto (Commercial); H.R.H. Prince William of Gloucester (Commercial).

Defence and Military Attaché, Col. P. H. Hislop.

Naval and Air Attaché, Capt. H. J. Abraham, R.N.

Asst. Defence Attaché, Maj. P. F. W. Clarke.

Consul, H. T. Tompkins.

There is 1 British Consulate-General at Osaka and a Consulate at Yokohama.

#### BRITISH COUNCIL

Iwanami Building, Jimbo-cho 2-chome, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 101.

Representative and Counsellor (Cultural), British Embassy, R. A. H. Duke, O.B.E.

1st Secretaries (Cultural), D. Hardwick, M.B.E.; Dr. V. C. Bickley, M.B.E.

There is 1 British Council Regional Centre at Kyoto.

## JORDAN

(The Hashemite Kingdom of The Jordan)

King of the Jordan, Hussein, G.C.V.O., born November 14, 1935, succeeded on the deposition of his father, King Talal, Aug. 11, 1952, assumed constitutional powers, May 2, 1953, on coming of age.  
Crown Prince, Prince Hassan, third son of King Talal of Jordan, born 1948, appointed Crown Prince, April 1, 1965.

## CABINET

Prime Minister, Sayid Abdul Mon'im Al Rifai.  
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs, Sayid Ahmad Tuqan.  
Deputy Prime Minister and Interior, Sayid Akef al Fayez.

The Cabinet consists of the above and a further 12 members.

JORDANIAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE  
6 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.8

[01-937-3685]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Saad Jumaa (1969)  
Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Brig. Mahmoud Kurdi.

1st Secretary, Nabih N. Nimr.  
3rd Secretaries, Kasim Ghazzawi; Miss Zein Rifai.  
Finance Officer, Lieut. H. Hamarneh.  
Service Attaché's Office, 18 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.8 [01-937-9611].

Area and Population.—The Kingdom is bounded on the north by Syria, on the west by Israel, on the south by Saudi Arabia and on the east by Iraq. The majority of the population are Sunni Moslems and Islam is the religion of the State. Total population in December, 1967, was estimated at 2,145,000. (For MAP, see p. 885.)

Government.—The Executive consists of a Council of Ministers and the legislature of a Senate (30 persons nominated by the King) and a House of Representatives, consisting of 60 elected members.

Production and Industry.—West Jordan is fertile, but severely eroded. East Jordan (the old Amirate of Transjordan), consists of a fertile mountainous area and the eastern half of the Jordan valley which are productive; the rest of the country is arid steppe. Jordan's only industrial product of note is raw phosphate, of which about 1,095,227 tons were exported in 1968.

Communications.—There is an excellent trunk road system. The Hejaz Railway is now being rebuilt and an extension to Saudi Arabia is planned. ALIA (Royal Jordanian Airlines) operate air services from Amman to nearby countries and to Athens, Rome, Paris and London.

## FINANCE

	1968	1969
	JD	JD
Expenditure.....	78,468,849	89,162,877
Revenue.....	24,332,262	25,300,000
Deficit.....	54,136,587	63,862,877
Foreign budgetary aid...	40,345,525	41,149,550
Foreign development and loans.....	5,178,497	8,126,620

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£7,021,000	£8,103,000
Exports to U.K.....	130,000	73,000

CAPITAL.—Amman. Population, 350,220.

FLAG.—Black, white and green horizontal stripes, surcharged with white seven-pointed  red triangle.

NATIONAL DAY.—May 25 (Independence Day).

## BRITISH EMBASSY, AMMAN

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Philip George Doyne Adams, K.C.M.G. (1966).....£5,625

Counsellor, B. L. Strachan.  
Defence Attaché, Col. J. F. Weston-Simons, O.B.E. M.C.

Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. F. J. Goddard.  
Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. D. L. F. Thorndon.

1st Secretaries, D. G. Crawford (Head of Chancery); J. A. Spears; A. W. B. Strachan (Development); G. W. Hopcroft (Commercial).

2nd Secretary, J. A. Shepherd.  
3rd Secretary, J. McDougall (Administration).

## BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, E. H. T. Fitzsimmons, M.B.E., P.O. Box 634, Jebel Amman, Amman.

## KOREA

(Hankuk)

Korea is situated between 124° 11' and 130° 57' E. long., and between 33° 7' and 43° 1' N. lat. It has an area of 85,256 sq. miles with an estimated population of about 42,484,000, of whom about 30,000,000 live south of the present dividing line. The southern and western coasts are fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest, forming a province of its own, is Chejudo (Quelpart).

Agriculture.—The soil is fertile, but the arable land is limited by the mountainous nature of the country. The staple agricultural products are rice, barley, and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco and hemp. Fruit-growing and sericulture are also practised. Gingseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown at Kaesong (now in North Korean hands) but also in parts of South Korea. It forms a rich source of revenue.

Minerals.—Gold, copper, coal, iron, graphite, tungsten and other minerals are distributed throughout the country but are more abundant in the north.

In pre-war days the south was mainly agricultural and most of the limited industries were in the north. Political necessity in recent years has led to some industrialization south of the demarcation line, but the southern portion of the peninsula remains predominantly agricultural.

History.—The last native dynasty (Yi) ruled from 1392 until 1910, in which year Japan formally annexed Korea. The country remained an integral part of the Japanese Empire until the defeat of Japan in 1945, when it was occupied by troops of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.; the 38th parallel being fixed as the boundary between the two zones of occupation. The U.S. Government endeavoured to reach agreement with the Soviet Government for the creation of a Korean Government for the whole country and the withdrawal of all Russian and American troops. These efforts met with no success, and in September, 1947, the U.S. Government laid the whole question of the future of Korea before the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Assembly in November, 1947, resolved that elections should be held in Korea for a National Assembly under the supervision of a temporary Commission formed for that purpose by the United Nations and that the National Assembly when elected should set up a Government. The Soviet Government refused to allow the Commission to visit the Russian Occupied Zone and in consequence it was only able to discharge its function in that part of Korea which lies to the south of the 38th parallel.

The Korean War.—The country remained effectively divided into two along the line of the 38th parallel, until the aggression of June 25, 1950, when the North Korean forces invaded South



Korea. On the same day, at an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council, a resolution was adopted calling for immediate cessation of hostilities, and the withdrawal of the North Korean armed forces to the 38th parallel. The Communist forces ignored this demand and continued their advance. In response to a Security Council recommendation that United Nations members should furnish assistance to repel the attack, 16 nations, including the United States of America and the United Kingdom, came to the aid of the Republic of Korea. A unified command under the leadership of the United States was established on July 8. Shortly afterwards U.S. troops were landed in Korea but were at first unable to stem the Communists' onslaught. Finally the United Nations and South Korean forces were able to stabilize a front around the Pusan perimeter. On September 15, U.S. Marines made a successful surprise landing at Incheon which was quickly followed by a breakout from the Pusan perimeter and a general advance to the north. The Communist forces had been pushed back almost to the Manchurian frontier, when, at the beginning of November, hordes of Chinese "Volunteers" began to pour over the Yalu River and by sheer weight of numbers forced the U.N. troops to withdraw once again south of Seoul. However, the latter quickly regrouped and threw the Communist forces back to approximately the old dividing line.

The fighting was ended by an armistice agreement signed by the U.N. Commander-in-Chief and the commanders of the North Korean army and the Chinese People's "Volunteers" on July 27, 1953. By this agreement (which was not accepted by the government of the Republic of Korea) the line of division between North and South Korea remained in the neighbourhood of the 38th parallel. The Geneva Conference discussed Korea from April 26 to June 15, 1954, but failed to agree on measures for reunifying the country.

#### Republic of Korea

President, Gen. Park Chung Hee, assumed office, March 22, 1962; re-elected for four years 1963 and 1967 (May 3).

Prime Minister, Chung Il-kwon (May 8, 1964).

#### KOREAN EMBASSY

36 Cadogan Square, S.W.1

[01-589-0690; 8025]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ei Whan Pai (1967).  
Ministers, Rear-Adm. Sihak Hyun; Keun Park.  
Counsellors, Sang Doo Park; Keun Sup Chang.  
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Col. Sang Sup Rim.  
2nd Secretary, Kwang Yoon Kim.  
3rd Secretaries, Hyung Ky Min (Vice-Consul); Suk Hyun Kim (Vice-Consul).  
Communications Attaché, Ki Won Choi.

The Republic of Korea has been officially recognized by the Governments of the United States, France, Great Britain, and most other countries except the U.S.S.R. and its satellites. It has an area of 38,022 sq. miles and a population of 29,207,856 (Census of 1966); estimated, 1967, 29,784,000.

A general election was held on May 10, 1948, and the first National Assembly met in Seoul on May 31. The Assembly passed a Constitution on July 12, and on July 20 elected the late Dr. Syngman Rhee as the first President of the Republic of Korea, an office which he held until 1960. On August 15, 1948, the Republic was formally inaugurated and American Military Government came to an end.

President Syngman Rhee succeeded President by Dr. John M. Chang whose Government was, however, overthrown by a revolution led by army officers. On March 22, 1962, General Park Chung Hee took over as acting President, retaining his post as Chairman of the Supreme Council. Elections were originally promised for May and August, 1963, respectively, but when political activities were allowed to start again at the beginning of that year there was considerable confusion, so that the military government decided to retain power until December, 1963. Elections were then held in which General Park Chung Hee was elected and the Democratic Republican Party secured a majority. At further elections held on May 3, 1967, Gen. Park Chung Hee was returned by a comfortable majority for a new four-year term and on June 8, 1967, his Democratic Republican Party secured additional seats in the National Assembly.

The Republic of Korea has an army of about 550,000 men, a small navy mainly for coast protection duties, a small air force and a Marine Corps which includes one division trained in amphibious operations.

Finance.—The Budget for the year ending December 31, 1967, totalled *Won* 141,628,956. Expenditure on National Defence is estimated at *Won* 40,534,521.

The unit of Korean currency is the *Won*. On March 24, 1965, a unitary fluctuating rate of exchange was introduced and since devaluation of sterling the rate has been about *Won* 660 = £1.

Trade.—The Republic of Korea's main exports are tungsten and iron ores, graphite, anthracite, fish and fish products, agar-agar, seaweed, raw silk, textile yarns and fabric. Her main customer is Japan. Imports greatly exceed exports. In 1966 exports totalled \$U.S.250,334,000; imports amounted to \$U.S.716,441,000.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£2,325,000	£6,074,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	2,645,000	2,656,000

CAPITAL.—Seoul, population (1966), 3,794,959. Other main centres are  $\Psi$ Pusan (pop. 1,425,703), Taegu (pop. 845,073) and  $\Psi$ Inchon (pop. 525,072). Pusan on the south-east coast, and Inchon on the west coast, only 28 miles from Seoul, the main

ports but the development of Incheon is hampered by ■ tide variation of 28–30 feet.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—August 15 (Independence Day).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Seoul

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Nigel Clive Crosby Trench, C.M.G. (1969)*..... £5,625  
1st Secretary, D. G. Reid (*Commercial and Consular*).

*Defence Attaché, Brig. A. D. R. G. Wilson, M.B.E. and Secretary, M. E. J. Gore (Head of Chancery).*

*Vice-Consul, R. H. H. Potts, M.B.E.*

**Democratic People's Republic of Korea.**—Meanwhile in the Russian-occupied zone north of the 38th parallel the Democratic People's Republic had been set up with its capital at Pyongyang; ■ Supreme People's Soviet was elected in September 1948, and ■ Soviet-style Constitution adopted. Recognition had been given by the U.S.S.R. and its satellites. Estimated population of North Korea 12,700,000.

**Korean Workers (= Communist) Party**

*Presidium of the Political Committee, Choe Yong-kun; Kim Il-song; Kim Il; Kim Kwang-hyop; Pak Kum-chol; Yi Hyo-sun.*

*Secretariat, Kim Il-Song (Secretary-General); Choe Yong-kun; Ho Pong-hak; Kim Il; Kim Kwang-hyop; Kim To-man; Kim Yong-chu; Pak Kum-chol; Pak Yong-kuk; Sok San; Yi Hyo-sun.*

### KUWAIT

(The State of Kuwait)

*Amir, H.H. Shaikh Sabah as-Salem as-Sabah, born 1915; acceded Nov. 24, 1965.*

*Crown Prince and Prime Minister, (Dec., 1965), H.H. Shaikh Jabir al-Ahmed as-Sabah; appointed Crown Prince, May 31, 1966.*

#### KUWAIT EMBASSY IN LONDON

40 Devonshire Street, W.1

[01-580-8471]

*Ambassador, His Excellency Shaikh Salem al-Sabah al-Salem (1965).*

**Area and Population.**—Kuwait extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Iraq to Saudi Arabia, with an area of about 5,800 square miles and a population (Census, 1965) of 468,000; estimated 1967, 520,000. It is estimated that just over one-third of this total are Kuwaitis, the remainder being large numbers of other Arab peoples, Persians, Indians and Pakistanis. The total European and American population is about 4,600. Kuwait has a hot, dry climate with ■ summer season extending from April to September. During the coldest month (January) the temperatures can fall below freezing, but normally range between 50° to 60°F. Shade temperatures are about 85°F.; and can reach 125°F.; 180°F. has been recorded in the sun. Humidity rarely exceeds 60 per cent. except in July and August.

**Government.**—Although Kuwait had been independent for some years, the "exclusive agreement" of 1899 between the Shaikh of Kuwait and the British Government was formally abrogated by an exchange of letters dated June 19, 1967. This exchange was immediately followed by Iraqi claims to sovereignty over Kuwait and, in accordance with the terms of the exchange, the Amir requested British military assistance to help him maintain his sovereignty and independence, which was immediately supplied. British troops were withdrawn in October, 1967, and replaced by the Arab League Security Force composed of contingents from various Arab States. The withdrawal of this Force was completed in January, 1963. On May 7, 1963, Kuwait ■ admitted to the United Nations and on

Oct. 4, 1963, Iraq recognized Kuwait's independence. On May 13, 1968, an exchange of Notes was signed giving notice that the 1961 defence agreement with the United Kingdom would end on May 31, 1971.

Elections were held in December, 1962, for a Constituent Assembly, which held its first meeting in January, 1962. A council of Ministers including non-members of the ruling family was formed in January, 1962, to replace the former Supreme and Joint Councils. Under the Constitution drafted by the Constituent Assembly, the first 50-member National Assembly was elected in January, 1963. The present National Assembly was elected for four years in January, 1967. The Constitution provides that the Assembly must pass all laws and approve the Heir Apparent nominated by the Amir. The Prime Minister is appointed by the Amir and can appoint his Ministers from the members of the Assembly or from outside. The Assembly has the right to pass a vote of no confidence in any Minister except the Prime Minister.

**Education, etc.**—As a result of the very considerable oil revenues, the Kuwait Government embarked on ■ large scale development scheme and plans for social services. Education and medical treatment are free. New hospitals and schools continue to be built. Kuwait University was opened in 1966. In 1967 there were 58,702 boys and 43,026 girls in 172 government schools.

**Public Utilities.**—Kuwait has a domestic water supply from water distillation plants which operate on waste natural gas from the oil fields. These plants can produce over 25,000,000 gallons of fresh water daily. For storage there are two 15,000,000 gallon reservoirs and one of 3,000,000 gallons. There is also a 7,500,000 gallon reservoir at Shuaiba attached to the power station there and a 10,000,000 gallon storage reservoir at Hawalli.

In 1961 a natural source of fresh water was discovered at Raudhatain in the north of the State. This has been developed to produce 5,000,000 gallons per day for at least 20 years and a pipeline has been built to carry the water to Kuwait town. Kuwait signed an agreement with Iraq on Feb. 12, 1964, allowing her to draw up to 220,000,000 gallons of sweet water a day from the Shatt-al-Arab, but this has yet to be implemented. Two power stations are now in operation at Kuwait (output, 160,000 kW. per day) and at Shuaiba (210,000 kW.). The town is now served by ■ network of dual carriageway roads and more are under construction. Expenditure on roads in 1968–69 was estimated at £5,600,000.

**Communications.**—Ships of British, Dutch, Kuwaiti and other lines make regular calls at Kuwait. B.O.A.C., Kuwait Airways, K.L.M., Lufthansa and several international and Middle Eastern airlines operate regular air services, and other companies make non-scheduled flights to Kuwait under charter. Wireless communications, telephone and postal services are conducted by the Kuwait Government, which is also building ■ earth satellite station.

**Finance.**—Banking is carried out by the British Bank of the Middle East, the National Bank of Kuwait, the Commercial Bank, the Gulf Bank and the Ahli Bank. The banking system is controlled by the Central Bank of Kuwait. The Kuwait *dinar* = 23s. 6d sterling.

National revenue is expected to reach KD 918,000,000 (= £1,071,000,000) by 1972. It is estimated that Kuwait's Five Year Plan will cost KD 700,000,000. It includes the following allocations: housing and public buildings, KF177,000,000; transport and communications, KD152,000,000; municipal and public services, KD46,000,000;

education, KD50,000,000; public health KD33,000,000; oil and gas, KD99,000,000; and other industry, KD119,000,000.

**Production and Trade.**—The centre of the Kuwait Oil Company's production is at Burgan, south of Kuwait town. An oil port has been constructed by the company at Mina-al-Ahmadi, about five miles from Ahmadi, the company's administrative and residential centre. Production of crude oil in 1968 totalled 120,162,473 tons. The Company is jointly owned by the British Petroleum Company and the American Gulf Oil Corporation. It has about 5,123 employees, including British, Americans, Indians, Pakistanis, Kuwaitis and Arabs from neighbouring territories. In May, 1962, the Company relinquished about half of its original concession area. Oil was also struck in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabian Neutral Zone to the South of the State early in 1953. Concessions for this area are held by the American Independent Oil Co. (Aminoil) from Kuwait and the Getty Oil Company from Saudi Arabia. Aminoil's production for 1968 (*i.e.*, Kuwait's share from the Neutral Zone) was 2,171,833 tons.

The Arabian Oil Company, of Japan, having been awarded in 1958 the oil concession for the Neutral Zone offshore sea-bed by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia for their respective half shares, commenced exploratory drilling in the summer of 1959 and struck oil in commercial quantity early in 1960. The first shipment of crude oil was made in March, 1961. Kuwait's share of Arabian oil production in 1968 was 7,640,603 tons. A concession covering the off-shore area of Kuwait proper was awarded to the Shell Company in November, 1960, and the concession agreement in the name of The Kuwait Shell Petroleum Development Co. was signed in Kuwait on January 15, 1961. Exploratory drilling began in 1962 but was suspended in the autumn of 1963. The establishment of a Kuwait company, The Kuwait National Petroleum Co., was authorized by an Amiri Decree on October 5, 1960. This company took over the distribution of petroleum products in Kuwait from the Kuwait Oil Co., on June 1, 1961, and was, in partnership with the Spanish Company Hispanoil, awarded the concession to exploit the area relinquished by the K.O.C. Ltd. in 1962.

In addition to petroleum products, skins and wool are also exported. Trade in 1968, amounted to: Imports: £254,712,800; Exports (including re-exports), £19,514,397, excluding oil.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K....	£25,145,000	£28,627,000
Exports to U.K....	73,570,000	141,467,000

CAPITAL.—ψ Kuwait (population, excluding suburbs, 300,000).

FLAG.—Three horizontal stripes of green, white and red, with black trapezoid next to staff.

NATIONAL DAY.—February 25.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY Kuwait

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Samuel Falle, C.M.G., D.S.C. (1968)*

£5,625

*Counsellor, A. C. Goodison.*  
*1st Secretaries, C. T. McGurk (Commercial); H. Halliwell (Consul); S. Muir.*  
*and Secretaries, G. S. Burton (Commercial); D. E. S. Blatherwick; R. F. Sharp; D. J. Self (Administration).*

*British Council Office in the Persian Gulf, P.O. Box 345, Kuwait. Representative, W. E. N. Kensdale.*

## LAOS

(For MAP, see p. 971).

*King, H.M. Sri Savang Vatthana, born 1908, succeeded Nov. 4, 1959.*  
*Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma (June 23, 1962).*

#### EMBASSY IN LONDON 5 Palace Green, W.8

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.R.H. Prince Khammao (1967).*

Laos includes the former Kingdoms of Luang Prabang and Vientiane and the Principality of Champassac, united under King Sisavang Vong of the House of Luang Prabang, father of the present ruler. The country has an estimated area of 90,000 square miles and an estimated population of 3,000,000. The independence of the kingdom was recognized by France in July, 1949. In the Indo-China war the rebel *Pathet Lao* forces led by Prince Souphannouvong collaborated with the *Viet Minh*. The 1954 Geneva Agreements provided for the integration of the *Pathet Lao* forces and the re-unification of the country. Agreement was reached on these points in November, 1957 but the agreement broke down and in 1958 a more right-wing government was formed and in 1960 elections brought an openly anti-Communist ministry to power.

The government was overthrown on August 3, 1960, by a *coup d'état* led by Captain Kong Le. The new government of Prince Souvanna Phouma was opposed by one half of the army led by General Phoumi Nosavan who retook Vientiane in December, 1960, and, Souvanna Phouma's government having fled, a government under Prince Bou Oum was approved by the National Assembly in January, 1961. Captain Kong Le and Prince Souvanna Phouma retired to Xieng Khouang where, in collaboration with the pro-communist *Pathet Lao* forces and with material support from communist countries, they were able to counter-attack successfully and compel the Government forces to agree to a cease-fire. A 14-nation conference met in Geneva in May, 1961 to work out an international framework for Laotian neutrality. Agreement was held up by internal rivalries in Laos, but in June, 1962, the "three Princes" finally agreed on a coalition government under Prince Souvanna Phouma, and a new Geneva agreement to safeguard Laotian neutrality was signed on July 23.

Since then no progress has been made towards the unification and pacification of the country. The two senior *Pathet Lao* ministers left Vientiane in April, 1963, and remained in *Pathet Lao*-occupied territory in the north of Laos. Attempts were made to persuade them to return and to re-assemble the Government of National Union outside Vientiane but without success. The other two *Pathet Lao* ministers left in 1964, leaving behind only a junior representative.

In April, 1964, a military *coup d'état* led by rightist General Kou Prasith Abhay and Police General Siho attempted to overthrow Prince Souvanna Phouma but the King insisted on his remaining in office at the head of the same Government of National Union. The *Pathet Lao* responded promptly to the *coup d'état* and fighting broke out on and around the Plain of Jars during which their troops, with North Vietnamese support, forced the withdrawal of Kong Le's neutralist forces from the Plain of Jars. Consultations between representatives of six of the signatory powers of the 1962 Geneva Declaration and the Royal Government of Laos took place in Vientiane in June, 1964, in response to the Prime Minister's

call for talks under article IV of the Geneva Agreement, in order to consider measures necessary to restore the situation and to ensure the observance of the Geneva Agreement.

In February, 1965, fighting took place in Vientiane between troops loyal to the Government and those supporting the right-wing Vice-Premier, Gen. Phoumi, and Police General Siho. The latter were beaten and the two leaders fled to Thailand. They were stripped of all appointments. Gen. Siho returned to Laos where he gave himself up in June, 1966. He was later shot dead while allegedly trying to escape from prison. Phoumi now lives in Thailand and faces a thirty-year prison sentence should he return to Laos.

Elections on the basis of a limited suffrage took place in the Government-held areas in July, 1965. These were boycotted by the *Pathet Lao*. In September, 1966, the National Assembly was however dissolved following its rejection of the Government's budget proposals. Fresh elections were held in January, 1967, but these were again boycotted by the *Pathet Lao*. Backed by the Army and influential politicians, Prince Souvanna Phouma and his supporters gained considerable ground.

During the latter part of 1966, the Army Command brought under its immediate control both the Neutralist Army, whose leader Kong Le left Laos and finally went to France in June 1967, and the Air Force, whose leader General Thao Ma, after bombing Army H.Q. in Vientiane, fled to Thailand and sought political asylum there.

Laos is now in effect divided into two halves between which a civil war is being fought. The Communists (*Pathet Lao*) control the Northern and Eastern half and are assisted by approximately 40,000 North Vietnamese troops, whose main interests are the safeguarding of communications between North and South Vietnam along the Ho Chi Minh trail and the maintenance of the *Pathet Lao* ■ ■ credible alternative to the present Vientiane Government.

During 1968 and 1969 the Communist forces made substantial gains as ■ result of which they now have control of most of the territory they had occupied in 1962.

Laos imported goods to the value of £607,000 from the United Kingdom in 1968 (1967, £454,000).

**CAPITAL.**—Vientiane, population (estimated, 1962), 162,297.

**FLAG.**—Three-headed white elephant on 5 steps, surmounted by parasol, all on a red ground.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—May 11 (Independence Day).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Vientiane

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Harold Smedley, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1968)

£5,625  
1st Secretaries, K. B. A. Scott (*Head of Chancery and Consul*); B. H. G. Kay; J. G. Wallace (*Commercial*).

*Defence, Military and Air Attaché*, Lt.-Col. P. G. T. Bates.

2nd Secretaries, W. A. Lees (*Administration*); P. C. Barnes (*Commercial*); H. W. Whitbread.

3rd Secretaries, M. J. Pawley (*Information*); Miss E. M. Garland (*Vice-Consul*).

#### LEBANON

*President of the Republic of Lebanon*, Charles Helou, born 1913; elected Aug. 18, 1964.

#### CABINET

(Resigned April 25, 1969, but remained in office pending formation of ■ new ministry.)

*Prime Minister and Minister of Finance*, Rashid Karamé.

*Vice Premier and Minister of National Economy*, Nassim Majdalani.

*Minister of Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs*, Michel El Murr.

*Tourism*, Habib Keyrouz.

*Public Works*, René Moawad.

*Social Affairs*, Khalil El Khoury.

*Water and Electrical Resources*, Osman Dana.

*Justice*, Chafic Wazzan.

*National Education*, Joseph Abou Khater.

*Foreign Affairs*, Joseph Salem.

*Interior*, Adel Osseyrane.

*Agriculture*, Adel Latif Zein.

*National Plan*, Mohamed Safieddine.

*National Defence*, Emir Nagid Arslan.

*Information*, Bahige Takieddine.

*Health*, Khatchik Babikian.

#### LEBANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

(21 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8)

[01-229-7265]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Nadim Dimechkie (1966).

1st Secretaries, Zafer El-Hassan; Samir El-Khoury (*Consular*).

*Military, Naval and Air Attaché*, Col. Nicolas Samaha.

*Consular Section*, 15 Palace Gardens Mews, W.8 (01-229-8485).

*Area and Population.*—Lebanon forms a strip, about 120 miles in length and varying in width from 30 to 35 miles, along the Mediterranean littoral, and extending from the Israel frontier on the south to the Nahr al Kebir (15 miles north of Tripoli) on the north; its eastern boundary runs down the Anti-Lebanon range and then down the Great Central depression, the *Beqaa*, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. It is divided into 5 districts, North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, Beirut, South Lebanon and Beqaa. The seaward slopes of the mountains have ■ Mediterranean climate and vegetation. The inland range of Anti-Lebanon has the characteristics of steppe country. There is a mixed Arabic-speaking population of Christians, Moslems and Druses. The total area of Lebanon is about 4,300 sq. miles, the population being estimated at 2,600,000 in 1968. (*For MAP, see p. 885*).

*Production.*—Fruits are the most important products and include citrus fruit, apples, bananas and olives. Industry is on ■ small scale, the most important industries being those connected with food and drinks (sugar refining, flour milling, confectionery, wines and beer, etc.), building materials, furniture and the textile industry. There is little remaining of the famous cedars of Lebanon.

*Railways.*—A narrow-gauge railway runs from Beirut to Damascus, connecting at Rayak with ■ branch of the standard-gauge line which runs from Tripoli through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nusaybin to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotcheq. A standard gauge railway also runs up the coast from Beirut to Tripoli.

*Civil Aviation.*—Beirut International Airport is one of the most important traffic centres in the Middle East. Numerous international air services to all parts of the world pass through it, and local services connect with all Middle Eastern capitals except Tel Aviv. Lebanon has two international airlines of its own, Middle East Airlines/Air Liban, primarily a passenger carrier, and Trans Mediterranean Airways, specializing in freight.

*Archæology, etc.*—Lebanon has some important historical remains, notably Baalbek (Heliopolis) which contains the ruins of first to third century Roman temples and Jubal (Biblos), one of the

oldest continuously inhabited towns in the world, and ancient Tyre which is in course of excavation.

**Language and Literature.**—Arabic is the principal language (see Arabia), and French is also widely used. The use of English is increasing. About 40 daily papers are published, including 3 in French, 2 in English and 4 in Armenian; and 11 further 30 periodicals.

**Education.**—There are four universities in Beirut, the American and the French (R.C.) Universities established in the last century, and the Lebanese National University and the Arab University which are recent foundations in the early stages of development. There are several institutions for vocational training and there is a good provision throughout the country of primary and secondary schools, among which are 11 great number of private schools.

**Finance.**—Revenue and Expenditure, 1967 (Estimated) £L631,681,000. The monetary unit is the Lebanese £(L); official rate £L7.58 = £1. There is also an officially recognized free market in foreign currencies, which is used for nearly all commercial transactions. The free market rate for sterling is variable, but averages about £L7.00 = £1. (See also p. 84).

**Principal Imports.**—Gold and precious metals, cereals, cotton and woollen textiles, artificial and cotton yarns, iron and steel goods, wood, pharmaceuticals, raw hides, sugar, motor-vehicles, live-stock, wheat, flour, machinery, crude oil, chemicals and domestic electric appliances, and paper.

**Principal Exports.**—Gold and precious metals, citrus fruits, onions, textiles, apples and pears, scrap metal, vegetables, hides and skins, soap, butter, cereals, oil-seed, cement products, wooden and steel furniture, tobacco and wines.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ....	£13,080,000	£20,220,000
Exports to U.K. ....	3,125,000	4,233,000

There is also a considerable transit trade through Beirut, mainly in gold and crude oil. Lebanon is the terminal for two oil pipe lines, one, belonging to the Iraq Petroleum Company, debouching at Tripoli, the other belonging to the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company, at Sidon. There are refineries at the end of each pipeline which can fulfil Lebanon's needs.

**CAPITAL.**—Ψ Beirut (population about 600,000) Other towns are Ψ Tripoli (150,000), Zahlé (40,000), Ψ Sidon (36,000), Ψ Tyre (12,000).

**FLAG.**—Horizontal bands of red, white and red with 11 green cedar of Lebanon in the centre of the white band.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—November 22.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Beirut

**Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,** His Excellency Cecil Edward King, C.M.G. (1963). £5,625

**Counsellor,** E. F. Given, C.M.G.

**1st Secretaries,** J. L. Y. Sanders; N. M. Darbyshire, O.B.E.; N. G. S. Beckett (Commercial); K. Kirby, O.B.E. (Consul); A. R. Sinclair (Information); P. Joy, O.B.E. (Information); R. L. Morris, O.B.E. (Labour); J. R. Clube.

**Defence, Naval and Military Attaché,** Col. J. M. Evans, M.C.

**Civil Air Attaché,** G. R. Sunderland.

The British Embassy houses the Office of the Ministry of Overseas Development.

**British Council Representative,** O. J. J. Tuckley, O.B.E., Beit Fauzi Azar, Sharia Sidani, Beirut.

## LIBERIA

(Republic of Liberia)

**President,** Hon. William V. S. Tubman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., elected May 6, 1943; installed Jan. 1, 1944; re-elected in May, 1951, 1955, 1959, 1963 and 1967 for further 4-year terms.

**Vice-President,** William R. Tolbert.

**Secretary of State,** J. Rudolph Grimes.

**Treasury,** James M. Weeks.

**Attorney-General,** James A. A. Pierre.

**Postmaster-General,** McKinley A. Deshield.

**Defence,** E. Jonathan Goodridge.

**Education,** Augustus F. Caine.

**Internal Affairs,** Allen H. Williams.

**Public Works and Utilities,** G. Tucker.

**Agriculture,** J. T. Phillips, Jr.

**Commerce and Industry,** A. Magnus Jones.

**Information and Cultural Affairs,** E. R. Townsend.

**Planning and Economic Affairs,** Cyril Bright.

**Director-General:**—

**Public Health Services,** Edwin M. Barclay.

**Chairman, Special Commission on Government Operations,** James T. Phillips, Sr.

#### LIBERIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

21 Princes Gate, S.W.7

(01-589-9405)

**Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,** His Excellency J. Dudley Lawrence (1964)... £4,585

**Counsellors,** R. B. King; Mrs. L. Tucker.

**2nd Secretaries,** Julia B. Wesley, M.V.O.; Sylvester

O. Jarrett.

**3rd Secretary,** F. Holder.

**Counsellor (Consular Section),** C. Birch.

An independent republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, which is between the rivers Mano in the N.W. and Cavalla in the S.E., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 43,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50', 11 distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1822, and has been recognized since 1847 as an independent State. The population at the Census of 1962 was 1,000,000 (estimated 1967, 1,098,000). (For MAP, see p. 872).

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 4 years (8 years in the first instance) assisted by 11 Cabinet; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of eighteen members elected from each of the nine Counties. They hold office for a period of six years. The House of Representatives is composed of fifty-two members, each member holding office for four years. The Army of Liberia consists of one division of 11 brigades of militia, three regular infantry battalions, one engineer battalion and a small coast-guard. The artificial harbour and free port of Monrovia was opened on July 26, 1948. There are 9 ports of entry, including 3 river ports.

Liberia is receiving assistance from the U.S.A.I.D. (successor to I.C.A.), particularly in the field of education, and technicians have been sent from U.S.A. to advise on various projects. Technical assistance is also being provided by several other countries, including the United Kingdom. UNESCO, WHO and FAO have missions in the country providing technical assistance. The U.S.A. has also made loans for the improvement of power and water supplies, roads and hospitals.

#### FINANCE

	1967	1968
Revenue .....	\$47,932,000	\$55,917,000
Expenditure .....	50,432,000	55,917,000
	\$ = U.S. Dollar.	

## TRADE

	1966	1967
Imports.....	\$113,700,000	\$125,200,000
Exports.....	150,500,000	152,800,000

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£5,156,000	£14,059,000
Exports to U.K.....	8,282,000	8,379,000

The principal exports are iron ore, crude rubber, uncut diamonds, palm kernels, cocoa and coffee. The chief imports are manufactured goods of all kinds, transport and iron-ore mining equipment and foodstuffs.

The language of the Republic is English. American weights and measures are used.

CAPITAL,  $\Psi$  Monrovia. Est. Pop. 80,000. Other ports are  $\Psi$  Buchanan,  $\Psi$  Greenville (Sinoe) and  $\Psi$  Harper (Cape Palmas).

FLAG.—Alternate horizontal stripes (5 white, 6 red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

NATIONAL DAY.—July 26.

## BRITISH EMBASSY.

Monrovia

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General*, His Excellency John Noel Ormiston Curle, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1967)... £5,075  
1st Secretary and Consul, J. B. Whittington.  
3rd Secretary and Vice-Consul, J. Molloy.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit by English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days; also by French, Netherlands, German and U.S. vessels from Continent and U.S.A. U.T.A., Pan American Airways, Ghana Airways, Nigerian Airways, K.L.M., S.A.S., Swissair, Middle East Airlines and Air Afrique aircraft call at Robertsfield, 35 miles from Monrovia.

## LIBYA

[King Idris I was deposed in his absence from the country on Sept. 1, 1969, by a group of army officers who formed a Revolutionary Command Council and declared the country a republic. All the legislative institutions in Libya were stated to be abolished. A Cabinet of eight was formed on Sept. 9, 1969, including the following:

*Prime Minister*, Dr. Mahmoud Soliman al Maghrabi.  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs and Unity*, Saleh Bousseir.]

## LIBYAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

58 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[01-589-5235]

*Ambassador*, (vacant).

*Counsellor*, Salem Kuka.

Libya, on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, is bounded on the East by Egypt and the Sudan, on the South by the Republics of Chad and Niger, and on the West by Algeria and Tunisia. It consists of the three former provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan, with a combined area of approximately 810,000 square miles and a population (estimated, 1967), of 1,802,000. The people of Libya are principally Arab with some Berbers in the West and aboriginal tribes in the Fezzan, and there is a considerable Italian minority in Tripolitania. Islam is the official religion of Libya, but all religions are tolerated. The official language is Arabic.

Vast sand and rock deserts, almost completely barren, occupy the greater part of Libya. The Southern part of the country lies within the Sahara Desert. There are no rivers and, as rainfall is precarious, a good harvest is infrequent. Agriculture is confined mainly to the coastal



Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, where barley, wheat, olives, almonds, citrus fruits and dates are produced, and to the areas of the oases, many of which are well supplied with springs supporting small fertile areas. Among the important oases are Jagabub, Gadames, Jofra, Sebha, Murzuch, Brach, Gat, Jalo and the Kufra group in the South-East. Exports from Libya include crude oil, wool, cattle, sheep and horses, esparto grass, olive oil, sponges and hides and skins. Principal imports are foodstuffs, including sugar, tea and coffee and most constructional materials and consumer goods. Including the nineteen new concessions which were awarded in the spring of 1966, there are now forty-five oil companies prospecting in the country, of which seven (Esso, Oasis, Mobil, Amoseas, Phillips, B.P. and Occidental) are already producing oil in commercial quantities from 18 fields. In addition to the Esso main pipeline from Zelten to the terminal at Mersa Bregha, and the U.S. Oasis Company's pipe-line from Dahra to Ras-es-Sidre, Mobil's new 176 mile pipe-line from Amal to Ras Lanuf went into operation in early 1966, the B.P. line from Serir to Tobruk in February, 1967, and the Occidental line from the Idris field to Zveitina in April, 1968. A new gas liquefaction plant is to be opened at Mersa Bregha. Production of crude oil in 1968 was running at an average of 2,600,000 barrels per day, 49.3 per cent. above the 1967 production rate.

The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, at Cyrene, Ptolemais (Tolmeta) and Apollonia, are outstanding, as are those at Leptis Magna near Homs, 70 miles from Tripoli and at Sabratha, 40 miles west of Tripoli. Recently an Italian expedition has found in the S.W. of the Fezzan a series of rock-paintings more than 5,000 years old. The Museum in the Castello at Tripoli has been completely re-organized and is of great interest to visitors.

Communications in Libya are good in the coastal area, where a motor road (now under reconstruction to international standards) runs from the Tunisian frontier through Tripoli to Benghazi, Tobruk and the Egyptian border, serving the needs of the main population centres. A road from the coast to Sebha, in the Fezzan, was completed in October, 1962. Elsewhere roads are poor and the transport inland is confined to caravan and occasional motor bus routes. There are airports near Tripoli (Idris

el Awal) and Benghazi (Benina), Tobruk (El Adem), Marsa Brega, Sebha, Ghadames and Beida regularly used by commercial airlines and military airfields at El Adem and Wheelus Field (Mellaha) (near Tripoli).

**Government.**—Libya occupied by Italy in 1911-12 in the course of the Italo-Turkish War, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct., 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred by Turkey to Italy. In 1939 the four Provinces of Libya (Tripoli, Misurata, Benghazi and Derna) were incorporated in the national territory of Italy as *Libia Italiana*. After the Second World War Tripolitania and Cyrenaica were placed provisionally under British and the Fezzan under French administration, and in conformity with resolution of the General Assembly on Nov. 21, 1949, Libya became on Dec. 24, 1951, the first independent state to be created by the United Nations. A *coup d'état* took place in Libya during printing of this edition (see EVENTS OF THE YEAR).

**Local Government.**—Until the amendment of the Constitution in 1963, Libya was a Federal State, each of the three Provinces, Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fezzan, being administered by a Governor assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils. In April, 1963, however, comprehensive unity was proclaimed and the Federal system (together with the Governors and the Executive and Legislative Councils) abolished. The country is now divided into ten divisions, each administered by a Commissioner (*Muhafidh*).

**Currency.**—The £ Libyan is equal to £1 3s. 4d. Sterling and is divided into 1,000 millîmes. There are five denominations of notes (£10, 5, 1, ½, and ¼) and six denominations of coins (1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 millîme pieces). (See also p. 83).

Technical assistance is being provided by the United Nations, the United States and the United Kingdom to foster Libya's economic development.

A treaty of alliance and friendship between the United Kingdom and Libya, together with military and financial agreements, was signed at Benghazi on July 29, 1953. Libya makes military facilities available to British troops (including the R.A.F.) which are stationed in Libya under certain conditions. The United States Government is permitted under the terms of the United States-Libyan Base Rights Agreement of Oct. 30, 1954, to maintain armed forces and installations in Libya. A separate exchange of notes governs the financial assistance which the United States Government will provide for Libya's economic development during the period of this Agreement which runs until Dec. 24, 1970.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ....	£22,514,000	£34,156,000
Exports to U.K. ....	66,389,000	157,865,000

**CAPITAL.**—Tripoli and Benghazi are the joint capitals of Libya. A new capital is under construction at Beida in Cyrenaica, to which some Ministries have now officially moved.

The principal towns with the latest available estimates of populations are: Tripoli (231,955); Misurata (70,015); Benghazi (107,657); Khoms-Cussabat (66,559); Derna (21,432); Barce (10,645); Tobruk (15,867); Sebha (9,804).

**FLAG.**—The Libyan National flag is a tricolour of red, black and green horizontal stripes, bearing a white crescent and star in the centre. **NATIONAL DAY.**—December 24 (Independence Day).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY IN LIBYA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Donald James Dundas Maitland, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1969). . . . . £5,625

#### Tripoli

- 1st Secretaries, M. I. Golding; R. A. McDonald; J. E. Reeve (Commercial).  
2nd Secretaries, T. J. Alexander (Commercial); R. A. Mowforth (Vice-Consul); A. S. Cuthbert; D. A. Gore-Booth; M. L. H. Hope (Information).  
3rd Secretaries, J. Wilde (Vice-Consul); P. R. Bull (Commercial); D. R. S. McIntyre (Commercial).

#### Benghazi

- Counsellor, P. G. A. Wakefield (Consul-General).  
1st Secretaries, D. K. Haskell (Head of Chancery).  
and Secretary, C. Dyer (Commercial and Vice-Consul).  
3rd Secretaries, D. S. Cruikshank (Administration); J. T. Morrison (Vice-Consul).  
There are British Consular Offices at Benghazi and Tripoli.  
British Council Representative, W. R. Keight, M.B.E., 16 Zaviet ed Dahmani, Tripoli. There is a British Council Institute at Benghazi.

### LIECHTENSTEIN

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein)

Prince, Franz Josef II., b. Aug. 16, 1906; *suc.* Aug. 25, 1938; married March 7, 1943, Countess Gina von Wilczek. *Heir.* Crown Prince Hans Adam, b. Feb. 14, 1945; married July 30, 1967, Countess Maria Kinsky.

Liechtenstein is represented in diplomatic and consular matters in the United Kingdom by the Swiss Embassy, 4.v.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between Vorarlberg (Austria) and Switzerland, with an area of 65 square miles and a population (census, Dec. 31, 1968) of 21,200. The main industries are metal goods, cotton spinning and weaving, calculating machines, cameras, measuring instruments, coating of lenses, manufacture of vacuum apparatus, ceramics, artificial teeth and sausage casings, textiles, various apparatus, foodstuffs, leatherware and woodwork. The chief products are cotton yarn, cotton material, screws, bolts and bolt-shooting apparatus, needles, knitting machinery, ceramics, artificial teeth, precision measuring instruments, vacuum pumps, coated lenses, shoes, leather gloves, calculating machines, cameras, bed springs, conveyor belts, cooking ovens, boilers, preserves, damask cloth, socks and stockings, and furniture. Revenue (1968), *Swiss francs* 51,501,733. Expenditure (1968) *Swiss francs* 46,867,083.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. ....	£81,000	£281,000
Exports to U.K. ....	1,102,000	1,520,000

The language of the Principality is German.

**FLAG:** Blue and red (blue at the top, red at the bottom, with a gold crown in the blue part).

**CAPITAL, Vaduz.** Pop. (1968), 4,070.

British Consul-General, A. C. Maby, C.B.E. (office at Dufourstrasse 56, 8008 Zürich, Switzerland). Consul (Commercial), H. Gilmartin.

### LUXEMBURG

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg)

Grand Duke, H.R.H. Jean, born Jan 5, 1921, married, April 9, 1953, Princess Joséphine-Charlotte of Belgium, and has issue, 3 sons and 2 daughters; succeeded (on the abdication of his mother) Nov., 1964. *Heir Apparent*, Prince Henri, born April 16, 1955.

Prime Minister and Minister of the Treasury, M. Pierre Werner.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior, Justice and Armed Forces, M. Eugène Schaus.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Physical Education and Sport, M. Gaston Thorn.

Agriculture and Viticulture, and Public Works, M. Jean-Pierre Buchler.

Education, Labour and Social Security, M. Jean Dupong.

Family, Youth, Health, Culture, Religion, Mme. Madeleine Frieden-Kinnen.

Economic Affairs, Middle Classes, Tourism and Transport, M. Marcel Mart.

EMBASSY AND CONSULATE  
27 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1  
[01-235-6961]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency André J. Clasen, G.C.V.O. (1955).

A Grand Duchy in Western Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France. Established as an independent State under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands as Grand Duke by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, it formed part of the German Confederation, 1815-66, and was included in the German "Zollverein". In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory. On the death of the King of the Netherlands in 1890 it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the beginning of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918. By the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, Germany renounced her former agreements with Luxemburg in respect of the customs union, etc., and in 1921 an economic union was made with Belgium (B.L.E.U.). The Grand Duchy was again invaded and occupied by Germany on May 10, 1940. The constitution of the Grand Duchy was modified on April 28, 1948, and the stipulation of permanent neutrality was then abandoned. Luxemburg is now a fully effective member of the Western association of powers and a signatory of the Brussels and North Atlantic Treaties. She is also member of the European Economic Community.

Besides B.L.E.U., Luxemburg is also a member of the Belgium-Netherlands-Luxemburg Customs Union (Benelux). The Court of the European Community has its seat in Luxemburg, as does the Secretariat of the European Parliament and the European Investment Bank.

The area is 1,000 square miles; the population (1968) 336,500, nearly all Roman Catholics. There is a Chamber of 56 Deputies, elected by universal adult suffrage for 5 years. Legislation is submitted to the Council of State. The Grand Duchy is rich in iron-ore and possesses important iron and steel industry with an annual productive capacity approaching 5,000,000 tons (1968, 4,834,101 tons). The revenue for 1969 was estimated at L.F.11,003,535,000, expenditure L.F. 11,099,962,000. The Luxemburg franc has at present the same value as the Belgian franc and the latter is legal tender in the Grand Duchy. Exchange Rate, 120 Francs = £1. There are 212 miles of railway.

Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ....	£1,104,000	£1,732,000
Exports to U.K. ....	3,237,000	5,352,000

The capital, Luxemburg, pop. (1964), 77,254, is a dismantled fortress. The country is well wooded, with many deer and wild boar. The language is Letzeburgesch but French is the official language; all speak German and many English.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, red, white and blue. NATIONAL DAY.—June 23.

BRITISH EMBASSY  
Luxemburg

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dugald Malcolm, C.M.G., C.V.O., T.D. (1966)..... £5,075  
1st Secretary and Consul, T. E. J. Mound.

MADAGASCAR

(Ny Repoblika Malagasy)

President and Head of Government, M. Philibert Tsiranana, elected, 1959; re-elected, 1965.  
Vice-President of the Government, M. Calvin Tsibo.  
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Jacques Rabemananara.

MALAGASY EMBASSY IN LONDON  
33 Thurloe Square, S.W.7.  
[01-584-3714]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Césaire Rabenoro (1967).

Counsellors, H. Razafindratovo (1st Counsellor); G. Andrianasolo (Commercial); R. Rambahiniarison (Economic); Mme. G. Rabenoro (Cultural).

Area 228,000 sq. miles. Population (1968), 7,032,882. Madagascar is 240 miles distant from the S.E. coast of Africa and is the fifth largest island in the world. It became a French protectorate in 1895. In 1896 the Hova dynasty was suppressed and the administration entrusted to a Governor-General. Constitutional reforms were introduced in 1957, giving the island internal autonomy and Madagascar adopted republican status on Oct. 14, 1958, while remaining within the French Community. Complete independence was proclaimed on June 26, 1960, and immediately thereafter, the President of the Republic, M. Philibert Tsiranana, signed formal agreements with the French Government confirming Madagascar's continued membership of the French Community and establishing co-operation with the French Republic in defence, monetary, judicial and educational matters, etc.

The island's economy is still mainly agricultural. A first development plan (1964-68) was put into operation in 1965, with emphasis on increased agricultural production and creation of small industries. A second development plan was expected to start in 1970. The principal exports in 1968 in order of value were: coffee (31 per cent. of total), vanilla (8 per cent.), rice, cloves, sugar, meat and meat products, petroleum products, sisal, clove oil, raffia, tobacco and cigarettes, pepper, butter beans, graphite, hides and skins, mica, groundnuts, bran and oilcakes, fish and shell-fish, cattle, tapioca and bananas. Cattle raising is an important activity and scientific breeding has been started. A livestock development project is being financed by a World Bank loan. Minerals mined and exported, which until recently comprised mainly graphite and mica, now include chromium ore. Total exports in 1968 were FMG28,607,900 compared with FMG25,711,308 in 1967. The main imports in 1968, totalling FMG42,024,100 (1967, FMG 35,885,300) were transport equipment, textiles, chemicals and semi-chemical goods, metal products, food products, machinery, crude and other petroleum products, electrical equipment, paper and paper products.

Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ....	£582,000	£1,047,000
Exports to U.K. ....	700,000	1,431,000

The average rate of exchange is Malagasy francs (FMG) 590 = £1. (See also p. 84.)

CAPITAL.—Antananarivo (361,870). Other towns with 1968 populations are: Ψ Tamatave (53,173).

the chief port; Ψ Majunga (47,654); Fianarantsoa (45,790); Diego-Suarez (43,992); Tuléar (33,842); Antsirabe (29,914).

The former dependencies of Madagascar in the Mozambique Channel, Juan de Nova, Europa Island and Bassas da India (uninhabited), are integral parts of the French Republic and, as such, are administered by the Ministry of Overseas Territories and Departments of the French Government. The Island of Saint-Marie, off the east coast of Madagascar is recognized as a dependency of the Malagasy Republic but its inhabitants enjoy dual (French/Malagasy) nationality.

FLAG.—Equal horizontal bands of red (above) and green, with vertical white band by staff.

NATIONAL DAY.—October 14 (Proclamation of Republic).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

41 Rue Choiseul, Antananarivo.

(P.O. Box 167)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Mervyn Brown, O.B.E. (1963) £5,075*  
1st Secretary and Consul, S. E. Warder.

2nd Secretary, D. S. Gale.

*Commercial Attaché and Vice-Consul, M. Pitchen.*

There is an Honorary British Vice-Consul ■  
*Tamatave.*

### THE MALDIVES

*President, His Excellency Amir Ibrahim Nasir.*

*Area, etc.*—The Maldives are ■ chain of coral atolls, some 400 miles to the south-west of Ceylon, stretching from just south of the equator for about 600 miles to the north. There are 12 clearly defined atolls, separated from each other by deep channels, through which the currents run strongly. The total number of islands is over 1,067, some being very small; about 210 of them are inhabited. The population of the islands according to the 1967 census figures is 103,801. The people are Muslims and the Maldivian language is akin to Elu or old Sinhalese. They are highly civilized and are great navigators and traders.

*Government.*—The Maldives form a Republic which is elective. There is a Parliament (the *Majlis*) with representatives elected from all the atolls. The life of the *Majlis* is 5 years. The Government consists of the President and the Cabinet, who are responsible to the *Majlis*. By the agreement signed with the British Government in 1965, the Maldives form a composite sovereign and fully independent state, free to conduct their own external relations with other countries.

With the agreement of the Maldivian Government, an R.A.F. staging post has been constructed on Gan Island, in Addu Atoll, the most southerly atoll, lying just south of the equator.

*Production, etc.*—The islands are thickly covered with coconut palms, and coir and ropes are exported. The principal industry is fishing and considerable quantities of dried fish are exported to Ceylon, where it is in great demand.

CAPITAL.—Malé (population about 11,760). Communications are by steam or sailing ship, and an air strip has been constructed on Hulule Island about 1 mile from Malé.

#### BRITISH REPRESENTATION

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency A. M. MacKintosh, C.M.G. (1969)*  
(concurrently British High Commissioner in Ceylon).

### MALI

(Republic of Mali)

*Chairman, National Liberation Committee, Lt. Moussa Traore, born 1937, assumed office Nov. 20, 1968.*  
*Prime Minister, Capt. Yoro Diakité, appointed Nov. 23, 1969.*

The Republic of Mali, an inland state in north-west Africa has an area of 465,000 square miles and the population was estimated at 4,787,000 in 1968.



Formerly the French colony of Soudan, the territory elected on Nov. 24, 1958, to remain as an autonomous republic within the French Community. It associated with Senegal in the Federation of Mali which was granted full independence on June 20, 1960. The Federation was effectively dissolved on August 11 by the secession of Senegal. The title of the Republic of Mali was adopted on Sept. 22, 1960. The Republic is no longer a member of the French Community. On July 1, 1962, a Mali franc equal in value to the Franc CFA was introduced and ■ new State bank set up.

The régime of Modibo Keita was overthrown on Nov. 19, 1968, and the President arrested by a group of Army officers, who formed a National Liberation Committee and appointed ■ Prime Minister. A new constitution for Mali was promised for 1969 and Lieut. Traore assumed the functions of Head of State pending the outcome of a constitutional referendum.

Mali's principal exports are groundnuts (raw and processed), cotton fibres, meat and dried fish. The principal rivers are the Niger and the Senegal. Goods to the value of £75,000 were imported from the United Kingdom in 1968 (1967, £294,000).

CAPITAL.—Bamako (150,000). Other towns are Gao, Kayes, Mopti, Sikasso and Segou (all regional capitals), and Timbuktu.

FLAG.—Vertical stripes of green (by staff), yellow and red. NATIONAL DAY.—September 22.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Gabriel Tahourdin, C.M.G. (1969) (resident at Dakar).*

### MAURITANIA

(Islamic Republic of Mauritania)

*President and Prime Minister, Moktar Ould Daddah, assumed office Nov. 28, 1958.*

Mauritania lies on the north-west coast of Africa between Spanish Sahara and the Republic of Senegal.

gal. It is bounded on the east and south by the Republic of Mali. Area 419,000 sq. miles. The population of Mauritania was estimated at 1,100,000 in 1968. (For MAP, see p. 872.) The Republic of Mauritania elected on November 28, 1958, to remain within the French Community as an autonomous republic. It became fully independent on Nov. 28, 1960. Mauritania's main source of potential wealth lies in rich deposits of iron ore around Fort Gouraud, in the north of the country. These are being exploited by an international company, the Société de Mines de Fer de Mauritanie, with the aid of a loan from the I.B.R.D. Exports began in June, 1963, by a new railway built to link the mine with the Mauritanian coast at Nouadhibou. A company has been set up to exploit copper deposits at Akjouit, starting in 1970.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ....	£267,000	£543,000
Exports to U.K. ....	6,939,000	8,959,000

FLAG.—Yellow star and crescent on green ground.  
NATIONAL DAY.—November 28.

CAPITAL.—Nouakchott. (18,000).

British Ambassador, His Excellency John Gabriel Tahourdin, C.M.G. (1966) (Resident at Dakar).

### MEXICO

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos)

President (1964-1970), Lic. Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, assumed office, Dec. 1, 1964.

#### CABINET

Minister of Interior, Lic. Luis Echeverría.  
Foreign Affairs, Lic. Antonio Carrillo Flores.  
Finance, Lic. Antonio Ortiz Mena.  
Communications and Transport, Ing. José Antonio Padilla Segra.  
Public Works, Ing. Gilberto Valenzuela.  
National Defence, General Marcelino García Barragán.  
Navy and Marine, Admiral C. G. Antonio Vázquez del Mercado.  
Education, Lic. Agustín Yáñez.  
Health and Public Welfare, Dr. Rafael Moreno Valle.  
Industry and Commerce, Lic. Octaviano Campos Salas.  
Labour and Social Affairs, Lic. Salomón González Blanco.  
Agriculture and Livestock, Prof. Juan Gil Preciado.  
National Property (vacant).  
Hydraulic Resources, Ing. José Hernández Terán.  
National Patrimony, Ing. Manuel Franco Lopez.  
Attorney-General, Lic. Jlio Sanchez Vargas.  
Federal District, Lic. y Gral. Alfonso Corona del Rosal.  
Secretary of the Presidency, Dr. Emilio Martínez Manautou.  
Agrarian Affairs, Ing. Norberto Aguirre Palancares.  
Tourism, Lic. Agustín Salvat.

#### MEXICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

48 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[01-235-6393]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Señor Lic. Don Eduardo Suárez (1965).  
Minister, Señor Don Antonio Gonzalez de Leon.  
Counsellors (Cultural Affairs), Señor Lic. Don Hugo Gutiérrez Vega; Señor José Manuel Orozco Uruchartu.  
Counsellor, Señora doña Francisca Celis (Information).  
and Secretary, Señor Don Luis Wybo Alfaro (Consular Affairs).  
Commercial Attaché, Señor Lic. Don Román Millán Morales.

Area and Population.—Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 14° 33' to 32° 43' N. lat. and 86° 46' to 117° 08' W. long., and comprising one of the most varied zones in the world. It contains 29 states, 2 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 32 political divisions, covering an area of 758,000 square miles. Results of the Mexican General Census taken on June 8, 1960, showed a total population of 34,923,129; estimated (June, 1969), 48,933,000.



The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to the convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of Lower California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Lower California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the Sierra Madre, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepetl ("El Pico de Orizaba") on the east. The low-lying lands of the coasts form the Tierra Caliente, or tropical regions (below 3,000 ft), the higher levels form the Tierra Templada, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 6,000 ft.), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as Tierra Fria, or cold region (above 6,000 ft.). The only considerable rivers are the Rio Grande del Norte which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the Rio Grande de Santiago, the Rio Balsas and Rio Papaloapan. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas". The largest fresh-water lakes are Chapala (70 miles long and 20 miles wide), and Pátzcuaro. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to altitude, the rainy season lasting from June to October.

History and Archaeology.—The present Mexico and Guatemala were once the centre of a remarkable indigenous civilization, which had unknown beginnings in the centuries before Christ, flourished in the periods from 500 to 1100 A.D. and 1300 to 1500 A.D. and collapsed before the little army of Spanish adventurers under Hernán Cortés in the years following 1519. Pre-Columbian Mexico was divided between different but connected Indian cultures, each of which has left distinctive

archaeological remains: the best-known of these are Chichén Itzá, Uxmal, Bonampak and Palenque, in Yucatan and Chiapas (Maya); Teotihuacán, renowned for the Pyramid of the Sun (216 feet high) in the Valley of Mexico (Teotihuacáno); Monte Albán and Mitla, near Oaxaca (Zapotec); El Tajín in the State of Vera Cruz (Totonac); and Tula in the State of Hidalgo (Toltec). The last and most famous Indian culture of all, the Aztec, based on Tenochtitlán, suffered more than the others from the Spaniards and only very few Aztec monuments remain.

A few years after the Conquest, the Spaniards built Mexico City on the ruins of Tenochtitlán, and appointed a Viceroy to rule their new dominions, which they called New Spain. The country was largely converted to Christianity, and a distinctive colonial civilization, representing a marriage of Indian and Spanish traditions, developed and flourished, notably in architecture and sculpture. In 1810 revolt began against Spanish rule. This was finally successful in 1821, when a precarious independence was proclaimed. Friction with the United States in Texas led to the war of 1845-48, at the end of which Mexico was forced to cede the northern provinces of Texas, California and New Mexico. In 1862 Mexican insolvency resulted in invasion by French forces which installed Maximilian as Emperor. The empire collapsed with the execution of the Emperor in 1867 and the austere reformer, Juárez, restored the republic. Juárez's death was followed by the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz, which saw an enormous increase of foreign, particularly British and United States, investment in the country. In 1910 began the Mexican Revolution which reformed the social structure and the land system, curbed the power of foreign companies and ushered in the independent industrial Mexico of today.

**Government.**—Under the Constitution of Feb. 5, 1917 (as subsequently amended), Congress consists of a Senate of 60 members, elected for six years, and of a Chamber of Deputies, at present numbering 210, elected for three years. Presidents, who wield full executive powers, are elected for six years: they cannot be re-elected.

There are four political parties registered in Mexico, of which by far the largest and most influential is the *Partido Revolucionario Institucional* (P.R.I.) which has for many years constituted the government party.

**Communications.**—Veracruz, Tampico and Coatzacoalcos are the chief ports on the Atlantic, and Guaymas, Mazatlán, Acapulco and Salina Cruz on the Pacific. The total tonnage of registered merchant marine at the end of 1967 was 573,805 tons. There were 23,826 kilometres of railway track open in Mexico in 1967. Work is proceeding on the reorganization, rehabilitation and re-equipment of the whole system; help in this has been forthcoming from the World Bank, the Export-Import Bank and private sources in the United States.

The total length of road at the end of 1968 was 58,298 kilometres, of which 55,359 kilometres were usable in all weathers. Mexico City may be reached by at least three excellent roads from the United States, and work is complete on roads southward from Mexico City to Yucatan and the Guatemalan border. The toll road from Mexico City to Córdoba is nearing completion.

At the end of 1963 the national telegraph system's lines were 191,653 kilometres in length. International telegraph services to the United States frontier are provided by the Government-owned Mexican Telegraph Company and then through the United States to Canada and Europe.

Telephone communications are similar, with 3,529,263 km. of lines in 1963.

There is a good national and international network of air services. Distance covered in 1966 totalled 133,000,000 kilometres. Registered civil aircraft numbered 1,692 in August, 1966.

**Production.**—The total acreage of arable land is estimated at 60,000,000 acres, though only some 25,000,000 acres are considered arable without artificial irrigation. Approximately 34,000,000 acres are under cultivation and great efforts are being made to increase this area. Grazing land is estimated at 80,000,000 acres (plains) and 125,000,000 acres (highlands) and about 46,000,000 acres are covered by exploitable forests. The principal agricultural crops are maize, beans, wheat, sugar cane, coffee, cotton, tomatoes, chili, tobacco, rice, chick-peas, groundnuts, sesame, alfalfa, vanilla, cocoa and many kinds of fruit, both tropical and temperate. The maguey, or Mexican cactus yields several fermented drinks, mezcál and tequila (distilled) and pulque (undistilled). Another species of the same plant supplies sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony and chicle trees.

The principal industries (apart from agriculture) are mining and petroleum, but during recent years there has been very considerable expansion of both light and heavy industries, over 80 per cent. of all consumer goods now being made in Mexico. Most of the remaining 20 per cent. is in fact made up of bulk imports of industrial equipment and motor vehicles for assembly, so that the true figure for local manufacture of consumer goods is nearer to 95 per cent. The steel industry has expanded rapidly and produced 2,887,478 tons of steel in 1966. The mineral wealth is great, but in recent years the low world market prices have caused a slump in the mining industry. The principal minerals are gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, quick-silver, iron and sulphur. Substantial reserves of uranium have been found. Production in 1967 amounted to Gold, 5,701 kilograms; Silver, 1,122 tons; Copper, 62,621 tons; Lead, 167,695 tons; and Zinc, 213,726 tons.

The total petroleum reserves were said to be 5,078 m. U.S. barrels in 1965. Total production of petroleum and natural gasoline reached 132,141,000 barrels and 14,000 million cubic metres respectively in 1965.

Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, the making of footwear and clothing and of domestic appliances of all kinds have made such progress in recent years that all these industries are protected by high import duties and import licence restrictions.

An indication of the rapid industrial expansion of Mexico is that output of electricity increased from 4,423 million kWh in 1950 to 20,959 million kWh in 1967.

**Defence.**—The regular army has a strength of fifty infantry battalions, one infantry brigade and a Presidential Guard of three battalions, 21 cavalry regiments, a parachute battalion and a small number of artillery and engineer units. There is also a conscript army of about 250,000 organized into National Service divisions, each 6,000-7,000 strong. The Navy has some 50 ships of all kinds and the Air Force some 180 aircraft.

**Language and Literature.**—Spanish is the official language of Mexico and is spoken by about 90 per cent. of the population. About 2,500,000 inhabitants speak Indian languages, but half of these speak Spanish as well. Of those speaking indigenous languages only, about 30 per cent. speak Nahuatl, 9 per cent. Maya, 1 per cent. Zapotec, 7 per cent. Otomi and 1 per cent. Mixtec, the

remainder speaking other varieties of the minor linguistic families. The National Library in the capital contains about 570,000 volumes. The Press of Mexico is in a flourishing condition with many daily newspapers in the capital and in other urban centres. The first printing press and the first regularly issued newspaper in the New World were established by the Spaniards in Mexico City.

**Education.**—Education is divided into primary, secondary and university. Primary education is free, secular and nominally compulsory. In 1967 there were 40,424 primary schools with 7,494,515 pupils, 2,026 secondary schools with 600,558 pupils, and 1,335 technical and commercial secondary schools with 321,886 pupils. The National University of Mexico was founded in 1533 and reorganized in 1910. Apart from State technology institutes, there are 39 other Universities including one exclusively for women. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. In 1965, only 24 per cent. of the population above 6 years old were illiterate; while progress in reducing illiteracy has been steady over the last few years, it has barely kept pace with the rapidly increasing population.

FINANCE		1968†
Estimated revenue (Budget) . . .	Pesos	24,500,000,000
„ expenditure (do.) „	„	14,730,000,000
† Preliminary figures.		

As from April 19, 1954, by agreement with the International Monetary Fund, the Rate of Exchange has been fixed at 12.50 pesos=1 \$U.S. (See also p. 84).

TRADE		1967
Total Imports . . . . .	Pesos	21,853,300,000
Total Exports . . . . .	„	13,797,500,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£26,406,000	£31,711,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	„11,495,000	„18,036,000

The imports (mainly from U.S.A.) consist largely of machinery and implements for industry, mining and agriculture, and raw materials for industry. Principal exports are cotton, coffee, sisal (henequen), sugar, tomatoes and shrimps, lead, silver, zinc and other metals, tobacco, sulphur and heavy fuel oil.

**CAPITAL.**—Mexico City, population (estimated 1969), 7,425,000. Other towns (with estimated populations) are: Guadalajara (1,100,000), Monterrey (1,000,000), Ciudad Suarez (800,000), León (700,000), Puebla (285,284), Ψ Mérida (177,405), San Luis Potosí (173,886), Mexicali (171,648) and Chihuahua (144,653).

**FLAG.**—Three vertical bands, green, white, red, with shield of Mexico in centre. **NATIONAL DAY.**—September 16 (Proclamation of Independence).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle del Río Lerma 71, Colonia Cuauhtémoc, Mexico 5, D.F.)

**Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Charles Peter Hope, C.M.G., T.D. (1967)**  
£5,625

**Counsellors, K. J. Uffen; L. S. Downes, O.B.E. (Cultural).**

**Defence Attaché, Lt.-Col. R. J. Shackleton, M.B.E.**

**1st Secretaries, G. W. Harding (Head of Chancery); F. L. Dempster, O.B.E., D.S.C.; M. Cochran (Labour); E. V. Vines (Information); C. N. Horton (Cultural); M. K. Elliott (Commercial); A. White (Commercial).**

**2nd Secretaries, C. H. Tarrant (Consul); R. H. G. Davies (Information).**

**Attaché, D. C. Cope (Cultural).**

**Vice-Consul, A. D. Morales.**

There are British Consular Offices at Mexico City,

Guadalajara, Acapulco, Mazatlán, Mérida, Monterrey, Pachuca, Tampico, Tapachula and Veracruz.

**British Council Representative.**—L. S. Downes, O.B.E., Calle M. Antonio Caso 127, Mexico 4, D. F. The Council supplies books to the Instituto Anglo-Mexicano de Cultura in Mexico City.

**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Calle Tiber 103, 6th Floor, Mexico, D.F.—Manager, V. Cripps.**

**Transit from London to Mexico City.**—By air, 13 hours; By sea, U.K.—New York, 5 to 10 days; New York—Mexico City, by rail, 3 days; by air, 6 hours. There is a direct freight service from Liverpool to ports on both the Mexican Gulf and the Pacific Coast.

## MONACO

(Principauté de Monaco)

**Sovereign Prince, H.S.H. Rainier III-Louis-Henri-Maxence Bertrand, born May 31, 1923, succeeded his grandfather (H.S.H. Prince Louis II). May 9, 1949; married April 19, 1956, Miss Grace Patricia Kelly and has issue Prince Albert Alexandre Louis Pierre, born March 14, 1958, Princess Caroline Louise Marguerite, born January 23, 1957; and Princess Stephanie Marie Elisabeth, born Feb. 1, 1965.**

**Secretary of State, M. Pierre Blanchy.**

**President of the National Council, M. Francols Didier Gregh (Minister of State), appointed 1969.**

#### CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON

4 Audley Square, W.1.

[01-629-0734]

**Consul-General, I. S. Ivanović.**

**Consul, A. J. Hucker, 3 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1**

[01-242-5323].

A small Principality on the Mediterranean, with land frontiers joining France at every point, and consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino. The Principality comprises a narrow strip of country about 2 miles long and half-a-mile broad (area approx. 360 acres), with (1967) 24,000 inhabitants and a yearly average of over 650,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation, though there are many public and private gardens. Monaco has a small harbour (20 ft. alongside quay) and the import duties are the same as in France. The National Council consists of 18 members and the Council of Government of the Minister of State and three State Counsellors. There is a local police force of 160 men.

A new constitution was promulgated by Prince Rainier on Dec. 17, 1962, which is subject to modification only with the approval of the elected National Council. It maintains the traditional hereditary monarchy and gives guarantees for the right of association, trade union freedom and the right to strike.

**CAPITAL.**—Monaco-ville (2,422).

**FLAG.**—Red and white

**British Consul-General, G. M. E. Paulson, C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E. (Resident at Nice).**

## (OUTER) MONGOLIA

(Mongolian People's Republic—

Bugd Nairamdakh Mongol Ard Uls)

**Prime Minister, Yu Tsedenbal (May, 1952).**

**Mongolian People's Revolutionary**

(= Communist) Party

**Politbureau of the Central Committee, Ts. Dugersuren; S. Luvsan; D. Maidar; D. Molomzhants; Zh. Sambu; Yu. Tsedenbal; N. Zhagvaral (full mem-**

bers); B. Lkhamsuren; N. Luvsanravdan (alternate members).

(Secretary of the Central Committee, Yu. Tsendenbal (1st); Ts. Dugersuren; B. Lkhamsuren; D. Molomzhants; N. Zhagvaral.

**Area and Population.**—The Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia) is a large and sparsely populated country to the North of China. Its area is over 600,000 square miles. Its population, was estimated at 1,200,000 in 1969. However, this total constitutes only part of the Mongolians of Asia, the greater number of whom are to be found in China and in the neighbouring regions of the Soviet Union (especially the Mongolian Buryat Autonomous Region). This country, which is almost nowhere below 1,000 feet above sea level, forms part of the Central Asiatic Plateau and rises towards the west in the high mountains of the Mongolian Altai and Khanggai Ranges. The Khental Mountain Range, situated to the north-east of the capital Ulan Bator, is less high. The Gobi region covers the southern half of the country. It contains some sand deserts, but between these less hospitable areas there is steppe land which provides pasture for great numbers of cattle, sheep, goats, camels and horses (the latter is still the characteristic means of transport for the population). There are several long rivers and many lakes, but good water is scarce since much of the water is salty. The climate is hard, with a short mild summer giving way to a long winter when temperatures can drop as low as minus 50° Centigrade.

**History.**—Mongolia, under Genghis Khan the conqueror of China and much of Asia, was for many years a buffer state between Tsarist Russia and China, although it was under general Chinese suzerainty. The outbreak of the Chinese Revolution in 1911 was the signal for a declaration of independence which was confirmed by the Sino-Russian Treaty of Kiakhta (1915), but cancelled by a unilateral Chinese declaration in 1919. Later the country became a battleground of the Russian Civil War, and Soviet and Mongolian troops occupied Ulan Bator in 1921: this was followed by another declaration of independence. However, in 1924 the Soviet Union in a Treaty with China again recognized the latter's sovereignty over Mongolia: but this was never properly exercised because of China's pre-occupation with internal affairs, and later by the anti-Japanese war. The Mongolian People's Republic was formally established in 1924. Under the Yalta Agreement, Chiang Kai-shek agreed to a plebiscite, held in 1945, in which the Mongolians declared their desire for autonomy; this was granted. The country entered the United Nations in 1961. The heroes of Mongolian history during the earlier part of the century were Sukhehator, who died in 1923, and the Communist Choibalsang (died 1952), who did much to turn the country into the Communist state it is today, and carried out a systematic destruction of the power of the Lamas, and the old princely houses which had previously been the dominant force in both the economy and the government.

**Production, etc.**—The total of Mongolia's live-stock is about 24,000,000 (14,000,000 sheep, 5,000,000 goats, 2,000,000 horned cattle, over 2,000,000 horses, under 1,000,000 camels). Traditionally the Mongolian is a herdsman, tending his flocks of sheep, goats and horses, cows and camels and leading a totally nomadic life. With the coming of the Communist régime (under the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party) and especially since 1952, great efforts have been made to settle the population, but 80 per cent. more

still live in the traditional yurt (circular tent). The pastoral population was collectivized at the end of the 1950's into huge *negdels* (co-operatives) which have hastened the process of settlement, but within a *negdel* or state farm the herdsmen and their families still move with their yurts from pasture to pasture as the seasons change. The country, except for the capital, is today divided into 18 *aimaks* (provinces) and beneath these into more than 300 *somons* (counties), and these form the basis of the State organization of the country, parallel with which runs the apparatus of the Revolutionary Party.

Membership of the Communist bloc has brought Mongolia considerable quantities of aid from other Socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union and China, the last of which has supplied many thousands of workers to help with various construction projects. Mongolia's support of the Soviet Union in the Sino-Soviet dispute resulted in the cessation of Chinese aid and a halt in the supply of Chinese workers. Mongolia is now relying much less on Chinese and more on eastern European, especially Czech, Polish and East German aid to supplement the massive assistance received from the Soviet Union. Soviet and Bloc aid is hastening the process of industrialization; for although the economy remains based on the herds of animals, and the principal exports of the country are still animal by-products (especially wool, hides and furs) and cattle, factories serving the needs of the country have been started up and the coal and electricity industries have been developed to provide an industrial base.

Ulan Bator, which contains a quarter of the country's population, is the main seat of industry. Under the third 5-year plan, a new industrial centre has been founded at Darkhan, north of the capital near the Soviet frontier. This is being continued in the fourth 5-year plan (1966-70), and a start has been made with the development of Choibalsan in the east as a third industrial town (mostly for the processing of animal and agricultural products). There are mineral resources which are beginning to be exploited. Agriculture, formerly little practised, is now being extended. Communication is still difficult in the country as there are virtually no roads. The trans-Mongolian railway, following the line of the old north-south trade route, was opened in 1955 and links Mongolia with both China and Russia. Mongolia's fundamental difficulty is its very small population and labour force.

Foreign trade is dominated by the Soviet Union, with the eastern European countries taking most of what is left. The Government hopes to build up some trade with western countries, but this is developing very slowly.

**CAPITAL.**—Ulan Bator (195,300).

**FLAG.**—Vertical tri-colour red, blue, red and in the hoist the traditional Soyombo symbol in gold.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—July 11 (Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic).

#### Diplomatic Representation

The United Kingdom and Mongolia agreed to exchange envoys in 1963. The Mongolian Ambassador to Bulgaria, resident in Sofia, is simultaneously accredited to the Court of St. James's.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY Ulan Bator

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Roland Carter (1969)  
3rd Secretary, M. F. Sullivan.  
Attaché, J. L. Hutchings.

**MOROCCO**

(Kingdom of Morocco)

King, H.M. King Hassan II, born July 9, 1929; acceded February 26, 1961, on the death of his father, King Mohammed V. Heir, Crown Prince Sidi Muhammad, b. 1963.

**CABINET**

*Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs*, Dr. Mohamed Benhima.  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Ahmed Laraki.  
*Tourism and Handicrafts*, Ahmed el Alaoui.  
*Defence*, General Mohamed Mezzian.  
*Agriculture, Agrarian Reform and National Development*, Mohamed Bargach.  
*Posts and Telegraphs*, Badreddine Senoussi.  
*Mauritanian and Saharan Affairs*, Prince Hassan Ben Driss el Alaoui.  
*Justice*, Abdelhafid Boutaleb.  
*Interior and Town Planning*, General Mohamed Oufkir.  
*Administrative Affairs*, Haj M'Hamed Bahni (Secretary-General of the Government).  
*Minister of State*, Abdelhadi Boutaleb.  
*Public Works and Communications*, Mohamed Imani.  
*Finance*, Mamoun Tahiri.  
*Public Health*, Dr. Larbi Chraïbi.  
*Arts and Islamic Affairs*, Haj Ahmed Bargach.  
*Labour and Employment*, Mehdi Benbouchta.  
*Information*, Ahmed Snoussi.  
*Minister of State for Planning*, Ahmed Réda Guédira.  
*Youth, Sport and Social Affairs*, Dr. Omar Boucetta.  
*Education*, Abdellatif Filali (Higher Education); Kacem Zhiri (Secondary and Technical); Mohamed Haddou Chiguer (Primary); Mohamed el Fassi (Cultural Affairs and Traditional Education, Minister of State).  
*Commerce, Industry and Mines*, Jawad Benbrahim.  
*Minister in the Royal Cabinet*, Ahmed Majid Benjelloun; Abdeslam Benaïssa; Dey Ould Sidi Baba.  
*Minister at Court*, Ahmed Ben Messaoud.  
 (There are also four Under Secretaries of State.)

**ROYAL MOROCCAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE**

49 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7

[01-584-8827]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Mohamed Laghzaoui (1969).  
*Counsellor*, Kallil Haddaoui.  
*and Secretary*, Miss Rita Bennis (Press and Protocol).  
*Attachés*, Mohamed Fenzar (Commercial); Maj. Farid Chraïbi (Military); Mohammed Smires Bannani (Administration).

*Area and Population.*—Morocco is situated in the north-western corner of the African continent between latitude 27° 40'–36° N. and longitude 2°–11° W. with an area estimated at approximately, 180,000 sq. miles, and a population (estimated 1968) of 14,580,000. It is traversed in the north by the Rif Mountains and in a general S.W. to N.E. direction, by the Middle Atlas, the High Atlas, the Anti-Atlas and the Sarrho ranges. The northern flanks of the Middle and High Atlas Mountains are well wooded but their southern slopes, exposed to the dry desert winds, are generally arid and desolate, as are the whole of the Anti-Atlas and Sarrho ranges. The north-westerly point of Morocco is the peninsula of Ceuta which is separated from the continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Mousa dominates the promontory and, with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar, was known to the ancients as the *Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean.

*Climate.*—The climate of Morocco is generally good and healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast,



(where a high degree of humidity is, however, prevalent) the country being partially sheltered by the Atlas mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The rainy season may last from November to April. The plains of the interior are intensely hot in summer. Average summer and winter temperatures for Rabat are 82° F. and 45° F.; for Marrakesh 102° F. and 40° F. respectively.

*Government.*—Under the terms of the Treaty of Fez (1912) Morocco was a French Protectorate until 1956. A Spanish "sphere of influence" extended over the northern part of the country with the exception of the Tangier Zone. The latter territory, under international administration, enjoyed a special régime involving a free monetary system and free trade, until its final integration with Morocco on April 19, 1960.

Ceuta and Melilla (see under Spain) are Spanish "State Territories". Ceuta, situated opposite Gibraltar, has been a Spanish possession since the close of the sixteenth century, and Melilla, further east on a rocky promontory of the Rif coast, has been a Spanish possession since 1492. The Penon (Rock) of Alhuma, Penon de Velez and the Zaffarin Islands are Spanish possessions. The Treaty of Fez (1969), provided for the return to Morocco of the Spanish enclave of Ifni on the western seaboard.

Morocco became an independent sovereign state in 1956, following joint declarations made with France on March 2, 1956, and with Spain on April 7, 1956. The Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, adopted the title of King Mohammed V.

A constitution was adopted by referendum on December 7, 1962, and came into force on December 14, 1962. Based on the French model, it provided for a bi-cameral elected legislature with limited legislative powers and a considerable degree of overall control of affairs by the monarch. It represented none the less a considerable advance towards parliamentary democracy.

The series of elections necessary for the establishment of parliamentary institutions, provided for by the constitution, began on May 17, 1963, with an election for the Chamber of Representatives (the lower house with 144 members) which gave the F.D.C.I. 74 seats, the Istiqlal party 47 seats, the U.N.F.P. 28 seats and one independent.

A new government was formed on November 13, 1963, the majority of portfolios being entrusted to members of the F.D.C.I. On November 18, 1963, the first session of the Moroccan parliament was officially opened by King Hassan II.

Following serious disturbances in Casablanca in March 1965, attempts were made by King Hassan, in consultation with all political parties, to form a government of national union. These efforts were unsuccessful and on June 7, 1965, the King proclaimed "state of exception" and suspended Parliament. Assuming himself the office of Prime Minister, he announced the formation of a new government and indicated that constitutional changes were to follow. Several partial government reconstructions have taken place since, but in 1969 the "state of exception" still continued.

**Defence.**—The Moroccan army, formed in 1956, is about 50,000 strong. A Moroccan air force was also formed in 1959 and a navy in 1960. The armed forces possess quantities of French, Soviet and American equipment, including aircraft.

**Production and Trade.**—Morocco's main sources of wealth are agricultural and mineral. The current Five Year Plan (1968-72) for economic development places particular emphasis on agricultural development. Other priority sectors are education and training and tourism.

Agriculture employs some 70 per cent. of the working population and accounts for about 45 per cent. of Morocco's exports. The main agricultural products are cereals, citrus fruits, olives, grapes, tomatoes and vegetables. Dates and figs are also grown and exported. Cork is the most important commercial forest product. Esparto grass is also produced. There is a fishing industry and substantial quantities of canned fish, mainly sardines, are exported. Livestock in 1967 included about 11,000,000 sheep, 6,500,000 goats, 2,900,000 horned cattle and smaller numbers of donkeys, camels, horses and pigs.

Morocco's mineral exports are phosphates, anthracite, manganese, iron ore, lead and zinc, while the following are also produced: petroleum, cobalt, graphite, copper molybdenum, tin, antimony, ochre and gypsum. Production of phosphates totalled 10,511,700 tons in 1968, of which 10,016,118 tons were exported. There is an oil refinery at Mohammedia, near Casablanca with an annual capacity of 1,250,000 tons and a smaller one at Sidi Kacem (300,000 tons). Production of crude oil in 1968 amounted to 88,638 tons.

Morocco's main import requirements are petroleum products, motor vehicles and tyres, building materials, fabrics, agricultural and other machinery, chemical products, clothing, householdware, sugar, green tea and other foodstuffs.

The trade of Morocco, which is chiefly with France and the *franc* area, the U.S.A., Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy, was valued in 1968 at Imports, DH 2,790,000,000; Exports, DH 2,278,000,000.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ....	£6,855,000	£9,386,000
Exports to U.K. ....	12,297,000	13,777,000

There is a British Chamber of Commerce at Casablanca (c/o B.B.M.E., 80 Avenue Lalla Yacout).

**Finance and Currency.**—The unit of currency is the *dirham*. Exchange rate (1968): DH 12.10 = £ (see also p. 84).

The 1969 Ordinary Budget amounted to DH 2,497,348,848, and the Development Budget to DH 1,164,366,102.

**Communications.**—The railway runs south from Tangier to Sidi Kacem. From this junction, one line runs eastwards through Fez and Oujda to Algeria, and another continues southwards, through Rabat and Casablanca, to Marrakesh. A line running due south from Oujda skirts the Morocco-

Algeria frontier and reaches Colomb-Bechar in Algeria, the beginning of the Mediterranean-Niger project. Moroccan railroads cover 1,250 miles and traction is electric or diesel. An extensive network of well-surfaced roads covers all the main towns in the kingdom.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles or a matter of hours by air, 4 days by sea. Royal-Air-Maroc operates services between Casablanca and London. There are air services between Tangier and Gibraltar connecting with B.E.A. services to London. Air-France and Royal-Air-Maroc operate internal services and many between Morocco and towns in France and Spain. There are also regular services to other European and North African countries and to Senegal and the Canaries.

**Language.**—Arabic is the official language. Berber is the vernacular mainly in the mountain regions. French and Spanish are also spoken, mainly in the towns. The foreign population is estimated at 170,000 (1968). The national daily press consists of 3 Arabic, 4 French and one Spanish newspapers.

**Education.**—There are government primary, secondary and technical schools. At Fez there is a theological university of great repute in the Moslem world. There is a secular university at Rabat. Schools for special denominations, Jewish and Catholic, are permitted and may receive government grants.

**CAPITAL.**—Rabat (population 261,450). On Jan. 2, 1962, it was decreed that Tangier (166,000) would be the summer capital of Morocco, the King and the Government residing there for two months each year from 1962. Tangier was on the same date declared "free zone" primarily for commercial purposes. The other chief towns are: Casablanca (1,177,000); Marrakesh (264,300); Fez (249,450); Meknes (205,000); Oujda (149,300); Tetuan (117,000). Kenitra (99,380). The towns of Fez, Marrakesh and Meknes were capitals at various times in Morocco's history.

**FLAG.**—Red, with green pentagram (the Seal of Solomon). **NATIONAL DAY.**—March 3 (Anniversary of the Throne).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Rabat

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Thomas Richard Shaw, C.M.G. (1969)

£5,625

1st Secretaries, J. F. Walker, M.B.E.; E. H. Noble, M.B.E. (Commercial); A. C. Wells (Labour).

Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. J. Burnaby-Atkins.

and Secretaries, A. S. M. Marshall (Information); P. R. T. Dain; Mrs. A. Massouh, M.B.E.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Tangier, Fez and Casablanca and an Honorary Consul at Larache.

British Council Representative, E. R. Lloyd, P.O. Box 427, 6 Avenue Moulay Youssef, Rabat.

#### MUSCAT & OMAN

(The Sultanate of Muscat and Oman)

Sultan, Said bin Taimur, born Aug. 13, 1910, succeeded his father (as 13th of his dynasty to be Sultan of Muscat and Oman), Feb. 10, 1932.

#### CONSULATE IN LONDON

7, Albert Court, Kensington Gore, S.W.7  
Consul, Capt. C. E. Kendall (1962).

The independent State of Muscat and Oman is situated at the easterly corner of Arabia. Its seaboard is nearly 1,000 miles long and extends from

Tibet on the west coast of the Musandam Peninsula round to Ras Darbat Ali, with the exception of the stretch between Dibba and Kalba on the east coast of the peninsula which belongs to the Trucial Shaikhdom of Sharjah. Ras Darbat Ali marks the boundary between the Sultanate and the territory of Southern Yemen. The Sultanate extends inland to the borders of the Rub'al Khali or "Empty Quarter" as the South-Eastern Arabian Desert is called.

Physically, the Sultanate consists of 3 divisions, a coastal plain, a range of hills and a plateau. The coastal plain varies in width from 10 miles in the neighbourhood of Suwaiq to practically nothing in the vicinity of Matrah and Muscat towns, where the hills descend abruptly into the sea. The mountain range runs generally from north-west to south-east, reaching its greatest height in the Jebel Akhdar region where heights of over 9,000 feet occur. The hills are for the most part barren, but in the high area round Jebel Akhdar they are green and there is considerable cultivation. The plateau has an average height of 1,000 feet. With the exception of oases there is little or no cultivation.

North-west of Muscat the coastal plain is known as the Batinah. It is fertile and prosperous, the date gardens extending for over 150 miles, Batinah dates (which ripen in the first half of July, well before the Basra dates) being famous for their flavour. The coast-line between Muscat and the province of Dhofar is barren and forbidding. The fertile province of Dhofar lies on the south-eastern coast of Arabia. Sugar cane is grown and cattle can be raised in this province, which is the only part of the Arabian peninsula to receive the benefit of the monsoon. Frankincense is also exported. Its principal town is Salalah on the coast, while  $\Psi$ Murba't is the port.  $\Psi$ Gwadur, situated on the Baluchistan coast, formerly belonged to the Sultanate, but was transferred to Pakistan on September 8, 1958.

The town of Muscat is the capital and seat of Government of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, although the Sultan himself has stayed in Salalah since 1958. Possessing a natural harbour, though exposed to the north-west wind (*Shumal*), and at one time a town of some commercial importance, it has lost most of its trade, which has been transferred to the adjacent town of Matrah. Matrah is the starting point for the trade routes into the interior. Other ports on the Gulf of Oman are Sohar, Khaburah and Sur. None, however, provides sheltered anchorage.

The area of the Sultanate has been estimated as about 82,000 square miles and the population at 565,000 (1966). The Kuria Muria Islands have 78 inhabitants. The inhabitants are for the most part Arab, but there is a strong infusion of negro blood, especially along the coast. The inhabitants of the towns of Muscat (pop. 6,208) and Matrah (pop. 14,119) are mostly of Baluchi and Negro stock. The Baluchis have originally mostly migrated from Mekran and the Negroes from Zanzibar. There are few Arab residents in these two towns. In the valleys of the interior, as well as on the Batinah, date cultivation has reached a high level, and there are possibilities of agricultural development if the water supply were more certain. A Development Secretary was appointed in 1958, and under his control much progress has been made in agriculture, public health, education and roads. The inland tribes breed large numbers of camel, which are prized in Arabia for their quality. There are no industries of importance.

The only port of call for steamers is  $\Psi$ Muscat (one of the ports on the mail route between Bombay and Basra). Frequency of the mail service

between Muscat and Basra is three or four times a month, once monthly from Basra to Muscat. 197 vessels of all nationalities, including 86 British, with a total tonnage of 644,800, entered the port in 1968. In addition 19 tankers with a tonnage of 368,800 tons called in for medical attention to members of the crew. 190 tankers called at the oil company port of Mina-al-Fahl in 1968 and carried to various destinations just over 89,000,000 barrels of crude oil.

Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operates the telegraph office, and an automatic telephone service in Muscat and Matrah.

Inland transport is by pack animals. The towns of Muscat and Matrah and the airfield at Bait-al-Falaj are linked by a concrete road. Outside the towns of Muscat and Matrah and the airfield there are only tracks ranging from good ones which have been cleared and graded to ravines containing large boulders or stretches of soft sand. Land-Rovers and similar types of truck are the only vehicles which can be relied on. The Sultanate Development Department has completed over 500 miles of motorable tracks so far.

*Finance.*—The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar. On the coast the Indian rupee note (but not coin) circulates and is the official currency of the Sultanate, although not generally in use in the interior. There are also four denominations of copper coins, twenty, ten, five and three, called "baizas". The Sultan planned to introduce in 1970 his own currency, the basic unit of which is the *Riyal Saidi*, equal to £1 sterling. The official rate of exchange is 320 baizas = 1 M.T. dollar = Rs. 5 (approx.). The weights in use are one *kiyas* = the weight of six dollars or 5.9375 oz.; 24 *kiyas* = one Muscat maund; 10 maunds = one *Farasala*; 200 maunds = 1 *Bahar*. Rice is sold by the bag, other cereals by the following measurement: 40 *Palis* = one *Farrah*; 20 *Farrahs* = one *Khandi*.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ....	£2,313,000	£2,782,000
Exports to U.K. ....	1,075,000	11,086,000

*Commerce and Trade.*—Trade is mainly with India, Pakistan, the Persian Gulf States, Australia, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Japan. Imports for the year 1968 amounted to £4,044,761 (excluding duty-free imports); the average annual value of exports (other than oil and some minor items) is about £300,000. Chief imports in 1968 were: rice, about £670,000; wheat and wheat flour, £250,000. Pumping equipment, vehicle spare parts, cigarettes, tobacco and toilet requisites imported from U.K. were valued at £272,000.

Petroleum Development (Oman) Ltd., a subsidiary of Shell began exporting oil on Aug. 1, 1967. Exports are currently at a rate of 300,000 barrels a day. A German company, Wintershall A.-G. has an off-shore concession in the Gulf of Oman and is drilling in the region of Sohar.

*Development.*—For many years the Sultanate was a poor country with a total annual income of less than £1,000,000. The advent of oil revenues since 1967 has enabled the Sultan to commission a comprehensive development plan for the region of Muscat and Matrah. Its cost is likely to be several million pounds and it will be carried out in phases over a number of years. Public buildings, housing, schools, hospitals, recreation centres, electric supply and water are among the priority items. The new power station has begun generating electricity and the new fresh water supply to be piped a distance of 33 miles was expected to be in use by late 1969 or early 1970. Government offices, staff flats and a

girls' school are being built in Muscat and plans are well advanced for 3 out of a planned 10 hospitals and for a £10m. harbour at Matrah.

**CAPITAL.**—ψ Muscat, population (estimated), 6,208.

Muscat—British Consul-General, D. G. Crawford.

## NAURU

(Republic of Nauru)

**President, Hammer DeRoburt, born 1922, elected May 19, 1968.**

The Republic of Nauru is an island of some 8 sq. miles in size, situated in 166° 55' E. longitude and 32° S. of the Equator. It had a population of 6,056 at the Census of June 30, 1966, of whom 3,101 were Nauruans and 2,955 non-indigenous, including other Pacific Islanders, Chinese and Europeans.

Nauru was discovered by Capt Fearn, R.N. in 1798, and was annexed by Germany in 1888. It surrendered to H.M.A.S. *Melbourne* in November, 1914. Until 1968 Nauru was administered by Australia under an international trusteeship agreement which on Nov. 1, 1947, superseded a former League of Nations Mandate.

**Government.**—Under Australian administration a Legislative Council of nine elected and five official members was established in 1966 and a four-member Executive Council. After negotiations at Canberra during 1967 between Mr. DeRoburt, then Head Chief of Nauru, and representatives of the Trusteeship powers Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, and with the concurrence of the U.N. Trusteeship Council, Nauru became an independent State from February 1, 1968. It was announced in November, 1968, that a limited form of membership of the Commonwealth had been devised for Nauru at the request of its Government.

**Judiciary.**—The Nauruan judiciary consists of a District Court, a Central Court and a Court of Appeal.

**Education and Welfare.**—Nauru has a hospital service and other medical and dental services. There is also a maternity and child welfare service. Education is available in schools on the island up to fourth year secondary school standard, beyond which overseas scholarships and public service cadetships are available.

**Production, etc.**—There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island which were purchased from the Pacific Phosphate Company in 1919 by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom for £3,500,000 and vested in the British Phosphate Commissioners. Royalities on phosphate exports (about £5,000,000 annually) have been paid partly to the Nauruans and partly into a trust fund which used income from investments abroad to pay for Nauru's administrative and social services. Under the 1967 agreement, ownership of the phosphates (which are expected to be exhausted within about 30 years) were to pass to the Nauruan Government by 1970. Phosphates will continue to be supplied exclusively to Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ....	£20,000	£37,000
Exports to U.K. ....	855,000	782,000

**FLAG.**—Twelve-point star (representing the 12 original Nauruan tribes) below a gold bar (representing the Equator), all on a blue ground.

**NEJD.** See Saudi Arabia

## NEPAL

**Sovereign, King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva; succeeded, March 13, 1955.**

### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

**Prime Minister, Minister of Palace Affairs, Finance and General Administration, Surya Bahadur Thapa.**

**Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kirtinidhi Bista.**

**Defence, Giri Prasad Budathoki.**

**Land Reform, Food and Agriculture, Rajeswar Devkota.**

**Law, Justice, Commerce and Industry, Surendra Bahadur Basnet.**

**Home Affairs, Panchayat, Information and Broadcasting, Gehendra Bahadur Rajbhandari.**

There are also 6 assistant ministers, of whom 3 are concerned with Home and Panchayat Affairs, one with Land Reform, one with Food and Agriculture and one with General Administration.

**Ministers of State, Daya Nidhi Sharma (Forest); Gyanendra Bahadur Karki (Education and Health); Rudra Prasad Giri (Transport, Communication, Power and Water).**

### ROYAL NEPALESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

12A, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.

[01-229-6231]

**Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Upendra Bahadur Basnyat (1969).**

**1st Secretary, Ishwari Raj Pandey.**

**Military Attache, Lt.-Col. S. B. Thapa.**

Nepal lies between India and Tibet on the slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,028 ft.). It has a total area of 54,362 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1967) of 10,500,000. Amid the mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills and Terai Plains are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, maize, etc., are grown. (For MAP, see p. 746.) Katmandu, the capital, is connected with India by a road, the mountain section of which was built by India under the Colombo Plan, and to Tibet by a road from Katmandu to Kodari on the border, which was built by the Chinese and opened on May 26, 1967. The Indian-aided Sunauli Pokhara road (128 miles) was expected to be completed in mid-1970 and construction by the Chinese of a road between Katmandu and Pokhara has been started.

Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oil-seeds, ghi, cattle, jute, large quantities of timber, etc., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, petrol, metals, etc. Nepalese imports from U.K. were valued at £453,000 in 1968 and £364,000 in 1967; exports to U.K., £499,000 (1967, £101,000). Total Nepalese imports in 1966 were valued at £32,394,000.

**Finance.**—Revenue for the fiscal year 1968-69, mainly from land rent and taxes, was estimated at Rs. 365,000,000, compared with a revised figure of Rs. 306,800,000 in 1967-68. A State Bank was inaugurated on April 26, 1956, to issue bank notes, regulate the Nepalese currency, fix foreign exchange rates and help in the preparation of a national budget. The exchange rate is NRs 24.20 = £1. There are 3 commercial banks with branches throughout Nepal.

The inhabitants are of mixed stock with Mongolian characteristics prevailing in the north and Indian in the south, and their religions are Hinduism and Buddhism. They were originally divided into numerous hill clans and petty principalities, one of which, Gorkha, whose ruler founded the present Nepalese dynasty, became predominant in 1768. During the 1914-18 and the 1939-45 wars, the Nepalese Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government.

From the middle of the nineteenth century, Nepal was ruled by the Rana family which provided the hereditary prime ministers of the country. After the Second World War, a revolutionary

movement in 1950 and 1951 achieved the aim of breaking the hereditary power of the Ranas and of restoring to the monarchy the powers which it had lost 104 years before. After ten years, during which various parties and individuals tried their hand at government, King Mahendra resumed direct powers on December 16, 1960, with the object of leading a united country to basic democracy.

The state of emergency ended on April 13, 1963, the King appointing a Cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister and seven other ministers, all of whom have seats in the indirectly elected *Rashtriya Panchayat* (Parliament). A State Council (*Raj Sabha*) of 69 members, to advise the King on state affairs, constitutional matters and on the choice of the heir to the throne was also appointed on April 2, 1963. An Act was passed at the same time maintaining the existing ban on political parties.

A new constitution, based on the Panchayat system, was introduced on December 16, 1962.

**CAPITAL.**—Katmandu, population (1961) 224,867. Other towns of importance are Biratnagar (325,645), Lalitpur (145,301) and Bhaktapur (89,822). These population figures include some adjacent rural areas.

**FLAG.**—Double pennant of crimson with blue border on peaks; white moon with rays in centre of top peak; white quarter sun, recumbent in centre of bottom peak. **NATIONAL DAY.**—February 18.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Arthur Roy Handasyde Kellas, C.M.G. (1966)..... £5,075  
*1st Secretary*, G. F. Kinnear (*Head of Chancery and Consul*); D. A. Spain (*Information*).  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. T. C. White.  
*2nd Secretary*, R. E. Ashbourne.  
*Vice-Consul*, I. J. Towner.

*British Council Representative*, R. Arbuthnott, Addis Ghar, King's Way, Kanti Path, Katmandu.  
 Libraries at Katmandu, Dharan and Pokhara.

### NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND)

(Koninkrijk der Nederlanden)

*Queen of the Netherlands*, Her Majesty JULIANA, K.G., born April 30, 1909; married January 7, 1937, Prince Bernhard of Lippe Biesterfeld, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (THE PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS), born June 29, 1911; succeeded, September 4, 1948, upon the abdication of her mother Queen Wilhelmina who died Nov. 28, 1962. Issue:

- (1) H.R.H. Princess Beatrix Wilhelmina Armand, G.C.V.O., born Jan. 31, 1938; married March 10, 1966, H.R.H. Prince Claus George Willem Otto Frederik Geert of the Netherlands, Jonkheer van Amsberg; and has issue, Prince Willem Alexander, b. April 27, 1967; and Prince Johan Friso, b. Sept. 25, 1968.
- (2) H.R.H. Princess Irene Emma Elizabeth, born Aug. 5, 1939; married April 29, 1964, Prince Hugo Carlos of Bourbon-Parma.
- (3) H.R.H. Princess Margriet Francisca, born (at Ottawa, Canada), Jan. 19, 1943; married Jan. 10, 1967, Mr. Peter van Vollenhoven; and has issue, Prince Maurits, b. April 17, 1968.
- (4) H.R.H. Princess Marla Christina, born Feb. 18, 1947.

#### CABINET

*Prime Minister and Minister of General Affairs*, P. J. S. de Jong (*Catholic*).

*Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance*, Dr. H. J. Witteveen (*Liberal*).

*Vice-Premier and Minister of Transport and Waterways*.

J. A. Bakker (*Anti-Revolutionary*).

*Foreign Affairs*, J. M. A. H. Luns (*Catholic*).

*Justice*, Prof. C. H. F. Polak (*Liberal*).

*Culture, Recreation, and Social Welfare*, Miss M. A. M. Klompé (*Catholic*).

*Social Affairs and Public Health*, B. Roolvink (*Anti-Revolutionary*).

*Defence*, Lt.-Gen. W. den Toom (*Liberal*).

*Economic Affairs*, L. de Kock (*Catholic*).

*Development Aid*, B. J. Udink (*Christian Historical*).

*Housing and Planning*, W. F. Schut (*Anti-Revolutionary*).

*Home Affairs*, H. K. J. Beernink (*Christian Historical*).

*Education and Sciences*, Dr. G. H. Veringa (*Catholic*).

*Agriculture and Fisheries*, P. J. Lardinois (*Catholic*).

#### NETHERLANDS EMBASSY IN LONDON

38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7

[01-584-5040]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Dr. Jan Herman van Roijen, C.B.E.

*Minister Plenipotentiary*, Baron D. W. van Lynden.

*Counsellor*, P. A. van Buuren.

*1st Secretary*, Count R. H. van Limburg Stirum.

*2nd Secretaries*, A. P. R. Jacobovits de Szegel;

A. J. A. M. Nooy.

*Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air*, Capt. F. de

Bloccq van Kuffeler.

*Assistant Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air*,

Cdr. W. Duinker.

*Air Attaché*, Col. Y. J. Beek.

*Military Attaché*, Col. C. A. de Regt.

*Counsellor (Cultural Affairs)*, J. H. Braaksmā.

*Counsellor (Press Affairs)*, D. J. van Wijnen.

*Minister Plenipotentiary (Economic Affairs)*, P. C.

Witte.

*Counsellor (Economic)*, J. Tjaardstra.

*1st Secretary (Economic)*, J. A. Krijgsman.

*2nd Secretary*, J. H. W. Fletelaars.

*Civil Air Attaché*, Dr. D. Goedhuis.

*Agricultural Attaché*, W. G. F. van Oosten

*Asst. Agricultural Attachés*, P. G. Meuwissen; M.

Van der Top.

#### Consular Section.

38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7.

*Consul-General*, Jhr. H. A. Teixeira de Mattos.

*1st Secretary (Consular)*, Jhr. R. de Beaufort.

*2nd Secretary*, Jhr. C. C. C. M. van Nispen tot Sevenaer.

**Area and Population.**—The Kingdom of the Netherlands is a maritime country of Western Europe, situated on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46'–53° 34' N. and long. 3° 22'–7° 14' E., consisting of 11 provinces plus the North-East Polder and Eastern and Southern Flevoland (reclaimed parts of the Zuider Zee) and containing a total area of 13,500 sq. miles (34,830 sq. km.). The population in March, 1969 was 12,810,000. The live birth rate in 1967 was 19.6 per 1,000 of the population, and the death-rate was 8.5.

The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, Yssel and Scheldt.

The chief agricultural products are potatoes, sugar beet, cattle, horses, swine, butter, wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax-seed, cheese, poultry, eggs, vegetables, fruit and flower bulbs and there is an important fishing industry. Among the principal industries are engineering, both mechanical and electrical, electronics, nuclear energy, petrochemicals and plastics, aircraftmotors and ship-building, steel, textiles of all types, leather goods,



electrical appliances, metal ware, furniture, paper, cigars, sugar, liquors, beer, clothing, rubber products, etc.

Production of coal (1968) was 6,663,000 metric tons; oil, 2,147,000 metric tons; steel, 3,707,000 metric tons and natural gas, 14,606,000,000 cu. metres. Diamond-cutting, though still an important industry, has declined considerably in importance, employing about 540 hands at the end of 1967.

**Government.**—In 1815 the Netherlands became a constitutional Kingdom under King William I, a Prince of Orange-Nassau, a descendant of the house which has taken a leading part in the destiny of the nation since the 16th century. The States-General comprise the *Eerste Kamer* (First Chamber) of 75 members, elected for 6 years by the Provincial Diets; and the *Tweede Kamer* (Second Chamber) of 150 members, elected for 4 years by men and women voters of 21 years and upwards. Members of the *Tweede Kamer* are paid.

General elections were held on January 15, 1967, for the Second Chamber of the States-General. Party representation is: Catholic People's Party, 42; Labour Party, 37; Liberal, 17; Anti-Revolutionary, 15; Christian Historical Union, 12; Democrats '66, 7; Farmers' Party, 7; Communists, 5; Pacifist Socialists, 4; Political Reformed, 3; Reformed Political Union, 1.

The Upper House of the States General was elected by the Provincial Councils half in 1969 and half in 1966. Party representation is: Catholic People's Party, 25; Labour Party, 22; Liberal Party, 8; Anti-Revolutionary Party 7; Christian Historical Union, 7; Pacifist Socialist Party, 3; Farmers' Party 2; Communist, 1.

**Defence.**—The army is a component part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Royal Netherlands Navy is being built up to a modern force of a cruisers, 18 modern escorts, 6 submarines, a fleet supply ship and a considerable number of ancillary vessels. The Air Force, which since 1953 has been independent of the Army with the title "Royal Netherlands Air Force", has been reconstituted since the war, and now forms an integral part of the air defence of N.A.T.O. After a period of reorganization and expansion it has now

attained a considerable strength consisting mainly of jet-fighters which are divided between an air defence and a tactical air command. The latter is integrated into the N.A.T.O. tactical air force.

**Language and Literature.**—Dutch is a West-Germanic language of Saxon origin, closely akin to Old English and Low German. It is spoken in the Netherlands and the northern part of Belgium. It is also used by many people in the Netherlands West Indies. Afrikaans, one of the two South African languages, has Dutch as its origin, but differs from it in grammar and pronunciation. There are ten national papers, four of which are morning papers, and there are many regional daily papers.

**Education.**—Illiteracy is practically non-existent. Primary and secondary education is given in both denominational and State schools, the denominational schools being eligible for State assistance on equal terms with the State schools. Attendance at primary school is compulsory. Secondary schools are numerous, well equipped and well attended. The principal Universities are at Leiden, Utrecht, Groningen, Amsterdam (2), Nijmegen (R.C.), and there are technical Universities at Delft (polytechnic); Eindhoven (polytechnic), Enschede (polytechnic) and Rotterdam (economics), Wageningen (agriculture), Tilburg (R.C., economics) and a medical faculty in Rotterdam.

**Communications.**—The total extent of navigable rivers is 6,044 km. and of roads approximately 71,418 km. On January 1, 1967, the total length of the railway system amounted to 3,232 km., of which 1,641 km. were electrified. The mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1968, consisted of 1,297 ships of total 4,545,000 gross registered tons, excluding tugs and contractors' equipment. The total length of air routes covered by K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines) in the course of 1968 was 253,000 miles.

#### FINANCE Estimates, 1968

Current Revenue.....	Fl.22,511,000,000
Current Expenditure.....	21,277,000,000
Capital Revenue.....	1,042,000,000
Capital Expenditure.....	4,866,000,000
Aggregate Budget Revenue ...	23,553,000,000
"    "    Expenditure..	26,093,000,000
Funded Internal Debt, Dec. 31, 1968.....	18,561,000,000
Internal Floating Debt (Sept., 1968.....	9,325,000,000
Foreign Debt.....	345,000,000

The official rate of exchange permits of fluctuation between 8-55 and 8-82½ florins = £1.

See also p. 83.

#### TRADE

The Dutch are traditionally a trading nation. *Entrepôt* trade, banking and shipping are of particular importance in their economy. The geographical position of the Netherlands, at the mouths of the Rhine, Meuse and Scheldt, brings a large volume of transit trade to and from the interior of Europe to Dutch ports.

Principal trading partners are the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium/Luxemburg. Britain supplied 5.7 per cent. of Netherlands imports in 1968 (Fls. 1,844,000,000) and took 8.8 per cent. of Netherlands exports (Fls. 2,580,000,000).

In common with other members of the European Economic Community, the Netherlands on July 1, 1968, removed remaining duties on imports from EEC countries and brought down duties on imports from other countries into line with the Common External Tariff of the EEC.

The index of industrial production in the Netherlands (1963=100) rose from 123 in 1966 to 129 in

1967 and the index of industrial production per worker (1958=100) rose from 120 in 1961 to 157 in 1966.

In 1968 Dutch imports amounted to Fl.33,638,221,000 and exports to Fl.30,194,569,000.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K....	£193,666,000	£242,279,000
Exports to U.K.....	328,674,000	406,736,000

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, The Hague (Den Haag) or, in full, 's-Gravenhage). Pop. (Jan. 1, 1969) 576,160.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.— $\Psi$  Amsterdam, 857,635;  $\Psi$  Rotterdam, 710,871; Utrecht, 274,388; Eindhoven, 184,519; Haarlem, 173,133; Groningen, 157,093; Tilburg, 150,282; Nijmegen 145,455; Enschede, 135,677; Arnhem, 135,090; Breda, 119,880; Apeldoorn, 118,694; Leiden, 102,972; Hilversum, 101,685.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands of red, white and blue. NATIONAL DAY.—April 30 (The Queen's Birthday).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

(Lange Voorhout, 32, The Hague)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir (Isham) Peter Garraan, K.C.M.G. (1964)..... £6,300  
 Counsellors, S. J. L. Oliver, C.M.G., M.B.E.; G. L. Pearson, M.C. (Commercial).  
 Defence, Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. R. D. Franklin, R.N.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. E. F. Pippet, O.B.E.  
 Asst. Military Attaché (Technical), Lt.-Col. K. G. Wesley.

1st Secretaries, T. E. Martin (Commercial); T. J. Trout (Information); I. S. Vigors (Labour); L. P. Hamilton (Agriculture).

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Amsterdam, Herengracht 460.—Consul-General, R. T. Landale.

Rotterdam, Parklaan 18.—Consul-General, Miss F. M. Young, O.B.E.

There is an Honorary British Consul at Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.

British Council Representative, N. S. Whitworth, Keizersgracht 343, Amsterdam.

#### OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

The Netherlands West Indies comprise Surinam (Dutch Guiana) in South America, and certain islands in the West Indies known as the Netherlands Antilles (Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba). The area of Surinam is about 54,000 sq. miles, with a population (estimated, 1967) of 363,000; area of Netherlands Antilles, 394.1 sq. miles, with a population of 213,000 at December 31, 1967. Under the Realm Statute which took effect on December 29, 1954, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles received autonomy in domestic affairs, as parts of the Netherlands Realm under the Crown. Agreement on their new status was reached after prolonged negotiations between the Netherlands Government and representatives of the territories concerned. Bauxite is an important export of Surinam.

#### Governors

Netherlands Antilles, Dr. E. Jonckheer (1969).

Surinam, Dr. J. H. E. Ferrier (1968).

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Netherlands Antilles		
Imports from U.K.....	£5,042,000	£5,903,000
Exports to U.K.....	16,158,000	16,727,000
Surinam		
Imports from U.K.....	£2,116,000	£2,578,000
Exports to U.K.....	189,000	242,000

The administrative capital of Surinam is  $\Psi$  Paramaribo (population, 1962, 120,000); the capital of Curaçao is  $\Psi$  Willemstad (pop. 45,000), of Aruba,  $\Psi$  Oranjestad; of Bonaire,  $\Psi$  Kralendijk; of St. Martin, Philipsburg; of Statius (St. Eustatius), Oranjestad; and of Saba, Bottom.

## NICARAGUA

(República de Nicaragua)

President, Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle, assumed office, May 1, 1967.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Lorenzo Guerrero.

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE GENERAL

■ Gloucester Road, S.W.7

[01-584-3231]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary His Excellency Señor Don Marcel J. Ulvert-Portocarrero (1967).

2nd Secretary, Señor Lic. B. M. Abaúnza.

Area and Population.—Nicaragua is the largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situated between  $0^{\circ} 45' 15''$  N. lat. and  $83^{\circ} 40' 8'' 38''$  W. long., containing an area of 57,145 English square miles (see MAP, p. 875). It has a population (estimated, 1968) of 1,848,000, of whom about threequarters are of mixed blood. Another 15 per cent. are white, mostly of pure Spanish descent, and the remaining 10 per cent. are Indians or negroes. The latter group includes the Mosquitos, who live on the Atlantic coast and were formerly under British protection.

Government.—The eastern coast of Nicaragua was touched by Columbus in 1502, and in 1519 was overrun by Spanish forces under Davila, and formed part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution took effect on May 1, 1951. The President is elected by direct suffrage. Congress comprises a Senate of 16 members (together with ex-Presidents of the Republic) and a Chamber of Deputies of 54 members.

Agriculture and Industry.—The country is mainly agricultural. The major crops are cotton, coffee, sugar, sesame and bananas. Beans, rice, maize and ipecacuanha are also important. Livestock and timber production, already considerable, are capable of unlimited expansion. Nicaragua possesses deposits of gold and silver, both of which are mined and exported by United States and Canadian concessionaires.

Communications.—There are 252 miles of railway, all on the Pacific side, 4,218 miles of telegraph and 4,485 miles of telephone lines and 14,943 telephones. There are several powerful wireless stations and two television stations at Managua. An automatic telephone system has been installed in the capital and extended to the provincial towns of León, Granada, Matagalpa and Chinandega. Transport except on the Pacific slope, is still attended with difficulty but many new roads have either been opened or are under construction. The Inter-American Highway runs from the Honduras border in the north to the Costa Rican border in the south; the interoceanic highway runs from Corinto on the Pacific coast via Managua to Rama, where there is a natural waterway to Bluefields on the Atlantic.

Language and Literature.—The official language of the country is Spanish. In 1969 there were 2 daily newspapers published at Managua, apart from the official Gazette (*La Gaceta*) and 4 in the provinces. Education is backward, about 50 to 60 per cent of the population being illiterate. There are universities at León and Managua.

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£2,895,000	£2,127,000
Exports to U.K.....	697,000	1,216,000

Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cotton goods, jute, iron and steel, machinery and petroleum products. The chief exports are cotton, coffee, beef, gold, sugar, cottonseed, bananas, meat, copper and soluble coffee.

**CAPITAL**, Managua, population (1967), 300,000; León, 62,019; Granada, 40,104; Masaya, 34,158; Chinandega, 36,885;  $\Psi$  Bluefields, 17,706; Matagalpa, 61,520; Jinotepe, 15,957.  $\Psi$  Corinto (9,650), on the Pacific, is the chief port, handling about 70 per cent. of the total trade; Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas on the E. coast are mainly concerned in the fish, banana and timber trade to the United States.

**FLAG**.—Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on the white band, displaying five volcanoes surmounted by a cap of liberty under a rainbow).

## BRITISH EMBASSY

Managua

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General*, His Excellency George Michael Warr, C.B.E. (1967).....£5,075

*Defence Attaché*, Wing Cdr. P. D. Thompson, D.F.C., D.F.M. (resident at Caracas, Venezuela).

*1st Secretary*, F. B. Sedgwick-Jell (Head of Chancery and Consul).

*1st Secretary (Labour)*, M. Cochran (resident at Mexico City).

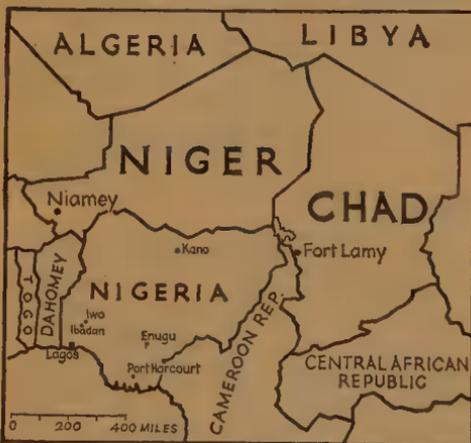
## NIGER

(Republic of Niger)

*President and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Diouri Hamani, G.C.M.G. elected for five years, November 9, 1960; re-elected Sept. 30, 1965.

*President, National Assembly*, Boubou Hama.

*President, Supreme Court*, Diallo Ousmane Bassarou



Situated in West Central Africa, between 12° and 24° N. and 0° and 16° E., Niger has common boundaries with Algeria and Libya in the north, Chad, Nigeria, Dahomey, Mali and Upper Volta. It has an area of about 484,000 square miles with a population estimated in 1968 at 3,643,000. Apart from a small region along the Niger Valley in the south-west near the capital the country is entirely savannah or desert. The main races in Niger are the Haussas in the east, the Djer-mas in the south-west and the nomadic Touaregs in the north.

The first French expedition arrived in 1891 and the country was fully occupied by 1914. It decided on December 18, 1958, to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 3, 1960. Special agreements with France, covering financial and cultural matters, technical assistance, defence, etc., were signed in Paris on April 24, 1961.

The constitution of Niger, adopted on November 8, 1960, provides for a presidential system of government, modelled on that of the United States and the French Fifth Republic, and a single Chamber National Assembly. The present Assembly of 50 members was elected on October 21, 1965. Niger is a member of the United Nations, the *Conseil de l'Entente* and of the Organization for African Unity (O.A.U.) (see Ivory Coast). The official language is French.

**Finance**.—The currency of Niger is the *franc CFA* (*Francs CFA* 50=1 French Franc). In 1968 the operating budget amounted to *Francs CFA* 9,570,100,000 and the development budget to *Francs CFA* 858,800,000.

**Trade**.—The cultivation of ground nuts and the production of livestock are the main industries and provide the two main exports. A company has been formed by the Government, the French Atomic Energy Authority and private interests to exploit uranium deposits. There are indications of other mineral deposits but only tin is being mined at present. Total value of trade in 1967 was: Imports, *francs CFA* 11,352,364,000; Exports, *francs CFA* 6,301,028,000 of which ground-nuts and ground-nut oil accounted for 50 per cent. and live-stock 35 per cent.

**CAPITAL**.—Niamey (60,000).

**FLAG**.—Three horizontal stripes, orange, white and green with an orange disc in the middle of the white stripe. **NATIONAL DAY**.—December 18. *British Ambassador*, His Excellency Dudley John Cheke, C.M.G. (resident at Abidjan).

## NORWAY

(Norge)

*King*, Olav V, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. July 2, 1903; succeeded, Sept. 21, 1957, on death of his father King Haakon VII; married March 21, 1929, Princess Märtha of Sweden (born March 29, 1901; died April 5, 1954); having issue, Harald (see below) and two daughters.

*Heir-Apparent*, H.R.H. Prince Harald, G.C.V.O., b. Feb. 21, 1937; m. Aug. 29, 1968, Sonja Haraldsen.

## CABINET

*Prime Minister*, Per Borten (C.P.).

*Foreign Affairs*, John Lyng (Cons.).

*Finance*, Ole Myrvoll (Lib.).

*Church and Education*, Kjell Bondevik (P.P.C.).

*Agriculture*, Bjarne Lyngstad (Lib.).

*Communications*, Håkon Kyllingmark (Cons.).

*Prices and Incomes*, Dagfinn Vårvik (C.P.).

*Trade and Marine Affairs*, Kåre Willoch (Cons.).

*Justice*, Mme. Ragnhild E. S. Selmer (Cons.).

*Industry*, Sverre Walter Rostoft (Cons.).

*Social Affairs*, Egil Aarvik (P.P.C.).

*Fisheries*, Einar Moxnes (C.P.).

*Local Affairs*, Helge Seip (Lib.).

*Family and Consumer Affairs*, Mme. Elsa Skjervén (P.P.C.).

*Defence*, Otto Grieg Tidemand (Cons.).

C.P.=Centre Party; Cons.=Conservative Party; Lib.=Liberal Party; P.P.C.=People's Christian Party.

[A Coalition Ministry was expected to continue in office after the General Election held on Sept. 7-8, 1969].

## ROYAL NORWEGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

Offices: 25 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[01-235-7151]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Paul Gruda Koht (1968).  
 Counsellors, Tore Bøgh (Economic and Financial);  
 Torleiv Anda (Press and Information); Kåre Dæhlen;  
 Semund Remøy (Fisheries).

1st Secretaries, John E. Grieg (Press and Information);  
 Helge Vindenes.

Defence Attaché, Capt. O. A. Aslaksrud.

Asst. Defence Attaché, Maj. Erling Hornslien.

Cultural Attaché, Hans Anestad.

and Secretary, Jens D. Breivik.

Commercial Counsellor, Per Smith-Kjelland, 20 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), Ole F. Knudsen.

Consulate, 42 Lancaster Gate, W.2.

Consul-General, Aage F. Bothner.

Consular Attachés, Dag Mork Ullnes; Thor Torvik.

and Secretary (Consular), Kjell Nordang.

**Area and Population.**—Norway ("The Northern Way"), a kingdom in the northern and western portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, was founded in 872. It is 1,752 km. in length, its greatest width about 430 km. The length of the coastline is 2,650 km., and the frontier between Norway and the neighbouring countries is 2,555 km. (Sweden 1,643 km., Finland 716 km. and U.S.S.R. 196 km.). It is divided into counties (*fylker*) and comprises an area of 324,219 sq. km. (125,181 sq. miles) with a population (estimated, May, 1968) of 3,813,000. In 1967 there were for every 1,000 inhabitants: 17.6 live births; 9.5 deaths; 14.8 deaths during first year of age (per 1,000 live births); 7.7 marriages.

The Norwegian coastline is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. At the North Cape the sun does not appear to set from the second week in May to the last week in July, causing the phenomenon known as the *Midnight Sun*; conversely, there is no apparent sunrise from about Nov. 18 to Jan. 23. During the long winter nights are seen the multiple coloured *Northern Lights* or *Aurora Borealis*, which have a maximum intensity in a line crossing North America from Alaska to Labrador and Northern Europe to the Arctic coast and Siberia. A similar phenomenon occurs in the Antarctic and is known as *Aurora Australis*.

**Production.**—The cultivated area is about one-fourth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

The *Gulf Stream* pours from 140 to 170 million cubic feet of water per second into the sea around Norway and causes the temperature to be higher than the average for the latitude. It brings shoals of herring and cod into the fishing grounds and causes a warm current of air over the west coast, making it possible to cultivate potatoes and barley in latitudes which in other countries are perpetually frozen.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, mining, manufactures, fisheries, whaling and shipping. On April 30, 1969, 362,038 persons were employed in Norwegian industry. Manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, estimated at 11,870 mW. Actual production in 1968 amounted to 60.2 GW\*. In normal years the quantity of fish caught by Norwegian fishing vessels is greater than that of any other European country except U.S.S.R. In 1968 the total catch



amounted to 2,590,590 metric tons. In 1967 fish oil production amounted to 327,364 metric tons and fish liver ("tran") production to 20,064 metric tons.

**Government.**—From 1397 to 1814 Norway was united with Denmark, and from Nov. 4, 1814, with Sweden, under a personal union which dissolved June 7, 1905, when Norway regained complete independence. Under the constitution of May 17, 1814, the *Storting* (Parliament) itself elects one-quarter of its members to constitute the *Lagting* (Upper Chamber), the other three-quarters forming the *Odelsting* (Lower Chamber). Legislative questions alone are dealt with by both parts in separate sittings.

On April 8-9, 1940, Germany invaded Norway, and it was not until June 7, 1945, that the late King Haakon was able to return from Great Britain to Oslo.

**Defence.**—Norway is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Headquarters of Allied Forces, Northern Europe, is situated near Oslo. Extensive reorganization of the Norwegian armed forces is in progress. It was expected that the period of compulsory national service would be reduced to 15 months (without refresher training) in the Navy, and 12 months (with later refresher training) in the Army and Air Force. Previously the period of national service was 18 and 16 months respectively.

**Education** is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 16, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Oslo (opened in 1811) was attended by 14,000 students and the University of Bergen (opened in 1948) by 4,100 students in 1968. Plans for new universities were announced on March 28, 1968, by the *Storting*—at Tromsø (for 2,200 students) in faculties of medicine, science, political science and the humanities; and at Trondheim (for 7,000 students) by merger of the State

\* Gigawatt = 1,000 million watts.

Institute of Technology (3,365 students in 1968), the State College for Teachers and the Museum of the Royal Norwegian Society of Science. The latter university is expected to have facilities in engineering, architecture, the sciences, medicine, the humanities and political sciences by 1975.

**Language and Literature.**—Norwegian is one of the Scandinavian languages and is the language of the mainland and of Svalbard. Old Norse literature is among the most ancient (and the richest) in Europe. Modern Norwegian became formed in the time of the Reformation and Ludwig Holberg (1684–1754) is regarded as the founder of Norwegian literature, although modern Norwegian literature dates from the establishment of a national university at Christiania (Oslo) in 1811 and the writings of Wergeland (1805–1845). Some of the famous names are Henrik Ibsen (1828–1906) the dramatist, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson (1832–1910) journalist, dramatist and novelist and Nobel Prize-winner in 1903, Jonas Lie (1833–1908) novelist. Knut Hamsun (1859–1952) novelist and Nobel Prize-winner in 1920, and Sigrid Undset (1882–1949), champion of Norwegian womanhood and herself a Nobel Prize-winner in 1928. In 1968 there were 81 daily newspapers in the country with a total circulation of 1,445,712, and 75 newspapers published 5 to 5 times a week with a total circulation of 303,319.

**Communications.**—The total length of railways open at the end of 1968 was 4,242 km., excluding private lines. The extension of the main line from Fauske to Bodø, 60 miles north of the Arctic Circle, was completed in 1962 and opened on June 7 by King Olav. The number of telephones in 1968 was 1,000,000, which is about 4 inhabitants per telephone. There are 69,600 km. of public roads in Norway (including urban streets). At the end of 1968, 619,039 road motor vehicles were registered, equivalent to 6.2 inhabitants per passenger car.

**Civil Aviation.**—Scheduled airlines are operated by Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) on behalf of Det Norske Luftfartsselskap (DNL), by Braathens South American and Far East Airtransport (SAFE), and by Widerøes Flyveselskap A.S.

**Mercantile Marine.**—The Mercantile Marine, December 31, 1966, consisted of 2,281 vessels of 19,047,000 gross tons (vessels above 100 gross tons, excluding fishing boats, floating whaling factories, tugs, salvage vessels, icebreakers and similar types of vessel). The fleet ranks fourth among the merchant navies of the world.

#### FINANCE 1968

Revenue (Budget) . . . . .	Kr. 13,583,000,000
Expenditure (do.) . . . . .	15,355,000,000
National Debt . . . . .	12,142,900,000
Rate of Exchange (Sept, 1968)	Kr. 17.07 = £1

See also p. 83.

#### TRADE

	1967	1968
	Kroner	Kroner
Total imports . . . . .	19,616,594,000	19,325,063,000
Total exports . . . . .	12,402,514,000	13,839,762,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1969
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£126,954,000	£124,559,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	127,357,000	162,445,000

The chief imports are raw materials, motor spirit, fuel and other oils; coal, ships and machinery; together with cereals, fruits and manufactures of silk, cotton and wool. The exports consist chiefly of fish and products of fish (as canned fish, whale oils), pulp, paper, iron ore and pyrites, nitrate of lime, stone, calcium carbide, aluminium, ferro-alloys, zinc, nickel, cyanamide, etc.

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$  Oslo (incl. Aker). Pop. (Jan 1, 1969) 487,600. Other towns are  $\Psi$  Trondheim, 123,628;  $\Psi$  Bergen, 116,340;  $\Psi$  Stavanger, 80,825;  $\Psi$  Kristiansand 54,928;  $\Psi$  Drammen, 48,728;  $\Psi$  Tromsø, 37,179;  $\Psi$  Aalesund, 39,010;  $\Psi$  Haugesund, 27,318; Moss, 24,268.

**FLAG.**—Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—May 17 (Constitution Day).

**AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.**—London—Bergen or Oslo, 3 hrs.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

(8 Thomas Heftyes Gate, Oslo 2).

**Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Thomas Frank Brechley, C.M.G.** (1968) . . . . . £5,625

**Counsellor, K. A. East.**

**Counsellor (Commercial), C. G. Harris, C.M.G.**

**1st Secretary, R. G. Young.**

**2nd Secretary, P. J. Streams (Commercial).**

**Defence Attaché, Wing-Cdr. N. E. Bowen.**

**Naval Attaché, Cdr. E. J. Leatherby, R.N.**

**Information Attaché, I. McCrory.**

**Chaplain, Rev. B. W. Horlock.**

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Bergen, Oslo and Tromsø, and Honorary Vice-Consulates at Aalesund, Kristiansund, Narvik, Stavanger, Trondheim and Tønsberg.

#### BRITISH COUNCIL

**Representative, M. W. Jones, O.B.E., Fridtjof Nansen Pl. 5, Oslo.**

#### SVALBARD

(Spitsbergen and Bear Island)

By Treaty (Feb. 3, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago was recognized by the Great Powers and other interested nations, and on Aug. 14, 1925, the Archipelago was officially taken over by Norway. In September, 1941, Allied forces (British, Canadian and Norwegian) landed on the main island. After destruction of the accumulated stocks of coal and dismantling of mining machinery and the wireless installation, the Norwegian inhabitants (about 600) were evacuated to a British port and the Russians (about 1,500) to the U.S.S.R. After the war the Norwegian mining plants were rebuilt. Annual production of coal, the chief mineral of the archipelago, is 390,000 tons.

The Svalbard Archipelago lies between 74°–81° N. lat. and between 10°–35° E. long., with an estimated area of 24,295 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the mainland by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the mainland by Stor Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group. In addition to those engaged in coal-mining, the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

South Cape is 360 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsø, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsø to Green Harbour 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

**JAN MAYEN**, an island in the Arctic Ocean (70° 49'–71° 9' N. lat. and 7° 53'–9° 5' W. long.) was joined to Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

## Norwegian Antarctic

BOUVET ISLAND (54° 26' S. lat. and 3° 24' E. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

PETER ■■■ FIRST ISLAND (68° 50' S. lat. and 90° 35' W. long.), was declared a dependency of Norway by resolution of Government, May 1, 1931.

PRINCESS RAGNHILD LAND (from 70° 30' to 68° 40' S. lat. and 24° 15' to 33° 30' E. long.) has been claimed as Norwegian since Feb. 17, 1931.

QUEEN MAUD LAND.—On Jan. 14, 1939, the Norwegian Government declared the area between 20° W. and 45° E., adjacent to Australian Antarctica, to be Norwegian territory.

## PANAMA

(República de Panama)

President of the Provisional Government Junta, Col. José M. Pinilla.

Member of the Junta, Col. Bolívar Urrutia.

## PANAMANIAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

16 The Boltons, S.W. 10

[01-373-2198]

Consulate-General, 23-25 Billiter Street, E.C.3.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Alfredo T. Boyd (1969).

3rd Secretary, Señor Lic. Don Victor Bocanegra.

Attaché, Señorita Ines V. Zarak.

There are Consular Offices of the Republic at Glasgow and Liverpool.

Panama lies on the isthmus of that name which connects N. and S. America (see MAP, p. 846). After a revolt (Nov. 3, 1903) it declared its independence from Colombia and established a separate Government. The constitution provides for a single chamber legislature of 42 members elected every four years. In October, 1968, however, a military coup resulted in the deposition of the President, Dr. Arnulfo Arias, who had been in office only 11 days, and the suspension of the National Assembly. The provisional government set up consists of a two-man military junta with a civilian cabinet. Elections for a new government were expected to be held in 1970. The area of the Republic is 31,890 sq. m., the population (estimated, 1969), 1,417,100. The birth rate in 1967 was 38.4 and the death rate 6.6 per thousand. The soil is extremely fertile, but nearly one-half of the land is uncultivated. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee and cereals. The shrimping industry plays an important rôle in the Panamanian economy. A railway 47 miles in length joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Education is compulsory and free from 7 to 15 years. In 1967 there were 1,552 official primary schools and 68 private primary schools; 42 official secondary and 115 private secondary schools. Primary students numbered 218,475 in 1967; secondary students, 64,373. The average number of students at Panama University is about 11,600 and at the Catholic University (Universidad Santa Maria La Antigua) about 700.

Language and Literature.—The official language is Spanish. There are 5 daily newspapers published in the capital, 2 of which print editions in English. There is an English newspaper and one Spanish weekly newspaper.

## FINANCE

1969

Estimated Budget Revenue . . . Balboas 130,000,000

Estimated Budget Expenditure . . . 130,000,000

The monetary unit is the Balboa (= \$1 U.S.); ■■■ Panamanian paper currency is issued, and U.S. dollar bills of all values are in circulation in the Republic and in the Canal Zone.

## TRADE

	1967	1968*
	Balboas	Balboas
Imports.....	229,365,817	243,459,715
Exports.....	84,716,824	93,290,526

\* Preliminary figures.

## Trade with U.K. †

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£6,544,000	£5,997,000
Exports to U.K.....	2,070,000	2,451,000

† Including Canal Zone.

The imports are mostly manufactured goods and foodstuffs; the exports ■■■ bananas, cacao, fresh shrimps, mahogany and cement.

CAPITAL, Ψ Panama City. Population, 273,440 (Census, 1960); estimated 1969, 389,000.

FLAG.—Opposing quarters of red and blue; a quarters of white bearing blue star (next staff above) and red star. NATIONAL DAY.—November 3.

Dependencies of Panama.—The Republic has a penal settlement at Ψ Guardia on the island of Coiba (or Quibo) in the Pacific and stations on the island of Taboga. Coiba has an area of about 19 sq. miles and Taboga of about 4 sq. miles.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

(120 Via España, Panama)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ronald Stratford Scrivener, C.M.G. (1969) ..... £5,075  
1st Secretary and Consul, G. C. O. Key, O.B.E., D.F.C. and Secretary and Vice-Consul, Miss Y. J. E. Veale.

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There ■■■ Consular Offices at Panama City and Colon.

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool, 15 to 19 days; from Southampton 15 days; via N.Y., 14 days.

## PARAGUAY

(República del Paraguay)

President, General Alfredo Stroessner, inaugurated Aug. 15, 1954, re-elected 1958, 1963 and 1968.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Raúl Sapena Pastor.

Finance, General César Barrientos.

Interior, Dr. Sabino A. Montanaro.

Defence, General Leodegar Cabello.

Justice and Labour, Dr. Saul González.

Education and Worship, Dr. Raúl Peña.

Public Health and Social Welfare, Dr. Dionisio González Torres.

Public Works and Communications, General Marcial Samaniego.

Agriculture and Livestock, Eng. Hernan do Bertoni.

Industry and Commerce, Sr. José Antonio Moreno González.

Without Portfolio, Arch. Tomás Romero Pereira.

President of Central Bank, Dr. César Romero Acosta.

## PARAGUAYAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

Braemar Lodge, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7

[01-937-1253]

Ambassador (vacant).

Chargé d'Affaires, Capt. Ignacio A. Pane (Consul-General).

1st Secretary, Dr. Pedro D. S. Patino.

2nd Secretary, Mrs. G. S. de Jauregui.

Consulate-General, 29 Kensington Court, W.8.

Consular Official, Mrs. T. Castill.

There is also a Paraguayan Consulate in Liverpool.

Area and Population.—Paraguay is ■■■ inland sub-tropical State of South America, situated between Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil (see MAP, p. 829). The ■■■ is computed at 157,000 square miles, with a population (estimated, 1968) of 2,350,000.

Eastern Paraguay consists of a series of plains, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, none of which exceeds 2,300 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers normally navigable for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draught. Some of the tributary streams are also navigable. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asunción. Paraguay is a country of grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Ñembucú," or "endless," is drained by Lake Ypoa, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The Chaco, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolivia, formed the subject of a long-standing dispute with that country and led to war between Paraguay and Bolivia from 1932 to 1935. The Chaco is a flat plain, rising uniformly towards its western boundary to a height of 1,140 feet; it suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

**Government.**—In 1535 Paraguay was settled a Spanish possession. In 1811 it declared its independence of Spain.

The 1967 constitution provides for a two-chamber parliament consisting of a 30-member Senate and a 60-member Chamber of Deputies. Two-thirds of the seats in each chamber allocated to the majority party and the remaining one-third shared among the minority parties in proportion to the votes cast. Voting is compulsory for all citizens over 18.

The President is elected for 5 years and may be re-elected for a further term. He appoints the Cabinet, which exercises all the functions of government. During parliamentary recess it can govern by decree through the Council of State, the members of which are representative of the Government, the armed forces and various other bodies.

The first elections under the new constitution were held on Feb. 11, 1968.

**Production.**—About three-quarters of the population are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, cattle breeding being the principal industry. In addition to canned and frozen meat, timber, quebracho extract, cotton, hides, yerba maté, tobacco, sugar, citrus fruits, and petit grain essence (which are the principal exports), manioc, maize, rice and edible oils are also produced for home consumption. The production of rice, wheat and ground nuts is being encouraged by the government. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad.

**Communications.**—A railway, 985 miles in length, connects Asunción with Buenos Aires. The journey takes 55 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. River steamers also connect Buenos Aires and Asunción (3 to 5 days). There are direct shipping services between Hamburg, Antwerp, Amsterdam and Asunción; New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Asunción; and Liverpool, London and Asunción. Nine airlines operate services from Asunción.

There are 420 miles of asphalted roads in Paraguay, connecting Asunción with São Paulo (26 hrs.) *viâ* the Bridge of Friendship and Foz de Yguazú and with Buenos Aires (24 hrs.) *viâ* Pilcomayo, and about 3,750 miles of earth roads in fairly good condition, but liable to be closed or to become impassable in wet weather. Bus services

connect the principal towns and there are services to Buenos Aires, São Paulo and Paranáguá, a port on the Brazilian coast.

**Defence.**—There is a permanent military force of about 20,000 all ranks. Three gunboats and a number of small armed launches patrol inland waters.

**Language and Literature.**—Spanish is the official language of the country but outside the larger towns *Guarani*, the language of the largest single unit of original Indian inhabitants, is widely spoken. Four morning and one evening daily, one bi-weekly and four weekly newspapers are published in Asunción.

**Education.**—Primary education is free and compulsory. In 1968 there were over 2,600 primary schools with about 380,000 pupils, 244 secondary schools with 47,000 pupils, a national university and a Catholic university in Asunción and three other Catholic universities in provincial cities. There are about 5,500 university students.

#### FINANCE

	1967	1968
	Guaranies	Guaranies
Revenue.....	5,741,800,000	6,893,400,000
Expenditure.....	5,943,900,000	7,023,600,000

**Currency.**—A free exchange system was introduced in August, 1957. The rate of exchange in 1968 was Gs.299.02 = £1. (See also p. 84.)

**Trade.**—The imports are chiefly articles of food and drink, consumer goods, textiles, vehicles and machinery. Main exports in 1968: Meat and by-products, tobacco, seeds, yerba maté, maize, fruit (lemons, grapefruit, oranges), coffee, cotton fibre, essential oils, vegetable oil, castor seed oil, skins, pelts, and timber.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ...	£1,259,000	£2,028,000
Exports to U.K. ....	2,287,000	2,722,000

**CAPITAL.**  $\Psi$  Asunción, about 1,000 miles up the River Paraguay from Buenos Aires. Pop. (estimated, 1962), 300,000; other centres being  $\Psi$  Encarnación 33,664; Concepción, 28,357; and Villarica 26,000.

**FLAG.**—Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue with the National seal on the obverse white band and the Treasury seal on the reverse white band.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—May 14.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

(25 de Mayo 171,

Casilla de Correo 404, Asunción)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Brian Charles MacDermot, C.B.E., M.V.O. (1968).....£5,075*  
*1st Secretary (Commercial) and Consul, A. G. L. Turner.*

*Defence Attaché, Col. G. W. Croker, M.B.E., M.C. (resident in Buenos Aires).*

*Attaché, J. E. Kingsbury (Vice-Consul).*

Asunción is approximately 4,000 miles distant from London by air. Transit by sea 25 days. By air 3 days, *viâ* Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro; 1 day *viâ* Madrid.

#### PERSIA See IRAN

#### PERU

(República del Peru)

*President, Maj.-Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado, appointed by a revolutionary junta, Oct. 3, 1968.*

*Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Ernesto Montagne.*

PERUVIAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE  
52, Sloane Street, S.W.1

[01-235-1917/2545]; Consulate [01-235-6867]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Señor Don Adhemar Montagne (1969).

Counsellor, Señor Don Ricardo Walter Stubbs.

Air and Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Pedro Sala.

and Secretary, Señor Don Gerardo Balbuena.

3rd Secretaries, Señor Don Richardo Luna; Señorita Iris Valverde.

Commercial Attaché, Señor Don Jack Gubbins.

Naval Attaché, Capt. R. Arróspide.

Consul-General, Liverpool (24 Sir Thomas Street),

Señor Don Miguel Iribaren; Vice-Consul, Señor

Don Hector Cabada.

There are Consulates at Hull and Glasgow.

**Area and Population.**—Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between  $0^{\circ} 00' 48''$  and  $18^{\circ} 21' 00''$  S. latitude and between  $68^{\circ} 39' 27''$  and  $81^{\circ} 20' 13''$  W. longitude. The area of the Republic including 4,440 square kilometres of the Peruvian section of Lake Titicaca and 32 square kilometres of the coastal islands, is about 531,000 square miles with a total population (estimated, 1968) of 12,772,000.



**Physical Features.**—The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points in the Peruvian sector being Huascarán (22,211 feet), Huandoy (20,855 feet), Ausangate (20,235 feet), Misti volcano (18,364 feet), Hualcan (20,000 feet), Chachani (19,037 feet), Antajasha (18,020 feet), Pichupichu (17,724 feet), and Mount Meiggs (17,583 feet).

There are three main regions, the *Costa*, west of the Andes, the *Sierra* or mountain ranges of the Andes, which include the *Punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow and the *Montana*, or *Selva*, which is the vast area of jungle stretching from the eastern foothills of the Andes to the eastern frontiers of Peru. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the Equator, being cooled by the Humboldt Current; its chief products are cotton, sugar, and petroleum. It contains the capital, Lima, and most of the white population.

In the mountains, where most of the Indians live, are to be found minerals in great richness and

variety, and cattle, sheep, llamas and alpacas are bred there. In the mountain valleys maize, potatoes and wheat are grown. Upon the eastern slopes of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising. The main products of the jungle are timber, barbasco and leche caspi.

**Government.**—Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541). He subjugated the Incas (the ruling caste of the Quechua Indians), who had started their rise to power some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821-1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended in 1860, 1919, 1933, 1936 and in 1939), and is that of a democratic Republic. The President is elected for six years by direct vote of the people. Congress is composed of a Senate and of a Chamber of Deputies, both Houses being elected for six years. Voting is compulsory for all Peruvian men and women between the ages of 21 and 60, for married men and women between 18 and 60 and for single men and women between the ages of 18 and 21 who are legally released from parental tutelage.

Presidential and Congressional elections on a basis of proportional representation were held on June 9, 1963, and a new President, Sr. Belaúnde Terry, took office on July 28, Peru's day of independence. In the summer of 1968, 58 seats in the Chamber of Deputies were held by Sr. Haya de la Torre's APRA party, 11 by the *Union Nacional Odrista* (led by former President Gen. Odría), 37 by *Acción Popular*, 9 by Christian Democrats and 25 by others.

President Belaúnde Terry was deposed by a revolutionary junta on Oct. 3, 1968, and sent out of the country. A new Cabinet, sworn in on the same day, proclaimed itself the Government and Maj.-Gen. Alvarado assumed office as President.

**Production.**—Agriculture, mining and fishing are the principal industries, employing over 70 per cent. of the inhabitants. The chief crops in order of value are cotton, potatoes and other vegetables, sugar, fruit, maize, rice, wheat, barley, grapes and coffee. Minerals produced in 1962 were valued at soles 5,915,009,565 and included lead, zinc, copper, iron ore, petroleum, silver, gold, tungsten, bismuth, antimony and vanadium. The islands off the Pacific coast provided guano amounting to 206,097 metric tons in 1962.

Peru is today the largest exporter of fish meal and the volume of the fish catch now exceeds that of Japan. Exports of fish products during the past decade have risen from 30,000 tons valued at £3,100,000 to 1,248,133 tons valued at £44,000,000 in 1962.

**Communications.**—In recent years the coastal and sierra zones have been opened up by means of roads and air routes and there is air communication, as well as communication by protracted land routes, with the tropical eastern zones, which lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. The completion in 1944 of the trunk road of the *Andean Highway* from the Pacific port of Callao, via Lima, Oroya, Cerro de Pasco (14,700 ft.), Huanuco, Tingo María, to Pucallpa, the river port on the Ucayali, forms a link between the Pacific, the Amazon and the Atlantic. The trunk road runs through the *Boqueron del Padre Abad*, a pass rediscovered on July 22, 1937, in the backbone of the Blue Cordillera. The Peruvian section of the Pan American highway is complete and asphalted throughout.

The first railway opened in 1850 and of the 2,494 miles of railways now operating, Government lines account for 578 miles, the Peruvian Corporation 1,180 miles and private enterprises about 726 miles. There is also steam navigation on the eastern rivers such as the Ucayali (see Andean Highway, above) and Huallaga, and in the south on Lake Titicaca. Air services are maintained throughout Peru, and a number of international services call at Lima.

**Defence.**—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription (2 years), and numbers about 30,000 of all ranks. Armoured units are equipped with American and French vehicles. Engineer units are employed on the reconstruction of roadways in North Eastern Peru using American equipment. **Navy.**—The Navy consists of 11 cruisers; 5 destroyers; 3 frigates; 4 submarines completed in the United States of America in 1954–57; 4 LST's; 7 river gunboats; 4 fleet oilers; 4 fleet auxiliaries; 11 river transports; 4 patrol boats; 4 launches; 1 floating dock; 3 tugs. There is 1 naval cadet school at La Punta and 1 submarine base at Callao. **Air Force.**—The Air Force is equipped with British Hunter and Canberra aircraft; American fighter, bomber, transport and training aircraft; French helicopters (*Alouette*) for training and rescue purposes. There are military aerodromes at Talara, Chiclayo, Las Palmas (near Lima) and Piura, and a seaplane base at Iquitos.

**Education.**—Elementary education is compulsory and free for both sexes between the ages of 7 and 14. In 1961 there were 1,495,047 pupils undergoing primary education, 184,849 attending ordinary secondary schools and 42,978 attending technical secondary schools. There were 13,510 state primary schools with 36,503 teachers and 450 state secondary schools with 10,900 teachers (of which 191 schools and 4,200 teachers provided technical education). In addition there were 1,350 private schools providing primary education, with 7,050 teachers, and 420 private secondary schools (of which 70 technical) with 7,490 teachers (990 technical); and 306 schools conducted by religious orders. The State provides rural agricultural schools for Indians, and mining schools and polytechnics in the more populated centres. There are now 23 state and seven private universities in Peru. The University of San Marcos at Lima, founded in 1551 has about 14,000 students.

**Language and Literature.**—Spanish is the official language of the country and notably of the original Spanish stock from which the governing and professional classes are mainly recruited, but more than half the nation is composed of Indians, whose principal languages (Quechua and Aymara) are widely spoken. Before the arrival of Pizarro, the Incas had attained a high state of culture, some traces of which survived three centuries of Spanish rule. Modern Peruvian literature includes 1 national drama in the Spanish tongue and many Peruvian writers have attained international fame. The national library founded at Lima in 1821 was pillaged by Chileans in the Pacific War of 1879–1882, but many of the scattered manuscripts and books have since been recovered. The greater part of the historical section of the library was destroyed by fire in 1943. The first printed news-sheet in South America was issued at Lima in 1594 and in 1960 there were 7 main morning papers, including the Government newspaper *El Peruano*, and four afternoon papers daily; 48 provincial papers have a small and purely local circulation. A chair of English was established in 1938 at the *Universidad Mayor de San Marcos* in Lima.

## FINANCE

	1964	1965
	Soles	Soles
Public revenue...	14,602,000,000	17,313,000,000
Public expenditure	16,802,000,000	17,313,000,000
Peru's balance of payments deficit amounted to U.S. \$160,000,000 in 1966.		

**Trade.**—Import trade of Peru in 1964 totalled approximately Soles 15,500,000,000; Exports, Soles 17,800,000,000.

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . .	£12,356,000	£11,543,000
Exports to U.K. . . .	7,697,000	13,649,000

The principal imports are machinery and vehicles, foodstuffs, metal and manufactured metal goods, chemicals, and pharmaceutical products. The chief exports are fishmeal, sugar, cotton, coffee and minerals (copper, silver, iron ore, zinc and lead).

**CAPITAL Lima.** Population (Census 1961, preliminary), 1,715,971; other large towns are Ψ Callao (161,286), Arequipa (156,657), Ψ Iquitos (55,695), Ψ Chiclayo (86,904).

**FLAG.**—Three vertical bands, red, white, red; coat of arms on white band. **NATIONAL DAY.**—July 28 (Anniversary of Independence).

## BRITISH EMBASSY

(Offices; Edificio Washington, Plaza Washington, Lima; Residence; Esquina Arenales y Bermudez, Lima.)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency David Francis Muirhead, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1966) . . . . . £5,625*

*Counsellor, S. F. Anderson (Head of Chancery).  
1st Secretaries, C. R. Skinner; J. Anderson (Labour);  
D. C. Thomas (Commercial).*

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Lima, Arequipa, Callao, Iquitos and Mollendo.

*British Council Representative, C. W. Fyfield, O.B.E., Apartado 1608, Camaná 780, Lima. The Council supplies books to the *Asociacion Cultural Peruano-Britanico, Lima.**

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *via* New York and Colon, 21–27 days; *via* Liverpool and Colou, 17–30 days. Direct BOAC service Lima–London.

## THE PHILIPPINES

(República ng Pilipinas)

*President, Ferdinand Marcos, b. 1917, elected Nov. 10, 1965, assumed office Dec. 30, 1965.  
Vice-President, Fernando Lopez.*

## CABINET

*Foreign Affairs, Carlos P. Romulo.  
Justice, Juan Ponce Enrile.  
Finance, Eduardo Z. Romualdez.  
Budget Commission, Faustino Sy-Changco.  
Agriculture and Natural Resources, Fernando Lopez.  
Public Works and Communications, Rene Espina.  
Education, Onofre D. Corpuz.  
Labour, Blas F. Ople.  
Social Welfare, Gregorio M. Feliciano.  
National Defence, F. Ruiz Castro.  
Health, Amadeo H. Cruz.  
Commerce and Industry, Leonides S. Virata.  
Executive Officer, Rafael M. Salas.  
Economic Co-ordination, Constancio E. Castañeda.  
General Services, Salih Ututalum.*

[In addition the Cabinet includes eleven other members, such as the Chairmen of public councils and commissions, presidential assistants, etc.]

PHILIPPINE EMBASSY  
9a Palace Green, W. 8  
101-937-3646]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Narciso G. Reyes.

*Area and Population.*—The Philippines are situated between 21° 20'–4° 30' N. lat. and 116° 55'–126° 36' E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia.

The total land area of the country is 114,834 square miles, of which total 106,914 square miles are contained in the eleven largest islands, the 7,079 other islands having a combined area of 7,929 square miles.



The principal islands are:—

Name	sq. miles	Name	sq. miles
Luzon	40,422	Mindoro	3,759
Mindanao	36,538	Leyte	2,786
Samar	5,050	Cebu	1,703
Negros	4,906	Bohol	1,492
Palawan	4,550	Masbate	1,262
Panay	4,446		

Other groups in the Republic are the Sulu islands (Capital, Jolo), Babuyanes and Batanes; the Catanduanes; and Culion Islands.

The population of the Philippines was estimated in July, 1967 at 37,158,000.

The inhabitants, known as Filipinos, are basically all of Malay stock, with a considerable admixture of Spanish and Chinese blood in many localities, and over 90 per cent. of them are Christians, predominantly Roman Catholics. Most of the remainder are Moslem Moros in the south, and Pagans, mainly in the north. There is a Chinese minority estimated at 350,000, and other much smaller foreign communities, notably Spanish, American and Indian.

The Portuguese navigator Magellan came to the Philippines in 1521 and was slain by the natives of Mactan, a small island near Cebu. In 1565 Spain undertook the conquest of the country which was named "Filipinas", after the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 Manila was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 it was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. After

the Spanish fleet had been destroyed in Manila Bay (May 1, 1898), Manila was captured by American troops with the help of Filipinos, on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898. However, the Filipinos, under Aguinaldo, rose up in arms on Feb. 4, 1899, against the U.S. Government, maintaining a desultory rebellion until it was quelled in 1902. Following this, the Philippine Commission was established, consisting of a Governor-General and Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, who exercised a large measure of executive and legislative authority.

A measure of local independence was granted under the Jones Act of August 29, 1916. On March 24, 1934, the Tydings-McDuffie Law, gave the Philippines "Commonwealth" Status. The Republic of the Philippines came into existence on July 4, 1946. The Constitution provides for a President elected for a term of four years, and a bi-cameral Congress, consisting of a Senate composed of 24 senators and a House of Representatives of not more than 120 members. No person may serve as President for more than eight consecutive years. The term of office of Senators is six years and of Representatives four years.

*Language and Literature.*—The official languages are Filipino, English and Spanish. Filipino, the national language, is based on Tagalog, one of the Malay-Polynesian languages which according to the 1960 census is spoken by 44 per cent. of the population. English, which is the language of government and of instruction in secondary and university education, is spoken by at least 40 per cent. of the population, while Spanish, which is on the decline, is now spoken by only 73 per cent. of the population are literate. There is a National Library in the capital with branches in other urban centres and a flourishing press. Education accounts for about 30 per cent. of total expenditure in the national budget. Secondary and higher education is extensive and there are 33 private universities recognized by the Government, including the Dominican University of Santo Thomas (founded in 1611), the first in the Far East and 25 years older than Harvard; there are also 6 State-supported universities including the University of the Philippines, founded 1908. It is estimated that students at private universities number 232,797; State universities, 23,357.

*Roads and Railways.*—Communications suffered serious damage during the War of 1941–45 owing to the lack of proper maintenance during the Japanese occupation and destruction by bombardment. The highway system is undergoing rehabilitation and extension and, including all types of services, covered 60,526 kilometres in June, 1968. In 1967 there were 436,149 road vehicles registered. Before the war the railways, which were largely Government owned, operated approximately 845 miles of track of which some 642 miles are still operated. The Manila railway, on Luzon island, has been converted to diesel traction.

*Shipping.*—There are over 30 ports of entry in the Philippines and 3,551 vessels of various types, totalling 732,231 tons, are engaged in inter-island traffic. There are 108 ocean-going vessels registered in the Philippines, totalling 725,123 gross tons.

*Civil Aviation.*—Air transport plays a key part in inter-island travel and an important one in communications overseas. Philippine Air Lines have regular flights to Hong Kong, Taipei, Sydney, Singapore, Saigon, Bali, and Tokyo and operate four trans-Pacific flights a week to San Francisco, in addition to inter-island services. Air Manila (Inc.)

and Filipinas Orient Airways (Inc.) also operate internal air services.

## FINANCE

	1966-69†	1969-70†
Receipts . . . . .	P.3,155,800,090	P.3,502,282,700
Expenditure . . . . .	3,012,963,000	3,196,657,000
	† Estimated.	

P.=Philippine Peso. Official rate of exchange: P.3.90=8U.S.1. Rate of exchange for imports is P.3.82=U.S.\$1; exports P.3.43=U.S.\$1. (See also p. 84.)

## TRADE

	1967	1968
Total imports . . .	P.4,125,017,389	P.4,470,424,771
Total Exports . . .	3,476,860,161	3,721,949,112

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . .	£19,353,000	£22,344,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	5,113,000	3,700,000

The Philippines is a predominantly agricultural country, the chief products being rice, coconuts, maize, sugar-cane, abaca (manila hemp), fruits, tobacco and lumber. There is, however, an increasing number of manufacturing industries and it is the policy of the Government to diversify its economy.

The principal Philippine exports in both natural and manufactured states are coconuts, sugar, abaca, base metals, lumber, pineapples, embroideries and tobacco.

**CAPITAL.**—Ψ Manila, in the island of Luzon: population (1969): City area, 1,550,000; Manila with suburbs (incl. Quezon City, Pasay City, Caloocan City, Makati, Parañaque, San Juan Mandaluyong and Navotas), 2,989,300. Quezon City has been designated as the future capital of the Philippines, but pending completion of government building projects, the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments of the government are still located in Manila. The next largest cities are Ψ Cebu (343,900), Davao (298,300), Ψ Iloilo (201,000), Ψ Zamboanga (183,800), and Bacolod (162,200).

**FLAG.**—Equal horizontal bands of blue (above) and red; gold sun with three stars on a white triangle next staff. **NATIONAL DAY.**—June 12 (Independence Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY  
Manila

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Mansfield Addis, C.M.G. (1963) . . . . . £5,625*  
*Counsellor, O. G. Foster, M.V.O. (Head of Chancery); H. F. Bartlett, O.B.E.*  
*Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. R. A. Nash.*  
*and Secretaries, P. J. Goulden; F. S. Napier; G. Dickson (Commercial).*  
*Consul, H. J. Bartlett.*

## CONSULAR OFFICES

There are honorary British Vice-Consuls at Cebu and Iloilo-Bacolod.

## POLAND

(Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa)

## COUNCIL OF STATE

*Chairman, Marshal Marian Spychalski (elected April 10, 1968; re-elected June 27, 1969).*  
*Deputy Chairmen, Z. Moskwa; B. Podedworny; Ignacy Loga-Sowinski; Prof. M. Klimaczewski.*  
*Secretary, L. Stasiak.*

## CABINET

*Prime Minister, Jozef Cyrankiewicz.*  
*Deputy Premiers, Piotr Jaroszewicz; Stanislaw Majewski; Marian Olewinski; Eugeniusz Szyr; Zdzislaw Tomal.*

*Foreign Affairs, Dr. Stefan Jedrychowski.*  
*Defence, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.*  
*Foreign Trade, Janusz Burakiewicz.*  
*Finance, Jozef Trendota.*  
*Mining and Power, Jan Mitrega.*  
*Heavy Industry, Franciszek Kaim.*  
*Home Trade, Edward Sznajder.*  
*Transport, Piotr Lewinski.*  
*Culture and Art, Lucjan Motyka.*  
*Forestry and Timber Industry, Roman Gensing.*  
*Education and Higher Education, Prof. Henryk Jablonski.*

*Communications, Edward Kowalezyk.*  
*Chemical Industry, Antoni Radlinski.*  
*Engineering, Janusz Hrynkiwicz.*  
*Light Industry, Tadeusz Kunicki.*  
*Food Industry, Stanislaw Gucwa.*  
*Agriculture, Mieczyslaw Jagielski.*  
*Justice, Stawomir Walczak.*  
*Shipping, Jerzy Szopa.*  
*Health and Social Welfare, Jan Kostrzewski.*  
*Home Affairs, Kazimir Switala.*  
*Building and Building Materials, Andrzej Giersz.*  
*Chairmen of Committees, Jozef Kulesza (Planning Commission); Michal Krukowski (Labour and Wages); Prof. Jan Kaczmarek (Science and Technology); Wlodzimierz Lechowicz (Small-scale Industry and Handicrafts).*

## UNITED WORKERS' (= Communist) PARTY

*Politbureau of the Central Committee, J. Cyrankiewicz; E. Gierek; W. Gomulka; B. Jaszczuk; S. Jedrychowski; Z. Kliszko; St. Kociolek; W. Kruczek; I. Loga-Sowinski; M. Spychalski; J. Tejchma; R. Strzelecki; M. Moczar (full members); M. Jagielski; P. Jaroszewicz; M. Moczar; J. Szydlak (alternate members).*  
*Secretariat of the Central Committee, Wladyslaw Gomulka (1st); B. Jaszczuk; Z. Kliszko; A. Starewicz; R. Strzelecki; J. Tejchma; M. Moczar; J. Szydlak; S. Olszowska.*

## POLISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

47 Portland Place, W.1  
[01-580-4324]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Marian Dobrosielski (1969).*  
*Counsellors, Janusz Zablocki; Wlodzimierz Wisniewski (Commercial); Pawel Ciešlar (Press).*  
*1st Secretaries, Antoni Knychala; Tadeusz Kalinowski.*  
*3rd Secretary, Janusz Prystrom.*  
*Attachés, Jan Janowski (Commercial); Ireneusz Kubiczek (Economic); Wojciech Opalko (Commercial); Stefan Bartkowiak.*  
*Military, Air and Naval Attaché, Witold Lokuciewski.*  
*Consulate-General in London, 19 Weymouth Street, W.1. [01-580-4324]*

**Area and Population.**—In 1939 the area of the Polish Republic was 150,572 square miles with a population of about 35,000,000, of whom 30 per cent. were national minorities (including over 3,000,000 Jews). Frontier changes took place at the end of the war as foreshadowed at the Tehran Conference in 1943. About 69,000 square miles of territory in the east were ceded to the Soviet Union. In exchange Poland received in the west 39,000 square miles of Eastern Germany. The southern boundary was not affected except for minor adjustments to that part formerly dividing Poland from Ruthenia (Czechoslovakia). The western boundary is formed by the Rivers Oder and Neisse. Poland now has a maritime frontier stretching from west of Kaliningrad (formerly Königsberg) to west of Szczecin (formerly Stettin). As a result of the change of frontier and of very



great war-time losses, at the census of December 3, 1950, the population had fallen to 24,977,000 in an area of 121,000 square miles; on Dec. 31, 1968, it was estimated at 32,426,000. Roman Catholicism is the religion of the vast majority of the inhabitants.

**Government.**—The Republic of Poland (reconstituted within the limits of the old Polish Commonwealth) was proclaimed in Warsaw in November, 1918, and its independence guaranteed by the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. The Polish Commonwealth had ceased to exist in 1795 after three successive partitions in 1772, 1793 and 1795, in which Prussia, Russia and Austria shared. During the Napoleonic wars, the small Grand Duchy of Warsaw was created but was dissolved by the final act of the Congress of Vienna. The so-called "Congress Kingdom" was then established on the Polish territory which had fallen to Russia's share and the Tsar assumed the title of King of Poland. Prussia acquired Poznań and Polish Pomerania, Austria acquired Galicia and the small Republic of Cracow came into existence under the joint control of Prussia, Russia and Austria. In 1831, after an insurrection, the Congress Kingdom was dissolved and annexed by Russia and in 1848 the Austrians absorbed the Cracow Republic, Poland an independent state ceasing to exist until the end of the War of 1914-18, when she became independent once again, after 150 years of foreign rule.

In March, 1939, Great Britain entered into a treaty with Poland (France had done so in 1921) guaranteeing Polish territory against aggression, and on Hitler's invasion France and Britain implemented their guarantee. On September 17, 1939, Russian forces invaded eastern Poland and on September 21, 1939, Poland was declared by Germany and Russia to have ceased to exist. A line of demarcation was established between the areas occupied by German and Russian forces. At the end of the war a Coalition Government was formed in which the Polish Workers' Party played a large part. In December, 1948, the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Socialist Party fused in the new Polish United Workers' Party. This is a Communist Party which closely controls every branch of State activity. A new Constitution modelled on the Soviet Constitution of 1936 was adopted on July 22, 1952. It changed the title of the country to the Polish People's Republic

(*Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa*). It made no provision for a President of the Republic, whose functions were to be jointly exercised by a Council of State. Private ownership of land and freedom of religion were recognized. Church and State were to be separate.

Despite the guarantee of religious freedom in the Constitution, a campaign of encroachment in 1953 culminated in the arrest of the Primate of the Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Wyszyński. Dissatisfaction with the régime and conditions of life led to riots in Poznań in June, 1956, and subsequently M. Władysław Gomułka, who had been expelled from the Party in 1949, was reinstated and elected First Secretary of the Party. At the same time Cardinal Wyszyński was allowed to resume his functions. In Jan., 1957, elections to the *Sejm* were held and in Feb., 1957, a reconstructed Government, still led by M. Cyrankiewicz, took office. Elections to the *Sejm* have been held in 1961, 1965 and 1969. M. Cyrankiewicz remained Prime Minister, with the composition of the Government almost unchanged though subsequent reconstructions have taken place. The 1969 Cabinet is listed above.

**Education.**—Elementary education is compulsory and free. There are universities at Kraków, Warsaw, Poznań, Łódź, Wrocław, Lublin and Toruń and a considerable number of other towns.

**Language and Literature.**—Polish is a western Slavonic tongue (see U.S.S.R.), the Latin alphabet being used. Polish literature developed rapidly after the foundation of the University of Cracow (a printing press was established there in 1474 and there Copernicus died in 1543). A national school of poetry and drama survived the dismemberment and the former era of romanticism was followed by realistic and historical fiction, including the works of Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846-1916), Nobel Prize-winner for Literature in 1905, Bolesław Prus (1847-1912), and Stanisław Reymont (1868-1925), Nobel Prize-winner in 1924. There are now 42 daily papers published in Poland, 11 of them in Warsaw.

**Production and Industry.**—On January 3, 1946, a decree was issued to provide for the nationalization of mines, petroleum resources, water, gas and electricity services, banks, textile factories and large retail stores. At present over 90 per cent. of Polish industry is stated to be "socialized", but 84.6 per cent. of agricultural land is privately farmed.

#### FINANCE

	1967 '000 Zloty	1968 '000 Zloty
Revenue†.....	326,700,000	320,700,000
Expenditure.....	321,600,000	326,200,000
	† Estimated.	

The basic exchange rate is 9.60 zloty = £1 but this is not used in practice. A special rate of 57.40 zloty = £1 is in force for non-commercial transactions with western countries. All foreign trade is conducted in foreign currencies. (See also p. 84.)

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£48,207,000	£43,903,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	56,100,000	60,519,000

**CAPITAL.**—Warsaw, on the Vistula, pop. (December, 1968) 1,273,600. Other large towns are Łódź (747,700); Kraków (560,300); Wrocław (509,400); Poznań (455,500); Gdansk-Gdynia (364,000); Szczecin (331,700); Katowice (292,300); Bydgoszcz (275,200); Lublin (234,000); Zabrze (199,300); Częstochowa (184,500).

**FLAG.**—Equal horizontal stripes of white (above) and red. **NATIONAL DAY.**—July

## BRITISH EMBASSY

(No. 1 Aleje Róż, Warsaw)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Nicholas Henderson, C.M.G.* (1968)..... £5,625  
*Counsellors, A. B. Horn; H. T. Kennedy, O.B.E. (Commercial).*  
*Naval and Military Attaché, Col. J. L. Knyvett, M.B.E., M.C.*  
*Defence and Air Attaché, Group-Capt. R. J. H. Uprichard.*  
*1st Secretaries, M. E. Pike; K. Barton, M.B.E.*  
*Consul, E. F. Lewis.*

*British Council Representative, P. G. Lloyd, O.B.E., Al Jerozolimskie, 59, Warsaw.*

## PORTUGAL

(República Portuguesa)

*President of the Republic, Rear-Admiral Américo Deus Rodrigues Tomás, inaugurated President August 9, 1958, re-elected for 7 years, July 25, 1965.*

## CABINET

*Prime Minister, Prof. Marcello Caetano, appointed Sept. 26, 1968.*

*Minister of State to the Prime Minister, Alfredo Vaz Pinto.*

*Minister of Defence, Gen. H. de Sá V. Rebelo.*

*Interior, Dr. António M. G. Rapazote.*

*Justice, Prof. Dr. Mário de Almeida Costa.*

*Finance, Dr. João A. D. Rosas.*

*Army, Brig. José M. de B. Rodrigues.*

*Marine, Cdre. Manuel P. Crespo.*

*Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alberto Marciano Gorjão Franco Nogueira.*

*Public Works, Eng. Rui A da S. Sanches.*

*Overseas, Prof. Dr. Joaquim Moreira da Silva Cunha.*

*Education, Dr. José H. Saraiva.*

*Communications, Eng. Fernando A. de Oliveira.*

*Corporations and Social Security, Prof. José Joao Gonçalves de Proença.*

*Health and Assistance, Dr. Lopo de C. Cancela de Abreu.*

In addition there are 7 Secretaries of State and 11 Under Secretaries.

## EMBASSY IN LONDON

Chancery: 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[01-235-5331]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Senhor Antonio Leite de Faria.*

*Counsellor, Senhor Jose Manuel de Villas-Boas de Vasconcellos Faria.*

*Economic Counsellor, Senhor Sergio Alexandre Ayres Trindade Sacadura Cabral.*

*1st Secretary, Senhor Dr. Francisco Manuel Baltazar Moita.*

*2nd Secretaries, Dr. Ernesto de Magalhães Feu; Dr. Carlos Teixeira da Motta.*

*Naval Attaché, Cdr. José Baptista Pinheiro de Azevedo.*

*Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Manuel Nicolau de Abreu Castello-Branco.*

*Press Counsellor, Senhor António Potier, M.V.O.*

*Commercial Attachés, Senhor Jorge Gonçalves Dias; Senhor Alexandre Castro Freire.*

*Asst. Commercial Attaché, Senhor José Agnelo de Vaz Carreiro.*

*Consulate-General, 47 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1 (01-235-6216).*

*Area and Population.*—Continental Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula (for MAP, see p. 939). It contains an area of 34,500 square miles, with a population (including the Azores and Madeira) (estimated, 1968) of 9,505,000. It lies between 36° 58'–42° 9' 12" N. lat. and 6° 11' 48"–9° 29' 45" W. long., being 302 miles in length

from N. to S., and averaging about 117 in breadth from E. to W. The Azores and Madeira Islands in North Atlantic are treated as parts of continental Portugal for administrative purposes.

*Government.*—From the eleventh century until 1910 the government of Portugal was a monarchy, and for many centuries included the Vice-Royalty of Brazil, which declared its independence in 1822. In 1910 an armed rising in Lisbon drove King Manoel II and the Royal family into exile, and the National Assembly of Aug. 27, 1911, sanctioned a Republican form of government. The President is elected for seven years by indirect vote of the electors, who vote for members of a electoral college to select the President. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, who also appoints the other Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. During the serious illness of Dr. Salazar, Prime Minister since 1932, Prof. Marcello Caetano was appointed Prime Minister on Sept. 26, 1968.

The Government is responsible only to the President. There is a single Chamber Legislature (*Assembleia Nacional*) of 120 members elected by direct vote of the electors. There is also a "Corporate Chamber" consisting of representatives of local authorities and industrial, commercial, cultural and religious interests, to which all bills introduced into the Chamber must be submitted for its opinion. The Legislature is in session for three months in the year. In the recess the Government legislates by decrees or decrees-laws, of which the latter only must be confirmed by the legislature. Both men and women enjoy the franchise; but there are certain educational or tax-payment qualifications.

The annual *per capita* income in Portugal is about £150. It is still essentially an agricultural country and over 40 per cent. of the working population is engaged in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry.

*Defence.*—Military service is compulsory for all men who are physically fit and very few are exempted. The present strength of the Army is about 120,000 of which a large proportion is serving in Portuguese Africa. Much of the Army's old British equipment is now being replaced by French, German and American material. The Navy consists of 1,280 officers and 13,200 men manning a total of over 130 craft. The serving strength of the Air Force is about 1,000 officers and 12,500 other ranks (including some 2,500 parachutists) and about 500 aircraft of all types.

*Education* is free and compulsory for four years from the age of 7 and is being extended to six years. Secondary education is mainly conducted in State lycées, but there are also private schools. There are also military, naval, technical and other special schools. There are Universities at Coimbra (founded in 1290), Lisbon (1911) and Oporto (1911).

*Language and Literature.*—Portuguese is a Romance language with admixtures of Arabic and other idioms. It is the language of Portugal and Brazil.

Portuguese language and literature reached the culminating point of their development in the *Lusitadas* (dealing with the voyage of Vasco da Gama) and other works of Camoens (Camões), born in 1524, died in 1580. Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Portuguese literature dominated that of Brazil. Modern literature, both prose and verse, is in a flourishing condition and there are more than twenty daily newspapers, of which 9 are published in Lisbon.

*Civil aviation* is controlled by the Ministry of Communications. There is an international airport at Portela, about 11 miles from Lisbon, and the

airport of Pedras Rubras near Oporto is also used for some international services. A new airfield at Faro in the Algarve now takes direct flights from London. There is a civil airline, an inter-island service and services in Portuguese Africa. British European Airways and Transportes Aereos Portugueses operate a daily service between London and Lisbon by agreement between them which calls at Oporto twice weekly in both directions. There are altogether 19 airlines operating a total of about 400 services a month through Lisbon airport.

**Agriculture.**—The chief agricultural products are cork, maize, wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, beans, onions, olives, oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, tomatoes, timber, port wine and table wines. There are extensive forests of pine, cork, eucalyptus and chestnut covering about 20 per cent. of the total area of the country.

**Industry.**—The country is so far only moderately industrialized, but is fairly rapidly extending its industries. The principal manufactures, most of which are still protected by high tariffs, are textiles (cotton, woollen and rayon), furniture, pottery, glassware, cork goods, leather, paper pulp, tomato concentrates, canned fish, cement, fertilizers, chemicals and hardware. There is a modern steelworks; several British and foreign motor-car manufacturers assemble their vehicles in Portugal and lately the tourist industry has become an important earner of foreign exchange. There are several hydro-electric power stations and a new thermal power station. **Minerals.**—The principal mineral products are pyrites, wolfram, tin, iron ores and some copper.

**Finance.**—Portugal is a member of the European Monetary Agreement, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the International Finance Corporation. The country has large gold and foreign exchange reserves, which amounted to Escudos 24,317,488,067 in April, 1969. The 1969 State budget showed a surplus of Escudos 1,900,000. Total revenue, Escudos 25,327,100,000; expenditure Escudos 25,325,200,000.

**Currency.**—Escudo (of 100 Centavos). Conto consists of 1,000 escudos. Since devaluation of the £ sterling in 1967 the rate of exchange has fluctuated around the level Escudos 68.50 = £1 (see also p. 83).

**Trade.**—Total trade of Portugal in the first nine months of 1968 showed a deficit of Escudos 7,759,000,000, representing a decline of 24,000,000 Escudos or 34 per cent. less than in the corresponding period of 1967. Value of total exports was 67.6 per cent. of total imports.

Portugal is a member of E.F.T.A., G.A.T.T. and O.E.C.D. The principal imports are raw and semi-manufactured iron and steel of the types that are not produced by the national steel-works, industrial machinery, chemicals, crude oil, motor vehicles, wool and dried cod fish.

The principal exports in 1968 (Jan.—Sept.), were textiles (20 per cent. by value), foodstuffs (20 per cent.), timber, cork and respective manufactures (12 per cent.), chemicals (6 per cent.), electrical and other machinery (5 per cent.) and metal manufactures (5 per cent.).

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K....	£46,895,000	£58,561,000
Exports to U.K....	55,579,000	73,812,000
CAPITAL, ΨLisbon. Population (estimated, 1966), 820,000. ΨOporto 310,000; ΨSetubal 44,930.		

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours; by air, 2½ hours.

FLAG.—Green and red, with arms in centre. NATIONAL DAY.—June 10 (Portugal Day).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador's Residence—Rua S. Francisco de Borja 63, Lisbon. Chancery Offices, Rua São Domingos à Lapa 37, Lisbon.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Anthony Edward Lambert, K.C.M.G. (1966)..... £5,625

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Lisbon, Oporto, Portimao and Vila Real de Santo Antonio, Figuera da Foz (Portugal), St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands), Funchal (Madeira), Lowrenço Marques and Beira (Portuguese East Africa), Luanda (Portuguese West Africa) and Macau.

#### BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, A. M. Welsh, O.B.E., The British Institute, Rua de Luis Fernandes 3, Lisbon 2.

There is a British Institute at Coimbra (Rua Alexandre Herculano 34) and the Council has libraries at Lisbon, Coimbra and Oporto.

ROYAL BRITISH CLUB, Rua da Estrela 8, Lisbon.

BRITISH-PORTUGUESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Rua da Estrela 8, Lisbon (Branch at Rua de Sá da Bandeira, 784 2º EF, Oporto).

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION, Rua de Breyner 79, Oporto.

#### MADEIRA AND THE AZORES

Madeira and The Azores are administratively parts of metropolitan Portugal.

The Madeiras are a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean about 520 miles west of Lisbon, and consist of Madeira, Porto Santo and 3 uninhabited islands (Desertas). The total area is 314 square miles, with a population of 269,769. ΨFunchal in Madeira, the largest island (270 square miles), is the capital, with a population of 43,301; Machico (4,734). Trade with U.K., 1968: Imports from U.K., £741,000; Exports, £285,000.

The Azores are a group of 9 islands (Flores, Corvo, Terceira, São Jorge, Pico, Fayal, Graciosa, São Miguel and Santa Maria) in the Atlantic Ocean, with a total area of 922 square miles and a population of 318,558. ΨPonta Delgada the capital of the group, has a population of 22,448. Other ports are ΨAngra, in Terceira, (13,501) and ΨHorta (7,109). Trade with U.K., 1968: Imports from U.K., £412,000; Exports, £189,000.

#### PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, consist of two groups of islands, Windward (Santo Antao, São Vicente, Santa Luzia, São Nicolao, Boa Vista and Sal, the last-named having a South Atlantic air base, opened in 1949) and Leeward (Maio, São Tiago, Fogo and Brava) with a total area of 1,516 square miles and a population (estimated, 1967) of 232,000. Revenue (1964), Escudos 135,411,000. Capital, ΨPraia (6,000). Vessels take coal and oil at ΨMindelo, São Vicente (pop. 20,000).

SÃO TOMÉ and PRÍNCÍPE ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 372 square miles, population (1967), 60,000). Capital ΨSão Tomé (3,187).

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, area 14,000 sq. miles, population (estimated, 1967), 528,000; (capital ΨBissau, population 6,000). Revenue (1964), Escudos 202,012,000.

ANGOLA has an area of 488,000 sq. miles, population (estimated, 1967), 5,293,000, with present capital ΨSt. Paul de Luanda (pop. 346,763), and capital designate Nova Lisboa, and includes also Kabinda and Portuguese Zaire (N. of Congo). Angola was restored to Portugal by the Netherlands in 1648. Revenue (1964), Contos 4,642,891.

## Angola's Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£7,303,000	£11,043,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	579,000	1,816,000

A transcontinental railway from *Benguela* (Lobito Bay) in Angola, which traverses the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and then runs southwards through Rhodesia to Bulawayo and eastwards to Beira, is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control. This line makes through communication from Lobito Bay on the Atlantic to Beira on the Indian Ocean.

**PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, OR MOZAMBIQUE.** Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, Quelimane, Tete, Mozambique, Cape Delgado and Nyasa, together with the territory of Manica and Sofala, has a total area of 297,657 square miles, with a population (estimated, 1967) of 7,124,000. Capital  $\Psi$  Lourenço Marques (441,363). Revenue (1964), *Contos* 5,122,386.

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£9,332,000	£11,012,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	3,961,000	5,190,000

$\Psi$  **MACAU**, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 5 square miles and a population (1965) of 280,290.

**PORTUGUESE TIMOR** (the eastern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,329 square miles, with a population (estimated, 1967), 566,000. Capital,  $\Psi$  Dili, pop. 7,000.

## QATAR

*Ruler of Qatar*, Shaikh Ahmad bin Ali bin Abdullah Al Thani; *succeeded* Oct. 24, 1960.

*Deputy Ruler and Minister of Finance*, Shaikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani.

*Minister of Education*, Shaikh Jasim bin Hamad Al Thani.

Qatar is an independent Arab Shaikhdom in special treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. It covers the peninsula of Qatar from approximately the Northern shore of Khor al Odaid to the Eastern shore of Khor al Salwa. The area is about 4,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at about 80,000 (July, 1968).

Oil deposits on land are being exploited by the Qatar Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of I.P.C., under a concession granted by the Ruler, and the first oil shipment was made on December 31, 1949. The Company is following an agreed policy of levelling off annual production at about 9,000,000 long tons. Considerable development has resulted from this source of income.

The great majority of the population is concentrated in the urban district of the capital, Doha. Only a small minority still pursue the traditional life of the semi-nomadic tribesmen and fisher-folk. There are townships on the coast at Khor and Wakra, but much of the interior is uninhabited. There are, however, gardens near Doha and to the north, and encouragement is being given to the development of agriculture. Doha is an expanding town with a new airport built to international standards, and has good shopping facilities and public services. Further development projects include a cement factory, which was inaugurated in May 1969, a factory for processing and freezing prawns, which began operations in 1968, a broadcasting station transmitting on medium and short wave bands, and a £15,000,000 fertilizer project, on which work has recently been started. Ocean-going vessels have hitherto used the Oil Company's anchorage with off-loading facilities by barge at Umm Said on the east coast, but the dredging of a

deep water channel into Doha harbour has enabled ships to unload there on to lighters from the middle of 1966. Plans are in hand to make Doha a fully-fledged port with 4-5 deep-water berths and these should be realized before June, 1970. An offshore concession is held by the Shell Company of Qatar, which is exporting oil from its terminal on Halul Island, at a rate of about 7,000,000 long tons per annum. Following the withdrawal of the Continental Oil Company of Qatar from the country, part of its offshore concession area has been awarded to a new company, to be known as the Qatar Japan Oil Company. Its exploration in the area had not started by the summer of 1969. Extension of the Doha water distillation plant had raised its total capacity to nearly 4 million gallons daily by 1969.

Regular air services connect Qatar with the other Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms (Bahrain and the Trucial States), Kuwait, Muscat, Iran, Saudi Arabia, the Indian sub-continent, the Lebanon and Europe. The Ruler has an international staff of technical assistants. Wireless communications are managed by Cable and Wireless, Ltd. On May 24, 1963, the Qatar Government took over the management of its postal services from the British G.P.O. The Indian external rupee was withdrawn in June, 1966, and replaced temporarily by the Saudi riyal. In September the new Qatar/Dubai currency was introduced, one riyal being equivalent to the devaluation rate of the Indian external rupee = 1s. 6d. sterling—since sterling devaluation in 1967 the Qatar-Dubai riyal has been equivalent to 1s. 9d.

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£3,688,000	£7,148,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	4,253,000	24,708,000

**CAPITAL.**—Doha. Population (estimated) 50,000.

**FLAG.**—White and maroon, white portion nearer the mast; vertical indented line comprising 17 angles divides the colours.

*British Political Agent*, R. H. M. Boyle, D.S.C.

## RUMANIA

(Republica Socialistă România)

## STATE COUNCIL

*President*, Nicolae Ceausescu. *assumed office* Dec. 9, 1967; *re-elected* March 16, 1969.

*Vice-Presidents*, Emil Bodnaras; Constanta Craciun; Stefan Peterfi.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*President*, Ion Gheorghe Maurer.

*First Vice-President*, Ilie Verdet.

*Vice-Presidents*, Iosif Banc; Janos Fazekas; Gheorghe Gaston Marin; Gheorghe Radulescu; Emil Draganescu.

*Minister of the Armed Forces*, Gen. Ion Ionița.

*Internal Affairs*, Cornel Onescu.

*Foreign Affairs*, Corneliu Manescu.

*President of the Economic Council*, Manea Manescu.

*President of the State Planning Committee*, Maxim Berghianu.

*Minister of Finance*, Virgil Pirvu.

*Metallurgical Industry*, Ion Marinescu.

*Machine-Building*, Mihai Marinescu.

*Chemical Industry*, Constantin Scarlat.

*Petroleum Industry*, Alexandru Boaba.

*Railways*, Florian Danalache.

*Road, Water and Air Transport*, Ion Baicu.

*Posts and Telecommunications*, Mihai Balanescu.

*Light Industry*, Alexandru Sencovici.

*Mines*, Bujor Almasan.

*Electric Power*, Octavian Groza.

*Building Industry*, Dumitru Mosora.

Forestry Economy, Mihai Suder.  
 Food Industry, Bucur Schiopu.  
 Health, Aurel Moga.  
 Labour, Petre Blajovici.  
 Constructions for the Chemical Industry and Refineries,  
 Matei Ghigiu.  
 Internal Trade, Ion Pațan.  
 Foreign Trade, Gheorghe Cioară.  
 Education, Stefan Bălan.  
 Justice, Adrian Dimitriu.  
 Presidents of:—  
 State Committee for Problems of Organization and  
 Wages, Petre Lupu.  
 Higher Council of Agriculture, Nicolae Glosan.  
 Committee for Prices, Roman Moldovan.  
 Committee for Problems of Local Administration, Mihai  
 Gere.  
 State Committee for Culture and Art, Pompiliu  
 Macovei.  
 Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions,  
 —Minister, Gheorghe Apostol.  
 National Union of Agricultural Production Co-  
 operatives, Vasile Vilcu.  
 Minister, Youth Problems, Ion Iliescu.

#### THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Presidium of the Central Committee, N. Ceaușescu;  
 G. Apostol; E. Bodnaraș; I. G. Maurer; P. Nicu-  
 lescu-Mizil; C. Stoica; I. Verdet; V. Trofin.  
 Secretariat of the Central Committee, Nicolae Ceauș-  
 escu (Secretary-General); C. Stoica; M. Dalea;  
 M. Gere; M. Manescu; D. Popescu; V. Trofin;  
 P. Niculescu-Mizil; V. Patilinet; L. Rautu.

#### RUMANIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

4 Palace Green, W.8  
 [Western: 9666]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His  
 Excellency Vasile Pungan (1966).  
 Counsellors, G. Anghelescu; Aurel Ionciță (Com-  
 mercial).

**Area and Population.**—Rumania is a republic of  
 South-Eastern Europe, formerly the classical *Dacia*  
 and *Scythia Pontica*, having its origin in the union  
 of the Danubian principalities of *Wallachia* and  
*Moldavia* under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856).  
 The area in October, 1945, was estimated at  
 91,600 sq. miles; with a population (estimated,  
 July 1, 1967) of 19,285,000.



**Government.**—The principalities remained separ-  
 ate entities under Turkish suzerainty until 1859,  
 when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected  
 Prince of both, still under the suzerainty of Turkey.  
 Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded

by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in  
 whose successors the crown was vested. By the  
*Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) the Principality  
 was recognized as an independent State, and part  
 of the *Dobruja* (which had been occupied by the  
 Rumanians) was incorporated. On March 27,  
 1881, it was recognized as a Kingdom.

The outcome of the War of 1914-18 added  
 Bessarabia, the Bukovina, Transylvania, The Banat  
 and Crisana—Maramures, these additions of territory  
 being confirmed in the Treaty of St. Germain, 1919,  
 and the Treaty of Petit Trianon, 1920.

On June 27, 1940, in compliance with an ulti-  
 matum from U.S.S.R., Bessarabia and Northern  
 Bukovina were ceded to the Soviet Government,  
 the area affected being about 20,000 sq. miles, with  
 a population of about 4,000,000.

In August, 1940, Rumania ceded to Bulgaria  
 the portion of Southern Dobruja (about 3,000  
 sq. miles) taken from Bulgaria in 1913. Rumania  
 became "The Rumanian People's Republic" in  
 December, 1947, on the abdication of King  
 Michael.

A new Constitution, modelled on the Soviet  
 Constitution of 1936, was adopted unanimously on  
 September 24, 1952, by the Grand National  
 Assembly. The Assembly was later dissolved and  
 elections were held for a new Grand National  
 Assembly on November 30, 1952; in each con-  
 stituency there was only one candidate for election,  
 representing the People's Democratic Front.  
 Further elections on similar lines were held in  
 February, 1957; in March, 1962 and in March, 1965.  
 A new Constitution was approved by the Grand  
 National Assembly in 1965 when the name of the  
 state was changed to The Socialist Republic of  
 Rumania. The Constitution states (Art. 3) that the  
 leading political force of the whole of society is the  
 Rumanian Communist Party.

**Agriculture.**—The soil of Wallachia and Moldavia  
 is among the richest in Europe producing wheat,  
 maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas and  
 other vegetables. Grape vines and fruits are abun-  
 dant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large  
 crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax and hemp.  
 Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the  
 principal industries of Rumania, but the climate  
 of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the  
 Continental character, and the intense winter cold  
 and summer heat, and fierce summer drought some-  
 times defeat these principal industries. The forests  
 of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,851,401  
 acres), and the timber industry is important. The  
 total arable land under cultivation in 1967 was  
 9,799,800 hectares.

Socialization of agriculture was completed when  
 plans for collectivization were fulfilled in the spring  
 of 1962, some three years ahead of the planned date.

**Natural Resources and Industry.**—Before the war  
 petroleum and agriculture were the backbone of the  
 Rumanian economy. Though the production of  
 both industries has increased, they no longer hold  
 the same dominant position. Rumania's oil re-  
 sources now enable her to produce about 13,000,000  
 tons of crude oil a year and there are plentiful  
 supplies of natural gas, together with various  
 mineral deposits including coal, iron ore, bauxite,  
 lead, zinc, copper and uranium in quantities which  
 allow a substantial part of the requirements of  
 industry to be met from local resources. Since  
 1948 industrialization has proceeded rapidly and the  
 State is well on the way to establishing a mixed  
 industrial economy. Heavy investments have been  
 made in electric power, the chemical industry, the  
 metallurgical industry and the engineering industry  
 and growing attention is being paid to light in-  
 dustry. The economy is centrally organized on the

basis of Five-Year Plans which cover all branches of national activity including investment and production. The current Five-Year Plan (1966 to 1970) calls for an average annual increase of 11 per cent. in industrial output, a figure which has been exceeded in the first two of the five years.

1967 production figures were: crude oil, 13,206,000 tons; coal, 15,019,000 tons; electric power, 24,769 million kWh; natural gas, 16,036 million cubic metres; steel, 4,088,000 tons; pig iron, 2,456,000 tons; wheat, 5,819,600 tons; maize, 6,857,900 tons; sunflower seed, 719,800 tons; sugar beet, 3,829,800 tons.

**Language and Literature.**—Rumanian is a Romance language with many archaic forms and with admixtures of Slavonic, Turkish, Magyar and French words. The folk-songs and folklore, composed by the people themselves, and transmitted orally through many centuries (and collected in the 19th century), form one of the most interesting of such collections. The publication of all books and reviews is controlled and authorized by the State Committee for Culture and Art, which has the status of a Ministry. In 1968 53 daily newspapers were published. The leading religion is that of the Rumanian Orthodox Church; the Roman Catholics and some Protestant denominations are of importance numerically. The Jewish community has declined through emigration.

**Education** is free and nominally compulsory, with 3,902,347 in attendance in 1967-68, including 141,589 in higher education. There are 5 Universities, at Bucharest, Iasi, Cluj, Timisoara and Craiova. A "Marxist-Leninist" University was opened in Bucharest in 1951. There are polytechnics at Bucharest, Timisoara, Cluj, Brasov, Galatz and Iasi, two commercial academies at Bucharest and Brasov, and agricultural colleges at Bucharest, Iasi, Cluj, Craiova and Timisoara.

**Communications.**—In 1967 there were 11,023 miles of railway open for traffic. The mercantile marine, as a result of war losses, seizure and reparations, was reduced to a few moderate-sized sea-going steamers and a number of coastal and river craft, but is being steadily built up. The principal ports are Constantza (on the Black Sea), Sulina (on the Danube Estuary), Galati, the most important, Braïla, Giurgiu and Turnu Severin. Rumania is a member of the Danube Commission whose seat is at Budapest.

## FINANCE

	1966	1967
	Lei	Lei
Revenue....	108,867,000,000	129,307,000,000
Expenditure..	105,372,000,000	124,322,000,000

Up-to-date figures of the Public Debt are not available. No foreign loans (other than short-term commercial loans) are known to have been contracted since March, 1947. The internal debt was virtually wiped out by stabilization in August, 1947; there has been no internal loan issue since that date.

The Rumanian *Leu* (of 100 Bani) had been revalued three times since the war by Feb. 1, 1954. With a 100 per cent. premium on all "capitalist" currencies for non-commercial transactions, the effective exchange rate after devaluation of sterling in Nov., 1967, was Lei 28·80 = £1 and Lei 12 = \$U.S.1. A special tourist rate is available to all tourists. (See also p. 84.)

## TRADE

	1966	1967
	Lei	Lei
Imports.....	7,279,300,000	9,276,500,000
Exports.....	7,116,900,000	8,372,100,000

No complete figures for foreign trade have been

published since the start of the Communist régime. Imports are chiefly semi-manufactured goods, raw materials, machinery and metals; exports consist principally of maize, wheat, barley, oats, petroleum, timber and cattle. Trade with U.K., although relatively small has increased notably since the signature of an Anglo-Rumanian trade arrangement in 1960.

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . .	£9,891,000	£31,055,000
Exports to U.K. ....	25,657,000	25,873,000

About 65 per cent. of Rumania's foreign trade is now with the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe. Rumania is a member of the Soviet-sponsored "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance".

**CAPITAL.** Bucharest, on the Dimbovita, population (1966), 1,511,388. Other towns with a population of over 100,000 in 1966 are: Brasov (263,201); Cluj (222,652); Constantza (199,356); Iasi (194,835); Timisoara (193,039); Ploiesti (190,687); Craiova (173,315); Galati (151,349); Braïla (144,341); Arad (136,912); Oradea (134,939); Resita (121,458); Sibiu (109,546); Baia Mare (108,709); Tirgu-Mures (104,922); and Hunedoara (100,953).

**FLAG.**—Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red, with the emblem of the Republic in the centre band. **NATIONAL DAY.**—August 23 (Liberation Day, 1944).

## BRITISH EMBASSY

24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest ■  
 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His  
 Excellency Denis Seward Laskey, C.M.G., C.V.O.  
 (1968).....£5,625  
 1st Secretaries, H. M. S. Reid (Head of Chancery);  
 J. S. N. Drew; J. H. Walsh (Commercial); W. A.  
 Mann (Cultural).

2nd Secretary, H. M. Paterson (Consul).

## RWANDA

(Republic of Rwanda)

President, Grégoire Kayibanda, born 1905; elected  
 Oct. 26, 1961; assumed office, July 1, 1962; re-  
 elected, Oct. 3, 1965.

Rwanda became an independent republic on July 1, 1962. Formerly part of the Belgian-administered trusteeship of Ruanda-Urundi, it has an area of 10,169 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1965) of 3,306,000, mainly of the Bahutu tribe, with Batutsi and Batwa minorities. Coffee and cotton are grown and there is some mineral production. Hides, extract of quinine and pyrethrum flowers are also exported.

The currency is the *Rwanda franc*. In 1968 total imports were valued at \$U.S. 17,200,000; imports from U.K., £315,000; total exports, \$U.S. 16,100,000; exports to U.K., £274,000. Revenue in 1968 totalled: *Rw.Fr.* 1,313,000,000; Expenditure *Rw.Fr.* 1,505,000,000.

At a referendum held in September, 1961, under supervision of the United Nations, a large majority voted against the retention of the monarchy which was accordingly abolished on Oct. 2, 1961. Elections for a new Legislative Assembly were also held in September, 1961, and the Assembly elected M. Kayibanda as President of the National Council, to hold office as Head of State and Head of the Government (Mr. Kayibanda was seeking re-election in 1969). Admission of Rwanda to membership of the United Nations was approved on July 26, 1962.

**CAPITAL.**—Kigali (4,273).

**FLAG.**—Three vertical bands, red, yellow and green with letter R on yellow band.

British Ambassador, His Excellency David Aubrey Scott, C.M.G. (1967) (resident) ■ Kampala, Uganda.

## SALVADOR

(República de El Salvador)

President, Fidel Sanchez Hernandez; elected March 5, 1967; assumed office July 1, 1967, for a five-year term.

Vice-President, Humberto Guillermo Cuestas.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Francisco José Guerrero.

## SALVADOREAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

98 Portland Place, W.1.

[01-636-9563]

Ambassador, His Excellency Don Rafael Alfonso Quiñonez-Meza (1968).

Secretary and Consul, Señor Manuel Monterrosa.

Attaché, Don René A. Machon-Rivera.

**Area and Population.**—The Republic of El Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 160 miles with a general breadth of about 50 miles, and contains an area of 7,722 square miles, with a population (estimated, 1967) of 3,151,000. El Salvador is therefore a densely populated country with some 409 persons per square mile. It is divided into 14 Departments. (For MAP, see p. 875.)

The surface of the country is very mountainous, many of the peaks being extinct volcanoes. The highest peaks are the Santa Ana volcano (7,700 ft.) and the San Vicente volcano (7,200 ft.). Much of the interior has an average altitude of 2,000 feet. The lowlands along the coast are generally hot, but towards the interior the altitude tempers the severity of the heat. Much has been done in recent years to improve sanitary conditions and services. There is a wet season from May to October, and a dry season from November to April. Earthquakes have been frequent in the history of El Salvador, the most recent being that of May 3, 1965, when considerable damage was done to San Salvador.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa. There is a large volcanic lake (Ilopango) a few miles to the east of the capital, while farther away and to the west lies the smaller but very picturesque lake of Coatepeque, which appears to have been formed in a vast crater flanked by the Santa Ana volcano.

**Government.**—Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish vice-royalty of Guatemala until 1821. Under a new Constitution adopted in 1950, the President is elected for six years and the Legislature for two. New legislative elections under proportional representation held in March, 1968, resulted in a chamber composed of 27 deputies of the official party and 25 opposition deputies. Presidential elections were again held on March 5, 1967, and the candidate of the Government Party, Colonel Fidel Sanchez Hernandez, won by 54.4 per cent. of the votes against three opposition candidates.

**Production and Industry.**—The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee, which is grown under shade-trees principally on the slopes of the volcanoes, and cotton, which is cultivated on the coastal plains; cane sugar is also produced, as well as maize, sesame, indigo, rice, balsam, etc. In the lower altitudes towards the east, sisal is produced and used in the manufacture of coffee and sugar bags.

**Education.**—The illiteracy rate is about 50 per cent. Primary education is nominally compulsory, but the number of schools and teachers available is too small to enable education to be given to all children of school age. In recent Budgets, however, a high percentage of the national revenue has been devoted to education and great efforts are being made to eliminate the existing shortage of schools and teachers.

**Language and Literature.**—The language of the country is Spanish. Indigenous literature has not yet produced work of international repute. There are 4 daily newspapers published at the capital, and 4 in the provinces.

**Communications.**—The Salvador Railway, nearly 100 miles in length, connects Acajutla with the capital and with the important coffee centre of Santa Ana. The International Railways of Central America have a line from the port of La Union (on the Gulf of Fonseca) to the capital and another one in the opposite direction which taps the richest coffee growing region in the country and proceeds to Zacapa (in Guatemala) thereby affording continuous railway communication between San Salvador and Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios on the Caribbean coast. The roads are paved and in good condition. There is a good motor road between Acajutla, the principal port, and the capital (23 miles), while motor transportation is possible throughout the year between the capital and Guatemala City. The Pan-American Highway from the Guatemalan frontier follows this route and continues to the Honduran frontier. The highway is now completed through the country. Pan-American Airways, TACA, TAB, LANICA, SAHSA and LACSA connect El Salvador with the rest of the world. The Ilopango international airport can receive jet aircraft.

There are post and telegraph offices throughout the country. There are many broadcasting stations and two television stations.

## FINANCE

	1967 Colones	1968 Colones
Revenue (Budget) . . .	234,236,000	234,233,000
Expenditure (do.) . . .	240,320,000	250,744,000
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1967):		Colones
External Debt . . . . .		213,710,000
Internal Debt		
Direct Governmental . . . . .		20,087,000
Guaranteed by Government . . . . .		47,640,000

## TRADE

	1966 Colones	1967 Colones
Imports . . . . .	550,000,000	559,800,000
Exports . . . . .	472,300,000	518,100,000

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£2,993,000	£1,853,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	219,000	243,000
Par of Exchange 2.50 Colones = \$1 (U.S.) (see also p. 84).		

Coffee accounted for 47 per cent. of the exports in 1967 and cotton for 12 per cent. The others are sisal (in the form of the bags used for exporting coffee, sugar, etc.), gold, sugar, indigo, sesame, balsam, hides and skins. The chief imports are cotton textiles, iron and steel goods, motor cars, fertilizers, chemical products and petrol.

**CAPITAL.**—San Salvador. Population (Census of 1968), 340,000. Other towns are Santa Ana (73,864); San Miguel (38,330), La Union (Cutoco), La Libertad and Acajutla.

**FLAG.**—Three horizontal bands light blue, white, light blue; coat of arms on white band. **NATIONAL DAY.**—September 15.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

13A Avenida Norte (Continuación), Colonia

Dueñas, (Apartado 601), San Salvador

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Michael Alfred Wenner (1967) . . . . . £5,075

1st Secretary, R. G. Farrar (Consul).

San Salvador is 5,700 miles from London.

## SAN MARINO

(Repubblica di San Marino)

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti".

CONSULATE GENERAL IN LONDON

Saxone House, 74A Regent Street, W.2

Consul General, C. Forte.

Vice-Consul, R. E. Rudge.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by pious stonecutter of Dalmatia in the 4th century. The Republic always resisted the Papal claims and its integrity is respected by Italy. The Republic is governed by a State Congress of 10 members, under the Presidency of two Captains-Regent. The Great and General Council, a legislative body of 60 members is elected by universal suffrage for a term of 5 years. A Council of Twelve forms in certain cases a Supreme Court of Justice. The area is approximately 23 square miles, the population on Dec. 31, 1968, was 18,470. There is a ceremonial guard of 180. The city of San Marino, on the slope of Monte Titano, has three castles, a fine church and Government palace, a theatre and a museum. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cattle, ceramics, lime, concrete, cotton yarns, colour and paints. A Treaty of Extradition between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino has been in force since 1899.

FLAG.—Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

## SAUDI ARABIA

(a) Mamlaka al Arabiya as-Sa'udiya.)

King of Saudi Arabia, H.M. King Faisal bin Abdul Aziz, G.B.E., born 1904, ascended the throne, Nov. 2, 1964.

Crown Prince, H.R.H. Amir Khalid bin Abdul Aziz, born 1922.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

President of the Council and Foreign Minister, H.M. King Faisal bin Abdul Aziz.

Deputy President, H.R.H. Amir Khalid bin Abdul Aziz.

2nd Deputy President and Minister of Interior, H.R.H. Amir Fahd bin Abdul Aziz.

Defence and Aviation, H.R.H. Amir Sultan bin Abdul Aziz.

Finance and National Economy, H.R.H. Amir Musa'id bin Abdul Rahman.

Agriculture, Shaikh Hassan al Mishari.

Education and (acting) Health, Shaikh Hassan Al al-Shaikh.

Trade and Industry, Shaikh Abid Shaikh.

Communications, Shaikh Mohammad Oman Tawfiq.

Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Shaikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

Labour and Social Affairs, Shaikh Abdul Rahman Aba Khail.

Information, Shaikh Jamil al-Hujailan.

Pilgrimage and Trusts, Dr. Omar Tawfiq (acting).

Foreign Affairs, Shaikh Umar Saqqaf (Minister of State).

## SAUDI ARABIAN EMBASSY

27 Eaton Place, S.W.1

[01-235-8431]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sheikh Abdul Rahman Al Helaisi, G.C.V.O. (1966).

Counsellors, Mohamed Nouri Ibrahim, C.V.O.; Saleh Azzam, C.V.O.

1st Secretary, A. Zaki Saleh, M.V.O.

2nd Secretary, Saleh Al-Fouzan.

3rd Secretary, Hassan M. Attar.

Defence Attaché, Col. Abdulla I. Al-Saheal.

Commercial Counsellor, Ibrahim Malaika, C.V.O.

Cultural Counsellor, Abdulaziz Mansour Al-Turki.



The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, so named since Sept. 20, 1932, is a personal union of two countries, the Sultan of Nejd being also King of the Hejaz.

By the Treaty of Jeddah (May 20, 1927) Great Britain recognized Ibn Saud as an independent ruler, King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies.

The total area of the Kingdom is about 927,000 sq. miles, with a population (estimated June, 1967) of 6,990,000.

In the 18th century Nejd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahhabi sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 Ibn Saud threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hasa. In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Jebel Shammar, which he captured by force of arms; in 1925 he completed the conquest of the Hejaz, and in 1926 accepted the surrender of the greater part of Asir, the whole of which is now part of the Kingdom.

Nejd ("Plateau") has no definite frontiers, but may be said to extend over about 800,000 square miles of Central Arabia, including the Nafud and Dahana Deserts, and reaches eastward to the Persian Gulf (Hasa). The population is largely nomadic and is estimated at about 3,500,000, the majority being Moslems of the Wahhabi persuasion. There is little agriculture, but wheat and barley are grown, and there is an experimental farm, irrigated from natural deep pools and covering 3,000 acres, at al-Khari, about 50 miles south of Riyadh. The principal occupation of the bulk of the population is camel and sheep raising, but oil makes by far the largest contribution to the economy of the country. Oil was found in commercial quantities at Dammam, near Dhahran in the Hasa in 1938, and by mid-1968 total production of crude oil for the whole country, including off-shore concessions, was running at a rate of some 3,000,000 barrels per day. Exports other than oil are negligible. The capital is Riyadh (300,000), and the principal trading centres are Hofuf (the chief town of the Hasa province) (100,000), Al Khobar and Dammam on the Persian Gulf littoral, Anaiza, Buraida, Hail (20,000), and Jauf. The old ports (Persian Gulf) were Qatif, Uqair and Al Khobar, which were suitable only for sailing craft, but the Arabian-American Oil Company, which is exploiting the Hasa oil under a 60 years' lease, has built a deep-water port for its own purposes at Ras Tannura, and a civil deep-water port, with a pier seven miles long, was brought into

use at  $\Psi$  Dammam in 1950. A railway is in operation from Dammam through Hofuf to Riyadh.

The Hejaz ("The Boundary")—between Nejd and Tihama) extends from Asir in S. to Transjordan in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The coastline on the Red Sea is about 800 miles, and the total area is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, including many nomad tribes. On the coast are the small ports of El Wejh, Yanbu', Rabegh and Gizan. Jedda contains the ruins of the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind"; and inland are many settlements through which runs the course of the disused Saudi-Arabian section of the Hejaz Railway which is under reconstruction. The Oasis of Khaibar, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. Medina (al Madinah al Munawwarah, "The City of Light"), once the terminus of the Hejaz Railway, 820 miles from Damascus, has a permanent population of about 20,000 and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabi'a, A.H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. Mecca, the birth-place of the Prophet, is 45 miles east of the seaport of Jedda, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a population estimated at 200,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the Kaaba, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham", placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim.  $\Psi$ Jedda (250,000) is the principal port and commercial centre of Saudi Arabia. A new deep-water port is under construction, for completion in 1971.

Asir ("The Inaccessible") extends, geographically, from a line drawn inland from Birk on the southern limit of Hejaz to the northern boundary of the Yemen, some 12 miles N. of the port of Meidi. Its breadth extends about 180 miles eastwards to Bisha in the north and to the boundary of the Beni Yam in the south. According to ancient Arab geographers, Asir used to be considered a part of the Yemen. The territory includes the Farsan Islands, where prospectors have searched for oil, but without success. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. Capital, Abha.

**Finance and Trade.**—Oil is the main source of the country's wealth, though customs revenues and other taxes, as well as the foreign exchange accruing from the annual Pilgrimage to Mecca, also bring in a significant income. In the fiscal year 1968-69 the budget was balanced at SR.5,535,000,000 (£517,000,000) of which 80 per cent. was derived from oil. 43 per cent. of total Government expenditure is allocated to development projects (£250,000,000). The rate of exchange is about SR.10.70 = £1. (See also p. 84.) The currency is strong, and backed by gold and foreign exchange reserves of over £315,000,000. With few exceptions, such as the ban on alcohol, there are no restrictions on trade or payments. There is no public debt. Imports in 1967 were about £267,000,000, compared with an annual rate of £2,500,000 before 1939. The United States of America is the leading supplier, followed (in 1968) by the United Kingdom, Japan and W. Germany.

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K....	£15,856,000	£46,657,000
Exports to U.K.....	62,542,000	68,791,000

**Communications.**—The railway from the port of Dammam to the oilfields at Abqaiq and through Hofuf to Riyadh was opened late in 1951. Metalled roads connect Mecca with its Port of Jedda (45 miles), and with Riyadh and Dhahran. A 7,658 km. (4,760 miles) programme of new road construction is now under way. This will provide the first stage of a country-wide network. The Saudi Arabian Government employs Transworld Airlines to pilot and maintain the Government-owned Saudi Arabian Airlines with Dakota, Skymaster, Convaix, Boeing 720 and Douglas DC9 aircraft. Scheduled services are flown to all the main towns of the country. There are first-class airports at Dhahran, where a new airport was opened in 1962, and at Jedda. A new airfield for Jedda is being designed. Riyadh Airport is to be brought up to international standards and 13 other internal airfields are to be constructed. Saudi Arabian airlines have an extensive overseas operation including a weekly direct flight to London. A large and increasing number of international airlines operate into Jedda and Dhahran.

**Education.**—There are 1,419 Government schools, mostly primary or intermediate, but including 30 secondary schools. There is an Islamic University at Medina, a college of Islamic law at Mecca and universities at Riyadh and Jedda. Government education is free. With three exceptions all schools are maintained by the Government. Education at all levels is free.

CAPITAL, Riyadh, population about 300,000.

**SAUDI ARABIAN FLAG.**—Green oblong, white Arabic device in centre: "There is no God but God, Muhammad is the Prophet of God," and a white scimitar beneath the lettering.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

Medina Road, Jedda

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Willie Morris, C.M.G. (1968). £5,625  
Counsellor, A. J. M. Craig.  
1st Secretaries, A. B. Milne, O.B.E.; D. A. Hanley  
(Commercial); H. St. J. B. Armitage, O.B.E.  
2nd Secretaries, S. G. Cook (Consul); D. E. Tatham;  
R. J. S. Muir (Commercial); R. A. W. Wright.  
3rd Secretary, V. J. Henderson (Commercial).  
Defence and Military Attaché, Col. W. G. Neilson.  
Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. J. A. Horrell.

British Council Representative, R. W. H. Charlton,  
P.O. Box 2701, Riyadh.

## SENEGAL

(Republique du Senegal)

President and Head of Government, Léopold Senghor,  
elected President, Sept. 5, 1960.  
Ambassador in London, His Excellency M. Henri-  
Louis Valantin (1968). 10 Gloucester Place, W.1.  
[01-935-0313].

Senegal lies on the west coast of Africa between Mauritania in the north and the Republic of Guinea in the south. (For MAP, see p. 87a.) It has an area of 77,814 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1968) of 3,800,000.

Formerly a French colony, Senegal elected on Nov. 25, 1958, to remain within the French Community as an autonomous republic. Foundation of a Federation of Mali, to consist of the State of Senegal, (French) Soudan, Dahomey and Upper

Volta, was announced in January, 1959, and the Federation came into existence on April 4, consisting of Senegal and the Sudanese Republic only, the others having meanwhile withdrawn. Mali was proclaimed fully independent by the President of the Federal Assembly, M. Léopold Senghor, on June 20, 1960. However, these arrangements proved short-lived as on August 22, 1960, the Senegal Legislative Assembly formally approved measures to secede from the Federation and continue as an independent state. In March, 1963 (after an attempted *coup d'état* by the then Prime Minister in the previous December) a new constitution was approved giving executive powers to the President, on the lines of the present French constitution. Senegal's principal exports are groundnuts (raw and processed) and phosphates.

*Trade*.—Total trade of Senegal in 1968 amounted to: Imports *Francs CFA.* 44,680,498,111; Exports, *Francs CFA.* 37,358,288,515.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£914,000	£1,285,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	1,243,000	1,576,000

CAPITAL.—ΨDakar (500,000).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, green, yellow and red; a green star on the yellow band. NATIONAL DAY.—April 4.

British Embassy: B.P. 6025, Dakar.

British Ambassador, His Excellency John Gabriel Tahourdin, C.M.G. (1966) . . . . . £5,625

### SIAM. See Thailand

## SOMALIA

(Somali Republic)

President, Dr. Abdirashid Ali Shermarke, elected June 20, 1967, for a term of six years.

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mohammed Ibrahim Egal.

#### EMBASSY

60 Portland Place, W.1.

[01-580-7148]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ahmed Jama Abdilleh (1968).

Counsellor, Ibrahim Haji Mussa.

1st Secretary, Mohamad Haji Nur.

and Secretary, Mohamed Hussein Abby.

Attaché, Mohamad Osman Osmer.

The Somali Republic occupies part of the north-east horn of Africa, with a coast-line on the Indian Ocean extending from the boundary with Kenya (2° South latitude) to Cape Guardafui (12° N.); and on the Gulf of Aden to the boundary with the Territory of the Afars and Issas. (For MAP, see p. 854.) Somalia is bounded on the west by the Territory of the Afars and Issas, Ethiopia and Kenya and covers an area of approximately 246,000 sq. miles. The population, of which a large proportion is nomadic, is estimated (June, 1967) at 2,660,000. Livestock raising is the main occupation in Somalia and there is a modest export trade in livestock on the hoof, skins and hides. Italy imports the bulk of the banana crop, the second biggest export, under agreement with the Somali Government.

*Government*.—The Somali Republic, consisting of the former British Somaliland Protectorate and the former Italian trust territory of Somalia, was set up on July 1, 1960. British rule in Somaliland lasted from 1887 until June 26, 1960, with the exception of a short period in 1940-41 when the Protectorate was occupied by Italian forces. Somalia, formerly an Italian colony, was occupied by the United Kingdom from 1941 until the end of 1950, when it was placed under Italian administration by resolution of the United Nations. This trusteeship came to

an end on July 1, 1960, when Somalia became independent and united with the former British Somaliland Protectorate under the title of the Somali Republic. Aden Abdulle Osman was returned to office as the first substantive President of the Republic in 1961, after a year as provisional President. Following national elections on June 20, 1967, Dr. Shermarke succeeded to the Presidency and on July 6 appointed Mr. Egal as Prime Minister. Elections for a new National Assembly were held on March 26, 1969. Mr. Egal formed a new Cabinet on May 23.

Somalia imported British goods to the value of £999,000 in 1968 (1967, £697,000).

CAPITAL.—ΨMogadishu (Mogadiscio), population (estimated 1969), 200,000. Other towns are Hargeisa (50,000), Kisimayu (18,000), ΨBerbera (19,000) and Burao (10,000).

FLAG.—Five-pointed white star on blue ground.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Stephen John Whitwell, C.M.G., M.C. (1968) . . . . . £5,075

1st Secretary and Consul, D. W. M. Pierotti, O.B.E. (Head of Chancery).

2nd Secretary, R. J. E. Thomas (Commercial and Information).

Attaché, D. Stingemore (Vice-Consul).

British Council Representative, A. J. Herbert, P.O. Box 989, Jirdeh Hussein Building, Corso Somalia, Mogadishu.

## SOUTH AFRICA

(Republiek van Suid-Afrika)

State President, Johannes Jacobus Fouché, born 1898; elected President, Feb. 19, 1968; inaugurated April 10, 1968.

#### CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Police, B. J. Vorster. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. H. Muller.

Information, Immigration, Social Welfare and Pensions, Dr. Mulder.

Justice and Prisons, P. C. Pelser.

Transport, B. J. Schoeman.

Finance, Dr. N. Diederichs.

Interior and Police, S. L. Muller.

Cultural Affairs and Higher Education, Sen. J. de Klerk.

Agriculture, D. C. H. Uys.

Defence, P. W. Botha.

Economic Affairs, J. F. W. Haak.

Planning, Mines and Health, Dr. C. de Wet.

Community Development and Public Works, Mr. Coetzee.

Water Affairs and Forestry, S. P. Botha.

Labour and Coloured Affairs, M. Viljoen.

Indian Affairs, Tourism and Sport, F. W. Waring.

Posts and Telegraphs, M. C. G. J. van Rensburg.

Bantu Affairs, M. C. Botha.

#### EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2  
[01-930-4488]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Hendrik G. Luttig (1967).

Minister, J. van Dalsen.

Counsellors, D. S. Franklin (Consul-General); G. du T. Roux (Administration).

1st Secretaries, F. J. Cronje; P. H. Viljoen; P. C. Schoeman.

3rd Secretaries, E. du Toit; M. L. T. W. Naudé; M. J. Bennie; J. P. B. Erasmus.

Armed Forces Attaché, Brig. S. P. Palmer, D.F.C.

Naval Attaché, Cdr. R. D. Kingon.

Army Attaché, Cdt. A. J. Liebenberg.

Air Force Attaché, Cdt. B. J. Vorster.

Minister (Commercial), P. H. Theron.  
 Counsellor (Commercial), G. J. Coetzee.  
 Secretaries (Commercial), J. S. J. Kruger; W. J. van Gass.  
 Director of Information, D. O. Rhoadie.  
 Asst. Director of Information, D. G. Grobler.  
 Attachés (Information), P. K. Coetzee; J. de Villiers; D. J. Poorter; Miss H. H. Uys.  
 Agricultural Counsellors, Dr. J. P. Botha (Scientific); N. Saviez (Economics).  
 Counsellor (Scientific), C. G. Hide.  
 Minerals Attaché, E. Batten.



*Area and Population.*—The Republic occupies the southernmost part of the African continent from the courses of the Limpopo, Molopo and Orange Rivers ( $34^{\circ} 50' 22''$  South latitude) to the Cape of Good Hope, with the exception of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland, and part of Mozambique. It has a total area of 472,359 square miles, and a total population (census of 1960) of 16,002,797 (White, 3,088,492; African, 10,927,922; Coloured, 1,509,258; and Asian, 477,125). Populations of the Provinces at the 1960 census (preliminary figures) were: Cape Province (278,465 sq. miles), 5,342,720; Natal (33,578 sq. miles), 2,979,920; Transvaal (110,450 sq. miles), 6,273,477; Orange Free State (49,866 sq. miles), 1,386,547. The total population was estimated to have risen to 18,733,000 by July, 1967.

Zululana, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the districts of Babanango, Vryheid and Ngotshe and by Swaziland. In 1951, the appointment of confirmed of Cyprian Bekuzulu, grandson of Dinizulu and great-grandson of Cetewayo, as Paramount Chief of the Zulus in Natal.

The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous Table Mountain (3,582 feet), while the Great Swartberg and Langeberg run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape Province. Between these two ranges and the Roggeveld and Nieuwveld ranges to the north is the Great Karroo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the Sneeuwberg, containing the highest summit in the province (Kompasberg, 7,800 feet). In the east  $\blacksquare$  ranges which join the Drakensberg (11,000 feet) between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents  $\blacksquare$  succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land,

at  $\blacksquare$  general elevation of some 3,600 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the Magaliesberg and Waterberg ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the High Veld of the south, the Bankenveld of the centre, and the Low Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a fertile sub-tropical area. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces. The Orange, with its tributary the Vaal, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensberg and flowing into the Atlantic between the Territory of South West Africa and the Cape Province. The Limpopo, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

*Government.*—The self-governing colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony became united  $\blacksquare$  May 31, 1910, under the South Africa Act, 1909, in a legislative union under the name of the Union of South Africa, the four colonies becoming Provinces of the Union. The Union of South Africa continued as  $\blacksquare$  member of the British Commonwealth until 1961. A referendum held among white voters on October 5, 1960, decided by a narrow majority in favour of Republican status. 1,633,772 votes were cast—a poll of 90.73 per cent.—with 52.05 per cent. in favour. The Union of South Africa became a republic on May 31, 1961, and withdrew from the Commonwealth. Mr. C. R. Swart was elected the first President of the Republic on May  $\blacksquare$  and assumed office on May 31, 1961. He retired on May 31, 1967, a year before his term of office was due to expire. The former Minister of Finance, Dr. T. E. Dönges, was elected to the Presidency but fell seriously ill before his inauguration. The Leader of the Senate Senator J. F. T. Naudé was Acting President during 1967 and until the inauguration of Mr. Fouché on April 10, 1968.

The Senate as reconstituted by the Senate Act, 1960, consists of 54 members, appointed or elected for a term of five years. Eleven are appointed by the Government (8 for the Republic,  $\blacksquare$  for South West Africa and a Coloured representative). Forty-three are elected (Transvaal, 14; Cape Province, 11; Natal and Orange Free State, each 8; and South West Africa, 2). The Act of 1960 reintroduced proportional representation at elections to the Senate and excluded Native representation.

The House of Assembly consists of 170 elected members, 54 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 18 Natal, 73 Transvaal, 15 the Orange Free State, and 6 South West Africa. There are also 3 members elected under the Separate Representation of Voters Act, 1951, to represent the electoral divisions for the coloured voters  $\blacksquare$  the Cape Province. Members of both Houses must be South African citizens of white descent. White female franchise was introduced under the provision of Act No. 18 of 1930. Cape Bantu voters ceased to be entitled to elect 3 members in Nov. 1959.

After the General Election on March 30, 1966, the party representation in the House of Assembly was as follows: Nationalist Party, 126; United Party, 39; National Union, 1; Progressive Party, 1; Representatives of Coloured Voters, 4. Total 170.

*Defence.*—The South Africa Defence Act, 1957, became law on Nov. 1, 1958. This Act, as

amended in 1961, provides that every citizen between the ages of 17 and 65 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed course of peace training with the Citizen Force or Commandos spread over a period of four consecutive years. Thereafter citizens are required to serve with the Reserve for a prescribed period of time.

**Education.**—The Provinces have been relieved of all vocational education (technical and industrial), and the Departments of Cultural Affairs and Higher Education under the Minister are concerned with 9 Universities, 11 technical colleges, schools of industries, reformatories and State technical, house-craft and commercial high schools, State-aided vocational schools and State and State-aided special schools for the physically handicapped. There are two non-white university colleges and three Bantu university colleges, students of these taking the examinations of the University of South Africa.

**Communications.**—The total open mileage of Government-owned railway lines at the end of March, 1967, was 13,701 miles, of which 4,774 miles were electrified. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to R.676,246,000 (railways, harbours, airways and pipelines). Internal air services are operated between all the major centres in South and South West Africa. Regional air services are operated between Johannesburg and Rhodesia, East Africa, Central Africa and Portuguese East Africa. The "Springbok Service" is operated jointly by South African Airways and the British Overseas Airways Corporation, using modern aircraft and providing a regular service between Johannesburg and London.

**Production and Trade.**—Final figures for the principal crops produced in 1966-67 (1,000 bags of 200 lb. each) were wheat, 6,634; maize 55,733 (1967-68, 106,240); Kaffir corn, 3,170; barley, 255,000 bags of 150 lb. each; oats, 349,000 bags of 150 lb. each. The estimated production of groundnuts in 1967 was 146,370 short tons. Sales of wool during the 1967-68 season amounted to 309,122,260 lb. (1966-67, 298,809,730 lb.).

Mineral production is of the greatest importance in the South African economy, value of production in 1967 being (R.1,000): gold, 763.3; diamonds, 57.4; coal, 85.9; copper concentrate, 3,168 tons; metallic tin 737 tons; silver, 3,536; asbestos, 26.5. Exports of uranium oxide amounted to R.58,069,000 in 1964 (figures no longer declared).

Value of trade in 1967 (with 1966 figures in *italic type*) was: R.1,912,600,000 (R.1,590,600,000); Exports R.1,341,700,000 (R.1,125,300,000).

Trade with U.K.\*

	1967	1969
Imports from U.K.	£257,640,000	£260,729,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	219,567,000	271,429,000

\*Excluding gold bullion and specie.

**Currency.**—The South African £ reached parity with the £ sterling in 1946. A new decimal currency the Rand (R.) was introduced in South Africa on Feb. 14, 1961, with a par value of 10s. Sterling. Since devaluation of the £ sterling in Nov., 1967, the rate of exchange has been R.1.72 = £1 (see also p. 83). Coins are one silver coin, the Rand (10s.); four nickel coins, 50 cents (5s.); 20 cents (2s.); 10 cents (1s.), 5 cents (6d.); two bronze coins, 2 cents (2d.) and 1 cent (1d.). In addition the yellow bronze  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent, though no longer minted, will remain in circulation for an unspecified period.

**Finance.**—Total revenue for the year ended December 31, 1968 was R.1,549,900,000 (1967, R.1,368,100,000). The gross Public Debt of the Republic on March 31, 1968 was R.4,218,000,000 (1967, R.3,770,000,000).

**CAPITAL.**—The administrative seat of the Government is PRETORIA, Transvaal; population (census of 1960), 422,590; the seat of the Legislature is ψ CAPE TOWN, population (1961), 807,211. Cape Town is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit by mail steamship 11 days, and by air mail two days. There is a modern and well-equipped aerodrome seventeen miles by road from the centre of the city. Cape Town's harbour and docking facilities, existing and projected, are in keeping with its status as a world port of commercial and strategic importance. Other large towns are Johannesburg, Transvaal (1,110,905); ψ Durban, Natal, the largest seaport (659,934); ψ Port Elizabeth, Cape (274,180); Germiston, Transvaal (213,642); BLOEMFONTEIN, capital of Orange Free State (145,273); Springs, Transvaal (137,253); Benoni, Transvaal (136,476); ψ East London, Cape (115,677); Welkom, O.F.S. (67,614); and PIETERMARITZBURG, capital of Natal (96,236).

**FLAG.**—Three horizontal stripes of equal width; from top to bottom, orange, white, blue; in the centre of the white stripe, the old Orange Free State flag hanging vertical, towards the pole the Union Jack horizontal, away from the pole the old Transvaal Vierkleur, all spread full. The national flag was adopted by the Union in 1927 and was flown side by side with the Union Jack. This practice was expected to be continued in Natal.

NATIONAL DAY.—May 31.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY Hill Street, Pretoria

91 Parliament Street, Cape Town (Jan.—June)  
*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Arthur Wendell Snelling, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1969) . . . . .* £8,600  
Minister, S. G. Gross, C.M.G.

Minister (Commercial), D. A. Bryan, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
Counsellor, M. H. Morgan (Head of Chancery).  
1st Secretaries, J. Quine; M. S. Berthoud; P. V. St. J. Killick, O.B.E. (Information); A. C. McCarthy (Commercial); L. Jones (Administration); R. B. Couchman.

Naval Attaché, Cdre. T. E. Fanshaw, D.S.C.  
Military Attaché, Col. W. R. Lunn-Rockliffe, D.S.O., M.C.

Air Attaché, Air Cdre. J. B. Coward, A.F.C.  
Asst. Naval Attaché, Cdr. E. Marshall.

Cultural Attaché and British Council Representative,  
D. Frean, O.B.E., 6 Hill Street, Pretoria.  
Assistant Cultural Attaché, M. R. Tatham.  
and Secretaries, J. Beale (Commercial); Miss P. Stanbridge.

There are British Consular Offices at Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban and Port Elizabeth.

#### South West Africa

Administrator, W. C. du Plessis.

South West Africa stretches from the southern border of Angola (lat. 17°23' S.) to part of the northern (Orange River) and north-western borders of the Cape Province of the Republic of South Africa; and from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to Botswana in the east.

The territory has an area of 318,261 sq. miles, including the area of Walvis Bay (434 sq. miles) which, although part of the Republic of South Africa, is for convenience administered as part of South West Africa. The population was estimated at 610,100 in 1966 and the main population groups are: Ovambo (270,900), Whites (96,000), Damara (50,200), Herero (40,000), Nama (39,400), Okavango (31,500), East Caprivians (17,900) Coloureds (15,400), Basters (13,700), Bushmen (13,300),

Kaokovelders (10,500), Tswana and others (11,300).

**Government.**—A German protectorate from 1880 to 1915, South West Africa was administered until the end of 1920 by the Union of South Africa. In terms of the Treaty of Versailles the Territory was declared a "C" Mandate and entrusted to South Africa with full powers of administration and legislation over the Territory. After the dissolution of the League of Nations and in the absence of a trusteeship agreement, South Africa informed the United Nations that she would continue to administer South West Africa in the spirit of the Mandate. Since the establishment of the United Nations, South West Africa has been the subject of dispute.

The South African Government announced on Oct. 2, 1968, the formation of a Legislative Council of 42 members for Ovamboland, six members nominated by each of the seven tribal authorities in the territory and a nominated Executive Council of seven members, with a Chief Councillor elected by the Legislative Council. Certain administrative powers held in South West Africa were in February, 1969, transferred to the South African Government.

**Production and Communications.**—Mining, agriculture and fisheries are important. In 1965, animal husbandry accounted for 99 per cent. of the total gross output of commercial agriculture which was estimated at £22.2 million. The average rainfall over 70 per cent. of the Territory is below 400 mm. per annum. 1,453 miles of railway line have been laid; 810 miles of road have been tarred; 41,526 motor vehicles were registered in 1966; air links exist between Windhoek and major cities of the Republic. Lüderitz is the only harbour in the Territory proper. 118 telephone exchanges serve the 16,491 telephone subscribers in the Territory. In 1966 the school attendance for the indigenous groups was 62 per cent.; in 1960 there were 37 Native pupils to one teacher and it was estimated that 56 per cent. of the adult indigenous population was literate.

**Trade.**—Exports in 1966 totalled £104,650,000. Agricultural products, £16,320,000; Fishery products, £24,450,000; Mineral products, £63,880,000.

Nearly half the Territory's total exports are disposed of in the South African market and about 90 per cent. of the Territory's imports are obtained from the Republic of South Africa.

**Development.**—Under the current five-year plan of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development £30 million will be spent on the indigenous groups (£11.065 million for community centres, schools, offices and other buildings; £6.595 million for water and electricity supplies; £2.28 million for internal roads; £2.46 million for residential housing; £1.675 million for the control of animal diseases and stock improvements).

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ....	£2,129,000	£1,383,000
Exports to U.K. ....	21,344,000	24,494,000

**CAPITAL.**—Windhoek (estimated population, 60,000). The ports are Ψ Walvis Bay and Ψ Lüderitz.

### SOUTHERN YEMEN

(People's Republic of South Yemen)

**Presidential Council,** Salem Rubayyi (*Chairman*); Mohammed Ali Aulaqi; Abdul Fattah Ismail; Ali Ahmed Antar; Mohammed Ali Haithem; *assumed office June 22, 1969.*

**Prime Minister,** Mohammed Ali Haithem.

**Foreign Affairs,** Ali Salem al Beidh.

**Minister of Defence,** Muhammad Aulqi.

### SOUTH YEMEN EMBASSY

95 Park Lane, W.1.

[01-499-2536]

**Ambassador (vacant).**

**Minister Plenipotentiary (Cultural),** Abdullah Ahmed Muheirez.

**2nd Secretary,** M. S. M. Al-Absi.

**3rd Secretary,** Saed Ali Khubara.

**Area and Population.**—Southern Yemen lies at the southern end of the Arabian peninsula, having a frontier with the Yemen, and a coastline extending 400 miles from the Red Sea eastwards along the Gulf of Aden. The area is largely composed of mountains and desert. Rainfall is generally scarce and unpredictable. The population outside Aden lives on a tribal basis and is concentrated in the fertile districts. In the more extensive desert and near-desert areas nomadic communities depend on their livestock for a livelihood.

Included in Southern Yemen are the offshore islands of Perim (in the Bab-el-Mandeb Straits), Kamaran (area, 70 sq. miles) in the Red Sea, and Socotra, formerly part of the sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, now merged in the People's Republic. Estimated area of Southern Yemen is 117,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 1,250,000 in 1969. The population of Aden (75 sq. miles) was unofficially estimated at about 150,000; it is formed by the twin volcanic peninsulas of Aden and Little Aden linked by a sandy strip of coastline and comprises the towns of Tawahi, Crater, Maalla (built on land reclaimed from the sea), Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman and the villages of Imad and Hiswa.

**Government.**—The People's Republic of South Yemen was set up on Nov. 30, 1967, bringing to an end 129 years of British rule in Aden and its hinterland. Territory of the Republic is that of the former Federation of South Arabia and the Eastern Aden Protectorate, consisting of the State of Aden and some 17 sultanates and emirates in which effective power had passed to the National Liberation Front during August and September, 1967. By Nov. 8, 1967, the N.L.F. claimed to be exercising sovereignty outside British-manned enclaves. Negotiations held between the British Government and representatives of the N.L.F. at Geneva from Nov. 21-29, 1967, ended in agreement on financial aid to South Yemen for civil and military purposes for a period of six months from the date of independence. Evacuation of British military forces which had begun in April, 1967, was completed on Nov. 29, covered by strong naval forces, a few hours before the territory was proclaimed a republic.

During the period of the emergency in Aden which began at the end of 1963, 53 British servicemen were killed and 669 wounded in anti-terrorist operations, mainly in the State of Aden. A further 76 British servicemen were killed and 235 wounded in other parts of the Federation during the period.

The Secretary-General of the National Liberation Front, Mr. Qahtan as-Shaabi, who had been appointed President from Nov. 30, 1967, held office until June 22, 1969, when he was deposed in a bloodless *coup d'état*. A ten-member Cabinet was formed on June 24, 1969, headed by Mr. Mohammed Ali Haithem.

**Kuria Muria Islands.**—The Kuria Muria Islands, which had been administered by Gt. Britain from Aden although 200 miles distant from Yemen territory, were ceded to the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman on Nov. 30, 1967.

**Production.**—Agriculture is the main occupation of the inhabitants of the 60,000 square miles of the Republic, outside Aden State. This is largely of a subsistence nature, sorghum, sesame and

millet being the chief crops, and wheat and barley widely grown at the higher elevations. Of increasing importance, however, are the cash crops which have been developed since the Second World War, by far the most important of which is the Abyan long-staple cotton, which is now the country's major export, and revenue from which averages about £2,000,000 annually.

Owing to lack of rainfall, cultivation is largely confined to fertile valleys and flood plains on silt built up and irrigated in the traditional manner. Of recent years, however, these traditional methods have been augmented and replaced by the use of modern earth-moving machinery and pumps. Irrigation schemes, designed to replace some of the more important traditional structures with permanent installations, are now being undertaken. Nearly all the fruit and vegetables grown in the Republic are marketed in Aden, through which passes annually some 30,000 tons of locally produced fruit and vegetables worth up to £600,000. The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment and *entrepôt*, the port serving as a centre of distribution to and from neighbouring territories. Transit trade is mainly in textiles, gums and resins; grains and flour; coffee; tea; hides and skins; raw cotton and cotton-seed and cheap consumer goods.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K....	£9,347,000	£8,166,000
Exports to U.K....	10,611,000	6,812,000

Before the closure of the Suez Canal, because of its favourable geographical position and its efficient service to ships, Aden was one of the busiest oil bunkering ports in the world, handling some 500 ships a month. The closing of the Canal has reduced this to about 120 ships a month. The British Petroleum refinery exports about 3,700,000 tons of petroleum products annually. In the main harbour, cargo handling for larger vessels is by lighter, but wharves at Maalla can accommodate alongside vessels up to 300 feet in length and 18 feet in draught. Aden has 140 miles of roads, 127 miles of which are asphalted.

**Finance and Currency.**—In the financial year 1968-69 revenue was estimated at about £11,000,000 and expenditure £18,000,000. Currency is the South Arabian *dinar*, the total circulation of which is about £22,000,000.

**Communications.**—There are no railways in the Republic. A system of undeveloped but motorable roads link the towns and villages outside Aden. There is an international airport at Aden (Khor-maksar) and eight international airlines operate into South Yemen.

**CAPITAL.**—Aden (population, 150,000).

**FLAG.**—A tricolour, red, white and black horizontal bands, with a triangle of light blue at the hoist pointing towards the fly and charged with a five pointed star red.

**NATIONAL DAYS.**—Independence Day, Nov. 30; Revolution Day, Oct. 14.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY Tarshyne, Aden.

**Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Fleetwood Stewart Phillips, C.M.G. (1969).....** £5,625

**1st Secretaries, P. H. C. Eyers; C. de L. Herdon; W. H. Harper (Consul).**

**and Secretaries, A. F. Green; C. R. Whittingdale (Admin.).**

#### SPAIN (España)

**Head of the Spanish State, Generalissimo Don Francisco Franco Bahamonde, born Dec. 4, 1892, assumed office, Oct. 1, 1936.**

**Vice-President of the Government, Rear-Adm. Don Luis Carrero Blanco, appointed Sept. 14, 1967.**

#### CABINET

**Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sr. Don Fernando María Castiella.**

**Interior, Teniente General Don Camilo Alonso Vega**

**Army, Teniente General Don Camilo Menendez Tolosa.**

**Marine, Almirante Don Pedro Nieto Antunez.**

**Air, Teniente General José Lacalle Larraga.**

**Justice, Sr. Don Antonio de Oriol y Urquijo.**

**Finance, Sr. Don Juan Espinosa San Martín.**

**Industry, Sr. Don Gregorio Lopez Bravo.**

**Agriculture, Sr. Don Adolfo Diaz Ambrona.**

**Labour, Sr. Don Jesús Romeo Gorria.**

**Education, Sr. Don José Villar Palasi.**

**Public Works, Sr. Don Federico Silva Muñoz.**

**Commerce, Sr. Don Faustino Garcia-Moncó Fernández.**

**Information and Tourism, Sr. Don Manuel Fraga-Iribarne.**

**Minister Secretary-General of the Falange, Sr. Don José Solís Ruiz.**

**Minister of Housing, Sr. Don José María Martínez Sánchez-Arjona.**

**Minister without Portfolio and Commissioner of the Development Plan, Sr. Don Laureano López Rodó.**

#### SPANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

24 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[01-235-5555]

**Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency El Marqués de Santa Cruz (1958).**

**Minister Counsellor, Don Alberto López Hérce (Consul-General).**

**Ministers Plenipotentiary, Don Eduardo Casuso y Gandarillas; El Marqués de Espinarado (Economic and Commercial).**

**Counsellors, Don Eduarda Toda (Cultural); El Conde de Campo Rey (Consular); Don Ramón Orti; Don Javier Chapa, Marqués de los Arcos.**

**1st Secretaries, Don Juan Lugo-Roig; Don Gil Armangué; Don Pedro Bermejo.**

**and Secretaries, Don Rafael Pastor; Don Fernando Schwartz y Giron (Consular).**

**Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don José Otero.**

**Asst. Military Attaché, Captain Don Francisco Martínez-Pariente.**

**Naval Attaché, Capt. Don Juan Carlos Muñoz-Delgado.**

**Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don Enrique Tapias Curbera.**

**Labour Attaché, Don Mario Jimenez de la Espada y Suarez.**

**Agricultural Attaché, Don Alberto González Quijano.**

**Asst. Commercial Attaché, Don Victor Audera.**

**Commercial Counsellor, Don Angel Rodriguez-Mata.**

**Information Counsellor, Don Francisco José Mayans. Attachés, Don Luis Fernández-Cid (Information);**

**Don Andrés Vazquez de Prada (Tourism); Don Eduardo Propper de Callejón.**

**Hon. Attachés, Don Rafael de Romero; Don Francisco Xavier de Salas.**

**Consular Section, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.**

**Commercial Office, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.**

**Spanish Institute, 102 Eaton Square, S.W.1.**

**Area and Population.**—A National State in the south-west of Europe, between 36°-43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E.-9° 20' W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. Continental Spain occupies about eleven-thirtieths of the Iberian peninsula, the remaining portion forming the



Republic of Portugal. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 square miles, with an estimated population (Jan., 1969) of 33,111,000. Returns for 1968 gave 659,510 births, 277,652 deaths and 231,696 marriages. Infant mortality (under one year) was 17.563.

**Physical Features.**—The interior of the Iberian Peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro and the Minho.

**Government.**—In April, 1931, the last monarch of Spain, Alfonso XIII, left the country; a Republic was immediately proclaimed and a Provisional Government, drawn from the various Republican and Socialist parties, was formed. The Republican Assembly (*Cortes*) was a single Chamber Congress of Deputies. On July 18, 1936, a counter-revolution broke out in many military garrisons in Spanish Morocco and spread rapidly throughout Spain. The principal leader was General Francisco Franco Bahamonde, formerly Governor of the Canary Islands. The struggle, in its later phases, threatened to embroil some of the European Powers, those of Nazi-Fascist tendency lending aid to General Franco (leader of the Military-Fascist fusion, or *Falange*) while those of Communist views supported the *Azafia* (*Popular Front*) government. In October, 1938, many of the supporting troops were withdrawn, and on March 29, 1939, the Civil War was declared to have ended, the Popular Front Governments in Madrid and Barcelona surrendering to the *Nationalists* (as General Franco's followers were then named). On June 5, 1939, the Grand Council of the *Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas Ofensivas Nacional-Sindicalistas*, which replaced the former *Cortes*, met at Burgos to legislate for the reorganization of the country under the Presidency of General Franco, who had assumed the title of *Caudillo* (*Leader of the Empire and Chief of the State*). In the Civil War of 1936–39 over 1,000,000 lives were lost.

On July 1, 1942, General Franco announced the reinstatement of the *Cortes de España*. This was reorganized by an Organic Law of 1967 and is composed of approximately 564 members—ministers,

19; members of the National Council of the Movement, 109; Presidents of various State bodies, 5; representatives of the national syndicates, 150; 100 members elected by heads of families and married women; university rectors, 12; representatives of professional, academic and scientific bodies, 28; representatives of local administration, 116; and 25 members directly appointed by the Head of State.

On July 22, 1969, General Franco nominated Prince Juan Carlos of Bourbon to succeed him as head of state at his death or retirement. The nomination was approved in the *Cortes* by a large majority.

A referendum held in 1967 approved an Organic Law of the State introducing a number of changes in state institutions. The offices of Head of State and Head of Government were separated, but General Franco still holds both offices.

**Defence.**—**Army:** There are in Spain one armoured, one mechanized, one motorized, two mountain and one parachute divisions; two independent cavalry brigades; one artillery brigade and nine territorial brigades. The *Guardia Civil* also forms part of the Army though it operates as a gendarmerie in the rural areas under the control of the Ministry of the Interior.

The active Spanish *Navy* consists of 1 cruiser, 1 helicopter carrier, 11 destroyers, 24 frigates and corvettes, 11 attack transports, 4 minelayers, 25 minesweepers, 4 submarines, 4 midget submarines, 3 landing ships, 4 squadrons of helicopters, a large number of auxiliary and small craft. A further destroyer is being completely rebuilt and a building programme of 5 large destroyers and 2 submarines is being started.

The *Air Force* is divided geographically into 3 Regions covering Spain plus an Air Zone for the Canaries. There are also separate functional Air Defence, Tactical and Transport Commands. The Air Force consists of 4 Fighter Squadrons, 3 Fighter Bomber Squadrons, 1 Light Bomber Group (of 1 Squadron and 1 Squadron in the Canaries), and 2 transport groups with 5 Squadrons. There is also a variety of training and miscellaneous aircraft and some helicopters. Strength in front-line aircraft, about 300 planes.

**Education.**—Primary education is free, but compulsory attendance cannot be enforced because of the inadequate number of schools. There are 12 Universities in continental Spain and 1 at La Laguna in the Canary Islands. The University of Salamanca was founded in 1230, Valencia (1245), Oviedo (1317), Valladolid (1346), Barcelona (1450), Saragossa (1474), Santiago (1501), Seville (1502), Granada (1526), Madrid (1590), Murcia (1915). The Catholic University of Pamplona (1953) is the only University in Spain not subject to government control. A small new university is being formed in Madrid.

**Language and Literature.**—Castilian is the language of more than two-thirds of the population of Spain and is the form of Spanish spoken in Mexico, Central and (except in Brazil) Southern America. Basque, reported to have been the original language of Iberia, is spoken in the rural districts of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa and Alava. Catalan is spoken in Provençal Spain, and Galician, spoken in the north-western provinces, is allied to Portuguese. The literature of Spain is one of the oldest and richest in the world, the *Poem of the Cid*, the earliest and best of the heroic songs of Spain, having been written about A.D. 1140. The outstanding writings of its golden age are those of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (1547–1616), Lope Felix de Vega Carpio (1562–1635) and Pedro Calderón de la Barca (1600–1681). The Nobel Prize for Literature has three times been awarded to Spanish authors—J. Eche-

garay (1904), J. Benavente (1922) and Juan Ramón Jiménez (1956).

## FINANCE

	1967	1968
	million	million
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Estimated Revenue...	204,291	237,800
Estimated Expenditure...	204,291	237,800

Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1964) excluding parastatal organizations and State-guaranteed issues: *Pesetas* 186,928,600,000.

The rate of exchange for the *peseta* in Sept., 1969 was 166 *pesetas* = £1 sterling (see also p. 83).

**Production and Industry.**—The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, bananas, apricots and grapes. The agricultural products include wheat, barley, oats, rice, hemp and flax. The orange crop is exported mainly to Germany, France and the United Kingdom. The vine is cultivated widely; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are produced.

Spain's mineral resources of coal, iron, wolfram, copper, zinc, lead and iron ores are variously exploited. Many of the richer and more easily worked deposits have been exhausted, but the authorities are actively engaged in stimulating the exploitation of hitherto unworked or lower grade deposits. In 1968 the coal output amounted to 15,030,000 metric tons, 2,779,000 metric tons of iron and 4,940,000 metric tons of steel were produced in 1968. Other production figures included ('000 metric tons): pyrites, 2,400; cement, 12,470; sulphuric acid, 2,100; paper, 1,705; cotton yarn, 94.5 and wool yarn, 31.4. Production of electric power was 45,900 million kWh. The fishing industry is important.

The principal manufactures are textile goods of all kinds, footwear and other leather goods, ceramics, sewing machines, bicycles, chemical products and light engineering manufactures. 19,000,000 tourists visited Spain in 1968 and spent £450,000,000. The Gross National Product was approximately £10,000,000,000.

**Communications.**—In 1968 there were 13,400 km. of railways in service and 133,320 km. of paved roads. The sea-going mercantile marine in 1968 (excluding fishing boats) registered a total of 2,653,000 gross tons. Civil aviation is under the control of the Air Ministry; there are several inland and international services in operation.

	TRADE	
	1967	1968
	million	million
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Imports (c.i.f.).....	211,828	246,547
Exports (f.o.b.).....	84,660	111,244

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K....	£90,165,000	£96,268,000
Exports to U.K....	73,593,000	99,483,000

Inclusion of the Canary Islands trade with U.K. raises the 1968 figures to: Imports from U.K., £108,616,000; Exports, £118,094,000.

The principal imports are cotton, tobacco, cellulose, timber, coffee and cocoa, fertilizers, dyes, machinery, motor vehicles and agricultural tractors, wool and petroleum products. The principal exports include iron ore, cork, salt, vegetables, citrus fruits, wines, olive oil, potash, mercury, pyrites, tinned fruit and fish, bananas and tomatoes.

**CAPITAL,** Madrid. Population 3,000,000. Other large cities are ψBarcelona (1,655,603), Valencia

(584,672), ψSeville (548,538), Zaragoza (393,425), ψMálaga (321,529), Bilbao (300,000); Murcia (259,267).

**FLAG.**—Three horizontal bands, red, yellow and red, with coat of arms on yellow band. **NATIONAL DAY.**—July 18 (*Fiesta Nacional Española*).

**AIR TRANSIT** FROM U.K.—London—Barcelona (713 miles) = hrs. 25 mins.; Madrid (775 miles), 2 hrs. 5 mins.; Valencia, = hrs. 10 mins.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid)  
*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sir John Wriothley Russell, G.C.V.O., C.M.G. (1969)..... £6,300  
*Minister*, T. W. Keeble.

*Counsellor (Commercial)*, M. H. M. Reid.  
*1st Secretaries*, Lord Nicholas Gordon-Lennox (*Head of Chancery*); Miss A. M. Wood (*Consul*); J. R. C. McGlashan; L. S. Widows; A. W. D. Eves; K. G. MacInnes (*Information*).  
*2nd Secretaries*, M. Sullivan; D. Morphet.  
*Commercial Attaché*, Miss B. Cawood.  
*Defence and Military Attaché*, Brig. W. Haine-Haycock.

*Naval Attaché*, Cdr. J. Webb, R.N.  
*Air Attaché*, Wing-Cdr. J. A. G. Slessor.  
*Archivist*, T. Quinn.

*Chaplain*, Rev. R. B. Ney, M.B.E.

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at *Barcelona, Palma de Mallorca, Tarragona, Valencia, Cartagena, Granada, Seville, Cadiz, Ibiza, Jerez, Algeiras, La Linea, Gijon, Vigo, Bilbao, San Sebastian, Malagas, Tenerife, Las Palmas, Orotava (Canary Islands), Ceuta (Morocco) and Madrid.*

*British Council Representative*, N. N. Tett, O.B.E., Calle Almagro 5, Madrid, 4.

There is a British Institute at *Barcelona*.

**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SPAIN.**  
 Marqués de Valdeiglesias 3, Madrid; Paseo de Gracia 11 (Segundo), Barcelona; Pascual y Genis 22, Valencia.

The **BALEARIC ISLES** form an archipelago off the east coast of Spain. There are four large islands (Majorca, Minorca, Iviza and Formentera), and seven smaller (Aire, Aucanada, Botafoch, Cabrera, Dragonera, Pinto and El Rey). The islands were occupied by the Romans after the destruction of Carthage and provided contingents of the celebrated Balearic slingers. The total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population of 441,842. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being ψPalma in Majorca, pop. 149,921; ψMahon (Minorca), pop. 16,547.

The **CANARY ISLANDS** are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 908,718. The Canary Islands form two Provinces of Spain.—*Las Palmas* (Gran Canaria, Lanzarote (38,500), Fuerteventura (19,500) and the islets of Alegranza, Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste, Graciosa, Montaña Clara and Lobos), with seat of administration at ψLas Palmas (pop. 177,746) in Gran Canaria, where major oil companies have installations for re-fuelling shipping; and *Santa Cruz de Tenerife* (Tenerife, La Palma (76,000), Gomera (31,829), and Hierro (10,000)), with seat of administration at ψSanta Cruz in Tenerife, pop. 140,000.

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K....	£12,108,000	£16,348,000
Exports to U.K....	17,843,000	18,611,000

ISLA ■ LOS FAISANES is an uninhabited Franco-Spanish condominium, at the mouth of the Bidassoa in La Higuera bay.

ψ CEUTA is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 square miles, with ■ population (estimated, 1968) of 80,000.

ψ MELILLA is a town on ■ rocky promontory of the Rif coast, connected with the mainland by ■ narrow isthmus. Melilla has been in Spanish possession since 1492. Population (estimated, 1968) 77,000. Ceuta and Melilla are parts of Metropolitan Spain.

#### OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

The former provinces of Spanish Guinea, Fernando Póo and Río Muni achieved independence on October 12, 1968, under the title of Equatorial Guinea.

Ifni, the former enclave in Morocco, was incorporated in the latter state by treaty, on June 30, 1969.

**SPANISH SAHARA.**—The province of Spanish Sahara extends from 27° 40' N. lat. in the north to La Agüera (Cape Blanco) in the south, though the main southern boundary runs along latitude 21° 20'. The land area is approximately 125,000 square miles. Spanish Sahara is divided into two regions separated by latitude 26° which passes south of Cape Bojador. The northern region is the Següia el Hamra (Río Rojo) of which the capital is Aaiun. It extends eastward to approximately 8° 40' W. long. The southern region is the Río de Oro, of which the capital is Villa Cisneros. Its eastern boundary is approximately 12° W. long. Total population was estimated in 1967 at 48,000. There are rich deposits of potash.

Spain has accepted, but not implemented, ■ series of United Nations resolutions enjoining her to determine the wishes of the inhabitants as to their future. Both Morocco and Mauritania have claims on the territory.

**SPANISH MOROCCO.**—In addition to Ceuta and Melilla, Spain exercised until 1956 ■ protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco. Moroccan independence was proclaimed after negotiations with France and Spain in 1956 (see "Morocco"). Remaining Spanish settlements on the Moroccan seaboard are:—

*Alhucemas*, the bay of that ■■■ includes six islands: population 366.

*Peñon de la Gomera* (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay: population 450.

*The Chaffarinas* (or *Zaffarines*) ■■■ group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua: population 610.

### SUDAN

(Republic of the Sudan)

Chairman of Revolutionary Council, Col. Jaafar Mohammed al Nemeiry, assumed office May 25, 1969.

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Babikr Awadalla.

#### SUDANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

■ Cleveland Row, S.W.1.

[01-839-8080]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Jamal Mohamed Ahmed (1969).

Minister, Sayed Eisa Mustafa.

Counsellor, Sayed Omer Gorani.

1st Secretary, Sayed Ali A. Abu-Sinn.

2nd Secretary, Sayed Omer Yousif Birido.

Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Col. El Tayib El Mardi.

Asst. do., Lt.-Col. Yousif Ahmed Youssif.

Cultural Attaché, Sayed Ahmed Mohamed Saad.  
Commercial Attaché, Sayed Tawfik El Tigiabi Abu-Groon.

**Area and Population.**—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of U.A.R. 22° N. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, 3° 36' N. lat., and reaches from the Republic of Chad about 21° 49' E. (at 12° 45' N.) to the north-west boundary of Ethiopia in 38° 35' E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 950 miles.

The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea and Ethiopia; on the south lie Kenya, Uganda and the Congolese Republic; and on the west the Central African Republic, Chad and Libya.

The *White Nile* enters from Uganda at the Sudan frontier post of Nimule in Equatoria Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. The *Blue Nile* flows from Lake Tana on the Ethiopian Plateau. Its course in the Sudan is nearly 500 miles long, before it joins the *White Nile* at Khartoum. The next confluence of importance



■ at Atbara where the main Nile is joined by the River Atbara. The total length of the Nile, now accepted as the longest river in the world, is estimated to be 4,160 miles from its source to the Mediterranean Sea. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*.

The estimated area is about 976,750 sq. miles, with ■ population (estimated, 1968) of 14,770,000, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 8,000 Europeans. The Arabs and other Northern peoples are all Moslems. The Nilotics of the Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile Valleys are generally pagans, but some have been converted to Christianity and others are beginning to go over to Islam.

**Government.**—The Anglo-Egyptian Condominium over the Sudan which had been established in 1899 ended when the Sudan House of Representatives on Dec. 19, 1966, voted unanimously ■ declaration that the Sudan was ■ fully independent sovereign state. A Republic was proclaimed on Jan. 1, 1956, and was recognized by Great Britain and Egypt, a Supreme Commission being sworn in to take over sovereignty. The Sudan was under military rule from Nov., 1958, until 1964 when a new civilian Cabinet was appointed. Following a

crisis in the coalition Cabinet of Mr. Mahgoub, the Prime Minister resigned on April 23, 1969, and was unable to form a new coalition. Government of the country was taken over on May 25, 1969, by a ten-man revolutionary council headed by Col. Jaafar Mohammed al Nemery. Mr. Babikr Awadalla formed a Cabinet of 21 members on the same day.

**Education.**—Government education is heavily subsidized or free according to means beginning at the age of seven and passing through elementary, intermediate and secondary stages, each of four years. University degree courses vary from 4 to 6 years. Arabic is the normal language of instruction in schools throughout the Sudan, although English is the main language of instruction in higher education. English is taught in intermediate and secondary schools as the first foreign language.

In 1968-69 the University of Khartoum had over 3,500 students of whom 400 graduated in 1968 in nine faculties. There were about 700 students at the Khartoum Technical Institute, which is divided in eight vocational schools and about 300 at the Senior Trade School. The Higher Teacher Training Institute at Omdurman had about 500 students. B.Ed. degrees will be awarded from 1971 after affiliation with the University of Khartoum. Non-governmental higher education was offered by Cairo University, Khartoum Branch (three faculties with about 1,600 students), and at the newly established Islamic University of Omdurman (600 students).

There were two training colleges for intermediate teachers with 200 men and 50 women, and 14 training colleges for elementary school teachers with 1,400 students. 42 academic secondary schools, with a total first year entry of 114 streams with 40 pupils each (90 for boys and 24 for girls), had a total of 14,000 boys and 4,000 girls. There was one secondary technical school with 4 class entry and 11 post-intermediate two-year technical schools with 4 class entry, making a total of 1,642 boys. 7 Government religious secondary schools also had about 1,200 boys. There were 228 streams in academic intermediate schools, making a total of 37,800 boy pupils and 12,200 girls, an increase of about 10 per cent. over 1967-68.

In 1967-68 there were 455,000 pupils receiving elementary education. In addition, 107,600 were enrolled in private schools at all levels, an increase of nearly two-thirds in a single year. The percentage of the age-group enrolled in all schools is: elementary, 31 per cent; intermediate, 4.5 per cent.; secondary, 2.2 per cent.

**Production.**—The principal grain crop is *dura* (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan. Sesame and ground-nuts are other important food crops, which also yield an exportable surplus and a promising start has been made with castor seed. The principal export crop is cotton. Main production is of long-staple (mainly Egyptian type) cotton of which the Sudan is a major producer, but increasing quantities of short and medium staple (American) type cotton are being grown. Production in 1965-66 totalled 790,180, an increase over the figure of 541,963 for 1963-64, but less than the 1961-62 level of 1,142,392 bales. Much of the high quality, long-staple cotton is provided by the Sudan Gezira Scheme (a Government-controlled project irrigated from the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile) and its extension, the Managil Scheme. The Sudan also produces the bulk of the world's supply of gum arabic. Livestock is the mainstay of the nomadic Arab tribes of the desert and the negro tribes of the swamp and wooded grassland country in the South. A new dam at Khashm el Girba began to store

water in May, 1964, and will eventually provide irrigation to about 500,000 acres, most of which is being used to resettle the population of the Wadi Halfa area which is being flooded by the reservoir of the Egyptian High Dam. Another dam at Roseires on the Blue Nile will enable new or increased irrigation on a further 3,000,000 acres as well as providing hydro-electric power.

**Communications.**—The railway system (3 ft. 6 in. gauge) has a route length of about 3,200 miles, linking Khartoum with Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Sennar, Kosti, El Obeid and Nyala. A line branches out southwards to Wau from the Sennar/Nyala western line. Regular rail and Nile steamer services connect Khartoum with Juba in Equatoria Province which in turn is connected by a bus service with Nimule on the Uganda border. The river service between Wadi Halfa and Shellal in the U.A.R. was withdrawn in 1964 and it has not yet been decided finally what form of transport, if any, will replace it. Port Sudan is a well-equipped modern seaport. Sudan Airways fly regular services from Khartoum to many parts of the Sudan and to Egypt, Greece, Italy, the Lebanon, the United Kingdom, Ethiopia, Uganda and W. Germany and are equipped with a Comet 4C and 4 Fokker F27 aircraft as well as some smaller machines.

## FINANCE

	1966-67
Revenue.....	£87,867,961
Expenditure.....	83,267,506
£S = Sudanese Pound of 100 Piastres.	

Exchange Rate 83.23 Piastres = £1 sterling (see also p. 84).

## TRADE

	1965
Total imports.....	£72,288,651
Exports.....	67,956,234

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£17,373,000	£19,239,000
Exports to U.K.....	6,552,000	7,538,000

The principal exports are cotton and cotton seed, groundnuts and gum arabic. The chief imports are cotton piece goods, base metals, vehicles and transport equipment, machinery, petroleum products, sugar, tea, coffee, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

**CAPITAL, Khartoum.** The town contains many mosques, an Anglican Cathedral, and the University, with extensive Government buildings. Estimated population, 124,000. Khartoum North and Omdurman have estimated populations of 53,000 and 154,000 respectively.

**FLAG.**—3 horizontal stripes of blue, yellow and green. **NATIONAL DAY.**—January 1 (Independence Day).

## BRITISH EMBASSY

Khartoum

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Robert William Doughty Fowler, K.C.M.G. (1966).....£5,625

British Council Representative, A. Mackenzie-Smith, O.B.E., M.C., 32 Barlaman Street, P.O. Box 1253, Khartoum. There are British Council libraries at Khartoum, Atbara, El Fasher, El Obeid, Omdurman and Wad Medani.

## SWEDEN

(Sverige)

King of Sweden, of the Goths and the Wends\*, Gustaf VI Adolf, K.G., elder son of the late King Gustaf V, born Nov. 11, 1882; married (1) June 15, 1905,

\* *Tais* is the official title of the King of Sweden.

H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (died May 1, 1920), (2) Nov. 3, 1923, the late Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg (died March 7, 1965); succeeded Oct. 20, 1950. *Heir Apparent*, Crown Prince Carl Gustaf, Duke of Jämtland, grandson of the King, born April 30, 1946.

## CABINET

*Prime Minister*, Tage Erlander.  
*Justice*, Erik Kleng.  
*Foreign Affairs*, Torsten Nilsson.  
*Defence*, Sven Andersson.  
*Social Affairs*, Sven Aspling.  
*Civil Service Affairs*, Svanke Lundqvist.  
*Communications*, Bengt Norling.  
*Finance*, Gunnar Sträng.  
*Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs*, Olof Palme.  
*Agriculture*, Ingemund Bengtsson.  
*Interior*, Eric Holmqvist.  
*Industry*, Krister Wickman.

*Ministers without Portfolio*, Sven-Eric Nilsson; Lennart Geijer (with special responsibility for the drafting of legislation); Alva Myrdal (with special responsibility for disarmament); Camilla Odhnoff (with special responsibility for family affairs); Sven Moberg (with special responsibility for education); Bertil Löfberg (with special responsibility for Civil service wages and salaries).

## SWEDISH EMBASSY ■ LONDON

29 Portland Place. W.1

[01-580-2080]

(from Jan. 1, 1970: 23 North Row, Park Lane, W.1) *Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Leif Belfrage, G.B.E. (1967).

*Counsellors*, G. Fagrell; A. Fälthman (*Economic and Financial*); O. Ternström (*Press Affairs*).

*1st Secretary*, G. Ekholm.

*2nd Secretaries*, J. Kronholm; P. Landelius.

*Naval Attaché*, Cdre. S. L. Åhrén.

*Military Attaché*, Col. Å. Hultin.

*Air Attaché*, Lt.-Col. L. H. Sonesson.

*Press Attaché*, K. Holm.

*Cultural Attaché*, N.-G. Hildeman.

*Labour Attaché*, B. Carlsson.

*Attaché*, B. Petraeus (*Administration*).

*Chaplain*, Rev. S. Evander.

*Consulate-General*, 14 Trinity Square, E.C.3

(01-484-1901) (after Jan. 1, 1970, as for Embassy).

*Consul-General*, Baron G. F. von Otter.

*Consuls*, A. Lundqvist; G. Luthman.

*Area and Population*.—Sweden occupies the eastern area of the Scandinavian peninsula in N.W. Europe and comprises 24 local government districts, "Län," with a combined area of 173,436 sq. miles, and a population, Jan. 1, 1968 of 7,893,704. In 1967 there were 121,000 births (15.5 per 1,000 inhabitants); death rate was 10.2 per 1,000 inhabitants and infant mortality rate (under 1 year of age) 14.5 per cent. of all live births.

*Government*.—Under the Constitution of June 6, 1809 (with amendments) the throne is hereditary in the House of Bernadotte. Jean-Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, a Marshal of France, was invited to accept the title of Crown Prince, with succession to the throne. He landed at Hälsingborg on Oct. 20, 1810, and succeeded Charles XIV in 1818. There is a Diet (*Riksdag*) of two Chambers, *Första Kammaren* of 151 members, elected for 3 years; and *Andra Kammaren* of 233 members, elected for 4 years. The Diet will be reconstituted as a single chamber from 1971. The Council of Ministers (*Statsråd*) is responsible to the *Riksdag*.



*Production and Industry*.—Since the end of the First World War Sweden has become one of the leading industrial nations of Europe. Agriculture is still one of the main activities, but its relative importance is declining and in 1967 less than 15 per cent. of the working population was engaged in farming and forestry. The country's rising industrial prosperity is based on an abundance of natural resources in the form of forests, mineral deposits and water power. The forests are very extensive, covering about half the total land surface, and sustain flourishing timber, pulp and paper milling industries. The mineral resources include iron ore of excellent quality, lead, zinc, sulphur, granite and marble. There are also extensive deposits of low grade uranium ore. Important industries based on mining include iron and steel, aluminium, and copper. The engineering industry has expanded largely on the basis of products invented or developed by Swedish engineers. Sweden has now one of the most important shipbuilding industries in the world. Motor car manufacturing is becoming a major industry. The recent establishment of a petro-chemicals industry has led to a rapid expansion in the output of chemicals and plastics.

*Communications*.—Railroads totalling 8,600 miles in length (of which 7,900 are the property of the State) were open on January 1, 1967. At the beginning of 1968 there were 499 telephones for every 1,000 of the population, 373 per 1,000 had obtained wireless licences and in January, 1967, the number of television licences issued had reached 2,160,000. On Sept. 3, 1967, right-hand traffic rules were introduced on the roads in Sweden. The number of private cars in use on January 1, 1968, was 1,966,600 (250 per 1,000 population).

The Mercantile Marine (Dec., 1968) consisted of 838 vessels of 100 tons gross and over with a total tonnage of 4,565,871. The Board of Civil Aviation under the control of the Ministry of Communications handles civil aviation matters.

Regular domestic air traffic is maintained by the Scandinavian Airlines System and by A. B. Linjeflyg. Regular European and inter-continental air traffic is maintained by the Scandinavian Airlines System.

**Defence.**—Service in the Defence Forces is universal and compulsory, an average of 45,000 reservists being trained annually; strength of the Army is about 49,000, with some 500,000 trained reserves, equipped with modern weapons and largely mechanized. The Navy consists of 1 cruiser, 8 destroyers, 9 frigates, 41 F.P.B.'s, 21 submarines and a large number of minor craft and auxiliaries. The Air Force is equipped with modern jet aircraft of Swedish manufacture, many of which are supersonic. There are 1 Fighter, 4 Attack and 2 Reconnaissance wings.

**Religion.**—The State religion is Lutheran Protestant, to which over 95 per cent. of the people adhere.

**Language and Literature.**—As one of the Scandinavian languages, Swedish is closely allied to Norwegian, Danish and Icelandic. Swedish literature dates back to King Magnus Eriksson, who codified the old Swedish provincial laws in 1350. With his translation of the Bible, Olaus Petri (1493-1552) formed the basis for the modern Swedish language. In 1643 Georg Stiernhielm wrote his first poem, dedicated to Queen Christina, the first in a series of works which earned him the title of "The father of Swedish poetry". Literature flourished during the reign of Gustavus III, who founded the Swedish Academy in 1786, and Swedish drama was born. 19th century Swedish literature was studied by names such as Atterbom, Almquist, Levertin, Rydberg, and was enriched by Finnish writers such as Topelius and Runeberg. At the culmination of this tradition came Strindberg and Lagerlöf. The modern tone was set by the so-called Proletarian School, the most famous authors of which were Ivar Lo-Johansson and Martinsson. There followed a proliferation of young writers among whom Moberg, Lagerquist, Dagerman and Frans G. Bengtsson have won international repute. The Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel (1833-96) founded the Nobel Prizes for Literature, Science and Peace. In 1967 there were 152 daily newspapers with a total circulation of 4,293,400 copies, 4 major papers being published at Stockholm, 3 at Göteborg and 4 at Malmö.

**Education.**—Well developed and recently re-organized to provide (i) 9 years' compulsory schooling from the age of 7 to 16 in the *Grundskolan*; (ii) further education from 16 to 18/19 in the *Gymnasia*, which offer a number of courses preparing for entry to the universities, other centres of higher education, the professions, etc.; (iii) Vocational and continuation schools following upon the *Grundskolan* and offering both practical and theoretical courses. These may be said to stand between the *Grundskolan* and the *Gymnasia*. (iv) the universities. There are five State universities—Uppsala (founded 1477); Lund (founded 1668); Stockholm (founded 1878); Göteborg (founded 1887); Umeå (founded 1963). Tuition within the State system, which is maintained by the State and by local taxation, is free.

## FINANCE

	1968-69 (Estimated)
Revenue (Total Budget) . . . . .	000' Kronor 39,467,346
Expenditure (Operational Budget) . . . . .	41,955,174
Debt (April, 1969):—	
Consolidated Internal . . . . .	20,867,300
Internal (Floating) . . . . .	8,247,306
Total Internal debt . . . . .	29,114,606

The Swedish *Krona* (of 100 *Ore*) exchanges at 12.30-12.40 *Kronor* = £1 sterling. (See also p. 83.)

	TRADE	1967	1968
		'000 Kronor	'000 Kronor
Imports . . . . .		24,328,600	26,495,000
Exports . . . . .		3,424,700	25,541,700

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£218,927,000	£256,258,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	247,464,000	314,163,000

The chief imports from Britain are petroleum products, chemicals, plastics, raw materials, iron and steel and other metals, textile fabrics, clothing, instruments, and some foodstuffs. Sweden's chief exports to Britain are timber, pulp and paper, machinery, motor vehicles, iron ore, and iron and steel.

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$  Stockholm. Population (1968): City, 767,606; Greater Stockholm, 1,418,267;  $\Psi$  Gothenburg (Göteborg) 445,408;  $\Psi$  Malmö, 254,338; Västerås, 108,694; Uppsala, 97,172;  $\Psi$  Norrköping, 94,345; Örebro, 87,430;  $\Psi$  Hålsingborg, 80,648; Gävle, 60,990; Linköping, 78,032; Borås, 70,144; Eskilstuna, 65,605.

FLAG.—Yellow cross on a blue ground. NATIONAL DAY.—June 6 (Day of the Swedish Flag).

## BRITISH EMBASSY

(Residence, Laboratoriegatan 8; Chancery, Skarpögatan 8, Stockholm.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Archibald David Manisty Ross, K.C.M.G. (1966) . . . . . £6,300  
Counsellors, K. E. Mackenzie (Commercial); D. D. Brown, C.M.G., M.M.

1st Secretaries, G. D. Cossar (Labour); J. C. Longbotham, M.B.E. (Economic); P. G. L. Gould (Consul); A. Kerfoot (Commercial); O. G. Griffith (Commercial).

3rd Secretary, R. B. Bone.  
Naval Attaché, Cdr. D. Hay, R.N.  
Military Attaché, Col. A. G. Rich.  
Air Attaché, Group Capt. B. Brownlow, O.B.E., A.F.C.

Assistant Air Attaché, Sqn.-Ldr. I. J. S. Corderey.  
Scientific Attaché, P. Bakke.  
Cultural Attaché (British Council Representative), A. D. Thomas, O.B.E.

Archivist, M. J. Clements.

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Gävle, Göteborg, Hålsingborg, Luleå, Malmö, Norrköping, Stockholm and Sundsvall.

British-Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Sweden: Hovslagaregatan 58, Stockholm.

## SWITZERLAND

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft—Confédération Suisse—Confederazione Svizzera.)

## CABINET

President\* (1969) and Justice and Police, M. Ludwig von Moos.  
Vice-President (1969) and Interior, Dr. Hans-Peter Tschudi.  
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Willy Spühler.  
Public Economy, Dr. Hans Schaffner.

\* The President is elected in December and remains in office from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31; he is generally succeeded by the Vice-President.

*Transport, Communications and Power*, M. Roger Bonvin.

*Defence*, M. Rudolf Gnägi.

*Finance and Customs*, Dr. Nello Cello.

SWISS EMBASSY IN LONDON

77 Gloucester Place, W.1.

[01-723-0701]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency René Keller (1968).

*Counsellor*, Jürg Iselin.

*Defence Attaché*, Col. Helmut von Frisching.

*Secretaries*, Charles Bruggman; Richard Gächter;

Carlo Jagmetti; Franz Muhlem; Paul Stauffer.

*Asst. Defence Attaché*, Capt. Friedrich Lanz.

*Consular Section*, ■ Montagu Place, W.1.

*Consul and Head of Chancery*, Fritz Adams.

There is a Swiss Consulate in Manchester.



*Area and Population*.—The Helvetia of the Romans, ■ Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50'–47° 48' N. lat. and 5° 58'–10° 3' E. long. It is composed of ■ Cantons, 3 subdivided, making 25 in all, of very dissimilar size, united under ■ Constitution dated May 29, 1847, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with ■ population (estimated 1968) of 6,115,000. In 1968 there were 105,130 live births, 57,374 deaths and 45,711 marriages. The infant mortality rate was 16 per 1,000 live births. In 1960, out of a total of 5,492,061, 52.6 per cent. of the population was Protestant, 45.6 per cent. Roman Catholic and 0.4 per cent. Jewish.

*Physical Features*.—Switzerland is the most mountainous country in all Europe. The Alps, covered with perennial snow and from 5,000 to 15,217 feet in height, occupy its southern and eastern frontiers, and the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains rise in the north-west. The Alps occupy 61 per cent., and the Jura mountains 12 per cent., of the country. The Alps are a crescent-shaped mountain system situated in France, Italy, Switzerland, Bavaria and Austria, covering ■ area of 80,000 square miles from the Mediterranean to the Danube (600 miles). The highest peak, Mont Blanc, Pennine Alps (15,732 feet) is partly in France and Italy; Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and Matterhorn (14,780 feet) are partly in Switzerland and partly in Italy. The highest wholly Swiss peaks are Finsteraarhorn (14,026), Aletschhorn (13,711), Jungfrau (13,671), Mönch (13,456), Eiger (13,040), Schreckhorn (13,385), and Wetterhorn (12,150) in the Bernese Alps, and Dom (14,918), Weisshorn (14,803) and Breithorn (13,685).

The Swiss lakes are famous for their beauty

and include Lakes Maggiore, Zürich, Lucerne, Neuchâtel, Geneva, Constance, Thun, Zug, Lugano, Walensee and Brienz. There ■ also many artificial lakes.

*Production and Industry*.—Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables as well as grapes are grown. Dairying and stock-raising are the principal industries, about 3,000,000 acres being under grass for hay and 2,000,000 acres pasturage. The forests cover about one-quarter of the whole surface. The chief manufacturing industries comprise engineering and electrical engineering, metal-working, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, textiles, watchmaking, woodworking, foodstuffs and footwear. Banking, insurance and tourism are major industries.

*Government*.—The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council (*Nationalrat*) of ■ members, and a Council of States (*Ständerat*) of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for four years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council (*Bundesrat*) of 7 members, elected for four years by the Federal Assembly and presided over by the President of the Confederation. The members of the Federal Council are elected for four years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council; on the other hand, there is ■ tradition that Italian and French-speaking areas should between them be represented on the Federal Council by ■ least two members.

*Defence*.—All Swiss males must undertake military service in the Army. *Elite* (ages ■ to 32) initial training, 118 days. Subsequently 8 training periods of 21 days; then *Landwehr* (33–42) and *Landsturm* (43 to 50). Flying personnel of the Air Force, which is part of the Army (ages 20–36). Initial training ■ year, totalling 200 hours of flying. ■ weeks with squadron each year and completion of 70 hours of flying. After 36 revert to ground duties with Air Force or Army. Swiss Army equipment includes many British items, notably Centurion tanks, Bloodhound missiles, and Venom, Vampire and Hunter aircraft.

*Communications*.—By the end of 1968 there were 3,135 miles of railway tracks (Swiss Federal Railways 1,823 miles, Swiss privately owned railways 1,312 miles); the whole system is electrified. At the end of 1968, there were 49,000 miles of telegraph and telephone lines. By December 1968, the number of telephone subscribers amounted to 1,736,398 and the network was fully automatic throughout the country. There were 1,751,869 licensed radio receivers and 1,011,165 television receivers. At the end of 1965, the total length of first-class roads was 35,976 miles. The San Bernardino road tunnel connecting Zurich with Lugano and Milan was opened on Dec. 1, 1967.

The number of motor vehicles licensed at the end of 1967 was 1,747,425 (1,081,386 private cars, 547,574 motor cycles, motor scooters and bicycles with auxiliary motor, 4,483 motor buses, 91,438 motor lorries, 22,544 special vehicles and tractors).

A merchant marine, established in 1940, consisted in 1968 of 31 vessels with a total displacement of 198,373 tons (gross). In addition 476 vessels with ■ total tonnage of 460,680 were engaged in Rhine shipping. In 1968, goods handled at the Basle Rhine Port amounted to 7,808,613 tons. ■ lake

vessels transported 9,889,000 passengers and 401,709 tons of freight in 1967.

The national airline, Swissair, has a network covering 106,087,914 miles and in 1968 carried a total of 3,009,275 passengers. Its aircraft fleet comprises three DC8-62, two DC8-53, one DC8-62F, eight Convair Coronados, sixteen DC9-32 and four Caravelles. In 1968 the net profit was 37,070 million francs. It flies to and from the Swiss airports at Zurich, Geneva and Basle.

**Education.**—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organization. Illiteracy practically unknown. (i.) *Primary*: Free and compulsory. School age varies, generally 7 to 14. (ii.) *Secondary*: Age 12-15 for boys and girls. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities*: Basle (founded 1460), Berne (1834), Fribourg (1889), Geneva (1873), Lausanne (1890), Zürich (1832), and Neuchâtel (1909), and the technical University of Zürich and commercial University of St. Gall.

**Language and Literature.**—There are three official languages: French, German and Italian. In addition Romansch is recognized as a national, but not an official language. German is the dominating language in 19 of the 25 cantons; French in Fribourg, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Valais and Vaud; Italian in Ticino, and Romansch in parts of the Grisons.

Many modern authors, alike in the German school and in the Suisse Romande, have achieved international fame. Karl Spitteler (1845-1924) and Hermann Hesse (1877-1962) were awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, the former in 1919, the latter in 1947.

#### FINANCE

	Budget 1968	Budget 1969
	Swiss Francs	Swiss Francs
Revenue.....	6,310,000,000	6,728,000,000
Expenditure..	6,504,000,000	6,844,000,000
Federal Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1967): Internal consolidated....		5,917,600,000

Since devaluation of sterling in November, 1967, the rate of exchange has fluctuated between Swiss Francs 10.50 and 10.22 = £1 sterling for transactions through normal financial channels. The rate of exchange for sterling notes has fluctuated between Swiss Francs 10.40 and 10.25 = £1 (see also p. 83).

#### TRADE

	1967	1968
	Sw. Frs.	Sw. Frs.
Total Imports..	17,786,031,000	19,424,877,000
Total Exports..	15,164,768,000	17,349,486,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.	£110,875,000	£124,902,000
Exports to U.K.	120,988,000	150,777,000

The principal imports are metals, machinery, instruments and apparatus; motor vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical raw materials and products; fuel oil, petrol and coal; timber; cereals, fruit and vegetables. The principal exports are machinery, watches, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, textiles and foodstuffs. Switzerland is a member of E.F.T.A.

**CAPITAL, Berne.** Population (estimated 1968), 166,800. Other large towns are Zürich (432,400), Basle (213,200), Geneva (169,500), Lausanne (138,300), St. Gallen (78,600), Winterthur (92,500), Lucerne (73,000), Biel (66,900) and La Chaux-de-Fonds (43,100).

**FLAG.**—Red, with white cross. **NATIONAL DAY.**—August 1.

**AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.**—London—Basle (446 miles), 1 hr. 20 mins.; Geneva (468 miles), 1 hr. 20 mins.; Zürich (491 miles), 1 hr. 20 mins.

**RAIL TRANSIT FROM U.K.**—London—Berne, 16 hrs.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

(Thunstrasse 50, 3005 Berne)

**Ambassador** Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Henry Arthur Frederick Hohler, C.M.G. (1967) ..... £5,625  
**Counsellors**, D. T. West (Commercial); G. V. Britten, C.B.E.  
**1st Secretaries**, L. A. Frenken; D. Waterstone (Commercial).  
**2nd Secretaries**, Miss P. D. Smith (Consul); B. Smith (Commercial).  
**Defence, Naval, Military and Air Attaché**, Col. J. I. G. Capadose.  
**Asst. Air Attaché**, Wing Cdr. R. J. Garlick.  
**Attachés**, C. A. S. Crick; D. L. Wetton, M.B.E. (Commercial); P. Arengo-Jones (Press).

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There is a Consular Section at H.M. Embassy, Berne, and British Consular Offices at Basle, Geneva, Montreux and Zürich.

**BRITISH COUNCIL.**—34 Rämistrasse, 8001, Zürich (Representative (vacant)).

**BRITISH-SWISS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SWITZERLAND**, Dufourstrasse 51, 8008 Zürich (Branch at 1 Galerie Benjamin Constant, 1,000 Lausanne).

**SWISS-BRITISH SOCIETY, Berne.**—President, Professor R. Fricker.

**SWISS-BRITISH SOCIETY, Zürich.**—President, Dr. R. Schneebeil.

## SYRIA

(Syrian Arab Republic)

**President and Prime Minister**, Dr. Nureddin Atassi, assumed office Feb. 25, 1966.

#### CABINET

**Minister of Defence**, Lt.-Gen. Hafez el Assad.  
**Foreign Affairs**, Dr. Mustapha el Saïd.  
**Interior**, Lt.-Gen. Mohammed Rabah el Tawil.  
**Industry**, Marwan Habbash.  
**Agriculture and Land Reform**, Mohammed Said Taleb.  
**Information**, Hammoud el Kabbani.  
**Public Works**, Sami Soufane.  
**Higher Education**, Dr. Mustapha Haddad.  
**Front-line Villages**, Gen. Mamdouh Jaber.  
**Oil, Electricity and Industrial Projects**, Dr. Ahmed el Hassan.  
**Religious Affairs**, Ghaleb Abdoun.  
**Municipal and Rural Affairs**, Fayez Ismail.  
**Culture, National Guidance and Tourism**, Souhail el Ghazzi.

**Food**, Mohammed Taleb Hlail.  
**Labour and Social Affairs**, Abdallah el Faleh.  
**Planning**, Dr. Nagi Darawsbeh.  
**Justice**, Ibrahim Hamzawi.  
**Communications**, Wassef Youssef Faisal.  
**Economy and Foreign Trade**, Abdel Halim Khaddam.  
**Finance**, Dr. Nourallah Awad Nourallah.  
**Education**, Mahmoud Ayoubi.  
**Health**, Dr. Daoud Radawi.  
**Minister of State**, Hisham Hallageh.

[Following the outbreak of hostilities between Israel and the surrounding Arab States, Syria broke off diplomatic and consular relations with the United Kingdom on June 6, 1967.]

**Area and Population.**—Syria is in the Levant, covering a portion of the former Ottoman Empire, with ■ estimated area of 70,800 sq. miles and ■ population (estimated 1967) of 5,570,000, Arabic speaking

and mainly Moslems. (For MAP. see p. 885.) The Orontes flows northwards from the Lebanon range across the northern boundary to Antioch (Turkey). The Euphrates crosses the northern boundary near Jerablus and flows through north-eastern Syria to the boundary of Iraq.

*Archaeology, etc.*—The region is rich in historical remains. Damascus (*Dimishq ash-Sham*) is the oldest continuously inhabited city in the world, having an existence as a city for over 4,000 years. It is situated on the river Abana (now known as Barada), in an oasis at the eastern foot of the Anti-Lebanon, and at the edge of the wide sandy desert which stretches to the Euphrates. The city contains the Omayyad Mosque, the Tomb of Saladin, and the "Street Called Straight" (Acts ix. 11), while to the North-East is the Roman outpost of Dmeir and further east is Palmyra.

On the Mediterranean coast at Amrit are ruins of the Phoenician town of Marath, where the *tell* has been found and is being excavated and also ruins of Crusaders' fortresses at Markab, Sahyoun, and Krak des Chevaliers. At Tartous (also on the coast) the cathedral of Our Lady of Syria, built by the Knights Templars in the 12th and 13th centuries has been restored as a museum.

Hittite cities, dating from 2,000 to 1,500 B.C., have recently been explored on the west bank of the Euphrates at Jerablus and Kadesh.

*Government.*—Syria, which had been under French mandate since the 1914-18 war, became an independent Republic during the 1939-45 war. The first independently elected Parliament met on August 17, 1943, but foreign troops were in part occupation until April, 1946. Syria remained an independent Republic until February, 1958, when it became part of the United Arab Republic. It seceded from the United Arab Republic on Sept. 28, 1961.

In May, 1969, a new Constitution was promulgated, declaring that "the Syrian Arab Region will constitute a democratic, popular and socialist republic" in which the only political party would be the *Baath*. Supreme power in the State would lie with the People's Assembly which would elect the Chief of State and ratify laws. The Constitution provides for a planned socialist economy, with safeguards for private property. On May 29, President Atassi formed the Cabinet listed above.

*Production and Industry.*—Agriculture is the principal source of production; wheat and barley are the main cereal crops, but the cotton crop is the highest in value. Tobacco is grown in the maritime plain in Sahel, the Sahyoun and the Djebleh district of Lattakia; skins and hides, leather goods, wool and silk, textiles, cement, vegetable oil, glass, soap, sugar, plastics and copper and brass utensils are locally produced. There are also some light assembly plants. Mineral wealth is small but oil has been found at Karachuk in the north-eastern corner of the country and drilling is continuing. A pipeline is to be built to the Mediterranean port of Tartous, *via* Homs. An oil refinery is in production at Homs and revenue is derived from the Kirkuk-Banias oil pipeline and the pipeline from the oilfields of Saudi-Arabia to Sidon in Lebanon (Tapline). Syria also has deposits of phosphate and rock salt.

*Language and Literature.*—Arabic is the principal language (see Arabia), but a few villages still speak Aramaic, the language spoken by Christ and the Apostles. There are 2 daily newspapers and several periodicals in Arabic published in Damascus and one daily newspaper in Aleppo.

*Education.*—Education in Syria is under State control and, although a few of the schools are privately owned, they all follow a common

system and syllabus. Elementary education is free at State Schools, and is compulsory from the age of seven. Secondary education is not compulsory and is free only at the State Schools. Because of the shortage of places, entry to these State Schools is competitive. Damascus University, founded in 1924, has faculties of law, medicine, engineering, science, arts, commerce, agriculture, divinity, fine arts, and a Higher Teachers' Training College. The number of students has risen from a few hundred in 1943 to about 20,000. There are also over 4,500 students at Aleppo University (founded 1961). Approximately 10 per cent. of all students receive scholarships, and at the present time Palestinian refugees are admitted free. The rest pay fees.

*Communications.*—A narrow-gauge railway runs from Beirut in the Lebanon to Damascus, connecting at Rayak (Lebanon) with the standard-gauge line which runs from Beirut and Tripoli (in the Lebanon) through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nusaybin to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotchek. From Damascus the Hejaz railway runs southwards to Jordan. Railway lines are under construction to link the ports of Lattakia and Tartous with Aleppo and Qamishli. All the principal towns in the country are connected by roads of varying quality. An internal air service operates between Damascus and Aleppo, and between Aleppo and Qamishli. There are also flights from Damascus to Palmyra and Deir-*ez*-Zor. Damascus is also on international air routes.

*Currency.*—The monetary unit is the Syrian paper pound (£*Syr.*). Exchange rate, see p. 84.

#### TRADE

*Principal Imports.*—Foodstuffs (fruit, vegetables, cereals, meat and dairy products, tea, coffee and sugar), mineral and petroleum products, yarn and textiles, iron and steel manufactures, machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers and timber.

*Principal Exports.*—Raw cotton, cereals, fruit, livestock and dairy products, other foodstuffs, textiles and raw wool.

The value of Syria's foreign trade was:—

	1965	1966
Imports . . .	£ <i>Syr.</i> 812,000,000	£ <i>Syr.</i> 1,119,200,000
Exports . . .	644,000,000	645,600,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£5,237,000	£4,992,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	479,000	494,000

*CHIEF TOWNS.*—Damascus (population (1965), 599,000) is the capital of Syria, other important towns being Aleppo (population 562,000), Homs (189,000) and Hama (135,000), and the principal port is  $\Psi$  Lattakia (82,000).

*FLAG.*—Red over white over black horizontal bands, with three green stars on central white band. *NATIONAL DAY.*—April 17.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

[Diplomatic relations suspended, June 6, 1967.]

#### THAILAND (Siam)

*King*, His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej, born 1927; succeeded his brother, June 9, 1946; married Princess Sirikit Kitiyakara, April 28, 1950; crowned May 5, 1950; daughter born, April 6, 1951; son and heir born, July 28, 1952; second daughter born April 2, 1955; third daughter born July 4, 1957.

*Prime Minister*, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn.  
*Foreign Minister*, Nai Thanat Khoman.

## ROYAL THAI EMBASSY IN LONDON

30 Queen's Gate, S.W.7

[01-589-0173]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sunthorn Hongladarom (1968).*

*Area and Population.*—The Kingdom of Thailand, or Muang Thai, formerly known as Siam, has ■■■■ of 198,247 sq. miles with a population (estimated 1968) of 33,693,000. For position, see MAP, p. 971. It has a common boundary with Malaysia in the south, and is bounded on the west and north-west by the Union of Burma and in the north-east and east by the Kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, which were formerly part of the French Colony of Indo-China. Although there is no common boundary between Thailand and China, the Chinese province of Yunnan is separated from the Thai northern border only by ■ narrow stretch of Burmese and Laotian territory.

The country slopes southwards from the north-west and from the great mountains of Tibet. The principal rivers are the Salween (which forms ■ boundary with Burma for 200 miles), the Menam Chao Phya with its tributary the Meping (which are Thai throughout) and the Mekong and its tributaries, which water the eastern plateau.

*Government.*—Thailand is ■ sovereign independent state. Under the interim constitution promulgated in February, 1959, following on the bloodless revolution of October, 1958, the King exercises legislative power by and with the advice and consent of a Constituent Assembly, executive power through the Council of Ministers and judicial power through the courts established by law. He is advised by ■ Privy Council appointed by himself. The 240 members of the Constituent Assembly, who were appointed in February, 1959, under the terms of the interim constitution, as well as acting for the time being as the national legislature, have drafted a permanent constitution for Thailand.

*Language, Religion and Education.*—Thai is basically a monosyllabic, tonal language, ■ branch of the Indo-Chinese linguistic family. The principal religion is Buddhism, its followers numbering 24,563,523 in 1964, with 1,025,569 Moslems and 150,953 Christians. The 2,500th anniversary of the Buddhist Era was celebrated in Bangkok in 1957, with religious and public ceremonies. Primary education is compulsory and free and secondary education in Government Schools is free. In 1964 there were 28,264 schools of all kinds, with 5,007,430 pupils and 158,920 teachers. There are 7 Universities attended by 45,000 students, 34 training colleges and 196 vocational schools (all types). New universities were opened at Chiangmai and Khon Kaen in 1966 and another in the southern part of the country was planned.

*Production and Industry.*—The country's most important products are agricultural or forest; rice (about 10,000,000 tons a year), rubber (about 210,000 tons a year) and timber (about 2,000,000 cubic metres a year of which only 161,000 are of teak, traditionally the important timber product). Other crops of some importance are sugar cane, tapioca, kenaf, groundnuts, tobacco, maize, soya beans, cotton and coconuts.

As regards mineral wealth, tin ore (production in 1965, 26,419 tons) is important, and small amounts of wolfram, iron and lead are mined, and over 125,000 tons of lignite. Most of the output of tin concentrates is now processed in a smelter in South Thailand which began operation in 1965. Exports of iron ore in 1965 were 700,000 tons (approx.), largely to Japan. Upwards of 200,000 tons a year of salt is produced by sea-water evaporation.

Before the war industry was mainly confined to the basic processing industries—sawmilling, rice-milling, etc. After the war the Government set up a number of factories, run by the Civil Service or the Armed Forces. The Government still has a sizeable stake in industry—notably the tobacco monopoly and factories for the manufacture of cement, glass, paper, jute, textiles, sugar and beer and spirits.

The present Revolutionary Government in 1958 instituted a policy of encouraging the private sector to invest in industry, by means of tax reliefs and other incentives. This policy is beginning to produce results although the Government has interests, directly or indirectly, in some of the largest current ventures—e.g. two refineries and a paper mill. The private sector industries are almost entirely of ■ secondary nature; soap products, gunny bags, textiles, car assembly, pharmaceutical preparations and packaging, dry batteries, etc. Nevertheless, more advanced organizations have recently started, such as a tyre factory, an aluminium rolling mill, a third glass factory, food processing plants and the manufacture of asbestos cement products. A fertilizer plant and a kraft paper factory have also been established.

*Communications.*—About 2,250 miles of State-owned railways were open to traffic in 1966. The track is metre gauge. Main lines run from Bangkok to Aranya Pradet, linking up with the Cambodian state railway at this border town (160 miles E.); *via* Korat to Ubol (about 352 miles E.) and to Nongkhai (415 miles N.E.) the ferry terminal on the River Mekhong opposite Vientiane, capital of Laos; to Chiangmai (411 miles N.); and to Haadyai (600 miles S.), whence lines go down the eastern and western sides of the Malay Peninsula, *via* Sungai Golok and Penang respectively, to Singapore.

Thailand has about 9,200 kilometres of highways, of which about 45 per cent. are paved. An additional 1,500 kms. of highway is under construction or planned. The development of roads is being given top priority in the Government's development plans and substantial extensions and improvements are being financed mainly by World Bank funds.

Bangkok is an international airport of importance, and services connect it with Europe, America, India, Pakistan, Japan and Australasia, as well ■ other parts of S.E. Asia. Thai Airways International (THAI), was formed in 1960 in association with SAS to operate international routes. Domestic routes are operated by Thai Airways Corporation. There are about 14,500 miles of telegraph lines and parts of ■ countrywide micro-wave communications system are coming into operation. The harbour at Bangkok, which can take vessels up to 10,000 tons dead weight, is becoming congested, but an expansion programme is under study.

FINANCE 1964 1965  
millions of Baht

Total revenue.....	10,470	12,160
Total expenditure.....	12,336	14,355

Since 1950 Thailand has received amounts in excess of U.S.\$380,000,000 in external loans for rehabilitation and development of railways, the port of Bangkok, irrigation, hydro-electric and other projects.

Thailand receives economic and technical assistance from many sources. The largest civil sector contribution is that of the United States which amounts to approximately U.S.\$31,000,000 annually. Substantial military aid is also received from U.S. sources.

The exchange rate for the Baht was officially fixed at Baht 20-8 = \$1 U.S. (See also p. 84.)

## TRADE

	1964	1965
	millions of Baht	
Total imports.....	14,253	15,219
Total exports.....	12,339	13,049

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£22,060,000	£28,068,000
Exports to U.K.....	5,363,000	5,895,000

The main exports are rice and rubber which normally account for about 50 per cent. of the total. Principal exports in 1965 (millions of Baht) were: Rice, 4,376; Rubber, 1,999; Tin, 766; Maize, 980. Other exports, whose levels vary more are jute and kenaf, teak, and tapioca products. The main imports are machinery, petroleum products, iron and steel, cotton fabrics and vehicles.

**CAPITAL.** Ψ Bangkok (population, 1966, 1,577,003); in the delta of the Manam Chao Phya. Other centres are Chiangmai, Nakorn Sawan and Korat, but ■ other town approaches Bangkok in size or importance.

**FLAG.**—Five horizontal bands, red, white, dark blue, white, red (the blue band twice the width of the others). **NATIONAL DAY.**—December 5 (King's Birthday).

BRITISH EMBASSY  
(Bangkok)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Neil Pritchard, K.C.M.G., (1967)*

£6,300

*Counsellor, G. S. Littlejohn-Cook (Consul-General).  
Defence and Military Attaché, Col. P. R. Body.*

## CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at Bangkok and Chiangmai.

## BRITISH COUNCIL

*Representative, M. H. Cardiff, O.B.E., 122 Chakrapetr Road, Bangkok.*

## TOGO

## (Republic of Togo)

*President and Minister of Defence, Gen. Etienne Eyadéma, born 1937, assumed office as Head of State, April 14, 1967.*

*Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Joachim Hunlédé.*

The Republic is situated in West Africa between 0°–2°W. and 6°–11°N., with a coastline only 35 miles long on the Gulf of Guinea, and extends northward inland for 350 miles. It is flanked on the west by Ghana, on the north by Upper Volta and in the east by Dahomey (see MAP, p. 957). It has an area of 21,000 sq. miles and a population (estimated 1968) of 1,760,000, including people of several African races.

The first President of Togo, Sylvanus Olympio, assassinated on January 13, 1963, was succeeded by Nicolas Grunitzky, who was himself overthrown by ■ army *coup d'état* on January 13, 1967. On April 14, 1967, the Commander-in-Chief of the Togolese army, Lt. Colonel (later promoted General) Etienne Eyadéma named himself President. Togo is a member of the *Conseil de l'Entente*, the *Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache* (O.C.A.M.), and the *Organisation of African Unity* (O.A.U.). The official language is French.

**Finance.**—The currency of Togo is the *Franc C.F.A.* (Francs C.F.A. 50=1 French Franc) (Francs C.F.A. 592=£1).

**Production and Trade.**—The economy of Togo is largely agricultural, the main exports being coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, copra, cotton and manioc. Production of phosphates by a Franco-American consortium begun in 1955 contributed 38.4 per cent. of Togo's export revenue in 1967.

## Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£1,179,000	£1,544,000
Exports to U.K.....	305,000	917,000

**CAPITAL.**—Ψ Lomé, population (1968), 100,000. **FLAG.**—Five alternating green and yellow horizontal stripes; a quarter in red at top next staff bearing a white star. **NATIONAL DAY.**—April 27 (Independence Day).

## BRITISH EMBASSY

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Ronald Fraser McKeever (1968)..... £4,625*  
*3rd Secretary, I. S. Danson (Vice-Consul).*

## TRUCIAL STATES

Seven independent Arab Shaikhdoms, known collectively as the Trucial States, have treaty relations with the British Government originating in treaties to prevent slavery and the piracy which formerly gave the name of "The Pirate Coast" to this area, and to maintain ■ perpetual maritime truce. The earliest treaty dates from 1820.

The British Government, by virtue of ■ treaty made in 1892, is responsible for the external affairs of the states through the British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and the British Political Agents in the Trucial States. Six of the states lie on the coast of the Gulf between the Musandam peninsula in the East and the Qatar peninsula in the West and one, Fujairah, lies on the Gulf of Oman.

**Area and Population.**—The approximate combined area of the states is 32,000 square miles and the population (estimated, 1968) is about 180,000. Security in the area is maintained by the Trucial Arab Scouts, the force having headquarters at Sharjah, and in Abu Dhabi by the Abu Dhabi Defence Force. There are police forces in all seven states.

Revenue is chiefly derived from customs dues on imports and oil concession payments. The export of dried fish is also ■ significant source of revenue and some pearling is still carried on. In Abu Dhabi, the onshore concession is held by Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co., Ltd. and the offshore concessions by Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd.; in Dubai, the onshore concession is held by Dubai Petroleum Company and the offshore concession by Dubai Marine Areas. In Sharjah the west coast onshore concession is held by Shell and the east coast onshore and offshore concession is held by Shell and Bomin. In Ras al-Khaimah Union Oil has the offshore and Shell the onshore concession. In Umm al Qaiwain the onshore concession is held by Shell and in Fujairah Shell and Bomin hold the concession. The offshore concessions in Sharjah (West Coast) and in Umm al Qaiwain and the concession for Ajman are not let at present.

From 1956 to 1965 the British Government financed ■ Trucial States Development Scheme to contribute to the material welfare of the people, including an Agricultural Trials Station in the Shaikhdom of Ras al-Khaimah. Trade Schools in Sharjah and Dubai, a hospital in Ras al-Khaimah and a number of dispensaries in the smaller towns and villages. In 1965 this scheme was amalgamated with the Trucial States Council's Development Office, which was founded to manage ■ fund for development, established with contributions from Britain, Qatar, Bahrain and Abu Dhabi. The Kuwait Government has also given aid in the form of schools, clinics and mosques. It has carried out numerous development projects: roads, jetties, piped water and electricity supplies, flood and sea protection, soil, water and mineral surveys, a trade

school at Ras al Khaimah, and clinics and dispensaries.

Kuwait, U.A.R., Bahrain and Qatar contribute educational assistance to the states. There are hospitals in Dubai and Ras al-Khaimah. Her Majesty's Government has jurisdiction over certain categories of foreigners. The Rulers of all the states meet together in the Trucial States Council to discuss matters of mutual interest three or four times a year. The currency in Abu Dhabi is the Bahraini *dinar*; in the other Trucial States, the Qatar and Dubai *riyal*, which equals an Indian *rupee*.

Abu Dhabi is the largest of the Trucial States in area, stretching from the Khor el Odaid in the West to the borders with Dubai in the region of Jebel Ali. It includes six villages of the Buraimi oasis and a number of settlements in the series of oases known as the Liwa. Two oil companies are operating in Abu Dhabi territory, Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co. Ltd. on land and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd. in the Abu Dhabi off-shore concession area. Oil has been discovered off Das Island, where Abu Dhabi Marine Areas has its headquarters and production started in 1962. Production from the on-shore Murban oil field commenced in December, 1963. There are airfields at Abu Dhabi and at Das Island and an air strip at Buraimi. Work has started on a substantial development plan for the town of Abu Dhabi and the first stage has been completed.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£6,755,000	£9,546,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	5,905,000	14,487,000

ψ Dubai is by far the largest town in the Trucial States and has a population estimated at about 60,000. It is the main port for the import of goods into the Trucial States and the interior of Oman, and there is also a lively *entrepôt* trade. The value of imports in the year 1967 was over £35,000,000 and in 1968 over £66,000,000. It has a good natural harbour, improvements to which have been carried out since 1959. The airport has been enlarged to take jet airliners. New airport terminal facilities are being built. There are regular B.O.A.C. and other international and local airline services. The Dubai Telephone Company, formed in May, 1959, started generation and distribution in August, 1961. The main source of revenue is from customs. Wireless communications are managed by Cable and Wireless Ltd. and the Post Office was handed over to the Dubai Government by the British G.P.O. in 1963. Oil was struck off-shore in July 1966, and was declared to be in commercial quantities in May, 1967. Exports were expected to start in 1969.

Sharjah has a port, much silted up, but a new jetty to replace it is under construction. It has an airport served by Gulf Aviation and Syrian Arab Airlines. Sharjah has dependencies on the Batnah coast at Khorfakkhan, which forms a good natural harbour, Kalba and Dibba. The headquarters of the Trucial Oman Scouts is near Sharjah. Units of the Royal Air Force and a battalion of the British Army are based at Sharjah.

Ajman is the smallest state, having a population of only about 5,000. It has inland enclaves at Manama and Masfut. *Umm el Qatwain* does a small trade in dried fish. It has an oasis at Falaj al Mu'alla where palms and some fruit are grown. Ras al Khaimah has a population of about 25,000, of whom about half live in the town. It is an ancient seaport near which some remains of archaeological interest have been found. Dates, vegetables, fruit and tobacco are grown. The seat of government has now moved from its present exposed position on the shore to the inland side of the Creek. *Fujai-*

*rah* was recognized as one of the Trucial States in 1952. The inhabitants are hill people in the mountains of the Musandam peninsula, with a few cultivators around Fujairah itself, which is on the fertile plain of the Batnah coast. The most important export is tobacco.

#### Trucial States Trade with U.K.

(excluding Abu Dhabi, see above)

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£5,282,000	£9,013,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	6,600,000	36,974,000

British Political Agent, Trucial States, J. L. Bullard  
(resident at Dubai).

British Political Agent, Abu Dhabi, C. J. Treadwell.

## TUNISIA

(Tunisian Republic)

President, Habib Bourguiba, elected July 25, 1957;  
re-elected 1959 and 1964.

#### CABINET

Secretary of the Presidency, Bahi Ladgham.  
Minister of National Defence, Mohamed Mzali.  
Foreign Affairs, Habib Bourguiba, Jr.  
Interior, Beji Caid Essebsi.  
Justice, Mongi Slim.  
Plan, National Economy and Education, (vacant).  
Under Secretaries:  
Finance and Development, Abderrazak Rassaa.  
Agriculture, Abdullah Farhat.  
Industry and Commerce, Hassan Belkhoja.  
Education, Mahmoud Messadi.  
Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs, (vacant).  
Public Works and Housing, Ahmed Nouredine.  
Public Health, Hédi Khefacha.  
Cultural Affairs and Information, Chedly Klibi.  
Youth, Sports and Social Affairs, Mondher ben Ammar.

#### TUNISIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

29 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[01-584-5167]

Ambassador, His Excellency M'hamed Essaafi (1964).  
3rd Secretaries, Ahmed Badra; Mustapha Mizouini.  
Attaché, Mustafa Zardi (1967).

Area and Population.—Tunisia lies between Algeria and Libya and extends southwards to the Sahara Desert, with a total area of 45,000 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1967) of 4,560,000.

Government.—A French Protectorate from 1881 to 1956, Tunisia became an independent sovereign State with the signing on March 20, 1956, of an agreement whereby France recognized Tunisia's independence and right to conduct her own foreign policy and to form a Tunisian Army. The United Kingdom formally recognized Tunisia as an independent and sovereign state on May 10, 1956.

Following a first general election held on March 25, 1956, a Constituent Assembly met for the first time on April 8. On July 25, 1957, the Constituent Assembly deposed the Bey, abolished the monarchy and elected M. Bourguiba first President of the Republic. A few days later the Government was reconstructed on the "presidential" model, the Ministers becoming Secretaries of State. On June 1, 1959, the Constitution was promulgated and on December 7, 1959, the National Assembly held its first session.

Important changes in the system of local government were decreed on June 16, 1956. The country was divided into 12 regions each administered by a Governor.

Production, Trade, etc.—The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and

oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated.

The chief exports are olive oil, phosphates, cereals and, normally, wine but the French market has been virtually closed to Tunisian wine since the end of 1964 and exports of wine have declined sharply. The chief imports are machinery, foodstuffs, iron and steel, textiles and crude petroleum, etc. Some oil has been discovered in Tunisia and production is running at about 2,000,000 tons a year. In 1968 Tunisia's imports totalled in value 110,484,000 *dinars* and exports 82,831,000 *dinars*. The volume of Tunisia's trade with France is diminishing but France still remains Tunisia's main trading partner. In 1968 France supplied 34 per cent. of Tunisia's total imports and she bought 23 per cent. of Tunisia's total exports.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.....	£1,720,000	£2,693,000
Exports to U.K.....	2,334,000	3,744,000

**Currency.**—The Tunisian *dinar* was adopted on Nov. 3, 1958. At the same time a new Central Bank of Tunisia became responsible for the issue of notes. Although Tunisia remains in the Franc Zone the *dinar* is not tied to the French franc. The current rate of exchange is *dinars* 1.25 = £1.

So far as trade is concerned Tunisia was effectively part of metropolitan France until September, 1959, when she abrogated the Customs Union with the latter and a new trade and payments agreement was negotiated. This reduced or eliminated the tariff advantages enjoyed by certain French goods. Under commercial agreements concluded in November, 1962, and February, 1964, import quotas were established for certain French goods. In June, 1964, however, following Tunisian measures regarding the take-over of foreign-owned lands in Tunisia, France gave notice that she would not renew the 1959 Trade Agreement, due to expire on Sept. 30, 1964. In May, 1966, France opened import quotas for a wide range of Tunisian goods (but excluding wine). Within these quota limits these goods can be admitted into France customs-free. In 1966 a policy of severe import restriction was adopted in order to reduce the country's chronic imbalance of trade.

**CAPITAL.** Ψ Tunis, connected by canal with La Goulette on the coast, had a population (Municipal Council area) of 784,787 at the Census of 1966.

The ruins of ancient Carthage lie a few miles from the city. Other towns of importance are Ψ Sfax (249,991); Bizerta (95,023); Ψ Sousse (82,666); Kairouan (82,299).

**FLAG.**—Red crescent and star in a white orb, all on a red ground. **NATIONAL DAY.**—June 1.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Place de la Victoire, Tunis

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Sir Edward Redston Warner, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1967) £5,625. 1st Secretaries, J. B. Wright (Consul and Commercial); A. C. Wells (Labour). 1st Vice-Consul, G. Cardona, M.B.E. 2nd Secretary, I. H. Macrae (Information). Commercial Attaché, F. J. Clough. Asst. Cultural Attaché, K. McGuinness. Vice-Consul, E. J. Hazou. Attaché, Rev. I. Dunbar.*

*British Council Representative, T. W. Morray, O.B.E.*

#### TURKEY

*President of the Republic, General Cevdet Sunay G.C.B., born 1900; elected President, March 28, 1966.*

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(Names as spelt in Turkish characters)

*Prime Minister, Süleyman Demirel. Ministers of State, Seyfi Öztürk; Hüsamettin Atabeyli; Sadik Tekin Müftüoğlu. Minister of Justice, Hasan Dinçer. National Defence, Ahmet Topaloğlu. Interior, Faruk Sükan. Foreign Affairs, İhsan Sabri Çağlayangil. Finance, Cihat Bilgehan. National Education, İhram Ertem. Public Works, Orhan Alp. Commerce, Ahmet Türköl. Health, Vedat Ali Özkan. Customs and Monopolies, Nâhit Mentese. Agriculture, Bahri Dağdas. Communications, Sadettin Bilgiç. Labour, Turgut Toker. Industries, Mehmet Turgut. Energy and Natural Resources, Refet Sezgin. Tourism, Nihat Kürsat. Construction and Resettlement, Haldûn Menteseoğlu. Villages and Communal Development, Selahattin Kiliç.*



## TURKISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

Chancery: 43 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[01-235-5252]

Ambassador (vacant).

Counsellors, Sadi Akarcalioğlu; Ecmel Barutçu, M.V.O.; Ekrem Geris (Commercial); Turhan Energen (Financial).

1st Secretaries, Yalçın Tuğ; Tugay Özçeri.

Armed Forces Attaché, Brig-Gen. Recai Engin, C.V.O.

Military Attaché, Col. Adnan Sarper.

Air Attaché, Col. Sami Unel.

Naval Attaché, Captain Orhan Karabulut.

Cultural Attaché, Kamil Günel.

Consulate-General: 46 Rutland Gate, S.W.7.

Consul-General, Celadet Kiyasi.

Consul, Aydın Tosun.

**Area and Population.**—The Turks belong to the Turanian Race, which comprises the Manchus and Mongols of North China, the Finns, and the Turks of Central Asia. Their numbers probably exceed 50,000,000, with the same language, religion and culture, but the actual Turkish State occupies only a small part of the area inhabited by the Turkish Race, the remainder being in Soviet Russia, China, Afghanistan and Iran. (For MAP, see p. 951).

Turkey extends from Edirne (Adrianople) to Transcaucasia and Iran, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Syria and Iraq. Total population at the Census of October, 1966, was 39,391,421; estimated Aug., 1968, 34,400,000.

Turkey in Europe consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Istanbul and Edirne, and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Istanbul and by the Dardanelles—about 40 miles in length with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west. Population (estimated, 1967), 2,790,000.

Turkey in Asia comprises the whole of Asia Minor or Anatolia ("Land of the Rising Sun" or Orient), and extends from the Ægean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Soviet Armenia and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and the northern boundaries of Syria and Iraq. Population (estimated, 1967), 29,920,000.

**Government.**—On October 29, 1923, the National Assembly declared Turkey a Republic and elected Gazi Mustafa Kemal (later known as Kemal Atatürk) President. Following the introduction of a multi-party régime in 1945, the Democratic Party was returned to power in 1950 and re-elected in 1954 and 1957. On May 27, 1960, the D.P. Government was overthrown by the Turkish Armed Forces which ruled through the Committee of National Union, a body of military officers. The committee ruled from January to November, 1961, in conjunction with a civilian House of Representatives, the two bodies together forming the Constituent Assembly.

In October, 1961, general elections were held for a new Senate (150 Senators) and National Assembly (450 Deputies), which together constitute the Grand National Assembly. From 1961 until October, 1965, Turkey was governed by four coalition Governments. Further General Elections were held in October, 1965 in which the Justice Party obtained 240 seats and formed a unitary Government under Süleyman Demirel. The next largest party, the People's Republican Party, with 134 seats in 1965, split in April, 1967, 32 members forming the Reliance Party.

Turkey is divided for administrative purposes into 67 *vilayet* with subdivisions into *kaza* and *nahiye*. Each *vilayet* has a governor (*vali*) and elective council.

**Religion and Education.**—98.99 per cent. of the population are Moslems. The main religious minorities, which are concentrated in Istanbul and the Syrian frontier, are: Orthodox, 107,000; Armenian Apostolic, 71,000; Catholic, 25,000; Protestant, 17,000; others, 10,000 (Total Christians, 230,000); Jewish, 44,000. On April 10, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law in virtue of which Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. There are elementary, secondary and vocational schools.

In 1966-7 there were 26,000 primary schools, with 4,233 pupils. There are two universities at Istanbul (one being a Technical University), three at Ankara (including the new Hacettepe University), one each at Izmir, Erzurum and Trabzon. The expenditure allocated to education in the 2nd Five Year Plan (1968-72) is TL 7,500,000,000.

**Language and Literature.**—Osmanli or Ottoman Turkish is one of the Turanian languages spoken from Macedonia to Siberia. Until 1926 this language was written in Arabic script, but in that year the Roman alphabet was substituted for use in official correspondence and in 1928 for universal use, with Arabic numerals as used throughout Europe. Mainly as a consequence of this change the number of Turks who can read and write is rising steadily (although the proportion is constant at about 40 per cent.). Ancient Turkish literature aped the Arabic manner, but the revolution of 1908 was followed by a popular reaction against the writings of the past (which appealed only to a small class) and led to the introduction of a native literature free from foreign influences and adapted to the understanding of the people. The vehicle first employed was the newspaper, printed in the neo-Latin alphabet, with supplements for prose and dramatic fiction, poetry and literary criticism. The leading Turkish newspapers are centred in Ankara and Istanbul, although most provincial towns have their own daily papers. There are foreign language papers in French, Greek and English and numerous magazines and weeklies on various subjects, but few trade or commercial publications.

**Agricultural Production.**—In 1968, agriculture has accounted for about 33 per cent. of gross domestic income, while exports of agricultural commodities have represented nearly 80 per cent. of total exports. About 10,000,000, 77.6 per cent. of the working population, is in the rural sector, but agriculture is still primitive and agricultural productivity is low. Production figures for the principal crops in 1968 were ('000 tons): Cereals, 15,882; Sugar beet, 4,714; Cotton, 435; Tobacco, 161; Olives, 800; Hazel nuts, 125; Figs, 42; Tea, 25; Sultanas, 100. With the important exception of wheat, which is mostly grown on the arid Central Anatolian Plateau, most of the crops are grown on the fertile littoral. Tobacco, sultana and fig cultivation is centred around Izmir, where substantial quantities of cotton are also grown. The main cotton area is in the Çukurova Plain around Adana. In 1967 it was estimated that there were 75,000,000 head of livestock, including sheep, 36,000,000; goats, 21,000,000; and cattle, 14,000,000. The forests which lie between the littoral plain and the Anatolian Plateau, contain beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple. During recent years the Government has attempted, so far not altogether successfully, to combat the depredations of peasant and goat which threaten to destroy the existing forests within the next 25 years.

**Industry.**—After agriculture, Turkey's second most important industry is based on her considerable mineral wealth which is, however, as yet comparatively unexploited. The most important de-

velopments are in coal, of which over 10,100,000 metric tons are produced annually (over 53 per cent. of the production is lignite) for domestic needs. The main export mineral is chromite. Production of iron ore in 1968 was 1,936,000 tons; chrome ore, 476,000 tons; manganese, 18,000 tons; sulphur, 24,000 tons; blister copper, 24,000 tons and boracite, 65,883 tons. The research and exploitation of the principal mineral deposits are mainly in the hands of the Mineral Research and Exploration Institute of Turkey and the State-owned Etibank respectively. The latter controls directly, on behalf of the Government, all the copper, sulphur and pyrite output of Turkey, as well as much of the colemanite and chrome production. Since State-sponsored industrialization began in 1935, industry has played ■ increasing part in the Turkish economy. Here, also, as in the case of minerals, much of the industry of the country is controlled by the Government.

The progress made in the manufacture of sugar, cotton, woollen and silk textiles, and cement, has been such that the bulk of the country's requirements can now be produced locally, while other industries contributing substantially to local needs include paper, glass and glassware, iron and steel, leather and leather goods, sulphur refining, canning and rubber goods, soaps and cosmetics, pharmaceutical products, prepared foodstuffs and a host of minor industries. Legislation was passed in 1954 to encourage the investment of foreign capital in Turkey and to promote the exploitation of Turkey's petroleum resources by foreign countries. Local production of crude petroleum in 1968 totalled 3,104,000 tons.

*General Economic Factors.*—Turkey's balance of payments continues to be burdened with the servicing of her large external debts (the total of public and private external debts repayable in foreign currencies totalled TL13,832,100,000 on Nov. 30, 1968, and the difficulty of increasing exports, which are mainly agricultural products, and minor raw materials for which world markets are rather weak. At the same time, Turkey's population is growing at an estimated rate of 2·6 per cent. per annum. Since the Second World War the United States Government has given Turkey financial aid totalling 5 billion dollars, half of which has been for military and half for economic purposes. The other main official sources of foreign aid have been the O.E.C.D. and the I.M.F., which have made medium term loans for balance of payment support. The United Kingdom has pledged nearly £40,000,000 of aid to Turkey since 1963.

The second of Turkey's three Five-Year Development Plans, for the years 1968–72, began in January, 1968. The basic economic objective of the second plan is to achieve ■ aggregate growth rate of around 40·3 per cent. in the gross national product.

### COMMUNICATIONS

*Railways.*—The complete network became the property of the State Railways Administration in 1948. The total length of lines in operation at the end of 1968 was 8,008 kilometres (4,976 miles). In 1968, the railways carried 74,388,000 passengers, 9,100,000 metric tons of freight and 1,885,000 head of livestock.

*Roads.*—At the end of 1967, there were 34,500 km. of national roads (15,100 of which were hard-surfaced. All-weather roads accounted for 31,000 km. The number of motor vehicles in use at the end of 1968 was 128,873 passenger cars, 105,931 trucks, 33,431 buses and 74,982 tractors.

*Posts.*—On Dec. 31, 1968, the number of telephone subscribers in Turkey was 288,000. There

is a considerable shortage of telephone lines in some of Turkey's major cities.

*Shipping.*—At the end of 1968, the Turkish Merchant Navy consisted of 2,235 dry cargo ships of 300 tons gross and over totalling 489,492 tons, 154 passenger ships of a gross tonnage of 116,105 tons and 75 tankers with ■ gross tonnage of 140,247 tons.

*Civil Aviation.*—The State Airlines (T.H.Y.) operate all internal services and have services to Athens, Beirut, Brussels, Cologne, Amsterdam, Zurich, Bucharest, Geneva, Frankfurt, Munich, Rome, Nicosia, Tel Aviv and Vienna. Most of the leading foreign airlines operate services to Istanbul and some also to Ankara, including British European Airways. The T.H.Y. fleet is composed of Vickers Viscounts, D.C.9's and Fokker Friendships.

### FINANCE

(Financial year, March 1 to February 28)

	1968-69	1969-70
	TL'000,000	
Estimated Expenditure...	21,612	25,696
Estimated Revenue.....	20,712	24,497
The estimated deficit for 1969-70 of TL 1,199,000,000 will be covered by domestic borrowing of TL600,000,000 and by Government staff economies.		

*Currency.*—The Turkish Lira (TL) is divided into 100 Kurus. The official rate of exchange TL21·60 = £1 and TL9·0 = U.S.\$1. A special tourist rate of exchange was introduced in 1968 of TL28·80 = £1 and TL12 = U.S.\$1. (See also p. 84.)

### TRADE

	1967	1968
Total imports....	\$684,669,000	\$763,663,000
Total exports.....	522,667,000	496,360,000

All imports are subject to licence and the issue of licences is limited to goods considered necessary for the country's economy. Lists of permitted imports are published bi-annually at the beginning of January and at the beginning of July. The main imports are machinery, crude oil and petroleum products, iron and steel, vehicles, medicines and dyes, fabrics and yarns. The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, fruits, minerals, livestock, cereals and oil seeds.

### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . .	£29,240,000	£34,056,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	13,545,000	16,934,000

**CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANKARA (Angora),** ■ inland town of Asia Minor, about 275 miles E.S.E. of Istanbul, with a population (1965 census), of 902,000. Ankara (or Ankyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and ■ marble temple (now in ruins), dedicated to Augustus, contains the *Monumentum (Marmor) Ancryanum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Caesar. A new city has been laid out on modern lines, with parks, statues and avenues. **Ψ ISTANBUL**, the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire in A.D. 364; estimated population, 1,750,000. Istanbul contains the celebrated Mosque of St. Sophia, since 1934 a museum of Byzantine and Turkish art. Other cities are Ψ Izmir, 417,000; Adana, 290,000; Bursa, 212,000; Eskisehir, 174,000; Gaziantep, 158,000; Konya, 157,000; Kayseri, 126,000; and Erzurum, 106,000.

**FLAG.**—Red, with white crescent and star. **NATIONAL DAY.**—October 29 (Republic Day).

**BRITISH EMBASSY**  
(Ankara)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Roderick Francis Gisbert Sarell, K.C.M.G. (1969)..... £6,300*  
*Minister, A. D. F. Pemberton-Pigott, C.M.G.*  
*Counsellors, R. P. Pinsent (Commercial); J. C. Edmonds.*

*1st Secretaries, R. A. R. Barltrop; R. S. Edlin; R. M. Hunt; J. Dodds; B. V. White; A. P. Fablan.*

*2nd Secretary, Miss J. M. Murdoch.*

*3rd Secretary, R. G. Short.*

*Naval Attaché, Cdr. G. M. A. James, R.N.*

*Defence and Military Attaché, Brig. D. S. Sole, O.B.E.*

*Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. F. C. P. Elliot.*

*Cultural Attaché, J. B. S. Jardine, C.B.E.*

*Information Officer, M. Large.*

*Administrative Officer and Consul, R. G. Peel, M.V.O., M.B.E.*

**BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES**

There are British Consular Offices at *Istanbul, Izmir (Smyrna) and Iskenderun.*

**BRITISH COUNCIL.**—27 Adakale Sokak, Yenisehir, Ankara (*Representative, vacant*).  
There is also a centre at *Istanbul.*

**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF TURKEY INC.,** Mesrutiyet Caddesi No. 34, Tepebaşı Beyoğlu, Istanbul (Postal Address, P.K.190 Karaköy, Istanbul).

*Chairman, R. G. Lawson, O.B.E.*

**UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC**

(Egypt)

*President, Gamal Abdel Nasser, born Jan. 15, 1918, elected Feb. 21, 1958; re-elected, March 25, 1965, for 6 years.*

*Prime Minister and Secretary-General of the Arab Socialist Union, Gamal Abdel Nasser.*

*Minister of Electric Power and High Dam, Eng. Mohamed Sidqi Soliman.*

*Labour, Kamaluddin Mahmoud Rifaat.*

*Industry and War Production, Dr. Aziz Sidqi.*

*Local Administration, Hamdi Ashur.*

*Culture, Dr. Tharwat Okasha.*

*Justice, Mohamed Abu Nossair.*

*Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Eng. Sayyid Marcel.*

*Economy and Foreign Trade, Hassan Abbas Zaki.*

*Health, Dr. Abdu Salam.*

*Military Production, Eng. Mohamed Abdel Wahab El Bishry.*

*High Education, Dr. Mohamed Labib Shokeir.*

*Foreign Affairs, Mahmud Riad.*

*Interior and Minister for A.S.U. Affairs, Sharawi Muhammad Gumaa.*

*Minister of State, Amin Hamed Huwaidi.*

*National Guidance, Muhammad Muhammad Faiq.*

*Communication, Kamal Henry Badir.*

*War, Field Marshal Muhammad Fawzi.*

*Education, Dr. Muhammad Hilmi Murad.*

*Supply and Home Trade, Muhammad Abdullah Mirzaban.*

*Irrigation, Eng. Ibrahim Zaki Kanawi.*

*Transport, Eng. Muhammad Zain El Abdin Salih.*

*Scientific Research, Dr. Ahmad Mustafa Ahmad.*

*Planning, Dr. Al Sayyid Gaballah Al Sayyid.*

*Housing and Utilities, Dr. Eng. Hassan Mustafa.*

*Land Reclamation, Dr. Muhammad Bakr Ahmad.*

*Treasury, Dr. Abdul Aziz Muhammad Higazi.*

*Tourism, Dr. Muhammad Hafiz Ghanim.*

*Youth, Muhammad Safiuddin Abul Izz.*

*Social Affairs, Hafiz Badawi.*

*Higher Education, Dr. Abdul Wahab el Burullis.*



**EMBASSY IN LONDON**  
26 South Street, W.1  
[01-499-2401]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ahmed Hassan El-Feki (1967).*

*Ministers Plenipotentiary, Mahmoud Abdel-Hamid Shalaby (Commercial); Gamal Shu'air (Consular); Dr. Hussein Amin Fawzi (Cultural).*

*Counsellors, M. Samir Ahmed; Omran El-Shafei; Dr. Kamal M. Hagrass; Tahseen M. Basheer (Press); Elsayed Bayoumi El Barki.*

*1st Secretaries, Dr. Hamdi El-Tahri (Consular); Mohamed Sharara.*

*2nd Secretaries, Shawkat Fahmy Yanny (Commercial); Abdel Meguid Abdel Fattah Hassan (Commercial).*

*3rd Secretaries, Fouad Cherif; Mohamed A. Abdel Wahab; Ibrahim Abd El Fattah (Commercial).*

**AREA AND POPULATION.**—The total area of Egypt is estimated at 1,000,000 square kilometres (386,110 square miles), the inhabited area being only 35,168 square kilometres (13,578 square miles), with a population (estimated Dec., 1968), of 32,028,000.

There are three distinct elements in the native population. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is the Hamito-Semitic race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahin* (*fellah*—ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *Fellahin* have been mainly of the Moslem faith since the conquest of the country in the 7th century. A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts, of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated end of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswân and Wadi-Halfa of mixed Arab and negro blood. The *Bedouin* and *Nubians* are Moslems.

The territory of Egypt comprises (1) *Egypt Proper*, forming the N.E. corner of the African continent, divisible into (a) the valley and delta of the Nile, (b) the Libyan or Western Desert, and (c) the Arabian or Eastern Desert; (2) *The Peninsula of Sinai*, forming part of the continent of Asia; and (3) a number of *Islands* in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea, of which the principal are Jubal, Shadwan, Gafatin and Zeberged (or St.

John's Island). This territory lies between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24° and 37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is continuous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the coast 20 kilometres N.W. of Sollüm to the latitude of Siwa and thence due S. along the 25th meridian to the parallel of 22° N. (the N. boundary of the Sudan) at 'Uweinat Mountain. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15' E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea. The "settled land area" is stated officially at 7,667,000 *feddans* (12,432 square miles) and the area of lakes at 641,000 *feddans* (1,039 square miles), a total of 8,308,000 *feddans* (13,470 square miles).

*Physical Features.*—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 20 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country.

The Nile has a total length of 4,160 miles. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river formerly had a regular yearly rise and fall of about 13 feet at Cairo, but since the commencement of storage in the reservoir of the High Dam in 1965, there has been no flood downstream of the Dam and the water level remains almost constant throughout the year. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*, an arid region, containing some depressions, whose springs irrigate small areas known as *Oases*, of which the principal, from S.E. to N.W., are known as Kharga, Dakhla, Farafra, Baharia and Siwa.

On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great backbone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westwards from Ethiopia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaus of sandstones and limestones, dissected by *wadis* (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main *wadis* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs.

*Religions.*—The predominant religion is Islam but there are about 2,000,000 Christians (mainly Copts). By 1968 nearly all the Jews had left the country. The chief Moslem religious authorities in Egypt are the *Sheik el Gami el Azhar* and the *Mufti al Gumhuriya al Arabiya al Mutahida*.

*Government.*—From 30 B.C. to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. Mohammed

Ali, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811 and eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a firman from the Sultan of June 1, 1841.

In 1882, a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arâbi *Pasha*), assumed alarming proportions and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation until 1936 (see below).

A British Protectorate over Egypt declared on Dec. 18, 1914, lasted until Feb. 28, 1922, when Sultan Ahmed Fuad was proclaimed King of Egypt. Following closely on the accession of King Farouk, the *Anglo-Egyptian Treaty* was signed in London (Aug. 26, 1936); the military occupation by British troops was terminated and Ambassadors were duly accredited at the Courts of St. James's and Cairo.

The security of Egypt was threatened after the outbreak of war in 1939 and reinforcements were sent from Britain and the Dominions. Axis troops invaded Egypt in 1940 and fierce fighting ensued, with Allied victories and reverses, until the decisive victory in "The Battle of Egypt" (Oct.—Nov. 1942) drove the enemy out of the country. In July, 1952, following a military *coup d'état*, King Farouk abdicated in favour of his infant son, who became King Ahmed Fuad II. In June, 1953, however, Gen. Neguib's military council deposed the young king, and declared Egypt a Republic, Gen. Neguib himself assuming the Presidency. In November, 1954, General Neguib was deposed by Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser and the military council. On June 23, 1956, Col. Nasser assumed office as President, after an election at which voting was compulsory, and he was the only candidate.

A union with Syria was effected in 1958 and lasted until September, 1961, when Syria seceded after a *coup d'état*. The title and flag of the United Arab Republic were, however, retained for Egypt.

Zaharia Mohiedin resigned as Prime Minister in September, 1966, and was replaced by the former Minister for the High Dam, Sidqi Suliman. After the defeat of the Egyptian forces in the war with Israel, President Nasser resigned on June 9, 1967, but withdrew his resignation after large demonstrations in his favour. On June 19, President Nasser also assumed the office of Prime Minister, forming a new government at the same time. Further Cabinet changes were made in 1968 and on April 25, 1969 (see list, p. 954).

*Agriculture.*—For the first time in history the Nile Flood was arrested in 1965. The flow of the river can now be regulated throughout the year by the High Dam, according to the needs of agriculture. The new pattern of cultivation which this will make possible has not yet fully emerged and it will take time to change traditional planting habits. The principal crops grown during *Saifi* (summer) were cotton, rice, sugar cane and sorgho (maize). *Nili* (flood) part of *Saifi*, had the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reached its highest level in September—it generally began in July; the principal crops are maize and rice. *Chitwi* (winter) begins in November and ends in June; the principal crops are cereals, bersin (a variety of clover) and—mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba.

*Railways.*—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and

southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to a new port being constructed upstream of the High Dam. At this point a steamer connection runs to New Halfa, connecting the Egyptian Republic with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line to the frontier at Sollüm, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.).

**Roads and Caravan Routes.**—A sea coast motor road exists from Alexandria to Mersa Matruh, with an extension along the coast to Sollüm and thence to connect with the coast road in Libya. A bitumen road leads to Kharga and Dakhla, from the former of which there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir, a metalled road, being probably the most frequently used.

**Shipping.**—A part from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollüm and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga and Qoseir on the Red Sea.

**Currency.**—£E (Egyptian pound of 100 piastres) = 19s. 2d. sterling. Official Rate of Exchange—(Buying) £E1·04347 = £1; (Selling) £E1·04973 = £1. (See also p. 84).

#### Trade with U.K.

1967 1968

Imports from U.K. . . . . £10,926,000 £12,183,000

Exports to U.K. . . . . 7,341,000 10,345,000

The principal imports are metals, and manufactures thereof, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, beverages and textile fibres. The exports are principally raw cotton, textile yarns, petroleum products and a growing list of secondary exports, many of them manufactured goods.

**CAPITAL.**—Cairo (population, estimated 1966, 4,219,853), stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 24 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century and containing in its walls the Mosque of Mohamed Ali built in the 19th century.

ψ ALEXANDRIA (estimated population, 1,801,056), founded 332 B.C. by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt and a centre of Hellenic culture which vied with Athens herself. Its great pharos (lighthouse), 480 feet high, with a lantern burning resinous wood, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." Other towns are: Ismailia; ψ Port Said; Mansura (102,709); Asyût (284,000); Faiyûm (162,000); Tanta (139,965); Mahalla el Kubra (115,509); ψ Suez; ψ Damietta (97,000). Ismailia, Port Said and Suez had been almost totally evacuated by the summer of 1969.

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London: transit *via* Trieste, 5 days; *via* Marseilles, 6 days.

**FLAG.**—Horizontal bands of red, white and black, with two 5-point green stars in white band.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—July 23 (Anniversary of Revolution in 1952).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Kasr el Doubara, Garden City, Cairo

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Richard Ashton Beaumont, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1968) . . . . . £5,625

Counsellors, D. L. L. Stewart, C.M.G.; G. L. Simmons, M.V.O. (Commercial); W. F. Morris (Consul-General).

1st Secretaries, P. R. H. Wright (Head of Chancery); P. J. L. Popplewell (Information); R. L. Morris, O.B.E. (Labour); M. W. Marshall (Admin.); P. J. Monk (Claims); A. J. C. E. Rellie (Commercial).

2nd Secretaries, J. Greaves (Commercial); V. E. Crowe (Vice-Consul).

3rd Secretary, P. M. Nixon.

Junior Attachés, H. G. de Jong (Vice-Consul); M. H. Connor (Claims); Miss B. R. Griffiths (Vice-Consul).

Cultural Attaché, R. A. Simcox, M.B.E.

Assistant Cultural Attachés, R. G. Logan-Reid; J. S. Acton.

There is a British Consulate-General in Alexandria.

## UPPER VOLTA

(République de Haute Volta)

(See MAP, p. 957.)

Head of State (provisional Government) and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lt.-Col. Sangoulé Lamizana, assumed power January 3, 1966

Upper Volta is an inland, savannah state in West Africa, situated between 9° and 15°N and 2°E and 5°W with an area of about 100,000 square miles and a population estimated in 1968 at 5,155,000. It has common boundaries with Mali on the west, Niger and Dahomey on the east and Togo, Ghana and the Ivory Coast on the south. The largest tribe is the Mossi whose king, the Moro Naba, still wields a certain moral influence.

Upper Volta was annexed by France in 1896 and between 1932 and 1947 was administered as part of the Colony of the Ivory Coast. It decided on December 11, 1958, to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 5, 1960. Special agreements with France, covering financial and cultural matters, technical assistance, etc., were signed in Paris on April 24, 1961. Upper Volta is a member of the *Conseil de l'Entente*, OCAM, the Organization of African Unity, etc. The official language is French. The constitution, adopted by referendum on November 27, 1960, provides for a presidential form of government with a single chamber National Assembly, but the Constitution was suspended and the National Assembly dissolved in January, 1966, when the Army assumed power after popular demonstrations in Ouagadougou against the régime of the former President Yaméogo.

**Finance and Trade.**—The currency of the Republic is the *Franc CFA* (Francs CFA 50 = 1 French Franc) (Francs CFA 593 = £1). The 1968 Budget totalled Francs CFA 8,563,610,000.

The principal industry is the rearing of cattle and sheep and the chief exports are livestock, groundnuts, shea-nuts and cotton. Small deposits of gold, manganese, copper, bauxite and graphite have been found. Value of trade in 1967 amounted to: Imports, francs CFA 8,970,316,000; Exports, francs CFA 4,429,256,000.

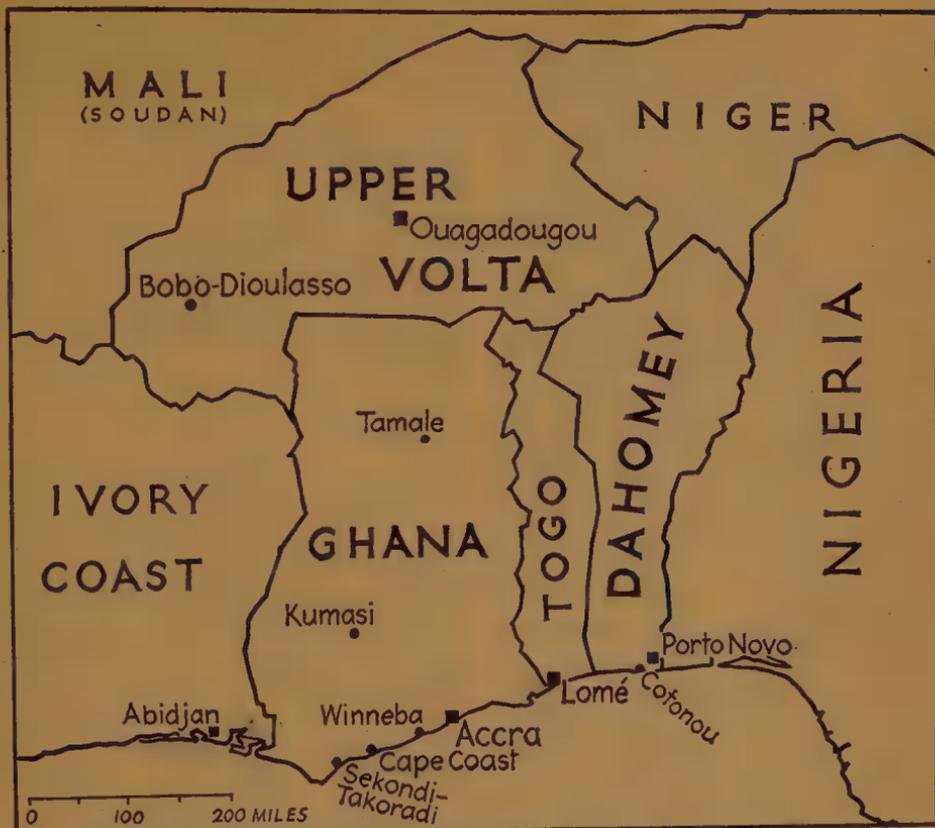
**CAPITAL.**—Ouagadougou (110,000). Other principal town: Bobo-Dioulasso (68,000).

**FLAG.**—Three horizontal stripes, black (above) white and red.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—December 11.

#### BRITISH REPRESENTATION

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dudley John Cheke, C.M.G. (resident at Abidjan).



## URUGUAY

(República Oriental del Uruguay)

President, Jorge Pacheco Areco, born 1920, succeeded to the Presidency on the death of President Gestido, Dec. 6, 1967.

Vice-President, Dr. Alberto Abdala.

Minister of Interior, Dr. Eduardo Jiménez de Arechaga.

Foreign Affairs, Venancio Flores.

National Defence, Gen. Antonio Francesc.

Finance, Dr. Cesar Charlone.

Public Works, Walter Pintos Risso.

Public Health, Dr. Walter Ravenna.

Industry and Commerce, Dr. Jorge Peirano Facio.

Livestock and Agriculture, Dr. Carlos Frick Davie.

Transport, Communications and Tourism, Ing. José Serrato.

Culture, Dr. Federico García Capurro.

Labour and Social Security, Dr. Julio César Espinola.

Director of Planning and Budget, Dr. Aquiles Lanza.

### URUGUAYAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

Chancery: 48 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1

[01-589-8835; Consulate 01-589-8735]

Ambassador (vacant).

Minister-Counsellor (Chargé d'Affaires), Señor Don Carlos A. Ghiringhelli.

1st Secretary, Señor Don Guy P. Nery.

3rd Secretary, Señor Don Juan José de Arteaga.

Consul-General, Señor Don Pedro Pablo Lerena.

Adjoint Consul, Señora Doña Diva Batello Meneses.

2 H\*

*Area and Population.*—The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Río de la Plata, situated in lat.  $30^{\circ}$ — $35^{\circ}$  S. and long.  $53^{\circ}$   $25'$ — $57^{\circ}$   $42'$  W., with an area of 72,172 square miles, and a population (estimated, 1968) of 2,818,000 almost entirely white and predominantly of Spanish and Italian descent. Many Uruguayans are Roman Catholics. There is complete freedom of religion and no church is established by the State.

*Physical Features.*—The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which cross the Brazilian boundary and extend southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet.

The principal river is the Río Negro (with its tributary the Yí), flowing from north-east to south-west into the Río Uruguay. The boundary river Uruguay is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucía, Queguay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Merin.

The climate is reasonably healthy. The summer is warm, but the heat is often tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic. The winter is, on the whole, mild, but cold spells, characterized by icy winds from the South Polar regions, are experienced in June, July and August. Rainfall ■ regular

throughout the year, but there are occasional droughts.

**Government.**—Uruguay—or the *Banda Oriental*, as this territory lying on the eastern bank of the Uruguay River was then called—resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726 to 1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. In 1825, the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated.

Elections were held on Nov. 27, 1966, together with a referendum which decided in favour of Uruguay's return to a presidential system. The election gave the Colorado Party a narrow majority.

The President appoints a council of 11 ministers and the Vice-President presides over Congress. The legislature consists of a Chamber of 99 deputies and a Senate of 30 members (plus the Vice-President), elected for five years by a system of proportional representation. Voting is obligatory and extends to all citizens of good repute and certain long standing residents who are not citizens, from the age of 18.

President Jorge Pacheco Areco succeeded Gen. Gestido, who died on Dec. 6, 1967.

The Republic is divided into 19 Departments each with a chief of police and a Departmental Council. The most important cities of the interior are Salto and Paysandu, both situated on the River Uruguay, which forms the main line of division from Argentina.

**Production and Industry.**—Wheat, barley, maize, linseed, sunflower seed and rice are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of cattle and sheep, the wool of which is of excellent quality. The last livestock census showed figures of 8,792,428 cattle, 21,737,862 sheep, 498,097 horses, 383,357 hogs, and 10,461 goats. In addition to the meat packing industry, other foodstuffs, wine, beer and textiles are of importance.

The development of local industry continues and during and since the Second World War, in addition to the greatly augmented textile industry, marked expansion in local production is notable in respect of tyres, sheet-glass, three-ply wood, cement, leather-curing, beet-sugar, plastics, household consumer goods, edible oils and the refining of petroleum and petroleum products. There are mineral deposits of importance.

**Communications.**—There are about 5,000 miles of national highways, and about 7,508 miles of telegraph, with 48,375 miles of telephones.

There are about 1,873 miles of standard gauge railway in use in Uruguay. A State Autonomous Entity was formed to administer the railway systems purchased by the Government from four British companies in 1948.

An internal airline, PLUNA, which is now owned by the State, runs a daily passenger service and limited freight service to the principal capitals of the interior, and also runs services to Southern Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina. International passenger and freight services are maintained by American, South American and European airlines. The airport of Carrasco lies 12 miles outside Montevideo.

**Education and Social Services.**—Uruguay is one of the most advanced of the South American states, with old-age pensions, maternity and child welfare centres, accident insurance, etc. Primary education is compulsory and free, with about 270,980 pupils in 2,362 state schools and technical and trade schools and evening courses for adult education. In 1964 there were 77,175 pupils in secondary schools including 11,000 in the 11 State *liceos* of the capital. The University at Montevideo (founded in 1849) had, in 1964, 16,200 students enrolled in its ten faculties.

**Language and Literature.**—Spanish is the language of the Republic. Modern literature has provided some authors with international reputations and the literature of Spain is accessible in all public libraries. 10 daily newspapers are published in Montevideo with an estimated total circulation of 200,000. Most of them are distributed throughout the country.

#### FINANCE

Estimated revenue and expenditure for the years 1967 and 1968 were as follows:—

	1967	1968
Revenue..	\$Ur.18,700,000,000	\$Ur.46,100,000,000
Expenditure	24,500,000,000	56,400,000,000

The public debt at June 30, 1967, amounted to \$Ur.6,847,316,706.

The monetary unit is the *peso*. In May 1963 the gold content of the *peso* was fixed at 0.059245 grammes of pure gold. After several devaluations the *peso* stood in May, 1968, at \$Ur.250 = \$U.S.1 in the official markets. Quotations in the parallel markets fluctuate, within 10 per cent. of the official rate. Sterling exchange, see p. 84.

#### TRADE

	1966	1967
Total imports	\$U.S.162,242,000	\$U.S.171,410,000
Total exports	185,835,000	158,673,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. ...	£3,347,000	£3,248,000
Exports to U.K. ....	13,687,000	17,512,000

The exports are principally animal and agricultural products, and include chilled, frozen and canned meat, wool, hides and oleaginous products; the imports are principally machinery, motor vehicles, fuels and lubricants, raw materials, construction materials, timber and foodstuffs.

The principal imports from the U.K. are vehicles (including omnibus chassis, tractors and spares and accessories), iron sheets, timplate, raw materials, industrial machinery spare parts, paper money, road-making machinery, chemical products and tea.

**CAPITAL.**  $\Psi$  Montevideo, Pop. (1963), 1,173,114. Other centres are  $\Psi$  Salto (60,000),  $\Psi$  Paysandú (60,000),  $\Psi$  Mercedes (34,000), Minas (34,000), Melo (30,000), and Rivera (22,000).

**FLAG.**—Four blue and five white horizontal stripes surcharged with sun on a white ground in the top corner, next flagstaff. **NATIONAL DAY.**—August 25 (Declaration of Independence, 1825).

Time of transit from London to Montevideo, by air, 20–22 hours.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Chancery, Calle Cerrito, 420, Montevideo. *Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Geoffrey Holt Seymour Jackson, C.M.G. (1969).....£5,625  
1st Secretaries, K. F. X. Burns (*Head of Chancery*); I. Ross-Bell (*Commercial*); F. Sharples (*Labour*; resident at Buenos Aires).  
and Secretary, C. J. Sharkey (*Information*).

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. G. D. van Someren, R.N. (resident at Buenos Aires).  
*Defence and Military Attaché*, Col. G. W. Croker, M.B.E., M.C. (resident at Buenos Aires).  
*Air Attaché*, Group-Capt. J. F. C. Melrose., D.F.C. (resident at Buenos Aires).

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Montevideo* and *Fray Bentos*.

**BRITISH COUNCIL.**—*Representative*, R. A. Martin, San José 1426, Montevideo. The Council supplies books to the:

ANGLO-URUGUAYAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE, San José 1426, Montevideo.

There are branch Institutes at Salto, Paysandú, Fray Bentos, Rivera, Las Piedras, Melo, Mercedes, Trinidad and Treinta y Tres.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY, Edificio Banco de Londres, Calle Cerrito, 420, Montevideo.

## U.S.S.R.

(Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik = Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

## THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

(K.P.S.S. = Kommunisticheskaya Partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza)

Constitutionally, the highest executive organ of the C.P.S.U. is its *Central Committee*, as elected by the *Party Congress*. The present *Central Committee* (elected at the XXIIIrd Party Congress in April, 1966) consists of 195 members; there are also 165 "candidates for membership" with a consultative voice and 79 members of the *Central Auditing Commission*. The real power in the Party is vested, however, in the *Politbureau* and the *Secretariat* of the *Central Committee*:

*Politbureau*, L. I. Brezhnev; A. P. Kirilenko; A. N. Kosygin; K. T. Mazurov; A. J. Pelše; N. V. Podgorny; D. S. Polyansky; A. N. Shelepin; P. Ye. Shelest; M. A. Suslov; G. I. Voronov (*full members*).  
*Yu. P. Andropov*; P. N. Demichev; V. V. Grishin; D. A. Kunayev; P. M. Masherov; V. P. Mzhavanadze; Sh. R. Rashidov; V. V. Scherbitsky; D. F. Ustinov (*candidates for membership*).

*Secretariat*, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev (*General Secretary*) (since October 14, 1964); P. N. Demichev; I. V. Kapitonov; K. F. Katushev; A. P. Kirilenko; F. D. Kulakov; B. N. Ponomarev; M. S. Solomentshev; M. A. Suslov; D. F. Ustinov.

*Committee of Party Control*, A. J. Pelše (*Chairman*).  
*Komsomol* (*Young Communist League*), Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov (*1st Secretary*).

## GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.

The *Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.*

*Chairman* (=President of the U.S.S.R.), Nikolay Viktorovich Podgorny (*elected*, December 9, 1965).

*Secretary*, M. P. Georgadze.

The *Supreme Soviet* (=Parliament) consists of two chambers.

*Chairman* (=Speaker) of the *Council of the Union*, I. V. Spiridonov.

*Chairman* (=Speaker) of the *Council of Nationalities*, J. I. Paleckis.

The *Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.*

*Chairman* (=Prime Minister), Alexei Nikolayevich Kosygin (since October 14, 1964).

*1st Vice-Chairmen*, K. T. Mazurov; D. S. Polyansky.

*Vice-Chairmen*, N. K. Baybakov; V. E. Dymshits; V. A. Kirillin; M. A. Lesechko; I. T. Novikov; V. N. Novikov; L. V. Smirnov; N. A. Tikhonov; M. T. Yefremov.

*Ministries.*—There are three groups of departmental ministries, with a total of 70 ministers—25 All Union Ministries, i.e. federal ministries, 37 Union Republican Ministries (co-ordinating ministries of individual republics) and 14 Chairmen of State committees, etc., ranking 11 Ministers. The Prime Ministers of the 15 constituent republics belong to the Council *ex officio*.

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.S.R. IN LONDON  
 13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.

[01-229-2666; 3628; 6412.]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Mikhail N. Smirnovsky (1966).

*Minister-Counsellor*, V. M. Vassev.

*Counsellors*, A. P. Chuev; I. D. Biryukov; N. I. Efimov; I. A. Gavva; B. D. Piadyshev; Y. N. Voronin; Y. F. Sepelev; B. G. Kolodyazhny; I. B. Puchkov; V. G. Filatov; V. V. Karyagin.

*1st Secretaries*, I. F. Kovalenko; G. V. Shevchenko; E. F. Rogov; I. A. Shishkin; N. A. Makarov;

I. P. Azarov; L. N. Sherstnev; Y. E. Chernetsov; L. A. Rogov; Y. I. Pavlov; Y. V. Skoptsov.

*Military Attaché*, Maj.-Gen. L. D. Nemtchenko.

*Naval Attaché*, Rear-Adm. B. D. Yashin.

*Air Attaché*, Col. V. P. Konobeev.

*Trade Representative*, Boris S. Gordeev.

*Deputy Trade Representatives*, G. I. Sakulin; K. D. Tikhomirov.

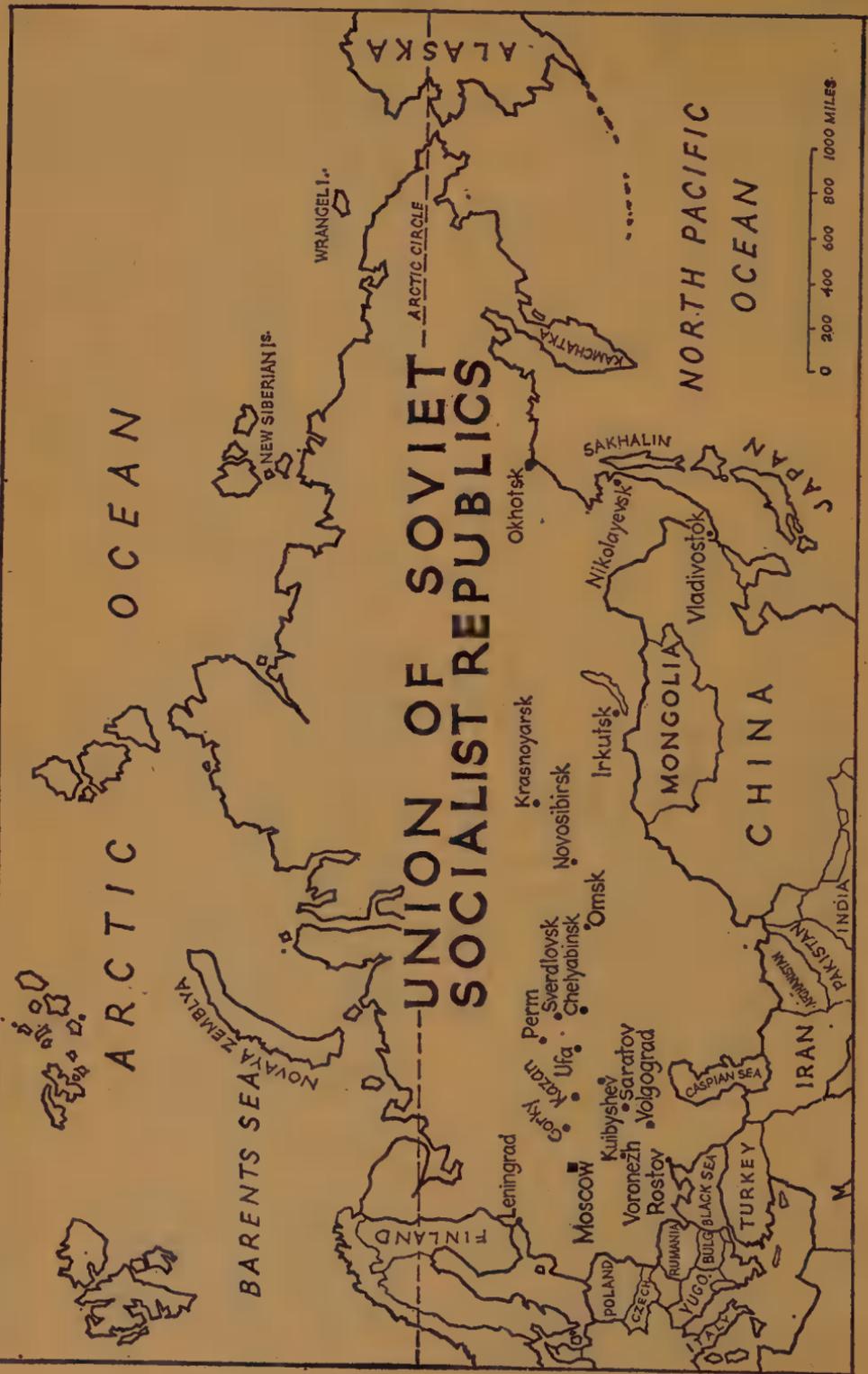
*Consulate*, 5 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.  
 [01-229-3215]

## AREA AND POPULATION

The U.S.S.R. is composed of 15 Union Republics (see below). Before the outbreak of the war of 1939-45 the U.S.S.R. consisted of 11 Republics—the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.) and the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Armenian, Azerbaidjan, Georgian, Turkmen, Uzbek, Tadjik, Kazakh and Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republics. After the collapse of Poland in September, 1939, the Soviet Government by agreement with Germany seized five-eighths of Poland's territory, the so-called *Western Ukraine* and *Western Belorussia*, subsequently incorporated into the Ukrainian and Belorussian Republics respectively.

In March, 1940, some territories ceded by Finland under the 1940 Treaty were joined to the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic to form a Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. which became the 12th constituent Republic of the U.S.S.R., while others, including the town of Viipuri (Vyborg), were added to the R.S.F.S.R. Similarly, in August of the same year, the major part of *Bessarabia* ceded by Rumania in June was joined to the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian S.S.R. ■ the 13th Soviet Republic, while a smaller part of *Bessarabia*, including the Danube estuary port of Iuzmal, and *Northern Bukovina*, also ceded by Rumania, became part of the Ukraine. The new Soviet-Rumanian frontier was confirmed by the 1947 Peace Treaty with Rumania.

In August, 1940, the three independent Baltic States, *Estonia*, *Latvia* and *Lithuania*, were forcibly incorporated into the Soviet-Union to form the 14th, 15th and 16th Republics respectively. In June, 1945, *Ruthenia* was ceded by Czechoslovakia and became part of the Ukrainian S.S.R. under the name of *Transcarpathia*. After the defeat of Germany, a part of *East Prussia* with its capital Königsberg (renamed Kaliningrad in July, 1946) became part of the R.S.F.S.R., while the port and district of *Memel*



(Klaipeda) was incorporated into the Lithuanian S.S.R. By the 1947 Peace Treaty with Finland, the district of *Petsamo* (Pechenga) was added to the territory of the R.S.F.S.R. In the Far East, the southern half of *Sakhalin* and the whole of the *Kurile Islands* were incorporated into the last-named Republic in 1945, after the defeat of Japan. In October, 1944, *Tannu-Tuva*, until the war of 1939-45 a nominally independent state lying to the N.W. of Outer Mongolia, became the autonomous province of *Tuva* and, in 1961, the Autonomous Republic of *Tuva*, within the R.S.F.S.R.

In July, 1956, the Karelo-Finnish Republic reverted to the status of an Autonomous (*Karelian*) Republic within the R.S.F.S.R.

Area and population (estimate, January 1, 1968) of the constituent Republics of the U.S.S.R. with their capitals:—

Republic (Capital)	Sq. miles	Population
I. R.S.F.S.R.		
(Moscow) . . . . .	6,593,391	127,911,000
II. Ukraine (Kiev) . . . . .	232,046	46,381,000
III. Belorussia (Minsk) . . . . .	20,154	8,820,000
IV. Uzbekistan (Tashkent) . . . . .	158,069	11,266,000
V. Kazakhstan (Alma-Ata) . . . . .	1,064,092	12,678,000
VI. Georgia (Tbilisi) . . . . .	26,911	4,659,000
VII. Azerbaidjan (Baku) . . . . .	33,436	4,917,000
VIII. Lithuania (Vilnius) . . . . .	26,173	3,064,000
IX. Moldavia (Kishinev) . . . . .	13,012	3,484,000
X. Latvia (Riga) . . . . .	24,695	2,298,000
XI. Kirghizia (Frunze) . . . . .	76,642	2,836,000
XII. Tadjikistan (Dushanbe) . . . . .	54,019	2,736,000
XIII. Armenia (Erevan) . . . . .	11,306	2,306,000
XIV. Turkmenistan (Ashkhabad) . . . . .	188,417	2,029,000
XV. Estonia (Tallin) . . . . .	17,413	1,304,000
Total . . . . .	8,599,806	236,689,000

A striking demographic feature is the growing urbanization. While in 1939 the proportion of urban population was 32 per cent. of the total, in 1967 it reached 55 per cent., owing to migration into towns, growth of new towns, incorporation of villages into conurbations and a higher birth-rate in urban areas. There are now 33 towns with over 500,000 (11 in 1939).

The proportion of women to men is 54.2 to 45.8 per cent. The birth-rate is 17.4, the mortality rate 7.6; the natural increase, 9.8 per 1,000.

More than three-quarters of the people were born after the 1917 Revolution.

#### Main Nationalities (1965 Estimate)

The most numerous nationality groups of U.S.S.R. are Russian, 122m. and Ukrainian, 40 m. There are between 5 and 9 million Belorussians, Uzbeks and Tartars respectively. Kazaks, Azerbaidjanis, Armenians and Georgians number between 3 and 5 million each group. There are some 2.5 million Lithuanians, Jews and Moldavians respectively. In each of the remaining nationality groups the population numbers between 1.05 and 1.8 million: Germans, Tadjiks, Chuvashes, Latvians, Poles, Mordovians, Turkmens, Kirghizians, Bashkirs and Estonians.

#### CONSTITUTION

Under the 1936 ("Stalin") Constitution, the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* is "a socialist state of workers and peasants" (§ 1) in which "all power belongs to the working people represented by the Soviets [Councils] of Working People's Deputies" (§ 3), while its economy is

based on "the socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production" (§ 4). "The land, its mineral wealth, waters, forests, mills, factories, mines, rail, water and air transport, banks, communications, large state-organized agricultural enterprises, as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of dwelling-houses in the cities and industrial localities, are state property" (§ 6), while "the joint enterprises of collective farms and co-operative organizations . . . constitute the common, socialist property of the collective farms and co-operative organizations" (§ 7). "The law [also] permits the small private economy of individual peasants and handicraftsmen based on their own labour and precluding the exploitation of the labour of others" (§ 9). "The personal property right of citizens in their incomes and savings from work, in their dwelling-houses and subsidiary home enterprises, in household articles . . . as well as the right of citizens to inherit personal property, is protected by law" (§ 10). The whole economic life, however, is subordinated to the state economic plan (§ 11).

The U.S.S.R. is a federal state, "formed on the basis of voluntary union of equal Soviet Socialist Republics" (§ 13); every Republic has "the right to secede from the U.S.S.R." (§ 17).

"The highest organ of state power in the U.S.S.R. is the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R." (§ 30) which exercises exclusively the legislative power (§ 32). It consists of two Chambers, the *Soviet of the Union* (elected on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population) and the *Soviet of Nationalities* (elected at the ratio of 25 deputies from each Union Republic, 11 from each Autonomous Republic, 5 from each Autonomous Province and 1 from each National Territory) (§§ 33-35). The *Supreme Soviet* which, as a rule, meets 4 to 5 times a year for about a week, delegates most of its power to its *Presidium* which acts as a kind of collective President of the U.S.S.R. between the sessions.

"The highest executive and administrative organ of state power is the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R." (§ 64). It is appointed by the *Supreme Soviet* (§ 70) and is accountable to it, or, in the intervals between the sessions, to its *Presidium* (§ 65).

The *Supreme Court* of the U.S.S.R. and the *Special Courts* of the U.S.S.R. are elected by the *Supreme Soviet* for a term of five years (§ 104). Similarly, the *Prosecutor-General*, who exercises "supreme supervisory power to ensure the strict observance of law" (§ 123), is appointed by the *Supreme Soviet* for a term of 5 years.

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to work, to rest and leisure, to maintenance in old age and sickness and disability relief and to education (§§ 118-121). "Women are accorded equal rights with men" (§ 122). Citizens are accorded equal rights irrespective of their nationality or race (§ 123). The citizens are also guaranteed freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of street processions and demonstrations, "in conformity with the interests of the working people and in order to strengthen the socialist system" (§ 125).

Section 126 of the Constitution is remarkable for containing the only reference to the real master of the country, the Communist Party. It says that "the most active and politically conscious citizens in the ranks of the working class and other sections of the working people unite in the Communist Party of the Soviet-Union, which is the vanguard of the working people in their struggle to strengthen and develop the socialist system and is the leading core of all organizations

of the working people, both public and state." The new Party programme, adopted in November, 1961, envisages a great increase of the economic capacity of the country and promises the transition to "full Communism" some time after 1980.

A special committee was set up in November, 1961, to draft a new constitution, but has been in abeyance ever since.

**Local Government.**—The State power in regions, provinces, autonomous provinces, territories, districts, towns and rural localities is vested in the *Soviets of Working People's Deputies* (§ 94), elected by the working people of the respective administrative units for a term of two years (§ 95). The executive and administrative organ of a Soviet is its Executive Committee elected by it (§ 99). The Union Republics and the Autonomous Republics have Supreme Soviets and Councils of Ministers of their own (§§ 57-63 and 79-88), although their jurisdiction is severely circumscribed in favour of the central Government. Since February, 1944, the Union Republics have had the right to enter into direct relations with foreign states and to conclude agreements and exchange diplomatic and consular representatives with them (§ 18A). So far, however, the only important activity of this kind has been the individual membership of the Ukraine and of Belorussia in the United Nations Organization. Similarly, the 1944 law allowing each Union Republic to possess its own Republican military formations (§ 18B) seems to have remained a paper provision.

The Union Republics possess Ministries of their own for internal affairs, certain branches of heavy and light industry, agriculture, public health, trade, finance and the like. The work of these Ministries is co-ordinated by respective federal Ministries and/or the *Gosplan*. The Union Republics possess exclusive jurisdiction over such matters as motor transport, housing, social security, municipal affairs, local industry, education and, since 1956, inland water transport and justice. The general trend lately has been toward progressive administrative decentralization or, rather, "de-concentration".

**Religion.**—Section 124 of the Constitution lays down that "in order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the state, and the school from the church," and that "freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens." Churches have remained open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. A new *modus vivendi* between the Government and the religious communities was created during the War of 1939-1945. Two administrative bodies, the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church and the Council for the Affairs of Religious Cults, were set up in October, 1943, to provide liaison between the Council of Ministers and the religious bodies. In September, 1943, Stalin agreed to the election of the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, a post which had been vacant since the death of Patriarch Tikhon in 1925. Patriarch Sergius, elected by the Council of the Russian Church in 1943, died in May, 1944, and was succeeded in February, 1945, by the present holder of the See, Patriarch Alexius. A number of seminaries for training of priests, many churches, mosques and synagogues and several big monasteries were reopened.

The proselytizing successes of the religious communities have become of great concern to the authorities; there has been a great increase of anti-religious articles in the press since 1959, and a

number of religious institutions were once again closed or banned.

**Education.**—Under the Constitution, citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to education. Since 1956 the entire educational course, including higher education at universities, technical colleges, etc., has been free.

The state controls all educational institutions, theatres, cinemas, museums, libraries and picture galleries, as well as the press and the radio. The main centre of research and learning is the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., which is in effect a vast and efficient government-controlled pool of scientists. *President, M. V. Keldysh.*

**Chronological System.**—On February 14, 1918, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar, and by a decree of June 16, 1930, the Soviet Government advanced all the clocks in the Union by one hour, thus adopting permanent Summer Time. The country is divided into several time zones (Moscow time is 3 hours ahead of G.M.T.).

### LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND ARTS

**Language and Literature.**—Russian is a branch of the Slavonic family of languages which is divided into the following groups: *Eastern*, including Russian, Ukrainian and White Russian; *Western*, including Polish, Czech, Slovak and Sorbish (or Lusatian Wendish); and *Southern*, including Serbo-Croat, Slovene, Macedonian and Bulgarian. The Western group and part of the Southern group are written in the Latin alphabet, the others in the Cyrillic, said to have been instituted by SS. Cyril and Methodius in the ninth century, and largely based on the Greek alphabet. Before the Westernization of Russia under Peter the Great (1682-1725), Russian literature consisted mainly of folk ballads (*byliny*), epic songs, chronicles and works of moral theology. The eighteenth and particularly the nineteenth centuries saw a brilliant development of Russian poetry and fiction. Romantic poetry reached its zenith with Alexander Pushkin (1799-1837) and Mikhail Lermontov (1814-1841). The 20th century produced great poets like Alexander Blok (1880-1921), the Nobel Prize laureate of 1958 Boris Pasternak (1890-1960), Vladimir Mayakovsky (1893-1930) and Anna Akhmatova (1888-1966). Realistic fiction is associated with the names of Nikolai Gogol (1809-1852), Ivan Turgenev (1818-1883), Fedor Dostoyevsky (1821-1881) and Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910), and later with Anton Tchekhov (1860-1904), Maxim Gorky (1868-1936) and Ivan Bunin (1870-1953).

Great names in music include Glinka (1804-1857), Mussorgsky (1839-1881), Rimsky-Korsakov (1844-1908), Rubinstein (1829-1894), Tchaikovsky (1840-1893), Rakhmaninov (1873-1943), Scriabin (1872-1915), Prokofiev (1891-1953), Stravinsky (b. 1882) and Shostakovich (b. 1906).

### FINANCE

A new, "heavy" Rouble was introduced on January 1, 1961. Prices and wages have been changed accordingly at the rate of 10 old Roubles = 1 new Rouble. The official exchange rate is now £1 = R. 2.16. It bears little relation to the actual purchasing power of the two currencies. Banknotes in circulation are those valuing R. 1, 3, 4, 25, 50 and 100. There are also new coins valuing Kopecks 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 and R. 1. Old Kopeck coins are also current at the same value as new ones.

### DEFENCE

No official returns concerning the services are made in the U.S.S.R. It may be said, however, that the general trend over the last years has con-

sisted in a growing emphasis on nuclear missiles and in a steady reduction of conventional arms.

The basic military service is two years in the Army and four years in the Air Force and the Navy. Defence Budget, 1967: 14,500m Roubles. This total represents the defence vote, and almost certainly does not include space research costs or the research and development budget for advanced weapons systems. At the official exchange rate, this figure would be approximately £6,700m. At a more realistic exchange rate, total Soviet military expenditure, including elements not in the official budget, is probably nearer the equivalent of £16,000m. ■ year.

The total size of the Soviet regular forces is now estimated to be about 3,150,000 men.

Operational ICBM's now total around 270, ■ increase of about 40 per cent. on the 1964 figure. The number of MRBM's and IRBM's launchers still appears to be between 700 and 750. The operational personnel of the Strategic Rocket Forces totals about 180,000.

The Air Forces comprise about 20,500 operational aircraft. The total strength of the Air Forces, excluding the Naval Air Force, is about 510,000 men. The total personnel of the separate Air Defence Command is estimated at 250,000 men.

The total size of the Soviet Army is estimated at 2,000,000 men. It is thought to be organized in 140 divisions, distributed ■ follows: 75 divisions in European U.S.S.R., 22 in Central U.S.S.R., 17 in the Far East, 26 in Eastern Europe.

The total strength of the Soviet Navy and Naval Air Force is 450,000 men. In total tonnage, it is the second largest navy in the world, and its main strength still lies in the submarine fleet. There are now 370 conventionally-powered and 40 nuclear-powered submarines. At least 40 can fire ballistic missiles and carry an average of three each. Over 300 are ocean-going.

There are no aircraft-carriers in the Soviet Navy. The land-based Naval Air Force comprises about 400 bombers and 400 other aircraft. The surface ships comprise 20 cruisers and 80 destroyers.

The security and border troops number some 230,000. There ■ also about 1½ million DOSAAF members who participate in such activities ■ shooting, athletics and parachuting.

Minister of Defence, Marshal A. A. Grechko.  
Chief of General Staff, Marshal M. V. Zakharov.  
Chief, Political Administration, Soviet Armed Forces, Army Gen. A. A. Yepishev.

On May 14, 1955, a Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was signed in Warsaw between the Soviet Union and its European associates (Albania, Bulgaria, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia) to serve ■ counter-poise to NATO. A unified military command was set up in Moscow (Secretary-General, N. P. Firiyubin; C.-in-C., Marshal I. I. Yakubovskiy).

#### Industry and Agriculture

One of the most remarkable aspects of Soviet economy has been the transformation of an essentially agricultural country into the second-strongest industrial power in the world. The 1967 output amounted to 74,800,000\* tons of pig-iron, 102,200,000\* tons of steel, 81,700,000\* tons of rolled metal, 595,000,000\* tons of coal, 288,000,000\* tons of crude oil, 84,800,000\* tons of cement, 589,000 million kW/h of electricity and 729,000 motor vehicles.

Agricultural development has been far slower, mainly owing to lack of incentives among peasants organized in *kolkhozy* (collective farms). Repeated

droughts, such as in 1965, were a contributing factor to ■ permanent shortage of grain. In the last few years, vast quantities of grain had to be imported from Canada, the U.S. and Australia. Stock breeding has also suffered from the general mismanagement of farming. The livestock in 1968 included 97,100,000 cattle, including 41,600,000 cows, and 143,900,000 sheep and goats. The level of productivity remains very low. It remains to be seen whether new incentives for peasants introduced in 1966 will bring about ■ radical change in the situation. Forests cover nearly 40 per cent. of the whole area of the Union and form ■ considerable source of wealth.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£63,250,000	£102,105,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	123,459,000	158,073,000

#### COMMUNICATIONS

European Russia is relatively well served by railways, Leningrad and Moscow being the two main focal points of rail routes. The centre and south have a good system of north-south and east-west lines, but the eastern part (the Volga lands), traversed as it is by trunk lines between Europe and Asia which enter Siberia *via* Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Magnitogorsk and Ufa, lacks north-south routes. In Asia, there are still large areas of the U.S.S.R., notably in the Far North and Siberia, with few or no railways. Railways built since 1928 include the Turkestan-Siberian line (*Turksib*) which has made possible ■ large-scale industrial exploitation of Kazakhstan, ■ number of lines within the system of the *Trans-Siberian Railway* (Magnitogorsk-Kartaly-Troitsk, Sverdlovsk-Kurgan, Novosibirsk-Proyektnaya, etc.), which are of great importance for the industrial development in the east, the Petropavlovsk-Karaganda-Balkhash line which has made possible the development of the Karaganda coal basin and of the Balkhash copper mines, and the Moscow-Donbass trunk line. Lines envisaged under the new Seven Year Plan include the Stalinsk-Magnitogorsk trunk line. In the northern part of European Russia, the North Pechora Railway has been completed, while in the Far East ■ second Trans-Siberian line is under construction; it will follow a more northerly alignment than the existing Trans-Siberian and will terminate in the Pacific port of Sovetskaya Gavan.

Sea Ports and Inland Waterways.—The most important ports (Odessa, Nikolayev, Batum, Taganrog, Rostov, Kerch, Sebastopol and Novorossiisk) lie around the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The northern ports (Leningrad, Murmansk and Archangel) are, with the exception of Murmansk, ice-bound during winter. Several new ports have been built along the Arctic Sea route (between Murmansk and Vladivostok) and are now in regular use every summer. The great Far Eastern port of Vladivostok, the Pacific naval base of the U.S.S.R., is kept open by icebreakers all the year round. Inland waterways, both natural and artificial, are of great importance in the country, although all of them are icebound in winter (from 2½ months in the south to 6 months in the north). The great rivers of European Russia flow outwards from the centre, linking all parts of the plain with the chief ports, an immense system of navigable waterways which carries about 239,000,000 tons of freight per year. They are supplemented by a system of canals which provide ■ through traffic between the White, Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas. The most notable of them, built largely by forced labour, are the *White Sea-Baltic Stalin Canal*, and the *Moscow-Volga Canal*. The 63-miles long *Volga-Don Canal* linking the Baltic and the White Seas in the North to the Caspian, the Black Sea and the Sea

\* Metric.

of Azov in the South, was completed in May, 1952.

FLAG OF THE U.S.S.R.—Red, with five-pointed star above hammer and sickle.

NATIONAL DAY OF THE U.S.S.R.—November 7 (Commemorating the October Bolshevik Revolution of 1917).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

(Naberezhnaya Morisa Toreza 14, Moscow)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sir (Archibald) Duncan Wilson, K.C.M.G. (1968)  
£8,600

Minister, P. C. F. Dalton, C.M.G.

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Asst. Air Attachés, Sqn. Ldr. L. E. Blackburn; Sqn.

Ldr. D. Higham; Sqn. Ldr. J. L. Blackford.

Military Attaché, Brig. H. G. Kember, O.B.E., M.C.

Asst. Military Attaché, Major J. V. H. Burke.

Naval Attaché, Capt. S. R. Sandford, R.N.

Asst. Naval Attachés, Lt. Cdr. G. R. B. Booth, R.N.;

Lt.-Cdr. A. L. Miller, R.N.

There are no British Consulates in the U.S.S.R. apart from the Consular Section attached to the Embassy.

#### I.—R.S.F.S.R.

(The Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic)

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. A. Yasnov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, G. I. Voronov.

The R.S.F.S.R. has no Communist Party Central Committee of its own.

The R.S.F.S.R., the largest and the most important of the Republics, occupies the major half of the European part of the U.S.S.R. and the major northern half of its Asiatic part and makes up 77 per cent. of the total territory of the U.S.S.R. with 56 per cent. of the total population. It consists of 16 Autonomous Republics (the Bashkir, Buryat, Checheno-Ingush, Chuvash, Dagestan, Kabardin-Balkar, Kalmyk, Karelian, Komi, Mari, Mordovian, North-Osetian, Tartar, Tuva, Udmurt and Yakut A.S.S.R.'s); 6 regions (Altai, Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Maritime and Stavropol) containing in their turn 5 autonomous provinces; 49 provinces (Amur, Archangel, Astrakhan, Belgorod, Bryansk, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Gorky, Irkutsk, Ivanovo, Kalinin, Kaliningrad, Kaluga, Kamchatka, Kemerovo, Kirov, Komsomolsk, Kuliyshev, Kurgan, Kursk, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Magadan, Moscow, Murmansk, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orel, Orenburg, Penza, Perm, Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan, Sakhalin, Saratov, Smolensk, Sverdlovsk, Tambov, Tomsk, Tula, Tyumen, Ulyanovsk, Vladimir, Volgograd, Volodga, Vorenezh and Yaroslavl).

Physical Features.—The R.S.F.S.R. may be conveniently divided into three areas, ■ low-lying flat Western part stretching eastwards up to the Yenisei and divided in two by the Ural ridge; an eastern part, between the Yenisei and the Pacific, consisting of ■ number of tablelands and ridges, and ■ southern mountainous part. Climatically, the R.S.F.S.R. extends over all zones, except the tropics, and may be divided into the following

belts (from north to south): Arctic, Tundra, Forest, Mixed Forest-Steppe, Steppe, Sub-Tropics.

The Republic has a very long coast-line, including the longest Arctic coast-line in the world (about 17,000 miles). The most important rivers in the European Part of the R.S.F.S.R. are the Volga with its tributaries Kama and Oka, the Northern Dvina and the Pechora, the short but wide Neva, the Don and the Kuban, and in the Asiatic part, the Ob with the Irtysh, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur, and, further north, Khatanga, Olenek, Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma and Anadyr. Lakes are abundant, particularly in the north-west. The huge Baikal Lake in Eastern Siberia is the deepest lake in the world. There are also two large artificial water reservoirs within the Greater Volga canal system, the Moscow and Rybinsk "Seas."

Minerals.—The Republic occupies one of the first places in the world for mineral wealth. Coal is mined in the Kuznetsk area, in the Urals, south of Moscow, in the Donets basin (its Eastern part lies in the R.S.F.S.R.) and in the Pechora area in the North. Oil is produced in the Northern Caucasus and in the area between the Volga and the Ural (the so-called "Second Baku"). The Ural mountains contain a unique assortment of minerals—high-quality iron ore, manganese, copper, aluminium, gold, platinum, precious stones, salt, asbestos, pyrites, coal, oil, etc. Iron ore is mined, in addition to the Urals, near Kursk, Tula, Lipetsk, Khoper, in several areas in Siberia and in the Kola Peninsula. Non-ferrous metals are found in the Altai, in Eastern Siberia, in the Northern Caucasus, in the Kuznetsk Basin, in the Far East and in the Far North. Nine-tenths of all U.S.S.R. forests are located in the R.S.F.S.R.

Production and Industry.—The vastness of the territory of the Republic and the great variety in climatic conditions cause great differences in the structure of agriculture from north to south and from west to east. In the Far North stag breeding, hunting and fishing are predominant. Further south, timber industry is combined with grain growing. In the southern half of the forest zone and in the adjacent forest-steppe zone, the acreage under grain crops is far larger and the structure of agriculture more complex. In the eastern part of this zone, between the Volga and the Urals, cereiculture is predominant (particularly summer wheat), with cattle breeding next. Beyond the Urals, we find another important grain-growing and stock-breeding area in the southern part of the Western-Siberian plain. The southern steppe zone is the main wheat granary of the U.S.S.R., containing also large acreages under barley, maize and sunflower. In the extreme South (Krasnodar region, Stavropol region) cotton is now cultivated. Vine, tobacco and other Southern crops are grown on the Black Sea shore of the Caucasus.

Industrially, the R.S.F.S.R. occupies the first place among the Soviet Republics. Major changes in the location of industry have occurred since the revolution and again since the war with two new industrial areas being developed in the Urals and in the Kuznetsk basin, although Moscow and Leningrad are still the two largest industrial centres in the country. Most of the oil produced in the U.S.S.R. now comes from two areas in the R.S.F.S.R.—the Bashkir and Tartar Autonomous Republics. All industries are represented in the R.S.F.S.R., including iron and steel and engineering. Industrial centres include Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk, Novokuznetsk, Tula, Komsomolsk, Perm, Ufa, Irkutsk, Kuliyshev, Krasnoyarsk, Nizhny-Tagil, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Volgograd, Gorky, Saratov, Grozny, Rostov and Taganrog.

**CAPITAL, MOSCOW.** Population 6,567,000. Moscow, founded about A.D. 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruki, became first the centre of the rising Moscow principality and, later, in the 15th century, the capital of the whole of Russia (Muscovy). In 1325, it became the seat of the Metropolitan of Russia. In 1703 Peter the Great transferred the capital to the newly built St. Petersburg, but on March 14, 1918, Moscow was again designated as the capital.  $\Psi$ Leningrad (before the First World War "St. Petersburg" and from 1914-1924 "Petrograd") has a population of 3,755,000.

Other towns with populations exceeding 500,000 are:—

Gorky (Nizhny-Novgorod).....	1,140,000
Novosibirsk (Novonikolayevsk).....	1,080,000
Kuibyshev (Samara).....	1,016,000
Sverdlovsk (Yekaterinburg).....	981,005
Chelyabinsk.....	851,000
Kazan.....	838,000
Perm (Molotov).....	811,000
Omsk.....	801,000
$\Psi$ Rostov-on-Don.....	774,000
Volgograd (Stalingrad; Tsaritsyn).....	757,000
Saratov.....	738,000
Ufa.....	724,000
Voronezh.....	668,000
Krasnoyarsk.....	592,000

$\Psi$  Seaport.

About 83 per cent. of the population are Russians.

## II.—UKRAINE

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, P. Ye. Shelest.*

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, A. P. Lyashko.*

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers, V. V. Shcherbitsky.*

This Republic, second largest in population, lying in the south-western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed in December, 1917. It consists of 25 provinces—Cherkassy, Chernigov, Chernovtsy, Crimea, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Ivano-Frankovsk, Kharkov, Kherson, Khmelnitsky, Kiev, Kirovograd, Lugansk, Lvov, Nikolayev, Odessa, Poltava, Rovno, Sumy, Ternopol, Transcarpathia, Vinnitsa, Volhynia, Zaporozhye and Zhitomir.

*Physical Features.*—The larger part of the Ukraine forms a plain with small elevations. The Carpathian mountains lie in the south-western part of the Republic. The climate is moderate, with relatively mild winters (particularly in the south-west) and hot summers. The main rivers are the Dnieper with its tributaries, the Southern Bug and the Northern Donets (a tributary of the Don).

*Production and Industry.*—The main centre of Soviet coal mining and iron and steel industry is situated in the southern part of the Ukraine. Engineering and chemical industry have been greatly developed under the Soviet régime. In 1955, the Ukraine provided 37 per cent. of the total Soviet steel, 39 per cent. of metal goods and 32 per cent. of coal. The central forest-steppe region (mainly on the right bank of the Dnieper) is the greatest sugar-producing area in the U.S.S.R. The Ukraine also leads in grain-growing and stock-raising.

There are large deposits of coal and salt in the Donets Basin, of iron ore in Krivoy Rog and near Kerch in the Crimea, of manganese in Nikopol, and of quicksilver in Nikitovka.

**CAPITAL** (since 1934), Kiev, the oldest city in the U.S.S.R. founded in the 9th century A.D., was the capital of the Russian State from 865 to 1240. Population (1968), 1,457,000. Other towns with population over 500,000 are:—

Kharkov.....	1,148,000
Donetsk (Stalino; Yuzovka, i.e. Hughes-ovka).....	855,000
Dnepropetrovsk (Yekaterinoslav).....	837,000
$\Psi$ Odessa.....	797,000
Zaporozhye (Aleksandrovskaya).....	616,000
Lvov (Lviv; Lwow).....	524,000
Krivoy-Rog.....	523,000

## III.—BELORUSSIA

(White Russia)

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, P. M. Masherov.*

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, S. O. Pritytsky.*

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers, T. Ya. Kiselev.* The Belorussian S.S.R., lying in the western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed early in 1919. It now consists of six provinces (Brest, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev and Vitebsk). It is largely a plain with many lakes, swamps and marshy land. Before the revolution of 1917 the area was one of the most backward parts of European Russia. Since then, agriculture has been greatly developed, thanks to draining of swamps. Most of the Republic's industry is also of recent growth. Woodworking is of great importance, but engineering has also been greatly extended with several major plants built in Gomel and Minsk.

The main rivers are the upper reaches of the Dnieper, of the Niemen and of the Western Dvina.

**CAPITAL, Minsk.** Population 805,000. Belorussians make up four-fifths of the population, with Russians and Poles coming next.

## IV.—UZBEKISTAN

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, Sh. R. Rashidov.*

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Mrs. Ya. S. Nasriddinova.*

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers, R. Kurbanov.*

The Uzbek S.S.R. was formed in 1924 and consists of the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R. and of 10 provinces (Andizhan, Bokhara, Ferghana, Kashkarda, Khorezm, Namangan, Samarkand, Surkhanda, Syr-Darya and Tashkent). It lies between the high Tienshan Mountains and the Pamir highlands in the east and south-east and sandy lowlands in the west and north-west. The major part of the territory is a plain with huge waterless deserts and several large oases, which form the main centres of population and economic life. The largest is the Ferghana valley, watered by the Syr-Darya. Other oases include Tashkent, Samarkand, Bokhara and Khorezm. The climate is continental and dry. Minerals include oil (in the Ferghana valley and in Khadag), coal (Angren) and sulphur (Shorsu).

The Uzbeks, a Turkic people, make up 62 per cent. of the population, the Russians (14 per cent.) and Tartars (five per cent.) come next.

There is a major agricultural machinery plant at Tashkent and a chemical combine at Chirchik. Uzbekistan is the main cotton-growing area of the U.S.S.R., producing more than 60 per cent. of all Soviet cotton. Irrigation has always been of decisive importance in this area, and the Soviet Government has done much in this field, including the construction of the Great Ferghana Canal (230 miles).

**CAPITAL, Tashkent.** Population 1,295,000. Samarkand contains the Gur-Emir (Tamerlane's Mausoleum), completed A.D. 1400 by Ulug-bek, Tamerlane's astronomer-grandson, and a 15th-century observatory. Heavy damage was done to this ancient city by the series of severe earthquakes in April and May, 1966.

## V.—KAZAKHSTAN.

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee,* D. A. Kunayev.

*Chairman of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet,* S. B. Niyazbekov.

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers,* M. Beysebayev. The Kazakh S.S.R., the second-largest Union-Republic, stretching from the lower reaches of the Volga and the Caspian in the west to the Altai and Tien-shan in the east, and bordering on China, was formed in 1920 as an autonomous republic (under the name of the Kirghiz A.S.S.R.) within the R.S.F.S.R., and was constituted a Union Republic in 1936. It consists of the 14 Provinces: Aktyubinsk, Alma-Ata, Chimkent, Djambul, East-Kazakhstan, Guryev, Karaganda, Kokchetav, Kustanay, Kzyl-Orda, Semipalatinsk, Taldy-Kurzan, Tselinograd and Uralsk.

Kazakhstan is a country of arid steppes and mise-deserts, flat in the west, hilly in the east and mountainous in the south-east (Southern Altai and Tien-shan). The climate is continental and very dry. The main rivers are the (Upper) Irtysh, the Ural, the Syr-Darya and the Ili. Kazakhstan contains rich deposits of non-ferrous metals: copper in Kounrad, Djezkazgan and Boshchekul, other metals in the Altai, in the Kara-Tau Mountains, and elsewhere. It also contains an important coal-producing area (Karaganda) ranking third in the U.S.S.R. and an oil-bearing area (near Emba). Major centres of metal industry exist now in the Altai Mountains, in Chimkent, North of the Balkhash Lake and in Central Kazakhstan. Stock-raising is highly developed, particularly in the central and south-western parts of the Republic. Grain is grown in the north and north-east and cotton in the south and south-east. In 1954 an ambitious programme of development of "virgin" lands in the steppes was launched by the Government to increase grain production.

The Kazakhs (a Turkic people) are now in a minority in the Republic named after them; they constitute only 30 per cent. of its population. Russian settlers make up 43 per cent. and Ukrainians 8 per cent.

**CAPITAL,** Alma-Ata (formerly Verny). Population, 668,000. Karaganda, a major mining centre, has a population of 505,000.

## VI.—GEORGIA

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee,* V. P. Mzhavanadze.

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet,* G. S. Dzoteniidze.

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers,* G. D. Djavakhishvili.

The Georgian S.S.R., occupying the north-western part of Transcaucasia, lies on the shore of the Black Sea and borders in the south-east on Turkey. It was formed in 1921; in 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation which, in its turn, adhered to the U.S.S.R. in the same year. After the liquidation of the Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. in 1936 Georgia became a Union Republic. It contains two Autonomous Republics (Abkhazia and Adjara) and the South-Osetian Autonomous Province. Georgia is a country of mountains, with the Greater Caucasus in the north and the Smaller Caucasus in the south. A relatively low-lying land between these two ridges is divided into two parts by the Sura Ridge: Western Georgia with a mild and damp climate and Eastern Georgia with a more continental and dry climate. The Black Sea shore and the Rion lowlands are subtropical in their climatic character. The most important mineral deposits are manganese (Chiatury), coal (Tkibuli and Tkvarcheli) and oil (Kakhetia). Georgia is leading in regards pro-

duction of manganese in the U.S.S.R. There are also many oil refineries. Viticulture and tobacco-growing are the two main agricultural industries. The Black Sea coast harbours many famous holiday resorts. Georgians make up 63 per cent. of the population, the remainder being composed of Armenians, Russians, Azerbaidjani and Ossetians.

**CAPITAL,** Tbilisi (Tiflis), population 867,000.

## VII.—AZERBAIDJAN

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee,* V. Yu. Akhundov.

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet,* M. A. Iskenderov.

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers,* E. N. Alikhanov.

The Azerbaidjan S.S.R. occupies the eastern part of Transcaucasia, on the shore of the Caspian Sea, and borders on Iran. It was formed in 1920. Between 1922 and 1936 it formed part of the Transcaucasian Federation. In 1936 it became a Union Republic. It contains the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province.

The north-eastern part of the Republic is taken up by the south-eastern end of the main Caucasus ridge, its south-western part by the smaller Caucasus hills, and its south-eastern corner by the spurs of the Talysk Ridge. Its central part is a depression irrigated by the Kura and by the middle reaches of its tributary Aragva. Sheltered by the mountains from the humid west winds blowing from the Black Sea, Azerbaidjan has a continental climate. The land requires artificial irrigation. The Republic is very rich in minerals, particularly in oil. The Baku oilfields form the second-largest oil-producing area in the U.S.S.R. A large power station on the Kura (Mingechaur) was completed in 1954. Azerbaidjan is also important as a cotton growing area. The Azerbaidjani (Turks) make up two-thirds of the population of the Republic, Armenians, about 12 per cent., and Russians, about 14 per cent.

**CAPITAL,** Baku. Population 1,218,000.

## VIII.—LITHUANIA

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee,* A. J. Sniečkus.

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet,* M. J. Šumauskas.

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers,* I. A. Maniūšis. Lithuania, formerly a Province of the Russian Empire, was declared an independent Republic at Vilna in 1918 and was incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August, 1940. It was occupied by German forces from June, 1941 until the autumn of 1944. The Republic forms a plain with a large number of lakes and swamps. The forests occupy 19 per cent. of the whole area. The main river is the Niemen with its tributaries.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, the chief products being rye, oats, wheat, barley, flax, sugar-beet and potatoes. Before its incorporation into the Soviet Union, Lithuania exported a large quantity of meat and dairy produce.

The Lithuanians make up four-fifths of the population, Russians and Poles, 8.5 per cent. each.

**CAPITAL,** Vilnius (Vilna), restored to Lithuania by U.S.S.R. after the collapse and partition of Poland in 1939, and recaptured by Soviet forces in 1944). Population 329,000.

## IX.—MOLDAVIA

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee,* I. L. Bodyul.

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet,* K. F. Ilyashenko.

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers,* A. F. Diorditsa.

Moldavia, occupying the south-western corner of the U.S.S.R., borders in the west on Rumania with the Pruth forming the frontier. In 1918, Rumania seized the Russian Province of Bessarabia. In 1924 a Moldavian Autonomous Republic was formed within the Ukraine, and in 1940 the U.S.S.R. forced Rumania to give back Bessarabia, the major part of which was merged with the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian Union Republic. Moldavia was occupied by the Germans and Rumanians from 1941 to 1944.

The northern part of the Republic consists of flat steppe lands, now all under plough. Some forests skirt the Dniester. Further south, around Kishinev, there are woody hills and further south again, low-lying steppe lands. The climate is moderate. The main river is the Dniester, navigable along the whole course.

The main industry is agriculture (viculture, fruit-growing and market-gardening). Industry is insignificant in both parts of Moldavia, but the Republic has the densest population in the U.S.S.R. Moldavians make up 65 per cent. of the population, with Ukrainians, and Russians next. In the south there are colonies of Bulgarians.

CAPITAL, Kishinev (Chisinau). Population, 312,000.

#### X.—LATVIA

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. E. Voss.*

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, J. E. Kalnberzin.*

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers, V. P. Ruben.*

The Latvian S.S.R., lying on the shores of the Baltic and of the Gulf of Riga, was formerly a Baltic Province of the Russian Empire. It was proclaimed an independent state in 1918 and was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August 1940. Between 1941 and 1944 the Republic was occupied by the German forces.

The surface of the country is generally flat, interspersed by occasional chains of hills. The climate is moderately-continental. The main rivers are the lower reaches of the Western Dvina and its tributaries. Forests occupy 20 per cent. of the total territory.

The Latvians make up 62 per cent. of the Republic's population, Russians 27 per cent.

Latvian industry was always highly developed, with shipbuilding, engineering, chemical industry, textile industry, wood-working and dairying being the chief occupations. Both Riga and Liepaja (Libava, Liebau) are important sea-ports.

As in other newly-acquired Republics an agrarian reform was carried out in Latvia in 1940-41 and again after 1944.

CAPITAL, Riga. Population, 691,000.

#### XI.—KIRGHIZIA

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, T. U. Usabaliyev.*

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, T. Kulatov.*

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. S. Suyumbayev.*

The Kirghiz S.S.R. occupies the north-eastern part of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south-east on China. In 1924, the Kara-Kirghiz Autonomous Province was formed within the R.S.F.S.R. In 1926 it became a Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, and in 1936 a Union Republic. It contains one separate province (Osh). The Kirghiz Republic is a mountainous country, the major part being covered by the ridge of the Central Tien-Shan, while mountains of the Pamir-Altai system occupy its southern part. There are a number of spacious mountain valleys, the Alai,

Susamy, the Issyk-kul lake and others. The majority of the population is concentrated in plains, lying at the foot of mountains—Chu, Talass, part of the Ferghana Valley where agriculture prospers. Industry is insignificant, but some mining is done. A number of railways have been built under the Five Year Plans. The Kirghiz now constitute only 41 per cent. of the population, the Russians, 30 per cent. The Uzbeks (in Eastern Ferghana) amount to 10 per cent.

CAPITAL, Frunze (formerly Pishpek). Population, 412,000.

#### XII.—TADJIKISTAN

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, D. Rasulov.*

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. Kholov.*

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. Kakharov.*

The Tadjik S.S.R. lies in the extreme south-east of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south on Afghanistan and in the east on China. It was originally formed in 1924 as an Autonomous Republic within the Uzbek S.S.R. and became a Union Republic in 1929. It includes the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province and the Lenina-bad Province.

The country is mountainous; in the east lie the Pamir highlands with the highest point in the U.S.S.R., Pik Kommunizmu (24,500 feet), in the centre the high ridges of the Pamir-Altai system. Plains are formed by wide stretches of the Syrdarya valley in the north and of the Amu-Darya in the south.

Like the other Central-Asiatic Republics, Tadjikistan is a cotton-growing country. Its climatic conditions favour the cultivation of Egyptian cotton. Irrigation is of great importance. Fifty-three per cent. of the population are Tadjiks (linguistically and culturally akin to the Persians), about 23 per cent. Uzbeks, the rest Russians and Tartars.

CAPITAL, Dushanbe (formerly Stalinabad; Dyushambe). Population, 341,000.

#### XIII.—ARMENIA

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. E. Kochinyan.*

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, N. Kh. Arutyunyan.*

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers, B. A. Muradyan.*

The Armenian S.S.R. occupies the south-western part of Transcaucasia; it was formed in 1920. In 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation, and on its liquidation in 1936 became a Union Republic. In the south it borders on Turkey. It is a mountainous country consisting of several vast table lands surrounded by ridges. The population and the economic life are concentrated in the low-lying part of Armenia, the Aras valley and the Erevan hollow; the climate is continental, dry and cold, but the Aras valley has a long, hot and dry summer. Irrigation is essential for agriculture. At the junction of the former Turkish, Persian and Russian boundaries is Mount Ararat (17,160 ft.), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." Industrial and fruit crops are grown in the low-lying districts, grain in the hills. Armenia is traditionally noted for her wine. There are large copper ore and molybdenum deposits and other minerals. The Armenian Church centred in Etchmiadzin is the oldest established Christian Church, Christianity having been recognized as the State religion in A.D. 300.

Nearly 90 per cent. of the population is Armenian.

CAPITAL, Erevan. Population, 687,000.

## XIV.—TURKMENISTAN

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, B. Ovezov*

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, A. Klychev.*

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. Gapurov.*

Turkmenia occupies the extreme south of Soviet Central Asia, between the Caspian and the Amu-Darya and borders in the south on Iran and Afghanistan. It was formed in 1924 and contains three Provinces (Chardjou, Mary and Tashauz). The country is a low-lying plain, fringed by hills in the south. Ninety per cent. of the plain is taken up by the arid Kara-Kum desert. Of all Central-Asiatic Republics, Turkmenia is the lowest and driest. The principal industries are agriculture and stock-raising, cotton, wool, astrakan furs, carpets and horses being the principal products. Minerals include oil and sulphur. Most of the land under plough is artificially irrigated. Silk industry is of an old standing. There are also some fisheries in the Caspian.

Turkmens, nomadic in the past, make up 61 per cent. of the population, with Russians coming second, and Uzbeks, third.

**CAPITAL,** Ashkhabad (formerly Askhabad, Poltoratsk). Population, 244,000.

## XV.—ESTONIA

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, I. G. Käbin.*

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, A. A. Müürisepp.*

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers, W. J. Klauson.*

Estonia, formerly a Baltic province of the Russian Empire, was proclaimed an independent Republic in 1918. In 1940, it was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. It lies on the shores of the Baltic and of the Finnish Gulf in the north and of the Gulf of Riga in the south-west. Some 800 islands, among them Dagö and Ösel, form part of Estonian territory. Between 1941 and 1944, Estonia was occupied by the German forces.

The country forms a low-lying plain with many lakes, among them the Chud (or Pskov) Lake, on the border with the R.S.F.S.R. Forests take up about one-fifth of the territory. Agriculture and dairy-farming are the chief industries, rye, oats, barley, flax and potatoes being the chief crops, and butter, bacon and eggs the chief products of dairy farming. There are important manufactures, including textiles, engineering, shipbuilding, wood-working, etc.

The population consists of Estonians (73 per cent.) and Russians (22 per cent.).

**CAPITAL,** Tallinn (formerly Reval). Population, 346,000.

## THE VATICAN CITY STATE

(Stato della Città del Vaticano)

*Sovereign Pontiff, His Holiness Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini), born at Concesio (Brescia), Sept. 26, 1897, elected Pope (in succession to John XXIII), June 21, 1963.*

*Secretary of State, Cardinal Jean Marie Villot, appointed April 30, 1969.*

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church (*Santa Sede* or Holy See) is vested in the Pope of Rome, the Sovereign Pontiff. For many centuries the Sovereign Pontiff exercised temporal power, and in 1859 the Papal States had an area of 17,218 square miles, with a population of 3,124,688. During the reign of Pius IX (1846-1878), the Papal States of Romagna, Umbria and the Marches were incorporated in the Kingdom of Sardinia and with the remaining States (Rome, Comacchio, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone) became

part of unified Italy in 1870. The territory of the Papacy was confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel Gandolfo and the temporal power of the Pope was in suspense until the treaty of Feb. 11, 1929, which recognized the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the City of the Vatican. Accompanying the treaty were conventions regulating the condition of religion and the Catholic Church in Italy and agreeing to pay 750,000,000 lire in cash and the income at 5 per cent. on 1,000,000,000 lire State bonds as a final settlement of the claims of the Holy See against Italy for the loss of temporal power. The population of the Vatican City in 1969 was 1000.

## BRITISH LEGATION

(91 Via Condotti, Rome)

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, His Excellency Sir Michael Sanigear Williams, K.C.M.G. (1965)..... £5,625*

*1st Secretary, J. A. Snellgrove.*

*Attaché, Maj. H. J. D. Utley, M.V.O., M.B.E.*

*Archivist, Miss A. Y. Thomas, M.B.E.*

## VENEZUELA

(La Republica de Venezuela)

*President, Dr. Rafael Caldera Rodriguez, elected Dec. 1, 1968, assumed office March 11, 1969.*

## VENEZUELAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.

[01-584-4206]

*Ambassador (vacant).*

*Chargé d'Affaires, Señor Dr. Alejandro Tinoco.*

*Minister-Counsellor, Señor Dr. Humberto A. Rincón (Petroleum Affairs).*

*1st Secretary, Señorita Esther Meneses.*

*3rd Secretary, Señor Lic. Rafael Grimán.*

*Counsellor (Economic), Señor Lic. Gilberto Carrasquero.*

*Air Attaché, Col. Federico Schael.*

*Military Attaché, Col. Pedro J. T. Marquez.*

*Asst. Naval Attaché, Cdr. Jaime Heli Pirela-Luengo.*

*Asst. Air Attaché, Maj. Maximiliano Hernández.*

*Special Attaché, Señora Miriam Blanco-Fombona de Hood.*

*Consulate-General: 71A Park Mansions, S.W.1.*

*Minister-Counsellor, Señor Dr. Manuel Villanueva (Consul).*

There is also a Consulate-General at Liverpool.

**Area and Population.**—A South American Republic, situated approximately between 12° 40' S. lat. and 12° 26' N. lat. and 59° 52'-73° 15' W. long. It consists of one Federal District, 20 states and 11 territories. Venezuela has a total area of 352,150 square miles and a population (estimated, 1968) of 9,859,174, increasing annually at a rate of 33.7 per 1,000.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia, east by Guyana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the State of *Nuevi Esparta*. *Margarita* has an area of about 400 square miles. In 1942 Great Britain ceded to Venezuela the small island of *Patos* (170 acres) about 11 miles from the mainland.

**Physical Features.**—The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by



the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,532 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima, and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincoate and de Usupamo, enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (9,000 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guyana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the southern highlands of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east.

A Franco-Venezuelan Expedition, led by Major Frank Rísquez, claimed to have discovered the source of the Orinoco, on Nov. 27, 1951, at 63° 25' W. long., 2° 18' N. lat., and about 1,100 metres above sea-level.

The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles farther up-stream. Dredging operations completed at the beginning of 1954 opened the Orinoco to ocean-going ships, of up to 40 ft. draft, as far as Puerto Ordaz (about 150 miles up-stream), which with the adjacent town of San Felix is now officially known as Ciudad Guayana. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. A British scientific expedition travelled in April-May, 1968, by Hovercraft from Manaus in Brazil *viá* the Rio Negro, Casiquiare canal and

Orinoco River to Trinidad. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area of 8,296 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulía (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles) about 1,400 ft. above sea-level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot, wet season lasts from April to October, the dry, cooler season from November to March.

**Government.**—On January 23, 1958, the military dictatorship of Colonel Marcos Pérez Jiménez, which had lasted since 1953 and covered a period of remarkable economic expansion due to the Venezuelan oil boom, was overthrown by a popular and military uprising. Since 1958 Venezuela has had a freely-elected democratic government. In elections in December, 1958, *Acción Democrática* (A.D.) gained a clear majority and Sr. Rómulo Betancourt of A.D. was elected President. For most of his five-year term of office Sr. Betancourt governed in coalition with the Christian Socialist Party, *Copei*. Further national elections were held on December 1, 1963, in which A.D. retained a reduced majority. Dr. Raúl Leoni of A.D. was elected President. The inauguration of the new Government took place on March 11, 1964. Formation of a broad-based coalition government composed of A.D., U.R.D. (*Unión Republicana Democrática*) and F.N.D. (*Frente Nacional Democrático*) was announced on Nov. 5, 1964. The F.N.D. left the Government in 1965 and U.R.D. in April, 1968. A general election held in Dec., 1968, was narrowly won by *Copei* and Dr. Rafael Caldera assumed the Presidency in March, 1969.

**Language and Literature.**—Spanish is the language of the country. Some Venezuelan literature is of international repute. There are 29 daily newspapers in Venezuela, of which 9 are published in Caracas, 75 weeklies and 23 fortnightlies. There are also 233 other periodicals, mostly monthlies, but including also some appearing once, twice or three times a week.

**Education** is free and primary education compulsory from the age of 7 years. There are eight universities in Venezuela, three in Caracas and the others in Maracaibo, Mérida, Valencia, Ciudad Bolívar and Barquisimeto.

**Production and Industry.**—The produce of Venezuelan forest and fields includes the following: (a) Tropical forest region: orchids, wild rubber, timber, mangrove bark, balata gum and tonka beans. (b) Agricultural areas: cocoa beans, coffee, cotton, rice, maize, sugar, sesame, groundnuts, potatoes, tomatoes, other vegetables, sisal and tobacco. Although there is an extensive beef and dairy farming industry, the country does not produce all the grain and other food products it requires.

The principal industry is that of *Petroleum*. Daily production of the oilfields had reached a level of 3,604,800 barrels (42 gallons) by 1968. Before the war of 1939-45 over 80 per cent. of the crude oil was exported to Netherlands West Indies refineries. In 1942 small refineries were established in Venezuela, capable of handling about 200,000 barrels daily. The large Shell plant at Punta Cardon went into production in February, 1949, and the Creole refinery at Amuay a year later. Both companies are investing heavily in desulphuri-

zation plant to satisfy anti-pollution measures in Eastern U.S.A., whither most of their product goes in the form of fuel oil. Other refineries are being operated at Caripitó, San Lorenzo, Puerto La Cruz, Tucupitó, El Chaure and El Palito. The Venezuelan Government receives about 65 per cent. of the profits of local oil companies. As a result of income tax increases decreed in December, 1958, this percentage was raised to over 70 per cent.

Rich iron ore deposits in Eastern Venezuela are being developed and production was 14,231,000 metric tons in 1968 (11 months to Nov.). Secondary processes for pelletizing and briquetting ore for export have been installed. The government-owned steel mill at Las Matanzas in the Guayana region is now in production. It uses local iron ore and obtains its electric power from hydro-electric installations on the Caroni River. It produces seamless steel tubes, billets and wire. The production of many more steel products is planned over the next four years. A mill for the production of cast iron pipe is under construction.

Other industries include petrochemicals, gold, diamonds and asbestos; textiles and clothing; plastics; manufacture of paper, cement, glass and plate glass; beer and other alcoholic beverages; tyres, cigarettes, soap, animal feeding concentrates, non-alcoholic drinks, simple steel products, shoes, tins, jewellery, rope, metal and wooden furniture, sacks, paint and motor-vehicle assembly; preparation of pharmaceutical goods, lard, powdered milk, vegetable oil, flour, biscuits and other foods; fishing and fish-canning; pearl fishing, sanitary ware, electric home appliances, pumps, aluminium products, toys, agricultural machinery, bicycles, electronic components, cosmetics and many others.

**Communications.**—There are about 22,500 miles of all-weather roads. The State has now acquired all but a very few of the railway lines, whose total length is only some 372 kilometres. Road and river communications have made railway development of negligible importance in Venezuela except for carrying iron-ore in the south-east. Several British, U.S. and European airlines provide Venezuela with a wide range of services. There are three Venezuelan airlines (two of them state-owned) which between them have a comprehensive network of internal lines and also connect Caracas with the United States, Central America, South America, the West Indies and Europe. The Venezuelan state-owned merchant fleet runs 12 ships with a total deadweight tonnage of 68,865 and 2 other ships are at present being built in Europe of 11,900 tons each. C.A.V.N. also hired in 1968 a total tonnage of 170,862. Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coast trade. The telegraph, radio-telegraph and radio-telephone services are state-owned. There are one government-controlled and 97 commercial broadcasting stations. There are five television stations in Venezuela (four in Caracas and one in Valencia). The two Caracas commercial television stations have relay transmitters in the interior of the country.

#### FINANCE

	1967	1968†
	(in millions of Bs.)	
Revenue.....	8,679	8,843
Expenditure.....	8,754	8,986

† Revised estimates

**Currency.**—The unit of currency is the gold *Bolívar* of 100 *centimos*. The selling rate for foreign exchange for all purposes is Bs. 4.50 = U.S. \$1. The rates for other currencies fluctuate according to their quotations against the U.S. dollar. Importers of wheat and dried powdered milk can obtain a subsidy of Bs. 1.15 per U.S.

dollar. There are special buying rates for the proceeds of petroleum, iron ore, coffee and cocoa exports.

	TRADE	
	1966	1967
Imports.....	Bs.5,243,800,000	Bs.5,786,990,719
Exports.....	12,875,200,000	13,697,059,618

The principal imports are machinery, foodstuffs, durable and non-durable consumer goods, iron, steel and chemicals. The principal exports are petroleum and petroleum products, iron ore, coffee and cocoa. The value of sales of iron ore in 1967 and 1968 was Bs.535,200,000 and 466,400,000 respectively.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. .	£21,372,000	£32,359,000
Exports to U.K. ....	68,290,000	73,166,000

**CAPITAL.**—Caracas (3,000 ft.). Population, 1968, 2,064,000. Other principal towns are Maracaibo (500,000), Barquisimeto (300,000), Valencia (300,000), Maracay (200,000), San Cristobal (150,000), Cumaná (120,000) and Ciudad Bolívar (100,000).

**FLAG.**—Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band and crest next staff on yellow band). **NATIONAL DAY.**—July 5.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Edificio La Estancia, Apartado 1246, Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Caracas.  
*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sir Donald Charles Hopson, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., T.D. (1969)..... £5,625  
*Counsellors*, I. F. S. Vincent, C.M.G., M.B.E. (Commercial); T. C. Barker.  
*Defence and Air Attaché*, Wing-Cdr. P. D. Thomson, D.F.C., D.F.M.  
*Naval and Military Attaché*, Cdr. D. L. J. Corner, R.N.  
*1st Secretaries*, P. R. Fraser, M.C.; D. M. Jones (Labour); M. J. F. Duncan (Information); M. Alan-Smith (Commercial).  
*Consul*, D. E. Kipping.  
*Vice-Consul*, K. Heald.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Caracas, El Cardon, Maracaibo, Puerto La Cruz and Valencia.

*British Council Representative*, G. F. de Sausmarez, Venezuelan-British Cultural Institute, Avenida de Los Jabillos 21, La Florida (Apartado 1246), Caracas.

#### VIETNAM

##### SOUTHERN ZONE

*President*, Nguyen van Thieu, appointed June 19, 1965; re-elected Sept. 3, 1967.  
*Vice-President*, Air Vice Marshal Nguyen-cao-Ky.  
*Prime Minister*, Gen. Tran Thiem Khiem.

#### VIETNAM EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

12 Victoria Road, W.8  
 (01-937-3765)  
*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Le-Ngoc-Chan (1967).  
*Defence Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Nguyen Quoc Tuan.  
*Counsellors*, Than Trong Nghia (Cultural and Consular); Diep Quan Hong (Information and Press).  
*1st Secretary*, Phan Trong Quy (Press and Information).  
*and Secretary*, Miss Ngo Thi Lien Hoa (Cultural and Consular); Do Thieu Liet (Protocol).  
*Attachés*, Nguyen Xuan Khang; Nguyen Van Tri.



The Southern Zone has an area of 66,281 sq. miles. Its population was estimated in 1968 at 16,500,000. Rice and rubber are the chief products. Trade in 1968 (excluding trade financed or assisted under American aid programmes) was: Imports £158,600,000; Exports £9,160,000.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K. . . .	£3,916,000	£3,609,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	1,038,000	794,000

Following the devaluation of sterling in 1967 exchange rates for the *piastre* were: Official rate VN \$192 = £1 and free market rate VN \$283 = £1. The free market rate is used for most transactions, including import and export business.

On October 23, 1955, a referendum showed a large majority in favour of the deposition of the former Chief of State, Bao Dai, and the election of Ngo Dinh Diem to his place. The latter was accordingly proclaimed Chief of State on October

26, and his first act was to declare South Vietnam a Republic of which he became the President. An elected constituent assembly became the first Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Vietnam on Oct. 26, 1956. A new national assembly was elected on August 31, 1963, President Diem having been re-elected for a second term of 5 years in April, 1961. On November 1, 1963, the Government of President Diem was overthrown by a military *coup d'état* during which the President was killed. General Duong-Van-Minh assumed power as Chairman of the Military Revolutionary Council and Head of State, but the former position was wrested from him on January 30 by General Nguyen-Khanh who assumed the function of Prime Minister and on Aug. 17 the Presidency.

The Military Revolutionary Council was dissolved on August 27, to be followed by the Provisional Steering Committee led by three Army generals. This Committee in turn dissolved on

October 26 and on November 4 Tran van Huong became Prime Minister and Phan Khac Suu Head of State.

On December 18, the Armed Forces Council was created under General Khanh and became the real power. On December 20, the A.F.C. dissolved the High National Council and on Jan. 27, 1965, Huong was forced to resign under pressure from the A.F.C. and the Buddhists. On February 16, the A.F.C. nominated Phan Huy Quat as Prime Minister. Then on February 22 General Khanh himself was overthrown by a *coup d'état* and, under the temporary leadership of General Nguyen van Thieu, the A.F.C. lasted only until May 5 before dissolving itself and handing back control of the country to the civilian government under Mr. Quat. The latter, with the Head of State (Mr. Suu) resigned under pressure on June 12 and on June 19, full power reverted to the armed forces in the form of a National Leadership Committee led by General Thieu. Elections to a constituent assembly were held on Sept. 11, 1966, and a new democratic constitution was promulgated on April 1, 1967. Presidential elections were held on Sept. 3, 1967.

At his presidential inauguration on October 30, 1967, President Nguyen Van Thieu proclaimed the Second Republic of Vietnam. Mr. Tran Van Huong, Prime Minister since May 25, 1968, was succeeded in office by Gen. Tran Thiem Khiem on Sept. 1, 1969. The Government of the Republic of Vietnam in Saigon is recognized by the United Kingdom, the United States and other members of the United Nations as the legal government of Vietnam.

CAPITAL.— $\Psi$  Saigon, population (1968), 2,500,000, of which 25,000 were thought to be foreigners. Other principal towns are  $\Psi$  Danang (500,000) and Hué (150,000). Saigon and Danang are the main ports.

NATIONAL DAY.—November 1.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Saigon

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency John Oscar Moreton, C.M.G., M.C. (1969) ..... £5,625  
*Defence Attaché*, Col. B. J. Coombe, G.M.

#### NORTHERN ZONE

*President*, Ton Duc Thang.

*Prime Minister*, Pham Van Dong (1955).

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Nguyen duy Trinh.

VIETNAMESE WORKERS' (= Communist) PARTY

*Chairman*, Le Duan.

*Politbureau of the Central Committee*, Hoang Van Hoan; Le Duc Tho; Hoang Quoc Viet; Le Duan; Le Thanh Nghi; Nguyen Chi Thanh; Nguyen Duy Trinh; Pham Hung; Pham Van Dong; Truong Chinh; Vo Nguyen Giap (*full members*); Tran Quoc Hoan; Van Tien Dung (*alternate members*).

*Secretariat of the Central Committee*, Le Duan (1st); Hoang Anh; Le Duc Tho; Nguyen Van Tran; To Huu; Le Van Luong; Pham Hung.

The Northern Zone (north of the 17th parallel) has an area of approximately 63,000 sq. miles and a population of 19,500,000 (1966). The capital is Hanoi (800,000) and the chief port is  $\Psi$  Haiphong (367,000). The chief crop is rice, of which the production in 1961 was claimed to be 4,600,000 tons. No figures have been given since. The chief industrial products are coal and cement. The production of apatite (phosphate) is increasing, and with Chinese and Soviet aid some new factories have been built to produce consumer goods.

The régime in the north styles itself the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Power is wielded by the *Lao Dong* (or Workers') Party which is Communist in character, and which can exert its influence through another mass organization known as the Fatherland Front (which some years ago superseded the "Vietminh"). The policy of the northern régime is to work for unification of north and south, whilst in the meantime it strives to remould the political and economic life of the north on Communist lines. A five-year plan started in 1961. Elections to the "Second National Assembly" were held in the north in April 1964. The régime has diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R., China and other states of the Sino-Soviet bloc, but very few other countries recognize it.

There is a British Consulate General at Hanoi.

## THE YEMEN

*Council of the Presidency*, Qadi Abdul Rahman al-Iriani; Ahmad Muhammad Noman; Muhammad Ali Othman.

*Prime Minister*, Gen. Hassan al-Amri.

#### YEMENI LEGATION

41 South Street, W.1  
[01-499-5246]

*Minister* (vacant).

*Counsellor* (*Chargé d'Affaires*), Assayed Abdul Wahab Al-Shamy.

Yemen, "the land on the right hand" (of Syria) and the *Arabia Felix* of the ancients, occupies the S.W. corner of Arabia between Asir and the Aden Protectorate, with an estimated area of 74,000 square miles and a population of 5,000,000 (1960). It extends inland to the borders of the Hadramaut. The highlands and central plateau of Yemen, and the highest portions of the maritime range, form the most fertile part of Arabia, with an abundant and regular rainfall.

*Trade*.—The main exports are coffee, cotton, oil-grains, salt, hides, and raisins. Trade agreements have been concluded with a number of countries. Aden is an important centre for Yemeni exports and imports. The chief port of the Yemen is  $\Psi$  Hodeida (Ahmedia) which now has deep water quays, able to accommodate ocean going vessels.

The ruins of Marib, the ancient Sabæan capital and its dam are in the Yemen.

*Recent History*.—The death of the ruler of the Yemen, Imam Ahmed, on September 19, 1962, was followed by an armed insurrection in Sana'a. His successor, Imam Mohammed, escaped assassination and gathered considerable Royalist support in the country.

A republican government was formed by Col. Abdullah Sallal at Sana'a on September 28, 1962, and a royalist government-in-exile by Prince Hassan, uncle of the Imam, at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The royalist party has since received the support of Saudi Arabia and Jordan, while the republican government was supported by the United Arab Republic, whose air and ground forces in the Yemen were reported to have reached a total strength of 70,000 by 1965.

Inconclusive conferences among the parties concerned were held at Khamer, near Sana'a, at Jeddah and at Harad, on November 23, 1965, when a royalist party sent a delegation led by Ahmed al Shami, its Foreign Minister. The Harad Conference ended, without reaching agreement, on December 24, 1965, and later talks were held between Egyptian, Saudi Arabian and Yemeni leaders.

With the withdrawal of U.A.R. forces from the country well advanced, the President was deposed on Nov. 5, 1967, and a 3-member Presidency

Council took power with the backing of the Yemen Army (see above).

**CAPITAL.**—Taiz (pop. about 20,000); Sana'a has about 60,000 inhabitants. Other cities of the Yemen are  $\Psi$  Hodeida, Ibb, Mocha and Beidha.

**FLAG.**—Horizontal bands of red, white and black, with 5-point green star in centre of white band. (Adopted Dec., 1962).

## YUGOSLAVIA

(Socijalistička Federativna Republika Jugoslavija)

*President of the Republic, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the National Defence Council and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, Josip Broz Tito, assumed office, Jan. 14, 1953, re-elected for 4 years, 1954, 1958, 1963 and May 17, 1967.*

*President of the Federal Assembly, Milentije Popović. President of the Federal Executive Council, Mitja Ribičić.*

*President of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, Veljko Milatović.*

*Vice-Presidents of the Federal Assembly, Dr. Marjan Brečelj; Blazo Djuričić; Peko Dapčević; Milos Minić; Djavid Nimani; Gustav Vlahov; Dr. Milos Zanko.*

*Vice-Presidents of the Federal Executive Council, Aleksandar Grlićkov; Dr Nikola Miljanić; Mišo Pavičević*

*Secretary of the Federal Executive Council, Rajko Gagovic.*

*Foreign Affairs, Mirko Tepavac.*

*Defence, Nicola Ljubičić.*

*Internal Affairs, Radovan Stijačić.*

*Finance, Janko Smolec.*

*Economy, Dr. Borivoje Jelić.*

*Foreign Trade, Muhamed Hadžić.*

*President of the Constitutional Court, Blazo Jovanović.*

## LEAGUE OF YUGOSLAV COMMUNISTS

*President, Josip Broz Tito.*

*Presidium, J. Broz Tito; K. Avramović; V. Bakarić; D. Belovski; S. Bijelić; J. Blažević; B. Borojević; K. Crvenkovski; D. Čulafić; N. Dizdarević; E. Dobađžić; S. Dolanc; I. Dolničar; S. Dorojinski; R. Dugonjić; P. Gazi; K. Gligorov; F. Hodža; E. Kardelj; S. Kavčič; L. Koliševski; S. Krajger; S. Kranje; Z. Liker; N. Ljubičić; C. Mijatović; S. Milosavljević; J. Nadj; M. Pečuljić; J. Pečeno- vić; L. Perović; M. Popović; H. Pozderac; M. Ribičić; P. Stambolić; M. Stanojević; B. Šiljegović; K. Siroka; B. Šoskić; M. Tepavac; M. Todorović; S. Tomić; M. Tripazo; V. Vlahović; A. Zulfićari; V. Žarković.*

*Executive Bureau, J. Broz Tito; V. Bakarić; K. Crvenkovski; N. Dizdarević; S. Dolanc; S. Dorojinski; K. Gugarov; F. Hodža; E. Kardelj; C. Mijatović; M. Pečuljić; B. Šoskić; M. Todorović; M. Tripazo; V. Vlahović.*

## YUGOSLAV EMBASSY IN LONDON

25 Kensington Gore, S.W.7

[01-589-3400]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ivo Sarajčić (1966).*

*Minister-Counsellor, Vojislav Pečić.*

*Counsellors, Svetozar Marković (Economic); Milan Zupan (Press); Mita Matevski (Consular).*

*Defence Attaché, Svetozar Oro.*

*Asst. Defence Attaché, Cdr. Zvonko Kostic.*

*2nd Secretary, Branko Vuletić.*

*3rd Secretaries, Nikola Lončar; Jovan Premeru (Press).*

*Attaché, Bozidar Gicev.*

*Consulate, 19 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.8.*

**Area and Population.**—Yugoslavia is a Federation comprising the Socialist Republics of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia. Serbia includes the Socialist Autonomous Provinces of the Vojvodina and Kosovo. In July, 1946, Pelagosa and adjacent islands with all territory east of the line known as the *French Line* in Istria (including Pola and Fiume) were ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia. By an agreement concluded in London on Oct. 5, 1954, between Yugoslavia, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States, Zone B of the Trieste Territory was transferred to the civil administration of Yugoslavia, under whose military administration it had been since 1945. Zone B, an area of 200 square miles with a population of 73,500, included the towns of Kopar (Capodistria) Piran (Pirano) and Novi Grad (Cittanuova). The area has now been divided between the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia. The area of Yugoslavia is estimated at 255,804 square kilometres (98,725 square miles) and the population in 1968 at 20,186,000. As a result of the war there was a decrease of nearly 2,000,000 in the population of Yugoslavia, and this loss has only recently been made up.



**Government.**—On Nov. 29, 1945, the Constituent Assembly of Yugoslavia, at a joint session of the Skupština and the House of Nationalities, proclaimed Yugoslavia a Republic. In January, 1953, a new Constitution became effective, under which two houses (the Federal Council and Council of Producers) were established. Elections to these houses were held in November, 1953 and March, 1958.

On April 7, 1963, a new Constitution was proclaimed under which the official name of the country was changed to "The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia." The existing two Councils of the Federal Assembly were replaced by five Chambers of 120 members each (Federal Chamber, Economic Chamber, Educational-Cultural Chamber, Social Welfare and Health Chamber, and Organizational/Political Chamber), plus a Chamber of Nationalities of 70 members. A Constitutional Court was created. Elections to the new Federal Assembly were held in 1963 and in April, 1967.

In 1969 the Federal Assembly was reconstructed by the abolition of the Federal and Organizational/Political Chambers and the addition of one new

chamber, the Social/Political. All Chambers continued to have 120 members each except the Chamber of Nationalities which doubled its size to 140. Elections to this Assembly were held in April, 1969.

**Defence.**—The Army, Navy and Air Force on a peace footing consist of 289,000 officers and men.

**Religion and Education.**—The Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Islamic and Judaic faiths are recognized by the State. The 1953 Census revealed that 2,127,875 of the population were without religion, 6,984,686 were Orthodox, 5,370,760 Catholic, 157,702 Protestant, 61,274 other Christians, 2,090,380 Moslem, 2,565 Jews, 495 other non-Christians, 10,096 undecided and 130,740 unknown. The Church is separated from the State. All religious instruction in schools has been forbidden since January 1952. Priests are allowed to teach in churches. Eight years elementary education is compulsory and all education is free. In 1968 there were 14,067 elementary schools with 109,814 teachers and 2,893,624 pupils and 2,864 secondary schools (including adult and special schools) with 33,638 teachers and 737,210 pupils. In addition, in the 1968-69 academic year there were 13 art academies with 483 teachers and 2,078 pupils, 12 high schools with 648 teachers and 5,778 pupils, and 133 higher schools with 3,986 teachers and 89,562 pupils. There are seven universities: Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje, Novi Sad and Niš, with 97 faculties, 15,675 teachers and 109,751 students.

**Language and Literature.**—The languages of the country are Serbo-Croat, Slovenian and Macedonian, all South-Slav tongues. Serbo-Croat predominates and is the language of the Federal Government. In Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro the Cyrillic script is used and in the rest of the country the Latin; Hungarian, Rumanian, Albanian, Italian, Slovak and Ruthenian are also used in certain districts. The desire for the political union of the South Slavs led to a cultural unity and a revival of Slav literature. There are 4 Serbian daily newspapers in Belgrade, 2 Slovene dailies in Ljubljana (Laibach), 2 Croat dailies in Zagreb, 1 dailies in Novi Sad, one in Hungarian, 1 dailies in Rijeka, one in Italian and daily papers at Skopje, Sarajevo, Priština, Split, Maribor and Osijek.

**Production and Industry.**—About 50 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture, although in recent years industry has expanded rapidly and industrial production has grown sevenfold since 1939. Recent emphasis has been on the integration of small industrial enterprises into more efficient complexes. In agriculture the main emphasis is on increased investment in mechanization and fertilizers in the large socially-owned agricultural combines but now the private sector is being encouraged to mechanize and become more efficient and small size tractors, farm machinery and implements are being supplied.

The main crops are wheat and maize, of which the yields in 1968 were 4,360,000 and 6,770,000 tons respectively. The forest areas produced 17,065,000 cubic metres of timber in 1967. According to Yugoslav official estimates, the livestock population at the beginning of 1968 was approximately as follows: cattle, 5,693,000; sheep, 10,346,000; pigs 5,866,000; poultry, 35,974,000. Minerals are an important source of wealth, particularly in the central and south-eastern regions. Estimated produc-

tion in 1968 included the following ('000 tons): Hard coal 835; brown coal 9,508; lignite 16,389; electrolytic copper 70; refined lead 95; iron ore, 2,720; pig iron 1,201; steel (total) 1,997; aluminium 48; zinc 79; mercury 510 and crude petroleum 2,494.

**Communications.**—In 1967 there were approximately 8,513 miles of standard and narrow gauge railway and approximately 49,007 miles of roads of widely varying quality. There were also 506,000 telephones in use in the country. The principal ports on the long Adriatic seaboard of Yugoslavia are Rijeka, Šibenik, Split, Zadar, Ploče, Dubrovnik, Bar, Kotor (Carraro) and Koper. A new port is still under construction at Bakar. The Danube forms a great commercial highway and the tributary rivers Sava and Tisa provide other shipping routes.

#### FINANCE

	1967	1968
	'000 Dinars	
Revenue.....	9,785,000	10,828,000
Expenditure.....	9,683,440	10,393,000

Since Nov. 21, 1967, the rate of exchange has been 30 dinars = £1 (see also p. 84).

#### Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.....	£22,877,000	£24,479,000
Exports to U.K.....	15,670,000	23,436,000

The chief exports to the United Kingdom are meat and meat products, furniture and timber. The main imports from the United Kingdom are machinery of all kinds, iron and steel, chemicals, wool tops and metal manufactures.

**CAPITAL.**—Belgrade, population (Greater Belgrade, 1965) 963,000. Other towns are Zagreb (Greater 869,000); Skopje (228,000); Ljubljana (182,000); Sarajevo (227,000); Novi Sad (126,000); Maribor (94,000); Ψ Split (114,000); Ψ Rijeka (116,000).

**FLAG.**—Five-point red star outlined by narrow yellow stripe, on a ground of three horizontal bars, blue, white and red. **NATIONAL DAY.**—November 29.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Generala Ždanova 46, Belgrade.

**Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.** His Excellency Sir Terence Willcocks Garvey, K.C.M.G. (1968)..... £6,300

**Counsellors.** A. J. Wilton, C.M.G., M.C.; J. A. Molyneux (Economic and Commercial).

**Defence Attaché.** Col. C. M. Moir, O.B.E.

**Naval and Air Attaché.** Wing-Cdr. M. F. J. Matthews, A.F.C.

**1st Secretaries.** K. H. M. Duke; T. J. Clark; (Information); D. M. Harrison (Consular); H. M. Shone (Visa); R. Burns (Labour) (resident at Athens); D. K. Urquhart (Commercial).

**3rd Secretaries.** P. R. Bull (Commercial); D. T. Healy; W. J. Robertson; A. Morgan and J. Easton (Consular).

**Attachés.** K. Goodwin; B. P. Pullen.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Belgrade, Zagreb and Split.

**British Council Representative.** M. R. Snodin, O.B.E., Generala Ždanova 34, Belgrade. There is also a centre at Zagreb.

#### PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Applications for United Kingdom passports must be made on the forms obtainable at any of the Passport Offices (addresses given below) or at any Employment Exchange (in Northern Ireland any local office of the Ministry of Health and Social

Services). Applications for passports required in less than ten days should not be taken to such local offices.

**London.**—Clive House, Petty France, S.W.1.

**Liverpool.**—India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool, a.

**Newport, Mon.**—Olympia House, Dock Street.

**Peterborough.**—Passport Office, Westwood, Peterborough.

**Glasgow.**—1st Floor, Empire House, 131 West Nile Street, Glasgow, C.1.

**Hours.** The above offices are open Mon-Fri, 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. The Passport Offices are also open for cases of special emergency only, between 4.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. (6.30 p.m. in London); Saturdays 10.00-12.00, and in London on Sundays and Public Holidays between 10 a.m. and noon (except Christmas Day).

To facilitate the issue of passports applicants are recommended to make personal application to any one of the above mentioned offices. If it is not possible to make personal application at one of the Passport Offices or Employment Exchanges, completed forms of application should be sent to one of the five Passport Offices, with photographs, supporting documents and the fee of £2. Remittances sent with postal applications should be in the form of a Cheque or Postal Order which should be crossed and made payable to the Passport Office. Notes or postage stamps should not be sent in payment.

Persons resident in Northern Ireland may apply in person to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Passport Agency, 1st Flr., Marlborough House, 30 Victoria Street, Belfast, or by post to the Branch Passport Office, Liverpool; citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies resident in the Irish Republic should make applications to the Visa Section, British Embassy, 30 Merrion Square, Dublin.

A Passport cannot be issued or renewed by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply, in a foreign country, to the nearest British Mission or Consulate, or, within the British Commonwealth outside the United Kingdom of Great Britain and N. Ireland, to the nearest British Passport issuing authority.

United Kingdom Passports are granted:—

- (i) To citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.
- (ii) To British subjects without citizenship.
- (iii) To British Protected Persons.

Passports are available for ten years unless otherwise stated. They are not available beyond ten years from the original date of issue. Thereafter, or if at any time the Passport contains no further space for visas, a new Passport must be obtained.

A Passport including particulars of the holder's wife is not available for the wife's use when she is travelling alone. A wife's particulars may only be added at the time of issue of a passport.

Children who have reached the age of sixteen years require separate Passports. Their applications must be signed by one of their parents.

The application must be countersigned by a Member of Parliament, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Doctor, Lawyer, Bank Officer, established Civil Servant, Public Official, Police Officer or any person of similar standing personally acquainted with the applicant. The applicant's birth certificate and other evidence in support of the statements made in the application must be produced.

In the case of children under the age of 16 requiring a separate passport, an application should be made by one of the parents in form (B).

If the applicant for a Passport be a British subject by naturalization or registration, the Certificate of Naturalization or registration must be produced with the application.

British Passports are generally available for travel to all countries. The possession of a Passport does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any Immigration Regulations in force in British or foreign countries, or from the necessity of obtaining a visa where required.

#### PHOTOGRAPHS

Duplicate unmounted photographs of applicant (and his wife, if to be included in the Passport) must be sent. These photographs should be printed on thin paper and must not be glazed on the reverse side. They should measure not more than 2½ in. by 2 in. or less than 2 in. by 1½ in., and should be taken full face without hat.

#### RENEWAL OF PASSPORTS

Applications for the renewal of United Kingdom passports must be made on Form D.

#### British Visitors' Passports

A simplified form of travel document is available for British subjects\* (Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies) wishing to pay short visits (not exceeding three months) to certain foreign countries, viz.

ANDORRA; AUSTRIA; BELGIUM; DENMARK†; FINLAND; FRANCE (incl. CORSICA); GREECE (& THE GREEK ISLANDS); W. GERMANY (incl. West Berlin by air only); ICELAND; ITALY; LIECHTENSTEIN; LUXEMBURG; MONACO; NETHERLANDS; NORWAY†; PORTUGAL (incl. MADEIRA & AZORES); SAN MARINO; SPAIN (incl. BALEARIC & CANARY ISLANDS); SWEDEN†; SWITZERLAND; TURKEY.

\*Length of stay restricted to three months in any nine months in Nordic Group Countries (including Finland and Iceland) or whole. Holders may also pay short visits to Canada, Gibraltar and Malta. A British Visitor's Passport must be valid for three months beyond the last day on which the visitor will be in Canada.

A fee of 7s. 6d. is charged for the issue of a British Visitors' Passport, which is valid for 12 months, cannot be amended and is not renewable; on expiry application should be made for a new passport if required. Particulars of an applicant's wife and/or children under 16 years can be included at the time of issue only at no extra cost. A child of 8 years of age and over is eligible to hold a British Visitors' Passport. Applications for, or including, a person under 21 years of age (unless married or serving in H.M. Forces) must be countersigned by the legal guardian.

British Visitors' Passports are obtainable by application on Form VP (from any Employment Exchange). Applicants in England, Scotland and Wales should take the completed form in person to any Employment Exchange which will normally issue the passport without further delay; applicants in Northern Ireland to any local office of the Ministry of Health and Social Services. British Visitors' Passports are not obtainable from the Passport Offices. Two recent passport photographs will be required of the applicant and of his wife, if to be included; photographs of children are not required. Size of photographs must be 1 in. x 1½ in. (see also PHOTOGRAPHS above). No visas are required on British Visitors' Passports.

Applicants must also produce for the purpose of identification a N.H.S. Medical Card, birth certificate or retirement pension book.

\*See Legal Notes.

## EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

The ECSC, Common Market and Euratom share a single institutional framework: a Commission, Council of Ministers, Parliament and Court of Justice. The core of the Community policy-making process is the 'dialogue' between the Commission, which initiates and implements policy, and the Council of Ministers, which takes major policy decisions. The beginnings of democratic control are exercised by the European Parliament, while the Court of Justice ensures the rule of law and is the final arbiter in all matters arising from the Community Treaties.

Since the start of the Common Market and Euratom in 1958, the Parliament and Court of Justice have been common to all three Communities. Up to July, 1967, each Community had its own executive body (the EEC and Euratom Commissions, and the ECSC High Authority) and its own Council of Ministers.

In April, 1965, the Six signed a treaty providing for the merger of the three executive bodies in a single Commission and the three Councils in a single Council, with a view to the eventual merger of the three Communities themselves. The merger treaty came into force on July 1, 1967; the single Commission and single Council then took office. They enjoy the same powers under the three Community Treaties as did their predecessors.

## The Commission

The Commission consists of 14 members—three each from Germany, France and Italy, two from the Netherlands and Belgium, and one from Luxemburg. Within three years of the July, 1967, merger their number is to be reduced to nine. The members of the Commission are appointed by agreement among the six member governments for a four-year renewable term; the president and vice-presidents are appointed from among the members for a two-year term, also renewable.

The members of the Commission are pledged to independence of the governments and of national or other particular interests. They accept joint responsibility for their decisions, which are taken by majority vote.

In addition to being the initiator of Community action and having specific powers, the Commission acts as a mediator between the member governments in Community affairs and is the guardian of the Community Treaties.

## Commission of the European Communities

23-27 Avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée, Brussels 4.

President, Jean Rey (Belgium).

Vice-Presidents, S. Mansholt (Netherlands); L. Levi Sandri (Italy); F. Hellwig (Germany); R. Barre (France);

Members, A. Coppé (Belgium); G. Colonna di Palliano (Italy); H. von der Groeben (Germany); H. Rochereau (France); E. Sassen (Netherlands); V. Bodson (Luxemburg); J.-F. Deniau (France); W. Haferkamp (Germany); E. Martino (Italy).

The Commission maintains information offices in London (23 Chesham Street, S.W. 1), Washington (808 Farragut Building, 900 17th Street, N.W., D.C. 20006), New York (2207 Commerce Building, 155 East 44th Street, N.Y. 10017) and in other cities.

## The Council of Ministers

2 Rue Ravenstein, Brussels 1.

This consists of ministers from each member government, the ministers concerned depending on the subject under discussion. It is the Community's main decision-taking body but its authority is not as great in ECSC matters as in those relating to the Common Market and Euratom.

The powers of the Commission are proportionately greater under the ECSC Treaty. For coal and steel, decisions are usually by majority vote; on Common Market and Euratom matters decisions usually had to be unanimous in the early stages, but most decisions can now be taken by a qualified majority vote. For certain vital questions, however, unanimity is still required. (Admission of new members is not decided by the Council, but by a unanimous decision of the member governments.) Although the Council is the Community's ultimate decision-taking body, in almost all cases it can act only on the basis of proposals submitted by the Commission. The meetings of the Council are prepared by a committee of permanent representatives of the member states.

## European Parliament

Secretariat: Centre Européen, Kirchberg, Luxemburg.

The European Parliament consists of 142 members nominated by the national parliaments of the member countries—36 members each from France, Germany and Italy, 14 each from Belgium and the Netherlands and 6 from Luxemburg. Set up under the terms of the ECSC Treaty of 1952, its authority was extended by the Treaty of Rome 1957 to cover also the European Economic Community and Euratom. The Parliament must be consulted on all major issues and can force the dismissal of the Commission by a vote of no-confidence. The Treaty provides for its direct election and a scheme for this was drawn up by the Parliament in May, 1960. So far no decision on this project has been taken. The members of the Parliament have formed four political groups—Socialist (36 members in May, 1969), Christian Democrat (53), Liberal (25), and European Democratic Union (18). In March, 1969, seven Italian Communists and one left-wing Socialist took their seats in the Chamber following the reconstruction of the Italian delegation after the 1968 elections.

President, Mario Scelba (Italian Christian Democrat) (1969).

## European Court of Justice

12, Rue de la Côte d'Eich, Luxemburg.

The European Court superseded the Court of Justice of ECSC and is common to the three European Communities. It exists to safeguard the law in the interpretation and application of the Community treaties, to decide on the legality of decisions of the Council of Ministers or the Commission and to determine violations of the Treaties. Cases may be brought to it by the member States, the Community institutions, firms or individuals. Its decisions are directly binding in the member countries. The seven judges of the court are appointed by the member Governments in concert and hold office for 6 years, being eligible for re-appointment.

Judges, R. Lecourt (President); W. Strauss; R. Monaco; A. Trabucchi; A. M. Donner; J. J. Mertens de Wilmars; Pierre Pescatore.  
Advocates-General, K. Roemer; J. Gand.  
Registrar, A. Van Houtte.

## EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

Member States.—France, the German Federal Republic, Italy, Belgium and Luxemburg, and the Netherlands.

This, the first of the European Communities, was established in 1952. Since then it has abolished for coal, steel, iron ore and scrap, customs duties, quantitative restrictions, the dual pricing system whereby prices charged on exported coal or steel

differed from those charged to home consumers, currency restrictions and discrimination in transport rates based on the nationality of customers and the special frontier charges which made international transport of these goods within the Community dearer than transport within national frontiers. It has applied rules for fair competition and a harmonized external tariff for the whole Community.

In the period 1952 to 1968 Community steel production rose rapidly from 41.9 to 99 million tons. The coal industry, however, after expanding initially in conditions of acute energy shortage, found that a growing share of the energy market was being won by oil. The task of the ECSC thus came to be to ensure the orderly retreat of coal at a price which would avoid social or economic dislocation. So far, since the start of the crisis in 1957, the Community's coal industry has lost a third of its labour force. The ECSC has been especially active in meeting the social problems raised by such changes. Its adaptation aid from 1958 to end-1968 amounted to \$123 million and was matched by an equivalent contribution from the six governments and had by that time helped to re-train and resettle 376,000 ex-miners and steelworkers. It has also made grants and loans for industrial redevelopment, increasing this activity sharply during the coal and steel crises of 1967. Its housing programmes have provided 100,000 houses for coal and steel workers.

Decisions of the European Commission in ECSC matters are directly binding on the industries concerned. The Commission now supervises the smooth working of the common market in ECSC products, ensures that the Treaty rules of fair competition are observed, stimulates investment and research, and aids workers threatened with unemployment. The merger of the three Communities' Executives in July, 1967, is expected to bring particular benefits in permitting the co-ordination of energy policy, hitherto a field for which responsibility was divided between the ECSC (coal), EEC (oil and natural gas) and Euratom (nuclear energy).

#### EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (THE COMMON MARKET)

Discussions were held at Messina, Sicily, in 1955 between the foreign ministers of the six member states of ECSC (see above) on proposals for further advances towards economic integration in Europe, and after intensive study of these proposals, a treaty was signed at Rome on March 25, 1957, setting up the European Economic Community.

The Treaty aimed to lay the foundations of an enduring and closer union between the European peoples by gradually removing the economic effects of their political frontiers. The Common Market is being established during a transition period of twelve years. The Treaty provides for the elimination of customs duties and quotas in trade between member states; the establishment of a common customs tariff and a common trade policy towards third countries; the abolition of the obstacles to free movement of persons, services and capital between member states; the inauguration of common policies for agriculture and transport; the establishment of a system ensuring that competition shall not be distorted in the Common Market; the coordination of economic policies; the harmonization of social and economic legislation to the extent necessary in order to enable the Common Market to work; the creation of a European Social Fund in order to improve the possibilities of employment for workers and to contribute to the raising of their standard of living; the establishment of a European Investment Bank intended to aid

investment in underdeveloped areas and help to finance modernization; and the association of overseas countries and territories with the Community with a view to increasing trade and to pursuing jointly their effort towards economic and social development.

To date, this programme has been put into effect as follows:

*Reduction of trade barriers.*—A first 10 per cent. reduction in customs duties between member countries took place on January 1, 1959. Decisions taken by the Council of Ministers in May, 1960, and July, 1963, resulted in a speeding up of the rate of tariff cutting. On May 11, 1966, the Council of Ministers agreed that the abolition of internal duties should be completed on July 1, 1968, and this advanced target date was met. Quota restrictions on trade within the Common Market were completely removed on January 1, 1962.

#### E.E.C. Trade with U.K.

	1967	1968
Imports from U.K.	£963,686,000	£1,195,889,000
Exports to U.K.	1,264,004,000	1,567,224,000

*Common external tariff.*—The Common Market has a common external tariff which came fully into effect on July 1, 1968. A first 30 per cent. move of notional duties towards the common external tariff was made at the end of 1960, on the basis of a notional common tariff reduced by 20 per cent. A second 30 per cent. move towards the common tariff took place on July 1, 1963.

In international tariff and trade negotiations in the GATT framework (such as the Kennedy Round), the Community is represented by the Commission, which negotiates under a mandate from the Council of Ministers.

Trade between the member countries of the Common Market increased in value by 274 per cent. to \$28,384,000,000 during the first years of its history (1958-68). Community trade with the rest of the world rose by 115 per cent. in the same period, imports totalling \$33,542,000,000; exports \$35,290,000,000.

*Free movement of labour.*—Freedom of movement for workers has been achieved within the Common Market, and those who work in member countries other than their own are ensured of rights equal to those of local workers, and of full transferability of social security benefits. They enjoy equal treatment in applying for jobs and receive priority over workers from non-member countries. There is, however, a shortage of trained labour in all Community countries at present.

*Services.*—The right of Community firms to establish businesses in member countries other than their own is being progressively freed, and is the right of Community citizens to engage in professional activities in member countries other than their own. In parallel with this programme, the harmonization of professional qualifications is being achieved.

*Capital.*—So far unconditional and complete freedom of movement has been achieved for direct investments, transfers of personal funds and emigrants' remittances, short and medium term commercial loans and the buying and selling of stocks and shares. For other transactions, such as capital issues, there is conditional liberalization. Progress is being made towards equalizing access to domestic capital markets within the Six.

*Rules for Fair Competition.*—The Common Market Treaty bans agreements which prevent, restrain or distort competition and, in particular, price-fixing, market-sharing, restriction of production or of technical development and discriminatory supply conditions if they are likely to affect trade between member states. The abuse of a dominant position

in the market by a firm or firms is also banned. Implementing regulations adopted by the Council have caused some 36,000 restrictive agreements to be registered with the Commission. Decisions banning or authorizing particular agreements have begun to be taken, and a body of case-law is being established.

*Agriculture.*—The basic machinery for a common organization of agricultural markets throughout the Community was established by decision of the Council of Ministers in January 1962. It involved the setting of target prices, support buying, levies on imports, and export rebates. Community funds can be allotted for the modernization of farming and the improvement of agricultural productivity in the Community. The common agricultural policy came into effect in July, 1962, for grains, eggs and poultry, pigmeat, fruit and vegetables, and wine. It was extended in September, 1964, to rice, and in November 1964 to beef, veal, and dairy produce, thus covering 90 per cent. of total Community agricultural output.

Under a decision reached in December, 1964, common price levels throughout the Community came into effect in July, 1967, for grains, pigmeat, and eggs and poultry. Further decisions taken on July 24, 1966, established common marketing regulations and common price levels for fruit and vegetables, sugar, dairy produce and fats and oils; to come into force between July 1, 1967, and July 1, 1968. On July 24, also, common price levels were fixed for beef and veal, milk and other dairy produce.

On July 1, 1967, grains, pigmeat, eggs and poultry reached the full single-market stage, thus bringing half the Community's farm production under the common agricultural policy's marketing and financial provisions. On May 29, 1968, the Six agreed on the pricing system for dairy produce and beef and veal in the single-market stage from July 1, 1968, having failed to agree by the original planned date of May 1. The Ministers of Agriculture did not accept the Commission's recommendation that the common prices for milk and butter be reduced in order to diminish the Community's mounting surplus of butter; they did, however, agree on measures to limit the common commitment to finance the dairy policy and to maintain differential prices between some member states ■■ temporary measure.

A progressively greater part of the cost of the agricultural policy is borne by the Community's Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, which will take over the full cost by January 1, 1970, from joint Community funds. The funds required are contributed from national budgets, partly in proportion to national receipts from the levy system. From July 1, 1967, 90 per cent. of income from the import levies goes to the Fund, meeting about 45 per cent. of its total needs; the remaining 55 per cent. will be covered, until 1970, by contributions from the member Governments. At the end of the Common Market's transitional period in 1970, all agricultural levies will go direct to the Community to help finance the common farm policy.

In December, 1968, the Commission published medium-term proposals for restoring supply/demand balance in the dairy, sugar, fruit, vegetable, and oil and fats markets, and long-term proposals for the reform of Community farming. The latter plan provided for extended pensions for older farmers, retraining programmes for younger men, grants to enable land to be taken out of production and for co-operative holdings, extensive improvements in farm capital and in the provision of new industries and services in regions affected by the decline of farming. Under these plans the Community farm population would be halved by 1980

to 5,000,000 and the annual cost of farm support in the Six cut to \$2,000,000,000 a year against \$4,500,000,000 in 1969.

*Economic Policy.*—Member States are required by the Treaty to consider their economic policies as matters of common interest, and to consult with each other and the Commission in order to concert these policies. The Commission undertakes annual economic forecasts, quarterly economic surveys, and monthly business surveys to help towards this end. A strong tradition of consultation between those responsible for economic policy in the member countries has been established. A Monetary Committee bringing together senior officials from national treasuries and central banks has met regularly since 1959 to discuss Community monetary and economic problems. Similar Committees on Short Term Economic Policy and Budgetary Policy have been established, as has a Committee of Governors of Central Banks, and a Committee on Medium Term Economic Policy, which in May, 1966, published its first 5-year programme, covering the period 1966–1970; this programme was adopted by the member states in February, 1967. In April 1964, the Council of Ministers adopted for the first time a series of recommendations to member governments on short term economic policy to meet the current threat of inflation in the Community. Steps are being taken to harmonize the tax policies of the member states. In February, 1967, the Council agreed to adopt a single system of added-value tax from 1970 with the harmonization of the applicable rate to be introduced later. In June, 1967, the E.E.C. Commission published a draft plan for the harmonization of direct taxes on debenture interest and dividend.

*Transport.*—The Treaty aims to establish ■ common policy on transport, with common rules for international transport within the Common Market, covering road, rail and inland water transport. Rates for freight which discriminate as to the national origin or destination of goods transported are to be eliminated within the transitional period. In June, 1965, the Council adopted a Commission proposal setting out the principles of ■ common policy to be put into force by the end of the transition period. The member governments did not agree on the implementation of these principles, but late in 1967 and early in 1968 a number of steps were agreed, on controlling social and economic conditions in intra-Community transport, especially road-haulage. Other measures covering railways were agreed by the Commission later in 1968 and early in 1969.

*Social Policy.*—Under the Treaty, member states agree upon the necessity to promote improvement of the living and working conditions of labour so as to permit the equalization of such conditions in ■ upward direction. They also cooperate closely on matters relating to employment, labour legislation and working conditions, occupational training, social security, industrial accidents and diseases, industrial hygiene and trade union law. Equal pay for men and women is also required and a regulation was agreed in December, 1961, by which all discrimination was to be abolished by the end of 1964. The Commission's most important instrument of social policy is the European Social Fund which promotes employment facilities and the mobility of workers within the community by means of vocational retraining, resettlement and other aids. It provides 50 per cent. of expenditure undertaken by the Six governments in the productive re-employment of workers. In June, 1969, the Commission published proposals to extend the powers of the Social Fund to play a more active role in re-training workers for higher skills.

*Regional development policy.* Proposals have been made by the Commission for an overall policy on regional development in the Community. A major instrument of this policy is the European Investment Bank with a capital of \$1,000 million, which aids investment in the Community's underdeveloped regions and helps modernization projects or new activities of general Community interest.

*The Community's external relations.*—Association agreements were signed with Greece in July, 1961, and with Turkey in September, 1963. The agreement with Greece provides for the establishment of a customs union over a transitional period of 20 years and leaves open the possibility of Greece becoming a full member of the Community when she is able to accept the economic obligations of membership. The agreement with Turkey provides for a preparatory period, during which Turkey will receive economic aid and trade benefits from the Community before any move towards a customs union is made. The Community has also concluded non-discriminatory trade agreements with Iran and Israel, and an agreement on trade and technical assistance with the Lebanon. Negotiations for association or trade agreements are in progress with Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria. Negotiations on Austria's request for association began in May, 1965. In April, 1967, the Council of Ministers agreed on a mandate for the Commission to open negotiations with Spain with a view to introducing a preferential trade agreement between her and the Community.

An association agreement, concluded on the basis of equality, was signed at Yaoundé, Cameroon, in July, 1963, by the member countries of the Community and 18 independent African states. It replaced an earlier association negotiated at the time of the Rome Treaty, and was to run until 1969. Under the agreement, tariffs were gradually abolished. The Community provided \$730,000,000 in aid over the five years 1963-1968. (\$580,000,000 was provided under the first 5-year agreement.) The association has a Ministerial Council and a parliamentary body linking members of the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the associated countries. An agreement establishing an association between the Community and Nigeria was signed in Lagos on July 16, 1966.

Britain's attempts to join E.E.C. date from the autumn of 1961, when with the Irish Republic, Denmark and Norway she sought membership, and Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Cyprus sought association; with the Community. Negotiations terminated in January 1963. In May, 1967, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark formally submitted applications for Community membership. In July, Norway applied for membership and Sweden announced that it would seek the enlargement of the Community on terms compatible with its neutrality. On July 10, 1969, President Pompidou said that France had no objection in principle to the United Kingdom joining the Common Market, but that the Six would have to agree on conditions of her membership and on the possible consequences for the Community.

*Budget of EEC.*—Contributions to the Budget of EEC were fixed in the following proportions: France, Italy and German Federal Republic, each 28 per cent.; Belgium and the Netherlands, each 7.9 per cent.; Luxembourg 0.2 per cent. The size of the budget is decided annually by the Council of Ministers.

## EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY (EURATOM)

A second treaty, arising from the Messina discussions between the ECSC powers on additional means of co-operation, was signed in Rome on March 25, 1957, setting up the European Atomic Energy Community. The task of *Euratom*, defined in detail in the Treaty, is to create within a short period the technical and industrial conditions necessary to utilize nuclear discoveries and especially to produce nuclear energy on a large scale. Other sections of the Treaty cover the establishment and growth of nuclear industries, the procurement, ownership and control of nuclear materials, matters affecting health and safety, including training, and external relations, the stimulation of scientific research and the training of specialists, to assure through a Supply Agency adequate supplies of nuclear fuels, the supervision of the nuclear common market, inspection and control of the use of fissile material, and the safeguarding of both workers and the population at large by laying down basic standards for the protection of health.

### BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

28 rue Joseph II, Brussels 4.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir James Alexander Milne Marjoribanks, K.C.M.G. . . . . . £6,300

## EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION (EFTA)

Following the unsuccessful attempt to create a European Free Trade Area linking the E.E.C. with other members of the O.E.E.C., seven European states—Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom—came together in 1959 to form the European Free Trade Association. The E.F.T.A. Convention became effective on May 3, 1960, and just over a year later, on June 26, 1961, Finland became an associate member. The Farøe Islands, sponsored by Denmark, were included in the EFTA from January 1, 1968.

The Convention defines the objects of the Association as (1) to promote economic expansion in the area of the Association and in each member state; (2) to ensure that trade between member states takes place in conditions of fair competition; (3) to avoid significant disparity between member states in the conditions of supply of raw materials produced within the area; and (4) to contribute to the harmonious development and expansion of world trade and to the progressive removal of barriers to it.

Members agreed to reduce progressively their tariffs on imports of industrial goods originating in the Area with a view to their complete elimination by January 1, 1970. They also undertook to abolish quantitative restrictions on imports of goods from the free trade area. Provision was made for alterations in these timetables and in May, 1963, when tariffs had been reduced to 50 per cent. of the original rates, members agreed to bring forward the date when tariffs and quotas would be finally eliminated to December 31, 1966. Since that date therefore the member countries of the Association have constituted a complete industrial free trade area. There is no common external tariff for the Association, each member country being free to fix the level of its tariffs against countries outside the area. The Convention includes rules governing the origin of goods manufactured in the area. It also contains provisions relating to the "rules of competition"—government subsidies, restrictive business practices, etc. There are special provisions relating to trade in agricultural and fish products.

## E.F.T.A. Trade With U.K.

1967 1968

Imports from U.K. £758,431,000 £856,243,000  
 Exports to U.K. £940,902,000 £1,160,213,000

The Council of EFTA consists of one ministerial or official representative from each member country. Each state has a single vote and recommendations must normally be unanimous. Decisions of the Council are binding on member countries.

Secretary-General, Sir John Coulson, K.C.M.G. (U.K.),  
 9-11 rue de Varambè, 1211 Geneva 20.

## THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Headquarters: Strasbourg 67, France.

Secretary-General, M. L. Tomic-Sorin.

A European organization founded in 1949 whose aim is to achieve a greater unity between its Members to safeguard their European heritage and to facilitate their economic and social progress. The aim of the Council is pursued through discussion and common action in economic, social, cultural, educational, scientific, legal and administrative matters and in the maintenance and furtherance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The following 18 countries belong to the Council: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, the Republic of Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

The organs are the Committee of Ministers, consisting of the Foreign Ministers of member countries and the Consultative Assembly of 147 members, elected or chosen by the national parliaments of member countries in proportion to the relative strength of political parties. There is also a Joint Committee of Ministers and Representatives of the Consultative Assembly.

The Committee of Ministers is the executive organ of the Council. Certain of its conclusions take the form of international agreements or recommendations to governments. On certain major matters the Committee votes by unanimity but abstentions are permitted. Decisions of the Ministers may also be embodied in partial agreements to which a limited number of member governments are party. The Ministers may meet at the level of Deputies empowered to take all decisions which they do not wish to reserve for their Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Member governments accredit Permanent Representatives to the Council in Strasbourg, who are also the Ministers' Deputies.

The Committee is a forum for discussion between

## NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Headquarters: Brussels 39, Belgium.

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed on April 4, 1949, by the Foreign Ministers of twelve nations. The twelve are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and United States. Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty in 1952 and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1955. Since April, 1952, the North Atlantic Council, principal body of the Treaty Organization, has been in continuous session. Member Governments are represented by permanent representatives, who head national delegations of advisers and experts.

Permanent U.K. Representative, Sir Bernard Alexander Brocas Burrows, K.C.M.G. (£8,600).

The senior military authority in NATO is the Military Committee composed of a Chief-of-Staff of each member country except France, which is

member governments on political and other matters, supervises the work of the technical expert committees and considers recommendations received from the Consultative Assembly. The Assembly's conclusions may take the form of recommendations to the Committee of Ministers or resolutions. Ministers, including Ministers other than those for Foreign Affairs, may address the Assembly and take part in its debates.

The Assembly holds three week-long sessions a year. The Chairman in office of the Committee of Ministers presents a report at each session. The Assembly also debates reports received annually from the O.E.C.D., other European organizations and certain specialized agencies of the United Nations. It holds an annual joint meeting with the members of the European Parliament of the "Six". Matters of mutual interest to the Committee of Ministers and the Assembly are discussed in the Joint Committee. The Council's budget is voted annually in December and is met by agreed contributions of member countries.

One of the principal achievements of the Council of Europe is the European Convention on Human Rights (1950) under which was established the European Commission and the European Court of Human Rights. These organs have built up a valuable system of European jurisprudence in the field of Human Rights. Other major achievements of the Council of Europe are the European Cultural Convention (1953) and the European Social Charter (1960). Over 60 conventions and agreements have been concluded by the Council covering matters such as social insurance, equivalence of European diplomas for university entrances, equivalence of university degrees, public health patents, extradition, etc.

The Council's cultural and educational programme is administered by the Council for Cultural Co-operation to which in addition to members of the Council of Europe belong Spain and the Holy See. A European Committee for Legal Co-operation administers the Council's legal programme. Finland also takes part in a wide range of intergovernmental activities.

The Committee of Ministers approves annually the Council of Europe Programme of Work handled by the intergovernmental committees of experts. The Work Programme lists the various projects on which the Council is working and thus provides a guide to the intergovernmental work of the Council. The revised programme for 1969-70 was adopted in May, 1969.

Permanent U.K. Representative, His Excellency Douglas John Brett Robey, C.M.G. (1969) £5,625

responsible for higher strategic direction throughout the North Atlantic Treaty area.

Secretary-General, M. Manlio Brosio (Italy).

Deputy-Secretary-General, James A. Roberts (Canada).

Ass. Secretaries-General, Joachim Jaenicke (Fed. Republic of Germany) (Political Affairs); Alfred P. Hockaday (U.K.) (Defence Planning and Policy); A. Tyler Port (U.S.A.) (Defence Support); Dr. Gunnar Randers (Norway) (Scientific Affairs) (one vacancy) (Economics and Finance).

U.K. Representative, Defence Research Group, W. B. H. Lord.

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer (U.S.A.).

Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, Vice-Admiral E. P. Holmes (U.S.A.).

Allied Commander-in-Chief, Channel, Adm. Sir John F. D. Bush, K.C.B., D.S.C. (U.K.).

## CURRENCIES OF THE WORLD

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
Afghanistan.....	Afghani of 100 Puls	£ s. d. 0 ■ 1½ (free rate)	Afghanis 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	Afghanis 5, 2, 1; Puls 50, 25
Albania.....	Lek of 100 Qintar	0 ■ 8 (official rate)	Leks 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	Lek 1; Qintars 50, 20, 10, 5
Algeria.....	Dinar of 100 Centimes	0 1 8½	Dinars 100, 50, 10, 5	Dinars 1; Centimes 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Angola.....	Escudo of 100 Centavos	■ ■ 3½	Escudos 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	Escudos 20, 10, 2½, 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10
Argentina.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	0 0 0½	Pesos 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Pesos 25, 10, 5, 2, 1; Centavos 50
Australia.....	Dollar of 100 Cents	■ 9 3½	£A 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Cents 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Austria.....	Schilling of 100 Groschen	0 0 4	Schillings 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	Schillings 50, 25, 10, 5, 1; Groschen 50, 10, 5, 2, 1
Bahamas.....	Bahamian Dollar of 100 Cents	0 8 2	B.\$ 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 3, 1; Cents 50	B.\$ 5, 2, 1; Cents 50, 25, 15, 10, 5, 1
Bahrain.....	Dinar of 1,000 Fils	0 17 6½	Dinars 10, 5, 1, ½, ¼	Fils 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Belgium.....	Belgian Franc of 100 Centimes	■ 0 2	Frs. 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	Frs. 100, 50, 10, 5, 1; Centimes 50, 25, 20
Bermuda.....	Pound of 100 Cents	1 0 0	£100, £50, £20, £10, £5, £1	Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, ■
Bolivia.....	Peso of 1,000 Boli- vianos	0 ■ 8½	Pesos 100, 50, 20, 5, 1; Bolivianos 10,000, 5,000, 1,000	Peso 1; Cents 50, 20, 10, 5
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro of 100 Centavos	0 ■ 0½	Cruzeiros 10, 5, 1	Cruzeiro 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
British Honduras	British Honduras Dol- lar of 100 Cents	0 5 0	\$20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Brunei.....	Brunei Dollar of 100 Sen	0 2 8½	\$100, 50, 10, 5, ■	Sen 50, 20, 10, 5, ■
Bulgaria.....	Lev of 100 Stotinki	0 7 1½ (official rate)	Léva 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Léva 2, 1; Stotinki 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Burma.....	Kyat of 100 Pyas	0 1 9	Kyats 20, 10, 5, 1	Kyat 1; Pyas 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Burundi.....	Burundi Franc	0 ■ 1½	Frs. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Frs. 10, 5, 1
Cambodia.....	Riel of 100 Sen	0 0 2½ (approx. rate)	Riels 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Sen 50, 20, 10
Cameroon (Fede- ral Republic of)	Franc C.F.A.	0 0 3½ (10 Francs)	Frs. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	Frs. 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Canada.....	Dollar of 100 Cents	0 7 8½	Dollars 1,000, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Dollars 1; Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Cape Verde Islands	Escudo of 100 Centavos	0 0 3½	500\$00, 200\$00, 50\$00, 20\$00	10\$00, 2\$50, 1\$00, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$05
Ceylon.....	Rupee of 100 Cents	0 1 4½	Rupees 100, 50, 20, 5, 2	Rupees 5, 2, 1; Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Chile.....	Escudo of 100 Cándores or 100 Centésimos (= 1,000 Pesos or 1,000 Milésimos)	0 ■ 10½ (banker's rate)	Escudos 100, 50, 20, 5, 1, 0.50	Escudos 0.10, 0.05, 0.02, 0.01
China.....	Jenminpi or Yuan of 10 Chiao or 100 Fen	0 ■ 4½	Yuan 10, 5, 2, 1; Chiao 5, 2, 1	Fen 5, 2, 1
Colombia.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	0 0 5½ (free rate)	Pesos 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Comoro Archipelago	Franc C.F.A.	0 0 3½ (10 Francs)	Frs. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Frs. 20, 10, 5, 2, ■
Congolese Republic	Zaire of 100 Makuta or 10,000 Sengi	0 16 7½	Zaires 5, 1; Makuta 50, 10	Makuta 5, 1; Sengi 10
Costa Rica.....	Colon of 100 Centimos	0 ■ 3	Colones 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Colones 2, 1; Centimos 50, 25, 10, 5
Cuba.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	0 ■ 4½	Pesos 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Centavos 40, 20, 5, 2, 1
Cyprus.....	Cyprus Pound of 1,000 Mils	1 0 0	£5, £1; Mils 500, 250	Mils 100, 50, 25, 5, 3, 1

† Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in August 1969.

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
Czechoslovakia...	Koruna of 100 Heller	£ s. d. 0 0 7 (non-com- mercial)	Korunas 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3	Korunas 5, 3, 1; Heller 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1
Dañomey (Republic of)	Franc C.F.A.	0 0 3½ (10 Francs)	Frs. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Frs. 100, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Denmark.....	Krone of ■ Öre	0 1 1½	Kroner 500, 100, 50, 10	Kroner 5, 2, 1; Öre 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Dominican Republic.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	0 8 4½	Pesos 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Centavos 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Ecuador.....	Sucre of 100 Centavos	0 ■ 4½ (free rate)	Sucres 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Sucre 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5
Ethiopia.....	Ethiopian Dollar of 100 Cents	0 3 ■	Dollars 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Falkland Islands...	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	■ 0 0	£5, £1; 10s.	As in U.K.
Farøe Islands.....	Krone	0 1 1½	Kr. 100, 50, 10*	As in Denmark
Fiji.....	Fiji Dollar of 100 Cents	0 9 6½	\$20, 10, 2, 1; Cents 50	Cents 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Finland.....	Markka of 100 Penniä	0 1 11½	Markkas 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Markkas 10, 5, 1; Pen- niä 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Formosa.....	New Taiwan Dollar	0 0 2½	NT \$ 100, 50, 10, 5, 1; Cents 50, 10, 5, 1	\$1; Cents 50, 20, 10
France.....	Franc of 100 Centimes (1 Franc = 100 old Francs)	0 1 6½	Francs 500, 100, 50, 10, 5; Old Francs 10,000	Francs 10, 5, 1, ½; Old Francs 20, 10, 2, 1; Centimes 20, 10, 5, 1
French Commu- nity (Republics of Gabon, Congo, Central Africa and Chad)	Franc C.F.A.	0 0 3½ (10 Francs)	Frs. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Frs. 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
French Guiana....	Franc of 100 Centimes	0 1 6½	Frs. 100, 50, 10, 5	Frs. 10, 5, 1, ½; Cen- times 20, 10, 5, 1
Gambia (The)....	Gambian Pound of ■ Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£5, £1; 10s.	4s., 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d., 1d.
Germany (East)...	Mark der Deutschen Demokratischen Re- publik (M.) of 100 Pfennig	0 2 0	M. 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	M. 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Pfennig 50, 10, 5, 1
Germany (Federal Republic of)...	Deutsche Mark of 100 Pfennig	0 2 1	D.M. 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	D.M. 5, 2, 1; Pfennig 50, 10, 5, 2, 1
Ghana.....	Cedi of 100 Pesewa	0 8 2	Cedi 10, 5, 1	Pesewas 20, 10, 5, 2½, 1, ½
Gibraltar.....	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£5, £1; 10s.	As in U.K.
Greece.....	Drachma of 100 Lepta	0 0 3½	Drachmae 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Drachmae 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Lepta 50, 20, 10, 5
Guadeloupe.....	Franc of 100 old Met- ropolitan Francs or 100 Centimes	0 1 6½	Frs. 100, 50, 10, ■	As in France
Guatemala.....	Quetzal of 100 Centavos	■ 8 4½	Quetzales 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1; Centavos 50	Centavos 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1, ½
Guinea (Republic of)	Guinean Franc of ■ Centièmes	0 0 4 (10 Francs)	F.G. 1,000, 500, 100, 50	F.G. 25, 10, 5, 1
Guyana.....	Guyana Dollar of 100 Cents	0 4 ■	Dollars 20, 10, 5, ■	Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, ■
Haiti.....	Gourde of 100 Cen- times†	0 1 8	Gourdes 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1	Centimes 50, 20, 10, 5
Honduras.....	Lempira of 100 Cen- tavos	0 4 2½	Lempiras 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Lempira 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, ■
Hong Kong.....	Hong Kong Dollar of 100 Cents	0 1 4½	Dollars 500, 100, 50, 10, 5; Cents 1	Dollar 1; Cents 50, 10, 5
Hungary.....	Forint of 100 Fillér	0 0 8½ (official rate)	Forints 100, 50, 20, ■	Forints 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Fillér 50, 20, 10, 5, 2
Iceland.....	Króna of 100 Aurar	0 0 1½	Krone 1,000, 500, 100, 25, 10, 5	Krone 50, 10, 5, 2, 1; Aurar 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1

† Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in August 1969. \* Danish notes are also legal tender. † U.S.A. Currency is also used.

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
India.....	Rupee of 100 Paise	£ s. d. 0 1 1½	Rupees 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 100, 10, 5, 2, 1	Rupee, 1, ½, ¼; Paise 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 3, 2, 1
Indonesia.....	Rupiah of 100 Sen	0 0 ½ (free rate)	Rupiahs 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1; Sen 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	—
Iran.....	Rial of 100 Dinars	0 0 1½	Rials 5,000, 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Rials 10, 5, 2, 1; Dinars 50, 25, 10, 5
Iraq.....	Iraqi Dinar of 1,000 Fils	1 3 4	Dinars 10, 5, 1, ½, ¼	Fils 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Ireland (Republic of)	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1; 10s.	10s., 2s., 1s.; 50 new pence, 10 new pence, 5 new pence, 6d., 3d., 1d.
Israel.....	Israel Pound of 100 Agorot (formerly 1,000 Prutot)	0 2 4½	Pounds 100, 50, 10, 5, 1, ½; Prutot 500, 250	Pounds 1, ½; Agorot 25, 10, 5, 1; Prutot 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Italy.....	Lira of 100 Centesimi	0 1 4 (100 Lire)	Lire 100,000, 50,000, 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500	Lire 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Ivory Coast..... (Republic of)	Franc C.F.A.	■ ■ 3½ (10 Francs)	Frs. C.F.A. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Frs. C.F.A. 100, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Jamaica.....	Jamaican Dollar of 100 Cents	10 ■	\$10, 2, 1; Cents 50	Cents 25, 20, 10, 5, 1
Japan.....	Yen	0 ■ 4 (100 Yen)	Yen 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	Yen 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	Jordanian Dinar of 1,000 Fils	1 3 2½	Dinars 10, 5, 1; Fils 500	Fils 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Kenya.....	Kenya Shilling of 100 Cents	0 1 2	Shillings 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Shillings 2, 1; Cents 250, 25, 10, 5
Korea, Republic of (South Korea).....	Won of 100 Jeon	■ 0 3½ (10 Won)	Won 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1; Jeon 50, 10	Won 10, 5, 1
Korea, (North)...	Won of 100 Jeon	0 3 ■	Won 100, 50, 10, 5, 1; Jeon 50	Jeon 10, 5, 1
Kuwait.....	Kuwaiti Dinar of 1,000 Fils	1 3 4	Dinars 10, 5, 1, ½, ¼	Fils 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Laos.....	Kip of 100 Ats	0 0 4½ (10 Kips) (official rate)	Kips 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, ■	—
Lebanon.....	Lebanese Pound of 100 Piastres	0 ■ 7½ (free rate)	Pounds 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	Piastres, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
Liberia.....	Liberian ■ of 100 Cents	0 8 4½	Dollars 20, 10, 5, ■ (U.S. notes)	Dollars 25, 20, 1; Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1*
Libya.....	Libyan Pound of 1,000 Milliemes	1 3 4½	£L 10, 5, 1, ½, ¼	Milliemes 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Luxemburg.....	Franc of 100 Centimes §	0 0 ■	Francs 100, 50, 20, 10	Francs 250, 100, 5, 1; Centimes 25
Macau.....	Pataca of 100 Avos	0 1 4½	Patacas 500, 100, 50, 10	Patacas 5, 1; Avos 50, 10, 5
Madagascar.....	Franc Malgache (F.M.G.)	0 0 3½ (10 Francs)	Frs. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Frs. 20, 10, 5, 2, ■
Malawi.....	Malawi Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£5, £1; 10s., 5s.	2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
Malaysia.....	Malaysian Dollar (Ringgit) of 100 Cents (Sen)	■ ■ 8½	Dollars 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Dollar 1; Cents 50, 20, 10, 5, ■
Mali (Republic of)	Franc Malien	0 ■ 8½ (100 Francs)	Frs. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Frs. 25, 10, 5
Malta.....	Maltese Pound of ■ Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£5, £1; 10s., 5s., 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.	As in U.K.
Martinique.....	Franc of 100 old Metro- politan Francs or 100 Centimes	0 1 6½	Frs. 100, 50, 10, 5	Frs. 10, 5, 1, 0.50, 0.20, 0.10, 0.05, 0.01
Mauritania (The Islamic Republic of)	Franc C.F.A.	0 0 3½ (10 Francs)	Frs. C.F.A. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Frs. C.F.A. 100, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Mauritius.....	Rupee of 100 Cents	0 1 6	Rs. 50, 25, 10, 5	R. 1; Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1

† See note p. 982.

§ Belgian currency is also legal tender.

\* U.S. coins also circulate.

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
Mexico.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	£ 5. d. 0 0 8	Pesos 10,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, ■	Pesos 25, 10, 5, 1; Centavos 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 1
Mongolia (Outer)	Tugrik of 100 Mongo	0 2 1	Tugriks 100, 50, 25, 10, 3, 1	Mongo 20, 15, 10, 2, 1
Morocco.....	Dirham of 100 Francs	0 1 7½	Dirham 50, 10, 5; Francs 10,000	Dirham 5, 1; Francs 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Mozambique....	Escudo of ■ Centa- vos	■ 0 3½	Esc. 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Esc. 20, 10, 5, 2½, 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10
Muscat and Oman	Gul, Rupee of 100 Naya Paiza	0 1 6	Rps. 10, 5, 1	Baizas (1 Rupee = 64 Baizas) 5, 3
Nepal.....	Rupee of 100 Pice	0 0 10	Rupees 100, 10, 5, 1	Rupee 1; Pice 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Netherlands (The)	Florin (Guilder) of 100 Cents	0 ■ 3½	Florins 1,000, 100, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	Florins 2½, 1; Cents 25, 10, 5, 1
Netherlands Antilles (The) ..	N.A. Guilder of 100 Cents	0 4 5½	Guilders 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	Guilders 2½, 1, ½, ¼; Cents 5, 2½, 1
New Zealand.....	New Zealand Dollar of 100 Cents	0 9 4	N.Z.\$ 100, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	\$1; Cents 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Nicaragua.....	Córdoba of 100 Centa- vos	0 ■ 2½	Córdobas 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Centavos 50, 25, 10, 5
Niger (Republic of)	Franc C.F.A.	0 0 3½	Frs. C.F.A. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Frs. C.F.A. 100, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)	N. Pound of 20 Shil- lings or 240 Pence	1 3 4	£5, £1; 10s., 5s.	2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
Norway.....	Krone of 100 Öre	0 1 2	Kroner 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	Kroner 5, 1; Öre 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Pakistan.....	Rupee of 100 Paisa	0 2 3½	Rupees 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1	Rupee 1, ½, ¼; Paisa 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Panama.....	Balboa of 100 Cents (= U.S. \$)	0 8 4½	As in U.S.A.	Balboa, 1, ½, ¼, ⅛, ⅙; Cent 1. (U.S. coins also circulate.)
Paraguay.....	Guarani of 100 Cén- timos	0 0 ■ (10 Guaranies) (Free rate)	Guaranies 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	
Peru.....	Gold Sol of 100 Centavos	0 0 2½ (Free rate)	Soles 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 10, 5	Soles 1, 5, 10; Centavos 50, 25, 10, 5
Philippines.....	Philippine Peso of 100 Centavos	■ 2 1½	Pesos 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1, ½	Peso 1; Centavos 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 1
Poland.....	Zloty of 100 Groszy	0 ■ 1	Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5 Zlotys 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	Zlotys 100, 10, 5, 2, 1; Groszy 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Portugal.....	Escudo of 100 Centa- vos	0 0 3½	Escudos 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	Escudos 20, 10, 5, 2½, 1, ½; Centavos 20, 10
Portuguese Guinea	Escudo of 100 Centa- vos	0 0 3½	Eses. 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Eses. 20, 10, 250, 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5
Portuguese Timor	Escudo of 100 Centa- vos	0 0 3½	Eses. 500, 100, 60, 30	Eses. 10, 6, 3, 1; Centa- vos 60, 30, 10
Qatar.....	Qatar & Dubai Riyal of 100 Dirhams	0 1 9	Q.D.R. 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	Dirhams 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Rhodesia.....	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	(no quote)	£5, £1; 10s.	2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
Rumania.....	Leu of 100 Bani	0 0 8½ (Non-com- mercial rate)	Lei 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	Lei 3; 1; Bani 25, 15, 10, 5, 3, 1
Rwanda.....	Rwanda Franc	0 ■ 1 (official rate)	Frs. 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	Frs. 10, 5, 1
St. Tomé and Prin- cipé.....	Escudo of 100 Centa- vos	0 0 3½	Eses. 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	Eses. 10, 5, 2½, 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10
El Salvador.....	Colon of 100 Centavos	0 ■ 4½	Colones 100, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1	Centavos 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Saudi Arabia....	Riyal of 20 Qursh or 100 Halalas	0 ■ 10½	Riyals 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Qursh 4, 2, 1; Halala 1
Seychelles.....	Rupee of 100 Cents	0 1 6	Rs. 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Rupee 1; Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Sierra Leone....	Leone of 100 Cents	0 10 0	Leone 5, 2, 1	Cents 20, 10, 5, 1, ½
Singapore.....	S. Dollar of 100 Cents	■ 2 8½	\$1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	\$1; Cents 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Somali Republic.	Somali Shilling of 100 Cents	0 1 2	S. Shillings 100, 20, 10, 5	Shilling 1, ½; Cents 10, 5, 1

† See note p. 982.

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
South Africa . . . . . (Republic of)	Rand of 100 Cents	£ s. d. 0 11 7½	Rands 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; £SA 100, 20, 10, 5, 1; 10s.	Rand 1; Cents 50, 20, 10, 5, 2½, 2, 1, ½; 5s., 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d.
Southern Yemen . . . . . (The People's Re- public of)	Southern Yemen Dinar (£SY) of 1,000 Fils	1 0 0	£SY 5, 1; Fils 500, 250	Fils 50, 25, 5, 1
Spain . . . . .	Peseta of 100 Céntimos	0 ■ 1½	Pesetas 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 5, 1	Pesetas 100, 50, 25, 5, 2½, 1; Céntimos 50, 10
Sudan . . . . .	Sudanese Pound of 100 Piastres of 1,000 Milliemes	■ 3 11½	£S 10, 5, 1; Piastres 50, 25	Piastres 10, 5, 2; Milliemes 10, 5, 2, 1
Surinam . . . . .	Gulden of 100 Cents	■ 4 5½	Gulden 1,000, 100, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	Gulden 1; Cents 25, 10, 5, 1
Sweden . . . . .	Krona of 100 Öre	0 1 7½	Kronor 10,000, 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5	Kronor 5, 2, 1; Öre 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Switzerland . . . . .	Franc of 100 Centimes	0 1 11½	Francs 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Francs 5, 2, 1; Centimes 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1.
Syria . . . . .	Syrian Pound of 100 Piastres	0 2 0	Pounds 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	Pound 1, ½, ¼; Piastres 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½
Tanzania . . . . .	T. Shilling of ■■ Cents	0 1 ■	Shillings 100, 20, 10, 5	Shilling 1; Cents 50, 20, 5
Thailand . . . . .	Baht of 100 Stangs	■ 0 4½	Bahts 100, 20, 10, 5, 1	Baht 1; Stangs 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Togo (Republic of)	Franc C.F.A.	0 0 3½ (10 Francs)	Frs. C.F.A. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Frs. C.F.A. 100, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Tonga . . . . .	Pa'anga (T\$) of 100 Seniti	0 9 4	Pa'anga 10, 5, 2, 1, ½	Hau (= T\$100) 1, ½, ¼; Koula (= T\$40) 1, ½, ¼; Pa'anga 2, 1; Seniti 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, ■
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago Dollar of 100 Cents	■ 4 2	Dollars 20, 10, 5, ■	Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, ■
Tunisia . . . . .	Tunisian Dinar of 1,000 Millimes	0 15 10½	Dinars 5, 1, ½	Dinars ½, Millimes 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Turkey . . . . .	Turkish Pound (or Lira) of 100 Piastres (or Kurus)	0 0 11	£T 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2½	£T 10, 2½, 1; Piastres 25, 10, 5, 1
Uganda . . . . .	U. Shilling of 100 Cents	0 1 ■	Shillings 100, 20, 10, 5	Shillings 5, 2, 1; Cents 5, 20, 10, 5
United Arab Republic	Egyptian Pound of 100 Piastres or 1,000 Milliemes	0 19 2½	£E 10, 5, 1, ½, ¼, ¼; Piastres 10, 5	Piastres 10, 5; Milliemes 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
United Kingdom . . . . . (See pp. 1208-11)	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£10, £5, £1; 10s.	5s., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 50 new pence, 10 new pence, 5 new pence; 3d., 1d.
United States of America	Dollar of 100 Cents	0 ■ 4½	\$10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	\$1; Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, ■
Upper Volta (Republic of)	Franc C.F.A.	■ 0 3½ (10 Francs)	Frs. C.F.A. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Frs. C.F.A. 100, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Uruguay . . . . .	Peso of 100 Centési- mos	0 0 4 (10 Centésimos)	Pesos 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Pesos 10, 5, 1
U.S.S.R. . . . .	Rouble of 100 Copecks	0 9 3½	Roubles 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	Rouble 1; Copecks 50, 20, 15, 10, 5, 3, 2, 1
Venezuela . . . . .	Gold Bolivar	0 ■ 10½ (free rate)	Bolivares 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Bolivares 2, 1, ½, ¼, ¼, ¼
Vietnam (North) . . . . .	Dong of 10 Hào or 100 Xu	■ 2 3½ (official rate)	Dong 10, 5, 2, 1; Hào 5, 2, 1; Xu 2	Xu 5, 2, 1
Vietnam (South) . . . . .	Dong of 100 Cents	0 0 1½ (official rate)	Dong 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, ■	Dong 20, 10, 5, 1; Cents 50, 20, 10
West Indies (The)§	East Caribbean Dollar of 100 Cents	0 4 ■	\$100, 20, 5, 1	Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Yemen . . . . .	Riyal of 40 Bugshas	n.a.	Riyals 10, 5, 1; Bugshas 20, 10	Riyals ½, ¼, ⅓, ⅕ Bugshas 2, 1, ½, ¼
Yugoslavia . . . . .	Dinar of 100 Old Dinars or 100 Paras	0 0 8	Dinars 100, 50, 10, 5	Old Dinars 50, 20, 10; Dinar 1; Paras 50, 20, 10, ■
Zambia . . . . .	Kwacha of 100 Ngwee	0 11 ■	Kwacha 20, 10, 2, 1; Ngwee 50	Ngwee 20, 10, 5, 2, 1

† Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in August 1969. ■ Except Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

## RETROSPECT OF SPORT 1968-69

## EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Held in Athens, September 16-21, 1969)

The first European Games were held in Turin in 1934. Games followed in Paris (1938), Oslo (1946), Brussels (1950), Berne (1954), Stockholm (1958), Belgrade (1962) and Budapest (1966).

## MEN'S EVENTS

<i>Metres</i>	min.	sec.
100—V. Borzov (U.S.S.R.).....	10	4
200—P. Clerc (Switzerland).....	20	6
400—J. Werner (Poland).....	45	7
800—D. Fromm (E. Germany).....	■	45.9
1,500—J. Whetton (G.B.).....	3	39.4
5,000—I. Stewart (G.B.).....	13	44.8
10,000—J. Haase (E. Germany).....	28	41.6
100 Hurdles—E. Ottoz (Italy).....	13	5
400 Hurdles—V. Skomorokhov (U.S.S.R.).....	49	7
Steeplechase—M. Zhelev (Bulgaria).....	8	25.0
4 × 100 Relay—France.....	38	8
4 × 400 Relay—France.....	3	02.3
Marathon—R. Hill (G.B.).....	2 h	16 47.8
20,000 metres Walk—P. Nihill (G.B.)....	30	49.0
50,000 metres Walk—C. Hohne (E. Germany)	4h 13	32.■

	ft.	in.
High Jump—V. Gavrillov (U.S.S.R.).....	7	1½
Pole Vault—W. Nordwig (E. Germany)..	17	4½
Long Jump—I. Ter-Ovanesian (U.S.S.R.)..	26	9½
Triple Jump—V. Saneyev (U.S.S.R.)....	56	10½
Shot—D. Hoffman (E. Germany).....	66	0½

	ft.	in.
Discus—H. Losch (E. Germany).....	202	10
Hammer—A. Bondarchuk (U.S.S.R.)....	245	0
Javelin—J. Lusic (U.S.S.R.).....	300	3
Decathlon—J. Kirst (E. Germany)....	8,041	points

## WOMEN'S EVENTS

<i>Metres</i>	min.	sec.
100—P. Vogt (E. Germany).....	11	6
200—P. Vogt (E. Germany).....	23	2
400—N. Duclos (France).....	51	7
800—L. Board (G.B.).....	■	01.4
1,500—J. Jehlickova (Czechoslovakia)....	4	10.7
Hurdles—K. Balzer (E. Germany).....	13	3
4 × 100 Relay—East Germany.....	43	6
4 × 400 Relay—Great Britain.....	3	30.8

	ft.	in.
High Jump—M. Rezkova (Czechoslovakia)	6	0
Long Jump—M. Sarna (Poland).....	21	3½
Shot—N. Chizhova (U.S.S.R.).....	67	0½
Discus—T. Danilova (U.S.S.R.).....	194	6
Javelin—A. Ranky-Nemeth (Hungary)...	196	1
Pentathlon—L. Prokop (Austria)....	5,030	points

## WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS

\* (All the world records given below have been accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation with the exception of those marked thus (\*) which await ratification and are likely to be accepted.)

Distance	Time	Running		Year
		Name	Nation	
100 yards	9.1	R. Hayes	U.S.A.	1963
"	9.1	H. Jerome	Canada	1966
"	9.1	J. Hines	U.S.A.	1967
"	9.1	C. Greene	U.S.A.	1967
100 metres	9.9	C. Greene	U.S.A.	1968
"	9.9	J. Hines	U.S.A.	1968
■ metres	9.9	R. R. Smith	U.S.A.	1968
" (straight)	19.5	T. Smith	U.S.A.	1966
" (bend)	19.7	J. Carlos	U.S.A.	1968
■ yards (straight)	19.5	T. Smith	U.S.A.	1966
" (bend)	20.0	T. Smith	U.S.A.	1966
400 metres	43.8	L. Evans	U.S.A.	1968
440 yards	44.8	T. Smith	U.S.A.	1968
"	44.7*	C. Mills	U.S.A.	1969
800 metres	1 44.3	P. G. Snell	New Zealand	1962
"	■ 44.3	R. Doubell	Australia	1968
880 yards	■ 44.9	J. R. Yun	U.S.A.	1966
1,000 ■■■■	2 16.2	J. May	Germany	1965
"	2 16.2	F. Kemper	Germany	1966
1,500 metres	3 33.1	J. R. Yun	U.S.A.	1967
One Mile	3 51.1	J. R. Yun	U.S.A.	1967
2,000 metres	■ 56.2	M. Jazy	France	1966
3,000 metres	7 39.6	K. Keino	Kenya	1965
■ miles	8 19.6	R. Clarke	Australia	1968
3 miles	■ 50.4	R. Clarke	Australia	1966
5,000 ■■■■	13 16.6	R. Clarke	Australia	1966
6 miles	26 47.0	R. Clarke	Australia	1965
10,000 metres	27 39.4	R. Clarke	Australia	1965
■ miles	46 44.0	R. Hill	G.B.	1968
20,000 metres	58 06.2	G. Roelants	Belgium	1966
25 miles	■ ■ 48.2	R. Hill	G.B.	1965
25,000 metres	1 15 22.6	R. Hill	G.B.	1965
30,000 metres	1 32 25.4	J. Hogan	G.B.	1966
12 miles 1,478 yards	2 hour	G. Roelants	Belgium	1966
3,000 ■■■■ steeplechase	■ 24.2	J. Kuha	Finland	1968
"	■ 22.2*	V. Dudin	U.S.S.R.	1969

## WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS—continued

		Hurdling			Year
Distance	Time	Name	Nation		
120 yards (3 ft. 6 in.)	13.2	M. Lauer	Germany		1959
"	13.2	L. Calhoun	U.S.A.		1960
"	13.2	E. McCulloch	U.S.A.		1967
"	13.2*	E. Hall	U.S.A.		1969
110 metres	13.2	M. Lauer	Germany		1959
"	13.2	L. Calhoun	U.S.A.		1960
"	13.2	E. McCulloch	U.S.A.		1967
"	13.2*	E. Hall	U.S.A.		1969
200 metres (2 ft. 6 in.)					
(straight)	21.9	D. Styron	U.S.A.		1960
■ metres (curve)	22.5	M. Lauer	Germany		1959
"	22.5	G. Davis	U.S.A.		1960
220 yards (straight)	21.9	D. Styron	U.S.A.		1960
220 yards (curve)	22.7	C. Tidewell	U.S.A.		1958
400 metres (3 ft.)	48.1	D. Hemery	G.B.		1968
440 yards	49.3	G. Potgieter	S. Africa		1960

		Relay Racing		Year
4 × 100 metres	38.2	United States		1968
4 × 110 yards	38.6	United States		1967
4 × 200 metres	■ 22.1	United States		1967
4 × ■ yards	■ 22.1	United States		1967
4 × 400 metres	2 56.1	United States		1968
4 × 440 yards	3 02.8	Trinidad and Tobago		1966
4 × 800 metres	7 08.6	West Germany		1966
4 × 880 yards	7 14.0	West Germany		1968
4 × 1,500 metres	14 49.0	France		1965
4 × 1 mile	16 05.0	U.S.A.		1968

		Jumping and Throwing		Year
	ft. in.	Name	Nation	
High Jump	7 5½	V. Brumel	U.S.S.R.	1967
Pole Vault	17 9	R. Seagren	U.S.A.	1968
"	17 10½*	J. Pennel	U.S.A.	1969
"	17 10½*	B. Beamon	U.S.A.	1968
Long Jump	29 2½	B. Beamon	U.S.A.	1968
Triple Jump	51 0½	V. Saneyev	U.S.S.R.	1968
Shot	71 5½	R. Matson	U.S.A.	1967
Discus	224 5	L. Silvester	U.S.A.	1968
Hammer	242 ■	G. Zsivotsky	Hungary	1968
"	247 7*	A. Bondarchuk	U.S.S.R.	1969
"	247 7*	A. Bondarchuk	U.S.S.R.	1969
Javelin	304 ■	J. Kinnunen	Finland	1969
"	301 9	J. Lusia	U.S.S.R.	1968
Decathlon	8,319 pts.	K. Bendlin	Germany	1967

		Walking		Year
Distance	hr. min. sec.	Name	Nation	
20,000 metres	1 27 05.0	V. Golubnichiy	U.S.S.R.	1958
"	■ 26 45.8*	G. Agapov	U.S.S.R.	1969
30,000 metres	2 17 16.8	A. Yegorov	U.S.S.R.	1959
20 miles	■ 31 33.0	A. Vedyakov	U.S.S.R.	1958
30 miles	4 02 33.0	C. Höhne	Germany	1965
50,000 metres	4 10 51.8	C. Höhne	Germany	1965
16 miles 743 yards	Two hours	A. Yegorov	U.S.S.R.	1959

## WOMEN'S EVENTS

		Running		Year
60 metres	7.2	B. Cuthbert	Australia	1960
"	7.2	I. Bochkareva	U.S.S.R.	1960
■ yards	10.3	M. Mathews	Australia	1958
"	10.3	W. Tyus	U.S.A.	1965
100 metres	11.0	W. Tyus	U.S.A.	1968
200 metres	22.5	I. Szewinska	Poland	1968
220 yards (turn)	22.9	M. Burvill	Australia	1964
400 metres	51.9	Shin Geum Dan	Korea	1962
"	51.7*	E. Duclos	France	1969
"	51.7*	C. Besson	France	1969
"	51.7*	C. Besson	France	1969
440 yards	52.4	J. Pollock	Australia	1965
800 metres	■ 00.5	V. Nikolic	Yugoslavia	1968
880 yards	3 02.0	D. Willis	Australia	1962
1,500 metres	4 15.6	M. Gommers	Netherlands	1967
"	4 10.7	J. Jehlickova	Czechoslovakia	1969
One mile	4 37.0	A. Smith	G.B.	1967
100 metres hurdle	12.9	K. Balzer	E. Germany	1969

WOMEN'S WORLD RECORDS—*continued.*

Distance	Time	Nation	Year
4 × 100 metres	42·8	U.S.A.	1968
4 × 110 yards	45·0*	G.B.	1968
4 × 200 metres	1 33·8	G.B.	1968
4 × 220 yards	1 36·0	East Germany	1958
3 × 800 metres	6 15·5	Netherlands	1968
3 × 880 yards	6 25·2	G.B.	1967
4 × 400 metres	3 30·8*	G.B., France	1969

## Women's Jumping and Throwing Records

	ft.	in.	Name	Nation	Year
High Jump	6	3½	I. Balas	Rumania	1964
Long Jump	22	4½	V. Viscopoleanu	Roumania	1968
Shot Putt	64	4	M. Gummel	E. Germany	1968
"	67	0½	N. Chizhoua	U.S.S.R.	1969
Discus	209	10*	L. Westermann	W. Germany	1969
Javelin	204	8½	E. Gorchakova	U.S.S.R.	1963
Pentathlon	5,155	pts.*	H. Rosendahl	W. Germany	1969

## UNITED KINGDOM (ALL COMERS') RECORDS

(Records made in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by any athlete.)

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
	hr. min. sec.			
100 yards	9·4	K. A. Gardner	Jamaica	1958
"	9·4	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
100 metres	10·3	W. H. Dillard	U.S.A.	1948
"	10·3	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
200 metres (t)	20·5	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
220 yards (t)	20·5	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
400 metres	45·3	T. Smith	U.S.A.	1966
440 yards	45·0	R. I. Brightwell	G.B.	1962
"	45·9	W. Motley	Trinidad	1966
800 metres	1 46·5	J. Boulter	G.B.	1966
880 yards	1 47·2	C. Carter	G.B.	1968
1,500 metres	3 36·7	K. Keino	Kenya	1967
1 mile	3 53·4	K. Keino	Kenya	1966
■ miles	■ 19·6	R. Clarke	Australia	1968
3 miles	12 52·4	R. Clarke	Australia	1965
5,000 metres	13 27·8	R. Clarke	Australia	1968
6 miles	27 10·2	R. Taylor	G.B.	1969
10,000 metres	28 06·6	R. Taylor	G.B.	1969
10 miles	46 44·0	R. Hill	G.B.	1968
12 miles 1268 yards	One hour	R. Hill	G.B.	1968
15 miles	■ 12 48·2	R. Hill	G.B.	1965
3,000 metres steeplechase	■ 30·4	J. Villan	France	1969
120 yards hurdles	13·7	G. W. Davenport	U.S.A.	1967
110 metres hurdles	13·7	G. W. Davenport	U.S.A.	1967
220 yards hurdles (straight)	23·3	P. B. Hildreth	G.B.	1955
220 yards hurdles (curve)	23·3	E. Gilbert	U.S.A.	1957
400 metres hurdles	49·6	D. Hemery	G.B.	1968
440 yards hurdles	49·7	G. A. Potgieter	S. Africa	1958
4 × 100 metres	39·5	—	U.S.A.	1967
4 × 110 yards	40·0	—	G.B.	1963
4 × 200 yards	1 26·0	—	London Team	1959
4 × 400 metres	3 04·9	—	G.B. Team	1964
4 × 440 yards	3 06·4	—	U.S.A.	1960
4 × 880 yards	7 16·0	—	U.S.S.R.	1966
4 × 1 mile	16 28·2	—	England Team	1961
	ft. in.			
High Jump	7 3	V. I. Brumel	U.S.S.R.	1961
Pole Vault	17 0½	B. Seagren	U.S.A.	1967
Long Jump	26 10	R. Boston	U.S.A.	1965
Triple Jump	54 11	J. Schmidt	Poland	1965
Shot	66 11	R. Matson	U.S.A.	1967
Discus	200 2	L. Danek	Czechoslovakia	1965
Hammer	228 6	G. Zsvitzky	Poland	1965
Javelin	279 9	I. Lulis	U.S.S.R.	1966
Decathlon	7,985	W. Toomey	U.S.A.	1968
	pts.			
	hr. min. sec.			
Walking				
20 miles	2 42 25·2	D. J. Thompson	G.B.	1959
30 miles	4 19 50·8	D. J. Thompson	G.B.	1956
15 miles 701 yards	Two hours	R. Bridge	G.B.	1914

## UNITED KINGDOM (ALL COMERS') RECORDS—continued

Distance	Time min. sec.	WOMEN		Year
		Name	Nation	
100 yards	10.6	M. Willard	Australia	1958
"	10.6	H. J. Young	G.B.	1958
"	10.6	W. Rudolph	U.S.A.	1960
"	10.6	D. Hyman	G.B.	1962 & 1964
"	10.6	D. Arden	G.B.	1964
"	10.6	M. Rand	G.B.	1964
"	10.6	V. Peat	G.B.	1968
100 metres	11.4	V. Peat	G.B.	1968
100 metres	23.2	I. Kirszenstein	Poland	1965
100 yards	23.6	M. Willard	Australia	1958
"	23.6	D. Arden	G. B.	1964
400 metres	53.0	L. Board	G.B.	1968
440 yards	54.2	G. Kraan	Netherlands	1962
800 metres	2 00.5	V. Nikolic	Jugoslavia	1968
880 yards	2 04.2	A. Smith	G.B.	1966
1,500 metres	4 16.0	M. Gommers	Netherlands	1969
One mile	4 36.8	M. Gommers	Netherlands	1969
4 × 100 metres	44.5	—	G.B.	1968
4 × 110 yards	45.0	—	G.B.	1968
4 × 100 metres	1 33.8	—	G.B.	1968
4 × 110 yards	1 37.6	—	G.B.	1968
3 × 800 metres	6 20.0	—	G.B.	1967
3 × 880 yards	6 27.4	—	G.B.	1968
4 × 400 metres	3 36.5	—	G.B.	1969
100 metres hurdles	13.4	C. Cheng	Formosa	1969
	ft. ins.			
High Jump	6 0	I. Balas	U.S.A.	1959
Long Jump	21 7½	S. Sherwood	G.B.	1969
Shot	58 5½	T. Press	U.S.S.R.	1966
Discus	193 6	T. Press	U.S.S.R.	1961
Javelin	188 4	A. Pazera	Australia	1958

## UNITED KINGDOM (NATIONAL) RECORDS

(Records made anywhere by athletes eligible to represent Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

100 yards.—9.4 sec. (P. F. Radford, 1960).	400 metres Hurdles.—48.1 sec. (D. P. Hemery, 1968).
100 metres.—10.2 sec. (M. Campbell, 1967).	440 yards Hurdles.—50.2 sec. (D. P. Hemery, 1968).
100 metres.—20.5 sec. (P. F. Radford, 1960).	4 × 100 metres Relay.—39.3 sec. (British Team, 1968).
220 yards.—20.5 sec. (P. F. Radford, 1960).	4 × 110 yards.—40.0 sec. (British Team, 1963).
400 metres.—45.7 sec. (A. P. Metcalfe, 1961; R. I. Brightwell, 1964).	4 × 220 yards.—1 min. 26.0 sec. (London Team, 1959).
440 yards.—45.9 sec. (R. I. Brightwell, 1964).	4 × 400 metres.—3 min. 01.2 sec. (British Team, 1968).
800 metres.—1 min. 46.3 sec. (C. Carter, 1966).	4 × 440 yards.—3 min. 06.5 sec. (English Team, 1966).
880 yards.—1 min. 47.2 sec. (C. Carter, 1968).	4 × 800 metres.—7 min. 20.4 sec. (British Team, 1967).
1,000 metres.—2 min. 18.2 sec. (J. P. Boulter, 1969).	4 × 880 yards.—7 min. 20.4 sec. (British Team, 1967).
1,500 metres.—3 min 39.1 sec. (A. Simpson, 1964; I. Stewart, 1969).	4 × 1,500 metres.—15 min. 27.2 sec. (English Team, 1953).
1 mile.—3 min. 55.7 sec. (A. Simpson, 1965).	4 × 1 mile.—16 min. 24.8 sec. (English Team, 1961).
2,000 metres.—5 min. 08.2 sec. (C. Robinson, 1968).	High Jump.—6 ft. 10 in. (G. A. Miller, 1964).
3,000 metres.—7 min. 47.6 sec. (R. G. Taylor, 1969).	Pole Vault.—16 ft. 7½ in. (M. R. Bull, 1968).
3 miles.—8 min. 30.2 sec. (R. G. Taylor, 1967).	Long Jump.—27 ft. 0 in. (L. Davies, 1968).
3 miles.—13 min 04.6 sec. (R. G. Taylor, 1969).	Triple Jump.—54 ft. (F. J. Alsop, 1964).
5,000 metres.—13 min 29.0 sec. (R. G. Taylor, 1969).	Shot.—64 ft. 2 in. (A. Rowe, 1961).
6 miles.—27 min. 10.2 sec. (R. G. Taylor, 1969).	Discus.—189 ft. 6 in. (J. Watts, 1968; W. Tancred, 1969).
10,000 metres.—28 min 06.6 sec. (R. G. Taylor, 1969).	Hammer.—223 ft. 1 in. (A. H. Payne, 1968).
10 miles.—46 min. 44.0 sec. (R. Hill, 1968).	Javelin.—268 ft. 0 in. (D. Travis, 1969).
20,000 metres.—58 min. 39.0 sec. (R. Hill, 1968).	Decathlon.—7,451 pts. (C. Longe, 1969).
12 miles.—1,268 yards 1 hr. (R. Hill, 1968).	Walking
15 miles.—1 hr. 12 min. 48.2 sec. (R. Hill, 1965).	2 miles.—13 min. 02.4 sec. (S. F. Vickers, 1960).
25,000 metres.—1 hr. 15 min. 22.6 sec. (R. Hill 1965).	5 miles.—34 min. 21.2 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1960).
30,000 metres.—1 hr. 32 min. 25.4 sec. (J. Hogan, 1966).	10,000 metres.—42 min. 35.6 sec. (K. J. Matthews 1960).
3,000 metres Steeplechase.—8 min. 30.8 sec. (G. Stevens, 1969).	7 miles.—48 min. 22.2 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1964).
120 yards Hurdles.—13.6 sec. (D. P. Hemery, 1969).	10 miles.—1 hr. 9 min. 40.6 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1964).
120 metres Hurdles.—13.6 sec. (D. P. Hemery, 1969).	20,000 metres.—1 hr. 28 min. 45.8 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1964).
220 yards Hurdles (straight).—23.3 sec. (P. B. Hill-dreth, 1955).	
220 yards Hurdles (curve).—23.7 sec. (P. A. L. Vine, 1955).	

20 miles.—2 hr. 42 min. 25.2 sec. (D. J. Thompson, 1959).  
 30 miles.—4 hr. 8 min. 11.6 sec. (D. J. Thompson, 1960).  
 50,000 metres.—4 hr. 17 min. 29.8 sec. (D. J. Thompson, 1964).  
 8 miles 1,151 yards.—1 hr. (K. J. Matthews, 1964).  
 15 miles 1,156 yards.—2 hr. (K. J. Matthews, 1964).

## Women

100 yards.—10.6 sec. (H. Young, 1958; D. Hyman, 1962, 1964; D. Arden, M. Rand, 1964; V. Peat, 1968).  
 100 metres.—11.3 sec. (D. Hyman, 1963; D. James, V. Peat, 1968).  
 200 metres.—23.2 sec. (D. Hyman, 1963).  
 220 yards.—23.6 sec. (D. Arden, 1964).  
 400 metres.—52.1 sec. (L. Board, 1968).  
 440 yards.—54.1 sec. (D. Watkinson, 1966).  
 800 metres.—2 min. 01.1 sec. (A. Packer, 1964).  
 880 yards.—2 min. 04.2 sec. (A. Smith, 1966).  
 1,500 metres.—4 min 15.9 sec (R. Ridley, 1969).  
 1 mile.—4 min. 37.0 sec. (A. Smith, 1967).  
 100 metres Hurdles.—13.5 sec. (C. Perera, 1968).  
 4 × 100 metres Relay.—43.7 sec. (G.B. Team, 1968).  
 4 × 110 yards Relay.—45.0 sec. (G.B. Team, 1968).  
 4 × 200 metres Relay.—1 min. 33.8 sec. (G.B. Team, 1968).  
 4 × 220 yards Relay.—1 min. 37.6 sec. (L.O.A.C., 1967).  
 4 × 400 metres.—3 min. 30.8 sec. (G.B. Team, 1969).  
 3 × 800 metres Relay.—6 min. 20.0 sec. (G.B. Team, 1967).  
 3 × 880 yards Relay.—6 min. 25.2 sec. (G.B. Team, 1967).  
 High Jump.—5 ft. 10½ in. (L. Hedmark, 1969).  
 Long Jump.—22 ft. 2½ in. (M. Rand, 1964).  
 Shot.—53 ft. 6½ in. (M. Peters, 1966).  
 Discus.—171 ft. 4 in. (R. Payne, 1969).  
 Javelin.—182 ft. 5 in. (S. Platt, 1968).

## GREAT BRITAIN v. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Held at Brno, July 5 and 6, 1969.

## MEN'S EVENTS

Metres	min.	sec.	
100	10	5	
200	21	0	
400	47	2	
800	1	47.9	
1,500	3	43.6	
5,000	14	09.6	
10,000	29	11.0	
110 Hurdles	13	6	
400 Hurdles	50	6	
4 × 100 Relay	40	2	
4 × 400 Relay	3	06.8	
3,000 Steeple	8	46.0	
	ft.	in.	
High Jump	6	10½	
Pole Vault	15	1½	
Long Jump	24	11½	
Triple Jump	53	1	
Shot	62	0	
Discus	212	0	
Hammer	214	7	
Javelin	265	10	
	hr.	min.	sec.
20KM Walk	1	31	22.2

Great Britain won by 119 points to 103.

## WOMEN'S EVENTS

Metres	min.	sec.
100	11	5
200	23	9
400	54	2
800	2	07.4
1,500	4	20.1
4 × 100 Relay	45	5

4 × 400 Relay..... Great Britain..... 3 41.6  
 100 Hurdles..... C. Perera (G.B.).... 13.9  
 ft. in.  
 High Jump..... J. Valentova (C.)... 5 8½  
 Long Jump..... S. Sherwood (G.B.)... 21 2½  
 Shot..... V. Srbova (C.)... 52 8½  
 Discus..... M. Simankova (G.B.) 171  
 Javelin..... E. Filova (C.)... 163 6  
 Great Britain won by 68 points to 67.

## GREAT BRITAIN v. U.S.A.

White City Stadium, August 12 and 13, 1969.

## MEN'S EVENTS

Metres	min.	sec.
100	10	4
200	20	8
400	46	6
800	1	47.9
1,500	3	42.7
5,000	13	29.0
10,000	29	07.2
400 Relay	39	8
1,600 Relay	3	05.1
110 Hurdles	13	4
400 Hurdles	49	9
Steeplechase	33	0
20KM Walk	1	30
	ft.	in.
High Jump	6	10½
Pole Vault	16	8½
Long Jump	25	9
Triple Jump	52	0
Shot	64	0
Discus	196	0
Hammer	220	8
Javelin	264	0

United States won by 131 points to 90.

## WOMEN'S EVENTS

Metres	min.	sec.
100	11	6
200	23	9
400	53	1
800	0	52.2
1,500	4	18.6
400 Relay	44	8
1,600 Relay	3	36.5
100 Hurdles	13	9
	ft.	in.
High Jump	5	9½
Long Jump	20	9½
Shot	50	2½
Discus	169	11
Javelin	172	4

Great Britain won by 67 points to 66.

## GREAT BRITAIN v. ITALY v.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

## (MEN ONLY)

Held in Verona on August 16 and 17, 1969.

This was a triangular match, but for the purposes of giving the winners, is treated as two separate matches.

## GREAT BRITAIN v. ITALY

Metres	min.	sec.	
100	10	4	
200	21	0	
400	46	8	
800	1	48.9	
1,500	3	42.8	
5,000	13	50.8	
10,000	28	49.4	
110 Hurdles	13	6	
400 Hurdles	50	3	
Steeplechase	48	28.0	
400 Relay	40	0	
1,600 Relay	3	06.6	
20 KM. Walk	1	28	
	hr.	min.	sec.
	28	29	2

	ft.	in.
High Jump.....E. Azzaro (I.).....	6	11½
Pole Vault.....A. Righi (I.).....	16	1
Long Jump.....L. Davies (G.B.).....	26	3
Triple Jump.....A. Wadhams (G.B.).....	50	11½
Shot.....F. Asta (I.).....	62	3½
Discus.....de Vincents (I.).....	182	9
Hammer.....A. Payne (G.B.).....	220	8
Javelin.....D. Travis (G.B.).....	261	■

	ft.	in.
Long Jump.....J. Pani (F.).....	25	11½
Triple Jump.....S. Firca (F.).....	51	11½
Shot.....Y. Brouzet (F.).....	62	1½
Discus.....P. Alard (F.).....	178	5
Hammer.....H. Payne (G.B.).....	217	4
Javelin.....D. Travis (G.B.).....	259	5

GREAT BRITAIN v. WEST GERMANY  
Held in Hamburg, September 27 and 28, 1969.  
MEN'S EVENTS

Great Britain beat Italy by 114 points to 109.  
† Course found to be 80 metres short

GREAT BRITAIN v. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Metres	min.	sec.
100.....R. Jones (G.B.).....	10	4
200.....J. Kinos (C.).....	21	2
400.....G. Griffiths (G.B.).....	47	0
800.....J. Plachy (C.).....	■	48·4
1,500.....J. Whetton (G.B.).....	3	43·3
5,000.....A. Blinston (G.B.).....	13	51·0
10,000.....M. Freary (G.B.).....	28	49·4
110 Hurdles.....A. Pascoe (G.B.).....	13	7
400 Hurdles.....J. Sherwood (G.B.).....	50	3
Steeplechase.....A. Holden (G.B.).....	†8	28·0
400 Relay.....Czechoslovakia.....	39	5
1,600 Relay.....Great Britain.....	3	06·6
20 KM Walk.....P. Nihill (G.B.).....	1 hr.	29·2

Metres	min.	sec.
100.....G. Wucherer (G.).....	10	7
200.....R. Walters (G.B.).....	21	6
400.....D. Jenkins (G.B.).....	47	4
800.....D. Cropper (G.B.).....	1	52·0
1,500.....B. Tummler (G.).....	3	51·8
5,000.....W. Girke (G.).....	14	08·6
10,000.....T. Wright (G.B.).....	29	14·0
4×100 Relay.....West Germany.....	41	0
4×400 Relay.....West Germany.....	3	09·5
110 Hurdles.....D. Hemery (G.B.).....	13	9
400 Hurdles.....M. Klausner (G.).....	8	51·7
Steeplechase.....A. Holden (G.B.).....	8	54·8

	ft.	in.
High Jump.....R. Baudis (C.).....	6	11
Pole Vault.....M. Bull (G.B.).....	15	5
Long Jump.....L. Davies (G.B.).....	26	3
Triple Jump.....A. Wadhams (G.B.).....	50	11½
Shot.....M. Janousek (C.).....	63	2½
Discus.....L. Danek (C.).....	204	1
Hammer.....A. Payne (G.B.).....	220	■
Javelin.....D. Travis (G.B.).....	261	6

	ft.	in.
High Jump.....I. Sieghard (G.).....	6	9½
Pole Vault.....V. Ohl (G.).....	16	1
Long Jump.....H. Latzel (G.).....	24	10½
Triple Jump.....M. Sauer (G.).....	53	1
Shot.....H. Birkenbach (G.).....	65	0
Discus.....H. Neu (G.).....	189	7
Hammer.....U. Beyer (G.).....	235	0
Javelin.....D. Travis (G.B.).....	253	10

† Course found to be 80 metres short  
Great Britain beat Czechoslovakia by 121 points to 101.

GREAT BRITAIN v. FRANCE  
(WOMEN ONLY)

Held in Teesside on August 16, 1969.

Metres	min.	sec.
100.....V. Peat (G.B.).....	11	5
200.....V. Peat (G.B.).....	23	4
400.....L. Board (G.B.).....	53	7
800.....M. Dupureur (F.).....	2	07·9
1,500.....R. Ridley (G.B.).....	4	24·4
100 Hurdles.....M. Canguio (F.).....	13	62
400 Relay.....Great Britain.....	45	2
1,600 Relay.....Great Britain.....	3	38·0

Metres	min.	sec.
100.....J. Stock (G.).....	12	0
200.....V. Peat (G.B.).....	24	1
400.....C. Freese (G.).....	55	2
800.....P. Lowe (G.B.).....	2	08·3
1,500.....R. Ridley (G.B.).....	4	23·7
4×100 Relay.....Great Britain.....	45	6
4×400 Relay.....Great Britain.....	3	41·9
Hurdles.....S. Hayward (G.B.).....	14	4

	ft.	in.
High Jump.....D. Shirley (G.B.).....	5	8½
Long Jump.....M. Barton (G.B.).....	20	8
Shot.....B. Bedford (G.B.).....	48	2½
Discus.....R. Payne (G.B.).....	171	4
Javelin.....S. Platt (G.B.).....	161	4

	ft.	in.
High Jump.....B. Inkpen (G.B.).....	5	9
Long Jump.....M. Walls (G.B.).....	20	5½
Shot.....M. Fuchs (G.).....	54	8
Discus.....L. Westermann (G.).....	209	10
Javelin.....A. Koloska (G.).....	191	10

Great Britain beat West Germany by 72½ points to 62½.

Great Britain beat Finland by 118 pts. to 93 and Great Britain (Women) beat Rumania by 71 pts. to 62 at Crystal Palace on Oct. ■ and 9, 1969.

INTERNATIONAL DECATHLON AND PENTATHLON

Held at Vlaardingen, Netherlands, June 6, 7 and 8, 1969

GREAT BRITAIN v. FRANCE  
Held at Crystal Palace on August 30, and White City on September 1, 1969.

Metres	min.	sec.
100.....C. Bourbellion (F.).....	10	4
200.....J. Nallet (F.).....	21	0
400.....J. Nallet (F.).....	46	0
800.....D. Cropper (G.B.).....	■	46·9
1,500.....I. Stewart (G.B.).....	3	39·1
5,000.....M. Baxter (G.B.).....	13	50·4
10,000.....J. Caine (G.B.).....	28	43·8
110 Hurdles.....D. Hemery (G.B.).....	13	9
400 Hurdles.....J. Sherwood (G.B.).....	50	3
Steeplechase.....J. Villain (F.).....	■	30·4
4×100 Relay.....France.....	40	0
4×400 Relay.....France.....	3	08·0
High Jump.....C. Leherisse (F.).....	6	11
Pole Vault.....M. Bull (G.B.).....	16	5

	Total
1 Netherlands (E. de Noorlander (7,309), J. Smeman (6,827), F. Stam (6,539)).....	20,675
2 Belgium (F. Herbrandt (7,356), R. Wouters (6,290), J. Kloeck (6,279)).....	19,925
■ Great Britain (D. Hemery (6,893), J. Smith (6,404), S. Scott (6,300)).....	19,597
PENTATHLON	
1 Great Britain (S. Scott (4,731), A. Wilson (4,614), S. Hayward (4,446)).....	9,345
2 Netherlands (M. Ackerman (4,506), M. v.d. Raadt (4,371), M. van Beck (4,339)).....	8,877

Belgium did not compete.

## A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at White City Stadium, August 1 and 2, 1969.

Metres	min.	sec.
100—R. Jones (Enfield).....	10	7
200—D. Dear (Southampton).....	21	4
400—G. Griffiths (Wolverhampton)...	46	8
800—D. Cropper (Berry Hill).....	1	49
1,500—F. Murphy (Eire).....	3	40
5,000—I. Stewart (Birchfield).....	13	39
10,000—R. Taylor (Coventry).....	28	27
3,000 Walk—R. Miles (Ilford).....	12	57
10,000 Walk (a)—P. Nihill (Surrey)...	44	07
10 Miles (b)—R. Hill (Bolton).....	47	27
Marathon (c)—R. Hill (Bolton)...	2	13
110 Hurdles—W. Coetzee (S. Africa)...	14	0
400 Hurdles—J. Sherwood (Birchfield)...	50	1
Steeplechase—J. Jackson (Stoke).....	8	35

	ft.	in.
High Jump—K. Lundmark (Sweden)...	6	10½
Pole Vault—M. Bull (N. Ireland).....	15	6½
Long Jump—L. Davies (Cardiff).....	25	0
Triple Jump—A. Wadhams (Blackheath).....	51	4½
Shot—J. Teale (Doncaster).....	60	1½
Discus—W. Tancred (Ipswich).....	174	1
Hammer—A. Payne (Birchfield).....	219	■
Javelin—W. Nikiciuk (Poland).....	279	1
Decathlon (d)—P. de Villiers (S. Africa) 6,960 pts.		

(a) Held at Battersea Park on March 20th.

(b) Held at Leicester on April 5th.

(c) Held at Manchester on July 20th.

(d) Held at Blackburn on July 12th and 13th.

## A.A.A. INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at Cosford, January 10 and 11, 1969.

## MEN'S EVENTS

Metres	min.	sec.
60—R. Frith (Poly).....	6	9
200—P. Wiltshire (Birchfield).....	22	6
400—G. Griffiths (Wolverhampton)...	48	9
800—R. Adams (Bromsgrove).....	1	51
1,500—W. Wilkinson (Longwood)...	3	49
3,000—I. McCafferty (Scotland)...	8	08
Steeplechase—D. Blakeley (Manchester)...	5	36
60 Hurdles—A. Pascoe (Boro Road)...		7-8
	ft.	in.
High Jump—M. Campbell (Hillingdon)	6	4
Pole Vault—M. Bull (N. Ireland).....	16	3
Long Jump—P. Scott (Rotherham).....	23	9½
Triple Jump—D. Boosey (Belgrave)...	50	9½
Shot—W. Tancred (Loughborough)...	56	9½

## WOMEN'S EVENTS

	min.	sec.
60—M. Cobb (Selsonia).....	7	5
200—D. James (L.O.A.C.).....	25	5
400—R. Stirling (Wolverhampton)...	56	0
800—S. Carey (Coventry).....	2	10
1,500—C. Gould (Ipswich).....	4	42
60 Hurdles—C. Perera (Stretford).....		8-8
	ft.	in.
High Jump—B. Inkpen (Aldershot)...	5	8
Long Jump—S. Scott (Birchfield).....	19	3
Shot—B. Bedford (Mitcham).....	47	6½

## A.A.A. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at Crystal Palace, August 8 and 9, 1969.

Metres	min.	sec.
100—D. Jenkins (Edinburgh).....	11	1
200—R. Griffiths (Watford).....	21	7
400—D. Jenkins (Edinburgh).....	47	3
800—J. Cherry (Springburn).....	1	51
1,500—P. Banning (Andover).....	3	42
3,000—J. Boggis (Birchfield).....	8	17
Steeplechase—J. Wheway (Coventry)...	5	40
110 Hurdles—B. Price (Lewis's).....	14	7
400 Hurdles—R. Taylor (Ayr).....	53	2

	min.	sec.
Walk—R. Evans (Brighton).....	14	04
4 × 100 Relay—Wolverhampton and Bilston.....		42:3
	ft.	in.
High Jump—D. Wilson (Edinburgh)...	6	4
Pole Vault—S. Tufton (Newham).....	14	■
Long Jump—G. Hignett (Pembroke)...	24	0
Triple Jump—C. Colman (Cambridge)...	46	5½
Shot—J. Alderson (Middlesbrough)...	56	0½
Discus—G. Dirkin (Manchester).....	162	7
Hammer—I. Chipchase (Newcastle)...	208	2
Javelin—M. Gavrilovic (Q.P.H.).....	208	10

## WOMEN'S A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at Crystal Palace, July 18 and 19, 1969.

Metres	min.	sec.
100—Chi Cheng (Formosa).....	11	9
200—D. Hyman (Dorothy Hyman T.C.).....	23	7
400—J. Pawsey (Mitcham).....	54	3
800—P. Lowe (Birchfield).....	■	03:3
1,500—M. Gommers (Netherlands)...	4	16
2,500 Walk—J. Farr (Trowbridge)...	12	45
100 Hurdles—Chi Cheng (Formosa)....		13:5
	ft.	in.
High Jump—B. Inkpen (Aldershot)....	5	7½
Long Jump—S. Sherwood (Sheffield)...	20	5½
Shot—B. Bedford (Mitcham).....	49	11½
Discus—L. Manoliu (Rumania).....	182	4
Javelin—S. Platt (London Olympiads)...	161	10
Pentathlon—M. Walls (Western) 4,591 pts.		
† Held at Birmingham on August 2nd.		

## OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE

Held at the White City, April 19, 1969.

	min.	sec.
100 yards—E. Osborn (O.).....	10	1
220 yards—M. Hauck (O.).....	21	4
400 yards—M. Winbolt-Lewis (C.)...	48	4
880 yards—M. Winbolt-Lewis (C.)...	1	50
1 Mile—R. Steele (O.).....	4	08
3 miles—J. Valentine (O.).....	13	50
120 Hurdles—P. de Villiers (O.)...	15	5
220 Hurdles—M. de Villiers (O.)...	24	4
440 Hurdles—D. Clementi (O.).....	53	5
Steeplechase—P. Braithwaite (O.)....	■	58:0
	ft.	in.
High Jump—C. Pardee (O.).....	6	5
Pole Vault—C. Kidd (O.).....	13	0
Long Jump—D. Mylrea (C.).....	22	4½
Triple Jump—C. Kidd (O.).....	46	7½
Shot—C. Cogswell (C.).....	46	0½
Discus—W. Bardelang (C.).....	133	8
Javelin—L. Hatton (C.).....	196	7
Oxford beat Cambridge by 105½ points to 81½.		
The Sports were first held in 1864. To date Oxford have won on 46 occasions, Cambridge on 43 and there have been six ties.		
Cross Country.—Roehampton, December 7th, 1968. Oxford beat Cambridge by 28 points to 58.		
Relays.—Oxford, November 14th, 1968. Oxford won by 4 events to 3.		
Field Events.—Cambridge, November 21st, 1968. Oxford won by 4 events to 3.		

## NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP

Held at Parliament Hill Fields, March 1, 1969. SENIOR (9 miles)

	min.	sec.
1. M. Tagg (Norfolk).....	47	47
2. R. Taylor (Coventry).....	48	27
3. T. Wright (Hallamshire).....	48	46
4. M. Turner (Liverpool).....	48	58
5. R. Richardson (Blackheath).....	49	12
6. M. Baxter (Leeds).....	49	20

## TEAM RESULT

	points
1. Tipton Harriers (11, 14, 10, 33, 45, 53)...	175
2. Leicester Colleges (22, 26, 55, 83, 115, 130)	431
3. Bolton United (7, 15, 25, 119, 138, 141)...	445

## JUNIOR (6 miles)

Won by A. Holden (Preston) in 33 min. 8 sec.  
Team event, Brighton & Hove A.C., 95 points.

## YOUTHS (4 miles)

Won by C. Garforth (Hull) in 24 min. 25 sec.  
Team event: Airedale and Spen Valley A.C., 87 points.

## INTERNATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY

Held in Glasgow, March 22, 1969.

## SENIOR RACE (12 kilometres)

	min.	sec.
1. G. Roelants (Belgium).....	36	25
2. R. Taylor (England).....	36	44
3. I. McCafferty (Scotland).....	36	57
4. M. Tagg (England).....	36	59
5. M. Tijou (France).....	37	14
6. R. Jourdain (France).....	37	24

## TEAM RESULT

	points
1. England (2, 4, 8, 12, 14, 17).....	57
2. France (5, 6, 9, 16, 38, 47).....	121
3. Belgium (1, 15, 19, 21, 34, 35).....	125

## JUNIOR RACE (7 kilometres)

	min.	sec.
1. D. Bedford (England).....	19	38
2. J. Bednarski (England).....	19	59
3. J. Harrison (England).....	20	13

England won the team event with 6 points.

## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL

1. D. Brown (U.S.A.).....	14	46
2. M. Dickson (U.S.A.).....	14	51
3. V. Robinson (N.Z.).....	14	58

U.S.A. won team event with 23 points, New Zealand, 35, and England, 37.

## WOMEN'S NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY

Held at Aldershot, February 22, 1969.

## SENIORS

	min.	sec.
1. R. Lincoln (Essex Ladies).....	22	05
2. P. Davies (Selsonia).....	22	13
3. B. Cushen (Hercules).....	22	32

Team event won by Barnet & District with 62 points.

## INTERMEDIATES

Won by M. Sonner (Watford) in 17 min. 4 sec.  
Team event, Bury & Radcliffe.

## JUNIORS

Won by B. Watts (Southend) in 11 min. 3 sec.  
Team event, City of Stoke.

## ROAD WALKING NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

- 10 miles.—Held at Morden on March 15, 1969.  
Won by P. Nihill (Surrey) in 71 min. 14 sec.  
Team events.—Leicester Walking Club with 67 points.
- 20 kilometres.—Held at Gomersal on May 10, 1969.  
Won by P. Nihill in 1 hr. 30 min. 7 sec. Team event.—Belgrave Harriers, 57 points.
- 20 miles.—Held at South Croydon, June 14, 1969.  
Won by P. Nihill (Surrey) in 1 hr. 44 min. 51 sec.  
Team event.—Belgrave Harriers with 33 points.
- 50 kilometres walk.—Held at Redditch, July 19, 1969.  
Won by B. Eley (Bristol) in 4 hr. 19 min. 13 sec.

## INTERNATIONAL ROAD WALK

Held at Bexley, Kent on May 2, 1969.

	hr.	min.	sec.
1. P. Nihill (G.B.).....	1	30	18.4
2. P. Fullagher (G.B.).....	1	30	49.0
3. B. Nermerlich (G.).....	1	34	53.8

Team event: G.B. 15 points; W. Germany, 7-35 kilometres

1. H. Magnor (G.).....	1	58	56.4
2. R. Middleton (G.B.).....	3	03	51.0
3. S. Lightman (G.B.).....	3	05	47.8

## ENGLISH SCHOOLS' CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at Motpur Park on July 11 and 12, 1969.

## BOYS EVENTS

Metres	min.	sec.
100—S. Alagoa (London).....	11	0
200—T. Rodwell (Glos.).....	22	2
400—E. Coffey (Essex).....	48	5
800—M. Mills (Warwick).....	1	50.8
1,500—R. Hollings (Yorks.).....	4	46.5
5,000—J. Lane (Surrey).....	14	41.4
Steeplechase—J. Wheway (Yorks.).....	45	6
4 x 100 Relay—Hertfordshire.....	43	7
110 Hurdles—N. Winter (Cheshire)....	14	9
400 Hurdles—E. Frost (Cheshire).....	55	1
5,000 Walk—R. Evans (Sussex).....	23	56.0
	ft.	in.
High Jump—C. Alexander (London)...	6	0
Pole Vault—S. Tufton (Essex).....	14	1 1/2
Long Jump—G. Hignett (Lancs.).....	23	3 1/2
Triple Jump—B. Hull (Sussex).....	49	1 1/2
Shot—J. Wood (Devon).....	56	1 1/2
Discus—M. Suggett (Essex).....	151	10
Hammer—I. Chipchase (Northumberland).....	205	4
Javelin—A. Harper (Somerset).....	213	7

## GIRLS' EVENTS

Metres	min.	sec.
100—D. Ramsden (Yorks.).....	12	2
200—S. Midgley (Yorks.).....	24	4
800—E. Barnes (London).....	2	10.0
4 x 100 Relay—Warwickshire.....	47	9
100 Hurdles—B. Corbett (Surrey).....	15	0
	ft.	in.
High Jump—D. Wickenden (Kent)....	5	2 1/2
Long Jump—S. Clelland (Leics.).....	19	4 1/2
Shot—J. Bloss (Essex).....	43	9 1/2
Discus—V. Knowles (Somerset).....	133	7
Javelin—S. Spragg (Glos.).....	162	11

## L.A.C. SCHOOLS

Held at Crystal Palace, April 18 and 19, 1969.

Metres	min.	sec.
100—P. Pinnington (St. Ignatius).....	11	0
400—J. Kirwan (St. Bede's).....	48	0
800—J. Cheery (Bishopbrigg).....	1	53.0
1,500—P. Banning (Eastleigh).....	3	49.4
110 Hurdles—R. Linter (Bart Per).....	15	4
3,000 Walk—R. Evans (Knoll S.).....	14	13.0
2,000 Steeplechase—J. Wheway (Bablake G.S.).....	5	50.6
4 x 100—Hulme Grammar School.....	45	1
	ft.	in.
High Jump—J. Broughton (West Hatch)	5	11
Pole Vault—S. Tufton (S.W. Ham)....	15	6
Long Jump—F. Dennis (Millfield)....	23	1
Triple Jump—D. Bunn (City S.).....	46	2 1/2
Shot—D. Rough (Eastfields).....	50	7 1/2
Discus—J. Turton (Stoncham).....	147	7
Hammer—I. Chipchase (Newcastle)....	194	10
Javelin—A. Harper (Millfield).....	213	11

## THE TURF

The Turf in Great Britain is under the control of:-  
Flat Racing. The Jockey Club, H.Q. at Newmarket. Stewards are: Maj.-Gen. Sir Randle Feilden, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.; T. F. Blackwell, M.B.E.; Hon. J. J. Astor; The Duke of Devonshire, P.C., M.C.; Lt.-Col. J. D. Hornung, O.B.E., M.C.

Steeplechasing. The National Hunt Committee Stewards are: Viscount Leverhulme; Capt. H. M. Gosling; The Earl Cadogan, M.C.; The Marquess of Abergavenny, O.B.E.

### Leading Owners and Trainers, 1969 (Flat Season up to Oct. 3)

Winning Owners	Winning Trainers
D. Robinson £84,364	A. M. Budgett £98,981
Lord Rosebery. 64,791	Douglas Smith . 90,467
A. M. Budgett.. 63,108	B. van Cutsem . 82,748
Duke of Devonshire.. 52,381	H. Wragg..... 77,712
G. A. Oldham.. 45,640	P. Walwyn..... 73,880
H. J. Joel..... 33,690	J. Sutcliffe, jun.. 67,728
J. R. Brown.... 32,389	N. Murless..... 63,632
R. B. Moller.... 26,363	P. Davey..... 47,906
Mrs. C. O. Iselin 25,829	H. Cecil..... 40,453
C. W. Engelhard 25,755	M. A. Jarvis.... 38,896
A. G. M. Stevens 16,066	J. Dunlop..... 38,614
H. G. Blagrave . 15,619	Denys Smith... 34,460
	G. R. Smyth... 34,380

### Leading Breeders, 1969 (Up to Oct. 3)

	Races		Value
	Horses	won	
Lord Rosebery.....	15	26	£64,308
Park Farm Stud.....	■	2	63,777
Mrs. L. Scott.....	2	7	55,405
Citadel Stud.....	5	5	43,005
Gaybrook Park Stud.....	6	12	36,397
P. Larkin.....	■	3	30,122
H. J. Joel.....	11	19	27,425
White Lodge Stud.....	4	5	26,363
Somerley Stud.....	8	14	22,755
F. F. Tuthill.....	10	15	21,438
Burton Agnes Stud.....	10	14	21,066
S. Bates.....	■	5	20,768

## THE DERBY, 1959-1969

For particulars of the Derby from 1780-1958 see 1921-59 editions.

The Distance of the Derby course at Epsom is  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Lord Egremont won Derby in 1782, 1804, 5, 7, 26 (also, 5 Oaks); Duke of Grafton, 1802, 9, 10, 15 (also, 9 Oaks); Mr. Bowes, 1835, 43, 52, 31; Sir J. Hawley, Teddington (1851), Beadman (1858), Musjid (1859), and Blue Gown (1868), the 1st Duke of Westminster, Bend Or (1880), Shotover (1882), Ormonde (1886), and Flying Fox (1899). Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby—War Substitute at Newmarket (1918); at Epsom, Mrs. G. B. Miller (1937). First winner was Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed in 1780. From 1940 to 1945 a substitute Derby was run at Newmarket. By winning his 5th Derby, the late Aga Khan equalled Lord Egremont's record. He also won 2 Oaks.

### Winning Jockeys, 1969 (Up to Oct. 3)

	1st	2nd	3rd	Unpl.	Total
L. Piggott.....	148	85	78	208	519
G. Lewis.....	141	80	82	263	566
R. Hutchinson....	87	72	62	232	453
F. Durr.....	79	62	58	167	366
E. Johnson.....	77	51	48	269	445
A. Barclay.....	75	67	52	235	429
J. Mercer.....	71	54	40	232	397
J. Seagrave.....	71	63	63	213	410
E. Hide.....	67	66	43	256	432
W. Carson.....	61	43	37	266	407
J. Gorton.....	53	48	46	203	350
E. Eldin.....	53	41	45	219	358

### Winning Sires, 1969 (Up to Oct. 3)

	Races		Value
	Horses	won	
Hethersett (1959), by Hugh Lupus.....	13	18	£75,419
Right Royal V (1958), by Owen Tudor.....	7	9	63,354
Kalydon (1956), by Alycidon.....	■	14	60,694
Crepello (1956), by Donatello II.....	25	40	57,387
Sovereign Path (1958), by Grey Sovereign.....	15	25	54,557
Hornbeam (1953), by Hyperion.....	13	23	53,128
Hard Tack (1955), by Hard Sauce.....	13	24	52,057
Parthia (1956), by Persian Gulf.....	16	23	50,893
Tudor Melody (1956), by Tudor Minstrel.....	17	31	44,477
Aldice (1955), by Alycidon.....	18	30	32,114
Charlottesville (1957), by Prince Chevalier.....	9	13	31,939
Midsummer Night II (1957), by Djeddah.....	■	18	31,803

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. o Run'rs
1959	Sir H. de Trafford's Parthia.....	10 to 1	W. H. Carr ...	C. Boyd-Rochfort	■
1960	Sir V. Sassoon's St. Paddy <sup>o</sup> .....	7 to 1	L. Piggott....	N. Murless...	17
1961	Mrs. A. Plesch's Psidium.....	66 to 1	R. Poincelet..	H. Wragg....	28
1962	Mr. R. R. Guest's Larkspur (Ir.).....	■ to 1	N. Sellwood...	M. V. O'Brien	26
1963	M. F. Dupré's Relko (Fr.).....	5 to 1 F.	Y. Saint-Martin	F. Mathet....	26
1964	Mr. J. Ismay's Santa Claus (Ir.).....	15 to 8 F.	A. Breasley...	J. Rogers....	17
1965	M. J. TERNYNCK'S Sea Bird II (Fr.).....	7 to 4 F.	T. P. Glennon	E. Pollet....	■
1966	Lady Zia Wernher's Charlottown.....	5 to 1	A. Breasley...	G. Smyth....	25
1967	Mr. H. J. Joel's Royal Palace*.....	7-4 F.	G. Moore.....	N. Murless...	22
1968	Mr. R. R. Guest's Sir Ivor *(Ir.).....	4-5 F.	L. Piggott....	M. V. O'Brien	13
1969	Mr. A. M. Budgett's Blakeney.....	15-2	E. Johnson....	A. M. Budgett	26

Marked\* also won the Two Thousand Guineas; <sup>o</sup> the St. Leger.

Record times, 2 min. 34 secs. by Hyperion in 1933; Windsor Lad in 1934; ■ min. 33.8 sec. Mahmoud in 1936.

## TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS. First Run, 1809. Rowley Mile. Newmarket. 9 st.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of Run'rs
1965	Mr. W. Harvey's Niksar.....	100 to 11	D. Keith.....	W. Nightingall...	22
1966	Mr. P. Butler's Kashmir II (Fr.).....	7 to 1	J. Lindley.....	C. Bartholomew..	25
1967	Mr. H. J. Joel's Royal Palace.....	100 to 30 Jt. F.	G. Moore.....	N. Murless.....	18
1968	Mr. R. R. Guest's Sir Ivor (Ir.).....	11 to 8 F.	L. Piggott.....	M. V. O'Brien...	10
1969	Mr. J. R. Brown's Right Tack.....	15 to 2	G. Lewis.....	J. Sutcliffe.....	13

## ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS. 1814. Rowley Mile. Newmarket. Fillies. 9 st.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of Run'rs
1965	Maj. L. B. Holliday's Night Off.....	9 to 2 F.	W. Williamson..	W. Wharton.....	16
1966	Mrs. J. P. Mills' Glad Rags (Ir.).....	100 to 6	P. Cook.....	M. V. O'Brien...	21
1967	Mr. R. C. Boucher's Fleet.....	11 to 2	G. Moore.....	N. Murless.....	16
1968	Mrs. N. Murless's Caergwle.....	4 to 1 F.	A. Barclay.....	N. Murless.....	14
1969	Mr. R. B. Moller's Full Dress II.....	7 to 1	R. Hutchinson...	H. Wragg.....	13

## OAKS. 1779 Epsom. 1½ Mile. Fillies. 9 st.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of Run'rs
1965	Mr. J. C. Brady's Long Look (Ir.).....	100 to 7	J. Purtell.....	M. V. O'Brien...	18
1966	Mr. C. Clore's Valoris (Ir.).....	11 to 10 F.	L. Piggott.....	M. V. O'Brien...	13
1967	Countess Margit Batthyany's Pia.....	100 to 7	E. Hide.....	W. Elsey.....	12
1968	M. H. Berlin's La Lagune (Fr.).....	11 to 8 F.	G. Thiboeuf....	F. Boutin.....	14
1969	Lord Rosebery's "Sleeping Partner".....	100 to 6	J. Gorton.....	D. Smith.....	15

## ST. LEGER. 1776(8). Doncaster. 1¼ mile, 132 yards.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of Run'rs
1965	Hon. J. J. Astor's Provoke.....	28 to 1	J. Mercer.....	W. R. Hern.....	11
1966	Mr. R. J. Sigtia's Sodium.....	7 to 1	F. Durr.....	G. E. Todd.....	9
1967	Mr. C. W. Engelhard's Ribocco.....	100 to 7	L. Piggott.....	R. F. J. Houghton	9
1968	Mr. C. W. Engelhard's Ribero.....	100 to 30	L. Piggott.....	R. F. J. Houghton	8
1969	Mr. G. A. Oldham's Intermezzo.....	7 to 1	R. Hutchinson..	H. Wragg.....	11

	Lincolnshire Handicap. Doncaster—1 mile	Free Handicap. Newmarket—3 yrs.—7f.	Jockey Club Stakes Newmarket 1¼ miles.	Coronation Cup. Epsom 1¼ miles.
1966	Riot Act 4y 8st 3lb.....	Kibenka 8st 4lb.....	Alcalde 4y 9st.....	I Say 4y 8st 10lb.....
1967	Ben Novus 5y 7st 10lb.....	Supreme Sovereign 8st 1lb.....	Acrania 4y 9st.....	Charlottown 4y 8st 10lb
1968	Frankincense 4y 9st.....	Panpiper 7st 13lb.....	Crozier 5y 9st.....	Royal Palace 4y 8st 10lb.
1969	Foggy Bell 4y 7st 11lb.....	Welsh Pageant 8st 10lb.....	Torpid 4y 9st 6lb.....	Park Top 5y 9st.....

	Ascot Stakes. 2¼ miles.	Gold Cup. Ascot 2¼ miles.	Coventry Stakes. Ascot—2 yrs—5 furlongs.	Grand Prix de Paris. 1 mile 7 furlongs.
1966	Tubalcain 5y 8st.....	Fighting Charlie 5y 9st.....	Bold Lad (Ir.) 9st.....	Danseur.....
1967	Shira 7y 7st 9lb.....	Parbury 4y 9st.....	Mark Royal 9st.....	Phaeton.....
1968	King of Peace 5y 7st 12lb.....	Pardallo II 5y 9st.....	Murrayfield 9st.....	Dhaudevl.....
1969	Lexicon 5y 8st 11lb.....	Levmoss 4y 9st.....	Prince Tenderfoot 9st.....	Chaparral.....

	Chester Cup. Chester—2¼m. 77yd.	Jubilee Handicap. Kempton Park—1¼m.	Eclipse Stakes. Sandown Park—1¼m.	King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes. Ascot—1¼ miles.
1966	Aegean Blue 4y 8st 7lb.....	Antiquarian 5y 7st 11lb.....	Pieces of Eight (Ir.) 3y 8st 7lb	Aunt Edith 4y 9st 4lb.
1967	Mahbub Aly 5y 8st 11lb.....	Red Bar 5y 8st 2lb.....	Busted 5y 9st 5lb.....	Busted 4y 9st 7lb.
1968	Major Rose 6y 8st 7lb.....	Pally's Double 4y 6st 11lb.....	Royal Palace 4y 9st 5lb..	Royal Palace 4y 9st 7lb.
1969	(Abandoned)	Sovereign Ruler 4y 7st.....	Wolver Hollow 5y 9st 5lb.	Park Top 5y 9st 4lb.

	Prix de L'Arc de Triomphe Longchamp—1¼ m.	Cheltenham Gold Cup. abt. 3¼ m.	Cambridgeshire. Newmarket—9 f.	Middle Park Stakes. Newmarket—2 yrs.—6 f.
1966	Bon Mot 3y 8st 10lb.....	Arkle 9y 12st.....	Dites 4y 7st 4lb.....	Bold Lad (Ir.) 9st.....
1967	Topyo 3y 8st 10lb.....	Woodland Venture 7y 12st.....	Lacquer 3y 8st 6lb.....	Petingo 9st.....
1968	Vaguely Noble 3y 8st 10lb.	Fore Leney 11y 12st.....	Emerilo 4y 7st 9lb.....	Right Tack 9st.....
1969	Levmoss 4y 9st 6lb.....	What A Myth 12y 12st.....	Prince de Galles 3y 7st 12lb	Huntercombe 9st.....

	Cesarewitch. Newmarket 2¼ m.	Dewhurst Stakes. Newmarket—2 yrs.—7L.	Champion Stakes. Newmarket 1¼ m.	Grand National. Liverpool 4m. 856 yds.
1966	Persian Lancer 8y 7st 6lb.....	Dart Board 8st 12lb.....	Pieces of Eight (Ir.) 3y 8st 7lb	Angelo 8y 10st.....
1967	Boismoss 3y 7st 11lb.....	Hametus 8st 12lb.....	Reform 3y 8st 7lb.....	Foinavon 9st 10st.....
1968	Major Rose 6y 9st 4lb.....	Ribofilio 8st 12lb.....	Sir Ivor 3y 8st 7lb.....	Red Alligator 9y 10st. [4lb
1969	Floridian 5y 7st 7lb.....	Ljinsky 8st 12lb.....	Fiossy (Fr.) 3y 8st 4lb.....	Highland Wedding 12y 10st

## CRICKET

Cricket is played under the "Laws of Cricket" and is governed by the Committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club (1787). Lord's, N.W.8. Pres.—R. Aird, M.C., T.D. Sec., S. C. Griffith, D.F.C., T.D. Asst. Secs., J. G. Dunbar; D. B. Carr; J. A. Bailey.

## TEST MATCHES

## Pakistan v. England, 1969

*First Test.*—(Lahore, Feb. 21-24.) Drawn. England 306 and 225 for 9 (dec.); Pakistan 209 and 203 for 5.

*Second Test.*—(Dacca, Feb. 28-March 3.) Drawn. England 274 and 33 for no wkt.; Pakistan 246 and 195 for 6 (dec.).

*Third Test.*—(Karachi, March 6-8.) Abandoned due to riots. England 502 for 7.

## Australia v. West Indies, 1968-69

*First Test.*—(Brisbane, Dec. 6-11.) West Indies won by 125 runs. West Indies 296 and 353; Australia 284 and 240.

*Second Test.*—(Melbourne, Dec. 26-31.) Australia won by an innings and 30 runs. Australia 510; West Indies 280 and 280.

*Third Test.*—(Sydney, Jan. 3-8.) Australia won by 10 wickets. Australia 547 and 42 for no wkt.; West Indies 264 and 324.

*Fourth Test.*—(Adelaide, Jan. 24-29.) Drawn. West Indies 276 and 616; Australia 533 and 339 for 9.

*Fifth Test.*—(Sydney, Feb. 14-20.) Australia won by 382 runs. Australia 619 and 394 for 8 (dec.); West Indies 279 and 352.

## AUSTRALIA BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
K. D. Walters	6	0	699	242	116.50
W. M. Lawry	8	0	667	205	83.37
I. M. Chappell	8	0	548	165	68.50
A. P. Sheahan	9	2	257	51	36.71
I. R. Redpath	8	0	291	132	36.37
K. R. Stackpole	9	1	265	62	33.12
E. W. Freeman	8	0	183	76	30.50
G. D. McKenzie	8	0	175	59	25.00
J. W. Gleeson	9	1	120	45	24.00
A. N. Connolly	8	0	48	37	16.00
B. N. Jarman	6	0	40	17	6.66

Also batted: R. J. Inverarity, 5 and 9; A. A. Mallett, 6 and 19; and H. B. Taber, 48 and 15\*.

\* Not out.

## BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
G. D. McKenzie	206.1	27	758	30	25.26
E. W. Freeman	88.3	11	391	13	30.07
A. N. Connolly	192	39	628	20	31.40
J. W. Gleeson	250.6	57	844	26	32.46
I. M. Chappell	45	2	152	3	50.66
K. R. Stackpole	61	19	251	4	62.75

Also bowled: I. R. Redpath 1-0-3-0; A. A. Mallett 18-2-86-1; K. D. Walters 3-1-9-0.

## WEST INDIES BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest score	Average
G. S. Sobers	10	0	497	113	49.70
M. C. Carew	10	1	427	90	47.44
B. F. Butcher	10	0	405	118	40.50
C. H. Lloyd	8	0	315	129	39.37
R. B. Kanhai	10	0	371	94	37.10
S. M. Nurse	10	0	348	137	34.80
R. C. Fredericks	8	0	271	76	33.87
D. A. J. Holford	4	0	96	80	24.00
J. L. Hendricks	10	3	118	37*	16.85
S. G. Camacho	4	0	57	40	14.25
C. C. Griffith	6	0	82	27	13.66
R. M. Edwards	4	1	40	21	13.33
W. W. Hall	4	0	39	33	9.75
L. R. Gibbs	10	5	28	17	5.60

Also batted: C. A. Davis, 18 and 10. \* Not out.

## BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
L. R. Gibbs	292.2	52	923	24	38.45
C. H. Lloyd	22	2	78	2	39.00
W. W. Hall	75.7	5	325	8	40.62
G. S. Sobers	206.1	37	733	18	40.72
C. C. Griffith	104	8	430	8	53.75
D. A. J. Holford	72.5	8	290	4	72.50
M. C. Carew	59	9	238	3	79.33
R. M. Edwards	52	2	274	3	91.33

Also bowled: C. A. Davis 24-0-94-1; R. B. Kanhai 1-0-10-0.

## New Zealand v. West Indies, 1969

*First Test.*—(Auckland, Feb. 27-March 3.) West Indies won by 5 wickets. West Indies 276 and 348 for 5; New Zealand 323 and 297 for 8 (dec.).

*Second Test.*—(Wellington, March 8-11.) New Zealand won by 6 wickets. New Zealand 282 and 166 for 4. West Indies 297 and 148.

*Third Test.*—(Christchurch, March 13-17.) Drawn. West Indies 417. New Zealand 217 and 367 for 6.

## NEW ZEALAND BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
B. R. Taylor	5	2	209	124	69.66
B. F. Hastings	6	2	239	117*	59.75
B. E. Congdon	6	0	233	85	38.83
G. T. Dowling	6	0	232	76	38.66
V. Pollard	5	1	129	51*	32.25
G. M. Turner	6	0	183	74	30.50
B. W. Yulle	6	0	128	37	21.33
M. G. Burgess	4	0	69	30	17.25
R. C. Motz	4	0	60	23	15.00
R. S. Cunis	4	1	38	20*	12.66
B. D. Milburn	3	2	8	4*	8.00

Also batted: R. W. Morgan 0 and 16\*. \* Not out.

## BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
R. C. Motz	89	11	381	17	22.41
B. W. Yulle	65	13	244	9	27.11
V. Pollard	52	12	173	4	43.25
R. S. Cunis	81	11	321	6	53.50
B. R. Taylor	62.3	4	268	5	53.60

Also bowled: R. W. Morgan 4-0-19-0.

WEST INDIES BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
S. M. Nurse	5	0	558	258	111.60
B. F. Butcher	5	1	216	78*	54.00
M. C. Carew	5	1	256	109	51.20
J. L. Hendriks	4	1	84	54*	28.00
C. C. Griffith	3	3	43	31	14.33
G. S. Sobers	5	0	70	39	14.00
C. H. Lloyd	5	0	65	44	13.00
R. C. Fredericks	5	0	50	23	10.00
D. A. J. Holford	5	0	35	18	8.75
R. M. Edwards	5	0	25	22	6.25
L. R. Gibbs	4	3	3	2	3.00

Also batted: W. W. Hall, 1. \* Not out.

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
M. C. Carew	27	9	54	3	18.00
R. M. Edwards	111.7	22	352	15	23.46
D. A. J. Holford	65	10	242	9	26.88
C. C. Griffith	59.1	11	191	5	38.20
G. S. Sobers	105	24	301	7	43.00
L. R. Gibbs	134.1	23	362	8	45.25

Also bowled: W. W. Hall 16.2-5-42-1.

West Indies Tour of England, 1969

BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
B. F. Butcher	20	4	984	151	61.50
C. H. Lloyd	21	9	904	201*	56.50
R. C. Fredericks	29	4	1,132	168*	45.28
M. C. Carew	18	5	677	172*	45.13
C. A. Davis	25	5	848	106*	42.40
G. S. Sobers	15	4	432	81	33.23
S. G. Camacho	25	1	746	101	31.08
M. L. C. Foster	19	4	396	67*	26.40
J. L. Hendriks	8	3	106	69*	17.66
P. Roberts	9	2	104	35*	17.33
J. N. Shepherd	16	2	186	32	13.28
V. A. Holder	11	2	104	35	11.55
T. M. Findlay	14	0	134	23	9.44
L. R. Gibbs	11	5	47	18*	7.83
G. Shillingford	8	1	32	10	4.57
M. P. Blair	5	3	4	4*	2.00

\* Not out.

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
B. F. Butcher	37	6	103	6	17.16
G. Shillingford	221.2	41	669	36	18.58
J. N. Shepherd	329.3	100	803	29	27.68
G. S. Sobers	267.1	78	623	22	28.31
V. A. Holder	367.5	112	907	30	30.23
S. G. Camacho	13	2	31	1	31.00
M. L. C. Foster	88.4	25	248	7	35.42
M. P. Blair	130.1	16	509	14	36.35
M. C. Carew	76.4	16	261	7	37.28
L. R. Gibbs	352.1	109	720	19	37.89
P. Roberts	279	84	744	16	46.50
C. H. Lloyd	37.5	9	106	2	53.00
C. A. Davis	182.2	39	479	7	69.83

Also bowled: R. C. Fredericks 4-0-16-0.

County Knock-Out Competition (Gillette Cup)

Final.—Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by 69 runs. Yorkshire 219 for 8; Derbyshire 150.

Lancashire won the 1969 Sunday League Competition with 49 points from 16 games.

New Zealand Tour of England, 1969

BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
B. W. Yule	11	5	383	81	63.83
B. A. G. Murray	21	1	800	123	40.00
B. F. Hastings	24	4	708	101	35.00
G. M. Turner	22	3	644	124	33.89
M. G. Burgess	26	5	689	95	32.80
V. Pollard	21	3	534	100*	29.66
G. T. Dowling	27	0	740	113	27.40
B. D. Milburn	6	5	26	17*	26.00
B. E. Congdon	30	3	692	66	25.62
D. R. Hadlee	13	4	171	51*	19.00
R. C. Motz	15	2	234	73*	16.71
B. R. Taylor	16	0	250	87	15.62
K. J. Wadsworth	19	0	251	77	13.21
R. O. Collinge	8	1	66	19	9.42
R. S. Cunis	13	4	83	19*	9.22
H. J. Howarth	17	8	59	11*	6.55

\* Not out.

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
H. J. Howarth	556.5	220	1,126	57	19.75
B. R. Taylor	311.2	71	838	36	23.27
B. W. Yule	232.2	69	621	24	25.87
M. G. Burgess	87.3	52	235	9	26.11
D. R. Hadlee	212.3	56	621	23	27.00
R. S. Cunis	385	100	1,055	38	27.76
R. O. Collinge	208.3	56	498	17	29.29
R. C. Motz	333.2	83	809	25	32.36
V. Pollard	260.3	86	600	18	33.33
B. E. Congdon	31	6	99	2	49.50

Also bowled: G. T. Dowling 5-0-34-0; B. F. Hastings 1-0-1-0; B. A. G. Murray 4-1-12-1.

England v. West Indies, 1969

First Test.—(Manchester, June 12-17.) England won by 10 wickets. England 413 and 12 for no wicket; West Indies 147 and 275.

Second Test.—(Lord's, June 26-July 1.) Drawn. West Indies 380 and 295 for 9 (dec.); England 344 and 295 for 7.

Third Test.—(Leeds, July 10-15.) England won by 30 runs. England 223 and 240; West Indies 161 and 272.

ENGLAND BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
G. Boycott	6	1	270	128	54.00
R. Illingworth	5	1	163	113	40.75
J. H. Edrich	6	1	169	79	33.80
J. H. Hampshire	4	0	135	107	33.75
B. L. d'Oliveira	5	0	162	57	32.40
A. P. E. Knott	5	0	139	53	27.80
J. A. Snow	4	3	25	15*	25.00
P. J. Sharpe	5	0	120	86	24.00
B. R. Knight	5	1	66	31	16.50
D. J. Brown	4	0	62	34	15.50
D. L. Underwood	3	1	31	16	15.50

\* Not out.

Also batted: P. H. Parfitt, 4 and 39; T. W. Graveney, 75.

## BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
D. L. Underwood.....	53	29	101	6	16.83
D. J. Brown.....	110.3	25	288	14	20.57
B. R. Knight.....	120.1	29	279	11	25.36
J. A. Snow.....	139.3	26	406	15	27.06
B. L. d'Oliveira.....	75	25	169	4	42.25
R. Illingworth.....	93	32	218	5	43.60

Also bowled: P. H. Parfitt 1—0—8—0.

## West Indies Batting

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
S. G. Camacho.....	4	0	187	71	46.75
B. F. Butcher.....	6	0	238	91	39.66
C. A. Davis.....	6	0	208	103	34.66
R. C. Fredericks.....	6	0	204	64	34.00
C. H. Lloyd.....	6	0	183	70	30.50
G. S. Sobers.....	6	1	150	50*	30.00
V. A. Holder.....	6	0	80	35	13.33
J. N. Shepherd.....	5	0	65	32	13.00
T. M. Findlay.....	4	0	51	23	12.75
L. R. Gibbs.....	6	3	34	18*	11.33
G. Shillingford.....	3	1	11	5	5.50

\* Not out.

Also batted: M. C. Carew, 1 and 44; M. L. C. Foster, 4 and 3; J. L. Hendriks, 1 and 5.

## West Indies Bowling

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
J. N. Shepherd.....	137.5	44	266	12	22.16
G. Shillingford.....	59.4	12	160	6	26.66
G. S. Sobers.....	145	47	318	11	28.90
C. A. Davis.....	30	8	32	1	32.00
V. A. Holder.....	148.5	52	335	9	37.22
L. R. Gibbs.....	168.4	57	317	6	52.83

Also bowled: B. F. Butcher 3—1—6—0; M. L. C. Foster 2—0—7—0; M. C. Carew 11—3—19—0.

## England v. New Zealand, 1969

*First Test.*—(Lord's, July 24—29.) England won by 230 runs. England 190 and 340; New Zealand 169 and 131.

*Second Test.*—(Nottingham, Aug. 7—12.) Drawn. New Zealand 294 and 66 for 1; England 451 for 1 (dec.).

*Third Test.*—(Oval, Aug. 21—26.) England won by 111 wickets. England 424 and 138 for 2; New Zealand 150 and 229.

## NEW ZEALAND BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
G. M. Turner.....	4	1	126	53	42.00
B. F. Hastings.....	5	0	188	83	37.60
B. E. Congdon.....	6	1	179	66	35.80
D. R. Hadlee.....	3	1	55	35*	27.50
B. A. G. Murray.....	4	1	70	40*	23.33
G. T. Dowling.....	6	0	129	41	21.50
R. C. Motz.....	5	0	66	23	13.20
K. J. Wadsworth.....	5	0	52	21	10.40
V. Pollard.....	5	0	38	13	7.60
M. G. Burgess.....	4	0	18	10	6.00
H. J. Howarth.....	5	3	11	4*	5.50
B. R. Taylor.....	4	0	7	4	1.75

\* Not out.

Also batted: R. S. Cunis 0 and 7.

## BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
B. R. Taylor.....	63.5	17	155	10	15.50
R. S. Cunis.....	30	6	85	5	17.00
D. R. Hadlee.....	55	10	179	6	29.83
H. J. Howarth.....	166	67	313	11	39.12
R. C. Motz.....	123.1	34	313	7	44.28
V. Pollard.....	37	7	110	2	55.50
R. O. Collinge.....	29	6	88	1	88.00

Also bowled: M. G. Burgess 17—4—51—0.

## ENGLAND BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
J. H. Edrich.....	5	0	376	155	75.20
P. J. Sharpe.....	1	1	270	111	67.50
B. R. Knight.....	1	1	96	49	48.00
B. L. d'Oliveira.....	4	0	95	45	23.75
R. Illingworth.....	4	0	90	53	22.50
G. Boycott.....	5	0	101	47	20.20
A. Ward.....	3	1	40	21	20.00
K. W. R. Fletcher.....	3	0	47	31	15.66
P. A. E. Knott.....	4	0	54	21	13.50
D. L. Underwood.....	4	0	24	16	6.00

Also batted: D. J. Brown, 11 and 7; M. H. Denness, 2 and 55; J. A. Snow, 4 and 21; G. G. Arnold 1.

## BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
D. L. Underwood.....	150	70	220	24	9.16
R. Illingworth.....	101.3	43	154	10	15.40
A. Ward.....	73.5	15	210	10	21.00
B. L. d'Oliveira.....	53	21	77	2	38.50
B. R. Knight.....	35.5	8	83	3	41.50
J. A. Snow.....	61	14	154	3	51.33

Also bowled: G. A. Arnold 18—5—30—0; D. J. Brown 17—8—23—0; K. W. R. Fletcher 3—1—14—0.

## County Championship Table, 1969

County Order for 1969 in brackets	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Bonus Btg.		Points
					Bonus Btg.	Bonus Btg.	
Glamorgan (3).....	24	11	0	13	67	73	250
Gloucestershire (16).....	24	10	6	8	26	93	219
Surrey (15).....	24	7	1	16	64	76	210
Warwickshire (11).....	24	7	3	14	41	89	205
Hampshire (5).....	24	6	7	11	56	87	203
Essex (14).....	24	6	6	12	44	85	189
Sussex (17).....	24	5	8	11	47	88	185
Nottinghamshire (4).....	24	6	2	16	49	75	184
Northamptonshire (13).....	24	5	7	12	47	66	163
Kent (2).....	24	4	6	14	35	76	151
Middlesex (10).....	24	3	7	14	40	76	146
Worcestershire (7).....	24	5	7	12*	30	62	142
Yorkshire (1).....	24	3	6	15	30	77	142
Leicestershire (9).....	24	4	7	13	26	64	130
Lancashire (6).....	24	2	1	21	39	67	126
Derbyshire (8).....	24	3	5	16*	20	69	119
Somerset (12).....	24	1	9	14	17	69	96

Worcestershire and Yorkshire points totals include 5 points in drawn matches where the scores finished level and they were batting.

\* Including one match abandoned without ball being bowled.

*Universities.*—Oxford University drew with Cambridge University. Oxford 235 and 221 for 7; Cambridge 273 for 1 (dec.) and 210 for 1 (dec.).

*Eton v. Harrow.*—Harrow drew with Eton. Harrow 140 and 136 for 8; Eton 189 and 158 for 1 (dec.).

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES

English Batting Averages, 1969

(Qualifications, 8 Innings)

English Bowling Averages, 1969

(Qualifications, 10 Wickets in 10 Innings)

Batsmen	Number of Innings	Times not out	Total Runs	Highest Innings	Average	Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
J. H. Edrich	39	7	2,238	181	69.93	A. Ward	482.5	135	1,023	69	14.82
E. J. O. Hemsley	16	5	676	138*	61.45	M. J. Procter	639.3	160	1,623	108	15.02
Mushtaq Mohammad	40	9	1,831	156*	59.06	D. L. Underwood	808.3	355	1,561	101	15.45
B. A. Richards	31	6	1,440	155	57.60	T. W. Cartwright	880.5	372	1,748	108	16.18
C. H. Lloyd	36	6	1,458	201*	48.60	D. Wilson	964.1	384	1,772	102	17.37
B. W. Luckhurst	44	4	1,914	169	47.85	D. N. F. Slade	393.1	156	734	42	17.47
Younis Ahmed	46	9	1,760	127*	47.56	H. J. Rhodes	499.3	138	1,156	64	18.06
M. J. Stewart	27	7	1,317	105	43.90	J. N. Graham	726	218	1,460	79	18.48
G. S. Sobers	26	2	1,023	104	42.62	C. M. Old	433	98	1,061	57	18.61
R. B. Bolus	43	5	1,603	147	42.18	R. Illingworth	599.1	206	1,186	62	19.12
J. B. Kanhal	29	4	1,044	173	41.77	D. W. White	696.3	157	1,775	92	19.29
M. H. Page	30	4	1,037	162	39.88	S. Turner	201.1	52	428	22	19.45
Majid Jahangir	40	1	1,547	156	39.66	M. Nash	659.1	190	1,560	80	19.50
R. M. C. Gilliat	38	3	1,386	223*	39.60	Majid Jahangir	154	40	298	15	19.86
A. Jones	46	4	1,633	122*	38.88	J. A. Snow	680.1	164	1,740	87	20.00
G. Boycott	39	6	1,283	128	38.87	N. M. McVicker	518.1	125	1,484	74	20.05
P. J. Sharpe	41	3	1,468	111	38.63	R. S. Herman	177	37	503	25	20.12
M. H. Denness	41	4	1,424	125	38.48	N. Gifford	549.5	175	1,319	65	20.29
B. L. Irvine	39	6	1,235	109	37.42	J. Spencer	158	39	407	20	20.35
D. R. Walsh	23	3	748	207	37.40	G. G. Arnold	638.3	155	1,434	70	20.48
C. T. Radley	43	5	1,414	117	37.21	R. E. East	680.3	229	1,526	73	20.90
T. S. Steele	18	6	445	101*	37.08	R. M. H. Cottam	993.1	252	2,294	109	21.04
T. W. Graveney	33	7	963	110*	37.03	P. H. Parfitt	312	79	860	40	21.50
K. W. R. Fletcher	38	5	1,221	134*	37.00	A. S. Brown	356.4	104	905	42	21.54
H. Pilling	40	6	1,258	122*	37.00	P. Lever	466.3	117	1,133	52	21.78
M. J. Edwards	42	3	1,428	137	36.61	K. Shuttleworth	437.2	90	1,224	56	21.85
A. Lightfoot	46	6	1,441	174	36.02	W. Blenkiron	664.2	159	1,727	79	21.86
G. R. J. Roope	36	5	1,112	97	35.87	G. D. McKenzie	668.4	159	1,705	77	22.14
D. B. Close	27	4	812	146	35.30	I. R. Buxton	233.4	92	467	21	22.23
Asif Iqbal	29	2	951	159	35.22	D. L. Williams	555.3	152	1,245	56	22.23
R. Illingworth	37	10	950	153*	35.18	P. M. Stringer	113.2	19	268	12	22.33
D. R. Owen-Thomas	19	2	595	182*	35.00	A. E. Cordle	499.3	120	1,321	59	22.38
A. R. Lewis	46	5	1,422	108	34.68	J. K. Lever	521	112	1,401	62	22.59
J. M. Parks	38	3	1,210	109*	34.57	D. J. Shepherd	985	385	1,830	81	22.59
R. M. Lewis	10	1	311	87	34.55	K. Higgs	655.3	178	1,495	66	22.65
D. Shepherd	20	3	585	114*	34.41	D. J. Brown	587.5	152	1,489	65	22.90
M. J. Smedley	35	8	922	108	34.14	J. B. Mortimore	769.3	273	1,628	71	22.92
B. Dudleston	37	5	1,086	171*	33.93	R. Barratt	446.1	147	1,125	49	22.94
G. Pullar	31	7	811	109	33.79	R. A. Woolmer	203.2	53	482	21	22.95
H. M. Ackerman	41	1	1,348	145*	33.70	D. R. Smith	683.2	170	1,781	77	23.12
G. M. Turner	41	7	1,146	124	33.70	R. A. Hutton	598.2	137	1,530	66	23.18
P. M. Walker	38	10	925	73	33.03	A. N. Connolly	654.2	168	1,720	74	23.24
M. J. Smith	48	6	1,385	147	32.97	K. V. Jones	210	55	533	25	23.32
B. E. Edmeades	43	5	1,249	148	32.86	C. Forbes	466.5	111	1,171	50	23.42
F. M. Engineer	33	4	952	103*	32.82	R. C. Davis	284.5	68	750	32	23.43
B. Wood	15	3	392	87	32.66	K. D. Boyce	586.4	98	1,696	72	23.55
M. J. Harris	40	4	1,164	149	32.33	A. W. Greig	543.5	130	1,629	69	23.60
F. S. Goldstein	44	1	1,384	90	32.18	B. Stead	674.1	149	1,938	82	23.65
G. Barker	34	1	1,060	118	32.12	P. M. Walker	606.2	229	1,447	61	23.72
D. L. Amiss	51	3	1,539	120	32.06	D. A. Allen	526.2	163	1,268	53	23.92
B. L. d'Oliveira	35	4	989	88*	31.90	R. N. S. Hobbs	708.5	226	1,760	73	24.10
D. Lloyd	43	4	1,238	102*	31.74	M. Buss	420.2	157	974	40	24.35
C. C. Inman	34	3	974	141	31.41	Mushtaq Mohammad	621.1	159	1,902	78	24.38
E. Jones	33	9	753	102*	31.37	G. S. Sobers	530.2	155	1,319	54	24.42
D. L. Murray	38	10	873	101	31.17	P. I. Pocock	818.5	267	1,892	77	24.57
A. J. Khan	10	1	280	92	31.11	A. G. Nicholson	616.4	185	1,380	56	24.64
R. B. Nicholls	43	4	1,202	109	30.82	D. J. Halfyard	667.1	239	1,565	63	24.84
R. W. Tolchard	36	15	646	77*	30.76	B. R. Knight	537.3	119	1,342	54	24.85
J. Birkenshaw	39	8	951	131	30.67	B. M. Brain	609	105	1,831	73	25.08
G. W. Johnson	21	5	488	86*	30.50	O. S. Wheatley	171	44	429	17	25.23
D. R. Turner	14	2	366	181*	30.50	D. Breakwell	371	138	836	33	25.33
M. J. Kitchen	45	2	1,308	132	30.41	D. L. Bates	483.1	120	1,223	48	25.47
R. M. Prideaux	49	6	1,303	170*	30.30	F. J. Coldwell	305.3	60	821	32	25.65
C. A. Milton	37	2	1,059	109	30.25	L. J. Tittmus	821.5	276	1,748	68	25.70
G. S. Chappell	45	1	1,330	144	30.22	A. T. Castell	483.5	110	1,295	50	25.90
B. A. Davis	43	5	1,148	103	30.21	A. L. Dixon	582	182	1,571	60	26.18
J. A. Ormrod	45	5	1,199	125	29.97	A. M. Jordan	244	51	682	26	26.23
W. J. Stewart	21	2	565	134	29.73	A. Buss	578.2	139	1,497	57	26.26
D. M. Green	47	0	1,396	123	29.70	D. L. Acfield	594.4	174	1,429	54	26.46
P. H. Parfitt	46	5	1,216	106	29.65	J. Cumber	397	81	1,034	39	26.51
W. E. Russell	39	5	1,007	170	29.61	M. Taylor	536.4	144	1,354	51	26.54
J. H. Hampshire	37	3	1,001	107	29.44	G. R. J. Roope	91.3	11	319	12	26.58
D. E. V. Padgett	45	8	1,078	83	29.13	J. Sullivan	147.4	30	406	15	27.06
S. E. Leary	36	11	728	62	29.12	P. J. Sainsbury	540.1	233	976	36	27.11
J. T. Murray	37	4	959	121	29.06	G. A. Cope	484.3	174	1,171	43	27.23
R. D. V. Knight	37	2	1,007	88*	28.77	G. Burgess	529.2	123	1,420	52	27.30
M. E. Norman	34	3	886	156	28.58	G. S. Chappell	432.4	92	1,255	45	27.88
J. D. Woodford	16	1	422	56	28.13	T. E. Jesty	344	74	923	33	27.96
R. G. Headley	48	3	1,241	106	27.57	A. J. Hooper	119.5	34	364	13	28.00
A. W. Greig	44	3	1,130	104	27.56	D. Hughes	531.5	204	1,345	48	28.02

\* Denotes not out

## LIST OF COUNTY CHAMPIONS

1903	Middlesex	1922	Yorkshire	1937	Yorkshire	1956	Surrey
1904	Lancashire	1923	Yorkshire	1938	Yorkshire	1957	Surrey
1905	Yorkshire	1924	Yorkshire	1939	Yorkshire	1958	Surrey
1906	Kent	1925	Yorkshire	1946	Yorkshire	1959	Yorkshire
1907	Notts.	1926	Lancashire	1947	Middlesex	1960	Yorkshire
1908	Yorkshire	1927	Lancashire	1948	Glamorgan	1961	Hampshire
1909	Kent	1928	Lancashire	1949	{Middlesex	1962	Yorkshire
1910	Kent	1929	Notts.		{Yorkshire	1963	Yorkshire
1911	Warwickshire	1930	Lancashire	1950	{Lancashire	1964	Worcestershire
1912	Yorkshire	1931	Yorkshire		{Surrey	1965	Worcestershire
1913	Kent	1932	Yorkshire	1951	Warwickshire	1966	Yorkshire
1914	Surrey	1933	Yorkshire	1952	Surrey	1967	Yorkshire
1919	Yorkshire	1934	Lancashire	1953	Surrey	1968	Yorkshire
1920	Middlesex	1935	Yorkshire	1954	Surrey	1969	Glamorgan
1921	Middlesex	1936	Derbyshire	1955	Surrey		

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

## International Union Table, 1968-69

Country	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points Scored		Points
					For	Against	
Wales.....	4	3	1	0	79	31	7
Ireland.....	4	3	0	1	61	48	6
England.....	4	2	0	2	54	58	4
Scotland.....	4	1	0	3	12	44	2
France.....	4	0	0	4	28	53	1

## CALCUTTA CUP

England v. Scotland
1963 England 10-8
1964 Scotland 15-6
1965 Draw 3-3
1966 Scotland 6-3
1967 England 27-14
1968 England 8-6
1969 England 8-3

## COUNTY

CHAMPIONSHIP
Warwickshire.
Warwickshire.
Warwickshire.
Middlesex.
Surrey and Durham.
Middlesex.
Lancashire.

Mar. 9 Paris. France 17; Wales 13.

Rugby League Challenge Cup.—Final. Castleford beat Salford by 11-6 pts. at Wembley Stadium on May 17, 1969. Attendance 100,000. Receipts £58,847 (record). Semi-Finals. Castleford beat Wakefield Trinity 16-10; Salford beat Warrington 15-8.

County Champions.—Yorkshire.

Northern League Champions.—Leeds beat Castleford 16-14 at Bradford.

County Cup Winners: Yorkshire Cup.—Leeds. Lancashire Cup.—St. Helens.

## INTERNATIONAL MATCHES, 1968-69

1968				
Oct. 26	Dublin.	Ireland 10;	Australia 3.	
Nov. 11	Edinburgh.	Scotland 9;	Australia 3.	
Nov. 17	Colombes.	France 11;	South Africa 16.	
1969				
Jan. 11	Colombes.	France 3;	Scotland 6.	
Jan. 25	Dublin.	Ireland 17;	France 9.	
Feb. 11	Edinburgh.	Scotland 3;	Wales 17.	
Feb. 8	Dublin.	Ireland 17;	England 15.	
Feb. 22	Twickenham.	England 22;	France 8.	
Feb. 22.	Edinburgh.	Scotland 0;	Ireland 16.	
Mar. 8	Cardiff.	Wales 24;	Ireland 11.	
Mar. 15	Twickenham.	England 8;	Scotland 3.	
Mar. 22	Colombes.	France 8;	Wales 8.	
April 12	Cardiff.	Wales 30;	England 9.	
June 1	Christchurch.	New Zealand 19;	Wales 0	
June 14	Auckland.	New Zealand 33;	Wales 12.	
June 21	Sydney.	Australia 16;	Wales 19.	

## COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

Lancashire beat Cornwall 11-9.

## OTHER CHIEF MATCHES, 1968-69

Universities. 1968. Cambridge University beat Oxford University 9-6 at Twickenham on Dec. 10.
Hospitals Cup Final. St. Bartholomew's beat Guy's 11-3.
Services.—Royal Navy and Army drew 3-3; Army beat R.A.F. 26-21; R.A.F. beat Royal Navy 9-5.
Middlesex Seven-a-Side Finals.—St. Luke's College, Exeter beat Edinburgh Wanderers 21-16.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL LEAGUE (Est. 1895)

## International Matches

1968				
Nov. 7	Salford.	England 17;	Wales 24.	
Nov. 30	St. Helens.	Great Britain 34;	France 10.	
1969				
Feb. 2	Toulouse.	France 13;	Great Britain 9.	

## HOCKEY, 1968-69

## MEN'S HOCKEY

## INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals						
	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	P.
Scotland.....	3	2	1	0	1	0	5
England.....	3	2	0	1	3	1	4
Ireland.....	3	1	0	2	1	3	2
Wales.....	3	0	1	2	0	1	1

## INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

Ireland beat Wales 1-0; England beat Wales 1-0; Scotland beat England 1-0; England beat Ireland 2-0; Wales and Scotland drew 0-0; Scotland beat Ireland 1-0.

Universities.—Oxford University and Cambridge University drew 2-2.

County Championship Final.—Lancashire beat Lincolnshire 2-0.

## WOMEN'S HOCKEY

## LEADING MATCHES, 1968-69

England beat Wales 2-1; England beat Scotland 1-0; West Germany beat England 3-2; England beat Ireland 2-1

## LACROSSE, 1968-69

Annual Territorial Match.—North beat South. English Club Championship (Iroquois Cup).—Mellor beat Hampstead.

North of England Senior Flags.—Mellor beat Cheadle. South of England Senior Flags.—Hampstead beat Lee.

Northern Counties Championship.—Cheshire beat Lancashire.

University.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 8-6.

Inter-Universities.—Sheffield University.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

International Table, 1968-69

Country	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals		Points
					For	Agst.	
England.....	3	3	0	0	9	3	6
Scotland.....	3	■	1	1	7	8	3
Ireland.....	3	0	2	■	■	4	■
Wales.....	3	0	1	■	4	7	1

## ENGLAND &amp; SCOTLAND.

	E.	S.
1964 Scotland.....	1	0
1965 Draw.....	2	2
1966 England.....	4	3
1967 Scotland.....	3	2
1968 Draw.....	1	1
1969 England.....	4	1

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP  
West Ham U. b. Preston N.E.

Liverpool b. Leeds U.....	2	1
Everton b. Sheffield W.....	3	2
Tottenham H. b. Chelsea.....	2	1
W.B.A. b. Everton.....	1	0
Manchester C. b. Leicester.....	1	0

## CUP FINALS, 1968-69

F.A. CUP.—S.F.: March 22 (Villa Park, Birmingham), Manchester City beat Everton 1-0. Attendance 63,000. March 29 (Hillsborough, Sheffield), Leicester City beat West Bromwich Albion 1-0. Attendance 53,207.

Final: April 26 (Wembley Stadium), Manchester City beat Leicester City 1-0. Attendance 100,000. Receipts £128,000.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE CUP. Final. March 15 (Wembley Stadium), Swindon Town beat Arsenal 3-1 (after extra time). Attendance 100,000. Receipts £104,000.

F.A. AMATEUR.—S.F.: March 15 (St. Andrew's, Birmingham), Sutton United beat Whitley Bay 4-2. March 22 (Southport), North Shields beat Skelmersdale United 2-1 (after 1-1 draw).

Final: April 12 (Wembley Stadium), North Shields beat Sutton United 2-1. Attendance 47,500.

F.A. CHARITY SHIELD.—Leeds United beat Manchester City 2-1.

SCOTTISH CUP.—S.F.: (Celtic Park) Rangers beat Aberdeen 6-1. (Hampden Park) Celtic beat Morton 4-1.

Final: April 26 (Hampden Park) Celtic beat Rangers 4-0. Attendance 134,000.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP.—F.: Celtic beat Hibernian 6-2.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP.—F.: Old Malvernians beat Old Bradfordians 1-0.

EUROPEAN CUP.—S.F.: Ajax Amsterdam beat Spartak Trnava (on aggregate) 3-2; A. C. Milan beat Manchester United (on aggregate) 2-1.

F.: A. C. Milan beat Ajax Amsterdam 4-1 in Madrid.

CUP-WINNERS CUP.—S.F.: Slovan Bratislava beat Dunfermline (on aggregate) 2-1; Barcelona beat F.C. Cologne (on aggregate).

F.: Slovan Bratislava beat Barcelona 3-2 at Basle. INTER-CITIES' FAIRS CUP.—F.: Newcastle United beat Ujpest Dozsa (Hungary) (on aggregate) 6-2.

## AMATEUR HOME INTERNATIONALS

1968  
Sept. 28 Charlton. England 5; Ireland 0.

1969  
Jan. 11 Ton Pentre. Wales 1; Ireland 0.  
Mar. 15 Portadown. Ireland 1; Scotland 2.  
Mar. 28 Celtic Park. Scotland 1; England 5.  
April 5 Wrexham. Wales 1; Scotland 1.  
Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 3-1.  
Services Championship.—Army.

## WORLD CUP WINNERS, 1930-66

1930 (Played in Uruguay)..... Uruguay  
1934 (Italy)..... Italy  
1938 (France)..... Italy  
1950 (Brazil)..... Uruguay  
1954 (Switzerland)..... West Germany  
1958 (Sweden)..... Brazil  
1962 (Chile)..... Brazil  
1966 (England)..... England

## LEAGUE COMPETITION, 1968-69

Div. I.—Leeds United, 67 pts. (record). Runners-up, Liverpool, 61 pts. Relegated: Leicester City, 30 pts., and Queen's Park Rangers, 18 pts.

Div. II.—Derby County, 63 pts. and Crystal Palace, 56 pts. Relegated: Bury, 30 pts. and Fulham, 25 pts.

Div. III.—Promoted: Watford, 64 pts. and Swindon Town, 64 pts. Relegated: Northampton, 40 pts., Hartlepool, 39 pts., Crewe Alexandra, 35 pts. and Oldham, 35 pts.

Div. IV.—Promoted: Doncaster Rovers, 59 pts., Halifax Town, 57 pts., Rochdale, 56 pts. and Bradford City, 56 pts.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.—Div. I Champions: Celtic, 54 pts.; Div. II Champions: Motherwell, 64 pts.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES, 1968-69  
HOME INTERNATIONALS

1969  
May 3 Wrexham. Wales 3; Scotland 5.  
Belfast. Ireland 1; England 3.  
May 6 Hampden Park. Scotland 1; Ireland 1.  
May 7 Wembley. England 2; Wales 1.  
May 10 Belfast. Ireland 0; Wales 0.  
Wembley. England 4; Scotland 1.

## OTHER INTERNATIONALS

1968  
Nov. 6 Bucharest. Rumania 0; England 0.  
Dec. 11 Wembley. England 1; Bulgaria 1.  
1969  
Jan 15 Wembley. England 1; Rumania 1.  
Mar. 12 Wembley. England 5; France 0.  
June 1 Mexico City. Mexico 0; England 0.  
June 8 Montevideo. Uruguay 1; England 2.  
June 12 Rio de Janeiro. Brazil 2; England 1.

## INTER-LEAGUE MATCHES

1968  
Sept. 4 Dublin. League of Ireland 0; Scottish League 0.  
Nov. 27 Belfast. Irish League 0; Football League 1.  
1969  
Mar. 26 Hampden Park. Scottish League 1; Football League 3.

## UNDER 23 INTERNATIONALS

1968  
Oct. ■ Wrexham. Wales 1; England 3.  
Nov. 13 Birmingham. England 2; Netherlands 2.  
1969  
April 16 Coventry. England 4; Portugal 0.  
May 22 Deventer. Netherlands 2; England 1.  
May 25 Ostend. Belgium 0; England 1.  
May 28 Funchal. Portugal 1; England 1.

## GOLF, 1968-69

## CHAMPIONSHIPS.

## OPEN

- (Instituted 1860.)  
 1962 A. Palmer (U.S.A.), 276.  
 1963 R. J. Charles (N.Z.) beat  
 P. Rodgers (U.S.A.),  
 after tie 277.  
 1964 A. Lema (U.S.A.), 279.  
 1965 P. W. Thomson (Aust-  
 ralia) 285.  
 1966 J. Nicklaus (U.S.A.),  
 282.  
 1967 R. de Vicenzo (Argen-  
 tina), 278.  
 1968 G. Player (S. Africa),  
 289.  
 1969 A. Jacklin, (G.B.), 280.

PROFESSIONAL MATCH  
PLAY TOURNAMENT

- (News of the World)  
 1962 E. C. Brown.  
 1963 D. C. Thomas.  
 1964 N. C. Coles.  
 1965 N. C. Coles.  
 1966 P. W. Thomson (Aust.)  
 1967 P. W. Thomson (Aust.)  
 1968 B. G. C. Huggett.  
 1969 M. Bembridge.

## AMATEUR

- (1885.)  
 1962 R. D. Davies (U.S.A.).  
 1963 M. S. R. Lunt.  
 1964 G. J. Clark.  
 1965 M. F. Bonallack.  
 1966 R. Cole (S. Africa).  
 1967 B. Dickson (U.S.A.).  
 1968 M. F. Bonallack.  
 1969 M. F. Bonallack.

LADIES  
(1893).

- 1962 Mrs. A. D. Spearman.  
 1963 Mlle. B. Varangot  
 (France).  
 1964 Miss C. Sorenson  
 (U.S.A.).  
 1965 Mlle. B. Varangot  
 (France).  
 1966 Miss D. E. Chadwick.  
 1967 Miss D. E. Chadwick.  
 1968 Mlle. B. Varangot  
 (France).  
 1969 Mlle. C. Lacoste  
 (France).

## WALKER CUP

(Milwaukee, Aug. 1969)

U.S.A. won by 10 matches to 8, with 1 halved.

## Winners—

U.S.A.—Singles—A. Miller (2); V. Giles; R. Siderowf; J. Bohmann; E. Updegraff; J. Inman.

Foursomes—Giles and S. Melnyk; W. Hyndman and Inman; Siderowf and L. Wadkins.

British Isles.—Singles—G. C. Marks (2); P. J. Benka; M. F. Bonallack; A. Brooks.

Foursomes—Brooks and C. W. Green; Bonallack and P. Tuphey; Benka and B. Critchley.

## RYDER CUP

(Royal Birkdale, Sept. 1969)

Match Drawn. Each team won 13 matches, with 6 halved.

## Winners—

Singles—U.S.A.—D. Hill (2); W. Casper; L. Trevino; M. Barber; G. Littler; D. Sikes.

British Isles.—P. Butler (2); M. Bembridge; C. O'Connor; N. C. Coles; A. Jacklin; B. Gallacher.

Foursomes—U.S.A.—Hill and T. Aaron; Trevino and Littler; J. Nicklaus and Sikes.

British Isles.—Coles and B. Huggett; Gallacher and Bembridge; Jacklin and P. Townsend (2).

Fourballs—U.S.A.—Trevino and Littler; Casper and F. Beard; Hill and K. Still. British Isles.—O'Connor and Townsend; Jacklin and N. Coles.

## OTHER CHIEF GOLF EVENTS, 1968-69

Eisenhower Cup (Melbourne, Oct. 1968).—1, U.S.A., 868; 2, British Isles, 869; 3, Canada, 885.

World Cup (Singapore, Oct. 1969).—1, U.S.A., 552; 2, Japan, 560; 3, Argentina, 561.

Australian Open.—J. Nicklaus (U.S.A.) 270.

Australian P.G.A. Championship—K. Nagle (Australia) 276.

World Cup (Rome, Nov. 1968).—1, Canada (A. Balding and G. Knudson), 569; 2, U.S.A., 571; 3, Italy, 573.

President's Putter.—P. Moody beat E. R. Dexter, 1 hole.

Halford Hewitt Cup (Final).—Eton beat Uppingham

4-1.

English Amateur.—J. Cook.

Lytham Trophy.—T. Craddock, 290.

Schweppes Tournament.—B. Gallacher, 293.

Penfold Tournament.—G. A. Caygill, 278.

Brabazon Trophy.—M. F. Bonallack and R. Foster.

World Senior Championship.—T. Bolt (U.S.A.).

Pringle Senior Championship.—J. Panton, 281.

Wills Tournament.—B. Gallacher, 275.

Wills Women's Match Play Tournament.—Miss D. L. Oxley.

Women's World Championships.—U.S.A.

Bowmaker Tournament.—B. G. C. Huggett and A. G. Grubb.

Aglafour Tournament.—B. W. Barnes, 277.

Daks.—B. G. C. Huggett, 289.

Martini.—G. Henning and G. A. Caygill, 282.

Hovis Women's Stroke Play.—Miss C. Lacoste (France), 287.

Scottish Amateur.—J. Cannon.

Scottish Ladies.—Mrs. H. Anderson.

Scottish Professional Championship.—G. Cunningham, 284.

Carroll Tournament.—R. D. M. Slade, 289.

U.S.A. Masters.—G. Archer, 281.

U.S.A. Open.—O. Moody, 281.

U.S.A., P.G.A. Championship.—R. Floyd, 276.

U.S.A. Amateur.—S. Melnyk, 286.

U.S.A. Ladies.—Mlle. C. Lacoste (France).

Alcan Championship.—W. Casper, 274.

Universities.—Cambridge beat Oxford 11 to 4.

English County Championship.—Berks., Bucks. and Oxon.

Women's County Championship.—Lancashire.

Vagliano Trophy.—Europe beat British Isles 16-14.

British Youth Open.—J. Cook, 289.

Boys' International.—England beat Scotland 10-1.

British Boys' Amateur Championship.—M. F. Foster.

English Girls' Championship.—Miss C. le Feuvre.

Girls' International.—England and Scotland halved 4½-4½.

European Amateur Team Championship (Final).—England 4½; West Germany 2½.

British Girls' Open.—Miss. J. de Witt Puyt (Netherlands).

Home International (Raymond Trophy).—England.

Dunlop Masters.—C. Le Grange, 281.

English Women's Championship.—Miss B. Dixon.

European Women's Team Championship (Final).—France beat England 6-1.

Women's Home Internationals.—1, Scotland; 2, England; 3, Ireland; 4, Wales.

Southern Professional.—A. Grubb.

Midland Open.—P. J. Butler.

French Open.—J. Garaialde (France).

German Open.—J. Garaialde (France).

Netherlands Open.—J. Cockin (G.B.).

Canadian Open.—T. Aaron (U.S.A.).

Sunningdale Foursomes.—R. J. Benka and P. J. Oosterhuis.

Wentworth Foursomes.—B. Cawthray and L. Platts.

Piccadilly World Match Play Tournament (Oct. 1968).—A. Palmer (U.S.A.) beat B. Huggett (G.B.); R. J. Charles (N.Z.) beat W. Casper (U.S.A.); G. Player (S. Africa) beat P. W. Thomson (Australia); A. Jacklin (G.B.) beat L. Trevino (U.S.A.); Semi-Finals.—Charles beat Palmer; Player beat Jacklin. Final.—Player beat Charles, 11 hole.

## LAWN TENNIS

## THE DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE ROUNDS

(Founder—Dwight Filley Davis (1879-1945), First Played, 1900.)

1928 France beat U.S.A. .... 4-1	1946 U.S.A. beat Australia..... 5-0	1958 U.S.A. beat Australia..... 3-2
1929 France beat U.S.A. .... 3-2	1947 U.S.A. beat Australia..... 3-1	1959 Australia beat U.S.A..... 3-2
1930 France beat U.S.A. .... 4-1	1948 U.S.A. beat Australia..... 5-0	1960 Australia beat Italy..... 4-1
1931 France beat Great Britain... 3-2	1949 U.S.A. beat Australia..... 4-1	1961 Australia beat Italy..... 5-0
1932 France beat U.S.A. .... 3-2	1950 Australia beat U.S.A..... 4-1	1962 Australia beat Mexico..... 5-0
1933 Great Britain beat France.... 3-2	1951 Australia beat U.S.A..... 3-1	1963 U.S.A. beat Australia..... 3-2
1934 Great Britain beat U.S.A.... 4-1	1952 Australia beat U.S.A..... 4-1	1964 Australia beat U.S.A..... 3-2
1935 Great Britain beat U.S.A.... 5-0	1953 Australia beat U.S.A..... 3-2	1965 Australia beat Spain..... 4-1
1936 Great Britain beat Australia... 3-2	1954 U.S.A. beat Australia..... 3-0	1966 Australia beat India..... 4-1
1937 U.S.A. beat Great Britain.... 4-1	1955 Australia beat U.S.A..... 5-0	1967 Australia beat Spain..... 4-1
1938 U.S.A. beat Australia..... 3-2	1956 Australia beat U.S.A..... 3-2	1968 U.S.A. beat Australia..... 4-1
1939 Australia beat U.S.A..... 3-2	1957 Australia beat U.S.A..... 3-2	1969 U.S.A. beat Rumania..... 5-0

## THE CHAMPIONSHIPS (WIMBLEDON)

1969

*Men's Singles.*—R. Laver (Australia) beat J. D. Newcombe (Australia), 6-4, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

*Women's Singles.*—Mrs. P. F. Jones (G.B.) beat Mrs. L. W. King (U.S.A.), 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

*Men's Doubles.*—J. D. Newcombe and A. D. Roche (Australia) beat T. S. Okker (Netherlands) and M. C. Riessen (U.S.A.), 7-5, 11-9, 6-3.

*Women's Doubles.*—Mrs. B. M. Court and Miss J. A. M. Tegart (Australia) beat Miss P. S. A. Hogan and Miss M. Michel (U.S.A.), 9-7, 6-2.

*Mixed Doubles.*—F. S. Stolle (Australia) and Mrs. P. F. Jones beat A. D. Roche and Miss J. A. M. Tegart, 6-2, 6-3.

*All-England Plate:*

*Men's Singles.*—T. Koch (Brazil) beat R. O. Ruffels (Australia), 6-1, 6-3.

*Women's Singles.*—Miss B. A. Grubb (U.S.A.) beat Miss L. A. Rossouw (S. Africa), 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.

*Junior International Invitation Tournament:*

*Boys' Singles.*—B. Bertram (S. Africa) beat J. G. Alexander (Australia), 7-5, 5-7, 6-4.

*Girls' Singles.*—Miss K. Sawamatsu (Japan) beat Miss B. Kirk (S. Africa), 6-3, 1-6, 7-5.

*Veterans' Doubles.*—J. Drobny (G.B.) and E. V. Seixas (U.S.A.) beat E. G. Slack and R. C. Sorlien (U.S.A.), 9-7, 8-6.

WIGHTMAN CUP  
(Cleveland, August)

U.S.A. won by 5 matches to 2.

*Results:*

*Singles.*—Miss J. Heldman (U.S.A.) beat Miss S. V. Wade (G.B.), 3-6, 6-1, 8-6; Miss N. Richey (U.S.A.) beat Miss W. M. Shaw (G.B.), 8-6, 6-2;

Miss P. Bartkowicz (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. G. T. Janes (G.B.), 8-6, 6-0; Miss Wade beat Miss Richey 6-3, 2-6, 6-4; Miss Heldman beat Miss Shaw 6-3, 6-4.

*Doubles.*—Mrs. Janes and Miss F. E. Truman (G.B.) beat Miss V. Ziegenfuss and Mrs. M. A. Curtis (U.S.A.), 1-6, 6-3, 6-4; Miss Heldman and Miss Bartkowicz beat Miss Wade and Miss Shaw 6-4, 6-2.

BRITISH HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS  
(Bournemouth)

*Men's Singles.*—J. D. Newcombe (Australia).

*Women's Singles.*—Mrs. B. M. Court (Australia).

*Doubles.*—*Men's:* R. J. Hewitt and F. D. McMillan (South Africa). *Women's:* Mrs. Court and Miss J. A. M. Tegart (Australia). *Mixed:* R. R. Maud (South Africa) and Miss S. V. Wade (G.B.).

*U.S.A. Championships:*

*Men's Singles.*—R. Laver (Australia).

*Women's Singles.*—Mrs. B. M. Court (Australia).

*Men's Doubles.*—K. R. Rosewall and F. S. Stolle (Australia).

*Women's Doubles.*—Miss F. Durr (France) and Miss D. R. Hard (U.S.A.).

*Mixed Doubles.*—Mrs. B. M. Court (Australia) and M. Riessen (U.S.A.).

*French Championships:*

*Men's Singles.*—R. Laver (Australia).

*Women's Singles.*—Mrs. B. M. Court (Australia).

*Men's Doubles.*—J. D. Newcombe and A. Roche (Australia).

*Women's Doubles.*—Miss F. Durr (France) and Mrs. P. F. Jones (G.B.).

*Mixed Doubles.*—M. Riessen (U.S.A.) and Mrs. Court.

*Federation Cup.*—U.S.A. beat Australia.

*Public Schools—Youll Cup:* K.C.S. Wimbledon beat Seaford 3-2.

*Clark Cup.*—Seaford beat Stowe 2-1.

*County Championship.*—*Men:* Surrey; *Women:* Surrey.

*Inter-Services Tournament.*—Royal Air Force.

*Services.*—R. Navy Championship: Lt. A. Dunlop.

*Army Championship:* Capt. A. W. Hilton. *R.A.F. Championship:* Flt.-Lt. M. P. Hann. *W.R.N.S. Championship:* and. Off. J. MacColl. *W.R.A.C. Championship:* Capt. S. E. Stott. *W.R.A.F. Championship:* Sgt. P. Kemp.

*Universities.*—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 17-4.

BRITISH JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS  
(Wimbledon)

*Boys' Singles.*—M. W. Collins beat C. J. Mottram, 1-6, 7-5, 6-1.

*Girls' Singles.*—Miss V. A. Burton beat Miss J. A. Fayter, 6-0, 6-3.

*Boys' Doubles.*—G. M. Newton and I. A. Thomson beat K. B. McCollum and R. A. V. Walker, 6-4, 6-4.

*Girls' Doubles.*—Miss Fayter and Miss H. E. Retter beat Miss L. J. Charles and Miss W. G. Slaughter, 6-1, 7-5.

*Mixed Doubles.*—G. M. Newton and Miss Slaughter beat J. Feaver and Miss Fayter, 6-4, 6-4.

## TENNIS, 1969

*World Championships:* G. H. Bostwick (U.S.A.) beat F. Willis (G.B.).

*Amateur Championships:* *Singles.*—H. R. Angus beat D. J. Warburg 3-1.

*Doubles.*—D. J. Warburg and H. R. Angus beat R. L. O. Bridgman and M. W. Smith 3-1.

*Universities.*—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 2-0.

*Henry Leaf Cup.*—Winchester beat Harrow 2-1.

## BADMINTON, 1969

ALL-ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1969

*Men's Singles.*—R. Hartono (Indonesia) beat Darmadi (Indonesia), 2-0.

*Ladies' Singles.*—Miss H. Yaki (Japan) beat Miss N. Takagi (Japan) 2-0.

*Men's Doubles.*—E. Kops and H. Borch (Denmark) beat J. D. Eddy and R. A. Powell (England) 2-1.

*Ladies' Doubles.*—Miss M. B. Boxall and Mrs. P. E. Whetnall (England) beat Miss T. Takahashi and Miss H. Amano (Japan) 2-0.

*Mixed Doubles.*—R. J. Mills and Miss G. M. Perrin (England) beat A. D. Jordan and Mrs. P. E. Whetnall (England) 2-0.  
*Inter-County Championship Final.*—Surrey beat Cheshire 10-5.

### SQUASH RACKETS, 1968-69

*Open Championship.*—G. B. Hunt (Australia) beat C. J. Nancarrow (Australia) 3-0.  
*Amateur Championship.*—I. P. Barrington (England) beat M. W. Corby 3-1.  
*Women's Championship.*—Mrs. H. McKay (Australia) beat Mrs. G. E. Marshall 3-0.  
*Inter-County Championship.*—Men: Middlesex. Women: Middlesex.  
*Services Championship.*—Royal Navy: Lt. R. M. H. Bawtree beat Lt./Cdr. H. L. R. Rump 3-0. Army: Maj. C. M. Wilmet beat Capt. J. M. Jones 3-0. R.A.F.: Flt. Lt. P. D. Stokes beat Flt. Lt. M. H. A. Eggleton 3-2.  
*Inter-Services Tournament.*—1, R.A.F.; 2, Army; 3, Royal Navy.  
*University Match.*—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 4-1.  
*Londonderry Cup.*—Lancing Old Boys beat Hurstpoint 3-2.  
*Drysdale Cup.*—J. L. Richardson beat R. U. Anjema.  
*International Championship Individual Event.*—G. B. Hunt (Australia) beat J. P. Barrington (England) 3-1.

### FENCING, 1968-69

*Amateur Championships:*  
*Foil.*—M. Breckin (Thames).  
*Epee.*—G. R. Paul (Salle Paul).  
*Sabre.*—D. L. Acfield (Salle Boston).  
*Ladies' Foil.*—Miss H. A. Wardell-Yerburgh (Polytechnic).  
*Corble Cup.*—G. Ganchev (London Fencing Club.)  
*Magrini Cup.*—Salle Boston.  
*Universities.*—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 16-11.  
*Public Schools Championship:*  
*Foil.*—J. A. McGregor (Merchiston).  
*Epee.*—A. N. Downing (St. Dunstan's).  
*Sabre.*—P. Mather (Brentwood).  
*Inter-Schools (Graham Bartlett Cup).*—Brentwood.

### RACKETS, 1968-69

*Amateur Singles Championships.*—C. J. Swallow beat J. W. Leonard 3-0.  
*Amateur Doubles Championships.*—R. M. K. Gracey and M. Smith beat J. W. Leonard and C. J. Hue-Williams 4-1.  
*Public Schools Championship.*—Singles (H. K. Foster Cup): M. J. J. Faber (Eton). Doubles: Eton (M. J. J. Faber and A. G. Milne) beat Harrow (C. H. Braithwaite and G. R. J. McDonald) 4-0.  
*Noel Bruce Cup.*—Charterhouse beat Tonbridge 4-3.  
*Universities.*—Oxford University beat Cambridge University.

### ETON FIVES, 1969

*Amateur Championships.*—Kinnaird Cup. C. S. H. Hampton and S. H. Courtney beat A. Hughes and A. J. G. Campbell 3-2.  
*Public Schools Competition.*—City of London (A. P. Hawkes and L. F. F. Boyall) beat Highgate (D. T. G. Luxford and P. E. Cushing) 3-0.  
*Universities.*—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 3-0.

### RUGBY FIVES, 1969

*Amateur Singles Championship.*—(Jesters' Club Cup).—J. East beat J. Slater 2-1.

*Universities.*—Cambridge University beat Oxford University by 269 to 197 pts.  
*Schools Competition.*—Singles (Jesters' Cup): G. W. Enstone (Poundswick) beat S. J. Endersby (Bedford). Doubles (Mappin Cup): Merchiston Castle (D. A. Lawson and M. R. F. Clark) beat Whitgift (A. S. Hamilton and A. W. Owers).

### POLO, 1969

*Queen's Cup.*—Pimms beat Chequers Manor 10-6½.  
*Cowdray Gold Cup.*—Windsor Park beat Pimms 7-6.  
*Cowdray Park Challenge Cup.*—Pimms beat Jersey Lilies 7-6½.  
*Royal Windsor Cup.*—Lushill beat Plainmens 4-3.  
*County Cup.*—Jersey Lilies beat New Farm 3-2½.  
*Harrison Cup.*—Pimms beat Todham 7-4½.  
*Holden White Cup.*—Whiphill beat Cirencester 7-5½.  
*Brecknock Cup.*—Whiphill beat Jersey Lilies 7½-6.  
*Apsley Cup.*—Buccaneers beat Kirtlington Park 8-6½.  
*Junior County Cup.*—Cowdray Park beat Kirtlington 3-2½.  
*Argentine Ambassador's Cup.*—Cowdray Park beat Pimms 9-7½.  
*Cheltenham Cup.*—Kirtlington Park beat Concord 6-5½.  
*Aotea Cup.*—Lushill beat Cheshire Forest 9-6½.  
*Tyro Cup.*—Whiphill beat Cowdray Park 4-3.  
*Maidensgrove Cup.*—Kerfield beat Maidensgrove 10-6.  
*Universities.*—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 4-1.  
*Horse and Hounds Cup.*—Windsor beat Lushill 8-6½.  
*Victoria Cup.*—Lavender Hill beat Chequers Manor 5½-4.  
*Kingscote Cup.*—Bradwall beat Bluebottles 5-4.

### TABLE TENNIS, 1969

#### ENGLISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS (Brighton)

*Singles.—Men:* S. Gomozkov (U.S.S.R.) beat D. Surbek (Yugoslavia).  
*Women.*—Miss Z. Rudnova (U.S.S.R.) beat Miss S. Grinberg (U.S.S.R.).  
*Doubles.—Men:* A. Amelin and S. Gomozkov (U.S.S.R.) beat H. Aiser and K. Johansson (Sweden).  
*Women:* Miss Grinberg and Miss Rudnova beat Miss M. Alexandru and Miss E. Mihalca (Romania).  
*Mixed:* E. Scholer and Miss D. Scholer (W. Germany) beat A. Amelin and Miss Grinberg.  
*Swaythling Cup.*—Japan.  
*Corbillon Cup.*—U.S.S.R.

### WRESTLING, 1969

#### British Amateur Championships

*Light Flyweight.*—J. Bell (Scotland); *Flyweight.*—A. Drobrozyski (London); *Bantamweight.*—T. Robinson (London); *Featherweight.*—K. Dawes (London); *Lightweight.*—S. Gilligan (Manchester); *Welterweight.*—P. Amey (London); *Middleweight.*—A. Shacklady (Manchester); *Light-Heavyweight.*—C. Martin (London); *Mid-Heavyweight.*—I. Hill (London); *Heavyweight.*—W. Booth (Scotland).  
*Cumberland and Westmorland Championships*  
*Featherweight.*—H. Walker (Scotland); *Lightweight.*—D. Scott (Scotland); *Welterweight.*—D. McColl (Scotland); *Light-heavyweight.*—R. Appleby (Scotland); *Heavyweight.*—A. H. Muirhead (Scotland).

## SWIMMING

## World's Amateur Swimming Records

(as at June 1, 1969)

## MEN—FREE STYLE

- 100 metres.—M. Wenden, Australia, 52.2 s.  
 200 metres.—D. Schollander, U.S.A., 1 m. 54.3 s.  
 400 metres.—R. Hutton, Canada, 4 m.  
 800 metres.—M. Burton, U.S.A., 1 m. 34.3 s.  
 1,500 metres.—M. Burton, U.S.A., 16 m. 8.5 s.  
**Free Style Relay:**  
 4 × 100 metres.—National Team, U.S.A., 3 m. 31.7 s.  
 4 × 200 metres.—National Team, U.S.A. and Santa Clara S.C., U.S.A., 7 m. 52.1 s.  
**Medley Relay:**  
 4 × 100 metres.—National Team, U.S.A., 3 m. 54.9 s.  
**Individual Medley:**  
 200 metres.—C. Hickcox, U.S.A., 1 m. 10.6 s.  
 400 metres.—C. Hickcox, U.S.A., 4 m. 39 s.

## MEN—BACK STROKE

- 100 metres.—R. Matthes, E. Germany, 58.0 s.  
 200 metres.—R. Matthes, E. Germany, 1 m. 7.5 s.

## MEN—BREAST STROKE

- 100 metres.—M. Pamkin, U.S.S.R., 1 m. 5.8 s.  
 200 metres.—M. Pamkin, U.S.S.R., 1 m. 25.4 s.

## MEN—BUTTERFLY STROKE

- 100 metres.—M. Spitz, U.S.A., 55.6 s.  
 200 metres.—M. Spitz, U.S.A., 2 m. 5.7 s.

## WOMEN—FREE STYLE

- 100 metres.—Miss D. Fraser, Australia, 58.9 s.  
 200 metres.—Miss D. Meyer, U.S.A., 2 m. 6.7 s.  
 400 metres.—Miss D. Meyer, U.S.A., 4 m. 24.5 s.  
 800 metres.—Miss D. Meyer, U.S.A., 9 m. 10.4 s.  
 1,500 metres.—Miss D. Meyer, U.S.A., 17 m. 31.2 s.

## WOMEN—BREAST STROKE

- 100 metres.—Miss C. Ball, U.S.A., 1 m. 14.2 s.  
 200 metres.—Miss C. Ball, U.S.A., 2 m. 38.6 s.

## WOMEN—BUTTERFLY STROKE

- 100 metres.—Miss A. Kok, Netherlands, 1 m. 4.5 s.  
 200 metres.—Miss A. Kok, Netherlands, 2 m. 21 s.

## WOMEN—BACK STROKE

- 100 metres.—Miss K. Hall, U.S.A., 1 m. 6.2 s.  
 200 metres.—Miss K. Muir, S. Africa, 2 m. 23.8 s.

## Free Style Relay:

- 4 × 100 metres.—Santa Clara S.C., U.S.A., 4 m. 1.0 s.

## Individual Medley:

- 100 metres.—Miss C. Kolb, U.S.A., 2 m. 23.5 s.  
 400 metres.—Miss C. Kolb, U.S.A., 5 m. 4.7 s.

## Medley Relay:

- 4 × 100 metres.—National Team, U.S.A., 4 m. 28.1 s.

AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION  
CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Blackpool, Aug. 1969)

## Men:

- 110 yards Free Style.—M. B. Windeatt, 56.3 s.  
 110 yards Back Stroke.—C. Rushton, 62.7 s.  
 110 yards Butterfly.—M. J. Woodroffe, 59.2 s.  
 110 yards Breast Stroke.—B. Mahoney, 70.2 s.  
 220 yards Back Stroke.—C. Rushton, 1 m. 16.8 s.  
 (British record).  
 220 yards Free Style.—M. J. Woodroffe, 1 m. 1.5 s.  
 220 yards Breast Stroke.—B. Mahoney, 1 m. 33.5 s.  
 220 yards Medley.—M. J. Woodroffe, 1 m. 17.6 s.  
 (British record).

- 440 yards Free Style.—R. Jacks, 4 m. 17.9 s.  
 440 yards Medley.—M. J. Woodroffe, 4 m. 55.1 s.  
 880 yards Free Style.—R. Jacks, 8 m. 58 s.  
 220 yards Butterfly.—M. J. Woodroffe, 2 m. 9.9 s.  
 1,650 yards Free Style.—R. Jacks, 17 m. 20.8 s.  
 110 yards Boys' Free Style.—R. J. Terrell, 57.7 s.  
 110 yards Boys' Butterfly.—J. M. Mills, 60.8 s.  
 110 yards Boys' Back Stroke.—R. J. Terrell, 65.3 s.  
 110 yards Boys' Breast Stroke.—M. Carty, 1 m. 13.8 s.  
 220 yards Boys' Medley.—R. J. Terrell, 2 m. 23.9 s.  
 220 yards Boys' Free Style.—R. J. Terrell, 2 m. 4.8 s.  
**Free Style 4 × 110 yards Team Relay.**—1, Southampton, 3 m. 48.5 s. (English record); 2, Stoke Newington, 3 m. 56.4 s.; 3, St. James's, 3 m. 59.4 s.  
**Medley Relay.**—1, Southampton, 4 m. 20.4 s.; 2, Barracuda, 4 m. 23.6 s.; 3, Kingsbury, 4 m. 24.7 s.

## Ladies:

- 110 yards Free Style.—Miss A. E. Jackson, 63.7 s.  
 110 yards Back Stroke.—Miss D. M. Gurr, 69.1 s.  
 110 yards Butterfly.—Miss M. M. Auton, 68.1 s.  
 110 yards Breast Stroke.—Miss A. O'Connor, 1 m. 19.9 s.  
 220 yards Free Style.—Miss S. H. Ratcliffe, 2 m. 17.1 s.  
 220 yards Breast Stroke.—Miss D. E. Harrison, 2 m. 50 s.  
 220 yards Back Stroke.—Miss D. M. Gurr, 1 m. 28.8 s.  
 220 yards Butterfly.—Miss V. Smith, 1 m. 33.1 s.  
 220 yards Medley.—Miss S. H. Ratcliffe, 1 m. 34.2 s.  
 440 yards Free Style.—Miss S. E. Williams, 4 m. 51.5 s.  
 440 yards Medley.—Miss S. H. Ratcliffe, 5 m. 28 s.  
 880 yards Free Style.—Miss S. Williams, 10 m. 6.1 s.  
 110 yards Girls' Butterfly.—Miss A. M. Pepe, 70.3 s.  
 110 yards Girls' Free Style.—Miss D. M. Sutherland, 1 m. 4.4 s.  
 110 yards Girls' Back Stroke.—Miss D. M. Gurr, 1 m. 9.8 s.  
 110 yards Girls' Breast Stroke.—Miss L. M. Dunn, 1 m. 20.4 s.  
 220 yards Girls' Free Style.—Miss D. M. Gurr, 1 m. 18.1 s.  
 220 yards Girls' Medley.—Miss D. M. Gurr, 1 m. 33.8 s.  
**Free style 4 × 100 yards Team Relay.**—1, Beckenham, 4 m. 28.8 s.; 2, Heston, 4 m. 32.7 s.; 3, Southampton, 4 m. 33.4 s.  
**Medley Relay.**—1, Hartlepool, 4 m. 50.4 s.; 2, Beckenham, 4 m. 55 s.; 3, Southampton, 5 m. 0.9 s.

## THE UNIVERSITIES

Cambridge University beat Oxford University by 45 pts. to 41 pts.

Diving Championships  
(Blackpool, September)

- Men.—Springboard: A. Roberts, 468.25 pts.; High Diving: A. Gill, 426.4 pts.  
 Ladies.—Springboard: Miss B. Boys, 370.3 pts.; High Diving: Miss B. Boys, 337.65 pts.  
 Boys.—Springboard: B. Weatheridge, 309.65 pts.; High Diving: B. Weatheridge, 215.05 pts.  
 Girls.—Springboard: Miss H. M. Keppell, 269.15 pts.; High Diving: Miss J. Abercrombie, 204.45 pts.

### THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE (Putney-Mortlake, 4m. 1f. 180 yds)

Year	Winner	m. s.	Won by
1958	Cambridge ...	18 15	3½ lengths
1959	Oxford .....	18 52	6 lengths
1960	Oxford .....	18 59	1½ lengths
1961	Cambridge ...	19 22	4½ lengths
1962	Cambridge ...	19 46	5 lengths
1963	Oxford .....	20 47	3 lengths
1964	Cambridge ...	19 18	6½ lengths
1965	Oxford .....	18 45	4 lengths
1966	Oxford .....	19 12	3½ lengths
1967	Oxford .....	18 52	3½ lengths
1968	Cambridge ...	18 22	3½ lengths
1969	Cambridge ...	18 4	4 lengths

Cambridge have won 63 times, Oxford 51, and there has been 1 dead-heat.

### HENLEY REGATTA, 1969

- Grand Challenge Cup*.—S.C. Einheit Dresden beat Pennsylvania University by ½ length, 6 m. 28 s.  
*Ladies' Challenge Plate*.—A. S. R. Nereus (Netherlands) beat Trinity College, Hartford (U.S.A.) by one length, 6 m. 55 s.  
*Princess Elizabeth Cup*.—Washington Lee High School (U.S.A.) beat Emanuel School by ¾ length, 7 m. 0 s.  
*Thames Cup*.—Leander Club beat Pennsylvania University by 3 lengths, 6 m. 43 s.  
*Stewards' Cup*.—A.S.R. Nereus beat Nottingham and Union easily, 7 m. 6 s.  
*Prince Philip Cup*.—D.S.R. Laga (Netherlands) beat Hutt Valley (N. Zealand) by ½ length, 7 m. 19 s.  
*Visitors' Cup*.—Eton College beat Clare College, Cambridge by 2½ lengths, 7 m. 22 s.  
*Wyfold Cup*.—London beat Trident (S. Africa) by 2½ lengths, 7 m. 16 s.  
*Britannia Challenge Cup*.—Kingston beat Bedford by 2½ lengths, 7 m. 32 s.  
*Silver Goblets*.—U. Bitteril and U. Frankhauser (See Club Luzern, Switzerland) beat R. C. Wait and M. A. Sweeney (Nottingham & Union) easily, 7 m. 56 s.  
*Double Sculls*.—D. Oswald and M. Burgin (SN Neuchatel and Grasshopper Club, Zurich) beat A. J. Cowley and N. S. Drake (St. Ives) by 3 lengths, 7 m. 35 s.  
*Diamond Sculls*.—H. J. Bohmer (S.C. Dynamo, Berlin) beat W. B. Tytus (Seattle Tennis Club) (U.S.A.) easily, 8 m. 6 s.

### OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS

- Head of the River (Thames, Mortlake-Putney)*.—1, Tideway Scullers II, 18 m. 17.08 s.; 2, Tideway Scullers I, 18 m. 27 s.; 3, Leander, 18 m. 33.2 s.  
*Oxford Torpids*.—Balliol College.  
*Oxford Summer Eights*.—Kemble College.  
*Cambridge Lent*.—Fitzwilliam College.  
*Cambridge Mays*.—Fitzwilliam College.  
*Wingfield Sculls (Putney-Mortlake)*.—1, K.V. Dwan (Poplar, Blackwall and Dist.), 23 m. 21 s.; 2, J. T. McCarthy (Poplar, Blackwall and Dist.), 23 m. 45 s.  
*Doggett's Coat and Badge (Estab. 1715, 255th Race)* (London Bridge—Chelsea, 4½ miles), 1, L. E. Grievous (Mile End), 26 m. 46 s.; 2, P. R. Marston (Poplar), 27 m. 51 s.; 3, J. C. Fletcher (Bermondsey).

### SKATING, 1968-69

#### WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS (Colorado Springs)

- Men's Figure*.—T. Wood (U.S.A.).  
*Ladies' Figure*.—Miss G. Seyfert (E. Germany).  
*Pairs*.—A. Ulanov and Miss I. Rodnina (U.S.S.R.).  
*Ice Dancing*.—B. Ford and Miss D. Towler (G.B.).

### EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Garmisch)

- Men's Figure*.—O. Nepela (Czechoslovakia).  
*Ladies' Figure*.—Miss G. Seyfert (E. Germany).  
*Pairs*.—A. Ulanov and Miss I. Rodnina (U.S.S.R.).  
*Ice Dancing*.—B. Ford and Miss D. Towler (G.B.).

*World Speed Skating Championship*.—D. Fornæs (Norway).

*European Championship*.—D. Fornæs (Norway).

#### BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIPS (Ice)

- Men's Figure*.—H. B. Oundjian.  
*Ladies' Figure*.—Miss P. A. Dodd.  
*Pairs*.—R. E. Wilson and Miss L. C. Bernard.  
*Dancing*.—B. Ford and Miss D. Towler.  
 (Roller)

*Men's Figure*.—G. Richer.

*Ladies' Figure*.—Miss V. Woolsey.

*Pairs*.—B. Bigg and Miss C. Wooden.

*Dancing*.—P. Hicks and Mrs. M. Gibbs.

### SKI-ING, 1968-69

- British Alpine Champions*.—Slalom, Downhill and Combined, J. Vasey; *Giant Slalom*, R. Varley. *Ladies' Slalom, Giant Slalom and Combined*, Miss G. Hathorn; *Downhill*, Miss D. Galica. *British Cross-Country Champion*, K. Oliver; *British Biathlon Champion*, F. Andrew.

#### SHOOTING-BISLEY, 99th N.R.A., 1969

- Queen's Prize*.—1, Maj. F. G. Little, 284 pts.; 2, K. C. Meldrum, 283; 3, J. S. Ready, 282.  
*St. George's Challenge Vase*.—1, G. F. Arnold; 2, D. H. Lury; 3, B. H. B. Wrey.  
*Grand Aggregate*.—1, B. H. B. Wrey, 577 (record); 2, Maj. W. Magnay, 569; 3, K. C. Meldrum, 567.  
*Universities*.—*Humphry Challenge Cup*.—Oxford University, 774; Cambridge University, 772.  
*Elcho Challenge Shield*.—1, England, 1,522; 2, Scotland, 1,508; 3, Ireland, 1,498.  
*National Match*.—1, England, 1,955; 2, Scotland, 1,935; 3, Ireland, 1,925; 4, Wales, 1,896.  
*Kolapore Cup*.—1, Canada, 1,120; 2, Mother Country, 1,118; 3, Guernsey, 1,094; 4, Jersey, 1,091.  
*Universities*.—*Chancellor's Challenge Plate*.—1, Cambridge University, 1,104; 2, Oxford University, 1,088.  
*Inter-Services Long Range*.—1, R.N., 542; 2, R.A.F., 540; 3, Regular Army, 538.  
*United Service*.—1, Regular Army, 1,318; 2, R.A.F., 1,298; 3, Canadian Forces, 1,244.  
*Ashburton Shield*.—1, Uppingham, 525; 2, All-hallows, 519; 3, Victoria College, Jersey, 515.

#### NATIONAL SMALL-BORE RIFLE ASSOCIATION SHOOTING, 1969

- British Long Range Championship (Earl Roberts Cup)*.—J. C. Palin (Lensbury), 786.  
*English Long Range Championship (Royal Society of St. George Cup)*.—J. C. Palin (Lensbury), 786.  
*British Pistol Championship (J. K. Gallie Memorial Cup)*.—W. A. R. Eley (Chesterfield), 290.  
*Bisley Grand Aggregate (Codrington Memorial Trophy)*.—D. W. Adams (U.S.A.), 2,761.  
*Women's Open Meeting Championship (Flowers Trophy)*.—Mrs. C. M. Furzer (Ham and Peter-sham), 396.  
*British Short Range Championship ("News of the World" Cup)*.—G. L. Ackers (Lensbury), 399.

#### CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING, 1969

- International Cup*.—1, England, 7,080/7,500; 2, Scotland, 6,911; 3, Wales, 6,810.  
*Mackintosh Trophy*.—1, Australia, 7,414/7,500; 2, South Africa, 7,341; 3, New Zealand, 7,255.  
*British Open Down-the-Lines Championship*.—T. S. Brockie (Hawick), 287/300.  
*British Open Skeet Championship*.—J. R. Matthews (Horsham), 99/100.

British Open Sporting Championship.—W. J. Sykes (Stowmarket), 87/100.

Coronation Cup.—J. C. Harris (Gloucester) 371/400.

Grand Prix of Britain (Olympic Trench).—J. Nother (Hull) 187/200.

### BOXING, 1969

#### A.B.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS (Winners)

*Flyweight*.—D. Needham (Nottingham); *Bantam*.—M. Piner (Hayes); *Feather*.—A. Richardson (Whiterso); *Light*.—H. Hayes (Doncaster); *Light-Welter*.—J. Stracey (Repton); *Welter*.—T. Henderson (London); *Light-Middle*.—T. Imrie (Buccleuch); *Middle*.—D. Wallington (Keystone); *Light-Heavy*.—J. Frankham (Reading); *Heavy*.—A. Burton (Caïus).

#### UNIVERSITIES

Cambridge University beat Oxford by five bouts to four.

### PROFESSIONAL BOXING

#### WORLD CHAMPIONS

Title Holders in Oct. 1969

*Flyweight*.—A. Torres (Mexico); *Bantamweight*.—R. Olivares (Mexico); *Featherweight*.—J. Farnoch (Australia); *Lightweight*.—M. Ramos (U.S.A.); *Welterweight*.—J. Napoles (Mexico); *Middleweight*.—N. Benvenuti (Italy); *Light-Heavyweight*.—B. Foster (U.S.A.).

#### BRITISH CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1969

*Flyweight*.—J. McCluskey (Scotland); *Bantamweight*.—A. Rudkin (England); *Featherweight*.—J. Revie (England); *Lightweight*.—K. Buchanan (Scotland); *Welterweight*.—R. Charles (England); *Middleweight*.—L. McAteer (England); *Light-Heavyweight*.—E. Avoth (Wales); *Heavyweight*.—J. Bodell (England); *British Junior Welterweight*.—V. Andreotti (England); *British Junior Lightweight*.—J. Anderson (England).

#### BRITISH EMPIRE CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1969

*Bantamweight*.—L. Rose (Australia); *Featherweight*.—(vacant); *Lightweight*.—P. Hales (Jamaica); *Welterweight*.—R. Charles (England); *Middleweight*.—(vacant); *Light-Heavyweight*.—B. Dunlop (Australia); *Heavyweight*.—(vacant).

#### EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1969

*Flyweight*.—F. Atzori (Italy); *Bantamweight*.—(vacant); *Featherweight*.—T. Galli (Italy); *Lightweight*.—P. Carrasco (Spain); *Light-Welterweight*.—B. Arcari (Italy); *Welterweight*.—H. Orsolich (Austria); *Light-Middleweight*.—G. Plaskowsky (Germany); *Middleweight*.—T. Bogs (Denmark); *Light-Heavyweight*.—Y. Prebeg (Yugoslavia); *Heavyweight*.—(vacant).

### BILLIARDS AND SNOOKER, 1968-69

*World Amateur Billiards Championship* (1967-68).—1, A. L. Driffield (England); 2, M. J. M. Labir (Ceylon).

*World Professional Billiards Championship* (1967-68).—R. Williams (England) beat C. McConachy (N.Z.) 5,494-5,234.

*World Professional Snooker Championship*.—J. Spencer beat G. Owen 37-24.

*World Amateur Snooker Championship* (1967-68).—D. Taylor beat M. Williams (Australia) by 8-7 frames

*English Amateur Billiards Championship*.—J. Karneham beat M. R. Wildman by 3,722-2,881.

*English Amateur Snooker Championship*.—E. R. Edmonds beat J. Barron by 11-9 frames.

*Women (Amateur)*.—*Billiards*: Miss T. March; *Snooker*: Mrs. R. Craven.

### RECORD BREAKS

*Billiards (Professional)*.—W. Lindrum, 4,137 v. J. Davis, Jan. 19-20, 1932.

*Championship (under Amended Baulk Line Rules)*.—J. Davis, 1,784, in 1936.

*Non-Championship (under Amended Baulk Line Rules)*.—W. Lindrum, 3,752 (Australia 1944).

*All Round Break (without Nursery Cannons)*.—W. Smith, 2,743 in 1928.

*Spot Stroke*.—W. J. Peall, 3,304 in 1890. (NOTE.—The whole score 3,304 was not made by the spot stroke. The break included spot-stroke runs of 92, 151, 123, 172, 120 and 400.)

*Consecutive Run of Nursery Cannons*.—W. Lindrum, 528 in 1911 equalling 1,058 points, out of total break of 1,164, 1933.

*Amateur Break*.—R. Marshall (Australia), 702 in Australian Amateur Championship, 1953.

*English Amateur Championship*.—K. Kennerley, 549 in 1937.

*English Amateur Snooker Championship Break*.—G. Thompson, 115 in 1962.

*World Professional Snooker Break*.—J. Davis, 147 in 1955; R. Williams, 147 in 1965.

*Professional Snooker Championship Break*.—J. Davis, 136 in 1946.

*World Amateur Billiards Championship*.—T. Cleary (Australia), 682 in 1954.

*World Amateur Snooker Record Break*.—R. Bader (Pakistan), 122 in 1964.

### BOWLS, 1969

*English Bowling Association Championship (Mortlake)*.

*Fours*.—S.F.: British Legion (Farnborough) beat Barnet (Herts.) 21-12; Clevedon (Somerset) beat Heaton Victoria (Northumberland) 20-16.

F.: Clevedon beat British Legion 20-13.

*Triples*.—S.F.: Rushden Town beat Boscombe Cliff 20-16; Sandwich beat Bournemouth 19-17. F.: Rushden Town beat Sandwich 18-15.

*Pairs*.—S.F.: Clevedon beat Rushden Town 21-13; L.B.C. Arlesley (Beds.) beat New Herrington (Durham) 16-15. F.: Clevedon (D. J. Bryant and D. Rhys Jones) beat L.B.C., Arlesley 25-11.

*Singles*.—S.F.: J. Davidson (Boscombe Cliff) beat R. S. T. King (Abington) 21-15; J. Burns (Greenhill, Dorset) beat E. A. Johnson (Paddington) 21-17. F.: J. Davidson beat J. Burns 21-10.

*Inter-County Championship (Middleton Cup)*.—S.F. Middlesex beat Hampshire 107-94; Hertfordshire beat Lincolnshire 124-107; F.: Middlesex beat Hertfordshire 134-83.

*International Championships*.—*Winners*.—Scotland.

*Results*.—Ireland beat Wales 129-73; Scotland beat England 100-85; Scotland beat Wales 111-88; England beat Ireland 119-87; Scotland beat Ireland 95-85; England beat Wales 125-75.

*Hilton Trophy, Indoor International Championship*.—England.

*BRITISH SHOW JUMPING, 1969*

*ROYAL INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW, WEMBLEY*.

*Country Life Cup*.—1, Miss M. Coakes on Stroller; 2, L. Merkel (W. Germany) on Anmut; 3, Miss A. Westwood on The Maverick.

*Prince of Wales Cup*.—1, W. Germany (L. Merkel on Anmut, H. Steenken on Simona, H. G. Winkler on Torphy and A. Schockemohle on Donald Rex); 2, G.B. (Miss A. Westwood on The Maverick, Miss A. Dummond-Hay on Merely-a-Monarch, H. Smith on Mattie Brown, and D. Broom on Mister Softie); 3, Italy.

*King George V Cup*.—1, T. Edgar on Uncle Max; 2, A. Schockemohle (W. Germany) on Donald Rex; 3, L. Merkel (W. Germany) on Anmut.

**Horse and Hound Cup.**—1, Mrs. D. Backhouse on Cardinal; 2, S. Pritchard on Telstar; 3, T. Edgar on Uncle Max and G. de Balandon Sigurd, equal.

**Daily Mail Cup.**—1, Miss J. Lefebvre (France) on Rocket; 2, Miss A. Westwood on The Maverick; 3, H. G. Winkler (W. Germany) on Torphy.

**Miss Gros. Puissance Trophy.**—1, H. Smith on O'Malley; 2, A. Schockemohle (W. Germany) on Wimpel; 3, Capt. R. d'Inzeo (Italy) on Bow-jack.

**John Player Trophy.**—1, A. Schockemohle (W.

Germany) on Donald Rex; 2, H. Steenken (W. Germany) on Simona; 3, Miss A. Westwood on The Maverick.

**CANOEING, 1969**

**Devizes—Westminster Race (124 miles) Senior Class.**—1, R. Evans and P. Pagnanelli (Parachute Brigade), 19 hr. 47 m. 20 s.; 2, A. K. Alan-Williams and R. Swindell (R.M. Canoe Fed.), 21 hr. 35 m. 49 s.; 3, I. T. Davis and M. D. Purchas (Bradford-on-Avon), 21 hr. 45 m. 20 s.

**ANGLING  
National Championship**

Year	Venue	No. of teams	Individual Winner	Weight	Team winners	Total Weight in match	
						lb. oz.	lb. oz.
1965	Huntspill R., Somerset	110	D. Burr (Rugby)	76 9	Rugby Fed. of Anglers	93 7	20cwt. 18lb.
1966	R. Witham, Bardney-Langrick	108	R. Jarvis (Boston)	29 1½	Boston and District	75 1½	15 cwt. 23lb. 6½oz
1967	R. Ouse, Downham Market.	111	E. Townsin (Cambridge)	40 6½	Derby Railway Institute	83 4½	17 cwt. 31 lb. 5½oz.
1968	Rivers Ant, Bure and Thurne, Gt. Yarmouth	112	D. Groom (Leighton Buzzard)	37 6	Leighton Buzzard A.C.	74 0	26 cwt. 68lb 1½oz.
1969	R. Trent, Newark	114	R. Else (Lincoln)	9 7	Stoke and District	38 2	8 cwt 88 lb., 13½oz.

**OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE  
Principal Events and Winners, 1968-69**

Event (with date of first meeting)	Summary of Results			Results 1968-69
	Ox.	Camb.	Drawn	
Cricket (1827).....	44	50	31	Draw
Boat Race (1829).....	51	63	1	Camb.
Rackets (1858).....	58	32	19	Oxford
Tennis (1859).....	25	56	15	Oxford
Athletics (1864).....	46	43	6	Oxford
Football—				
Association (1873-4)...	31	38	17	Camb.
Rugby (1871-2).....	39	35	13	Camb.
Golf (1878).....	32	42	4	Camb.
Lawn Tennis (1881).....	25	42	—	Camb.
Hockey (1890).....	24	29	13	Draw
Boxing (1897).....	23	37	0	Camb.

**OTHER UNIVERSITY EVENTS AND WINNERS**

1968-69

Cross-Country.....Oxford  
 Relays.....Oxford  
 Fencing.....Cambridge  
 Lacrosse.....Oxford  
 Rugby Fives.....Cambridge  
 Eton Fives.....Cambridge  
 Shooting.....Cambridge  
 Squash Rackets.....Oxford  
 Polo.....Oxford  
 Chess.....Oxford  
 Swimming.....Cambridge

**CYCLING, 1969**

**Tour de France.**—E. Merckx (Belgium).  
**Tour de Britain.**—F. den Hertog (Netherlands).  
**World Championships:**—  
**Professional Sprint.**—P. Serch (Belgium).  
**Professional Pursuit.**—F. Bracke (Belgium).  
**Amateur Road Race.**—L. Mortensen (Denmark).  
**Professional Road Race.**—H. Ottenbros (Netherlands).  
**Ladies' Sprint.**—G. Tsareva (U.S.S.R.).  
**Ladies' Pursuit.**—R. Obodovskoya (U.S.S.R.).  
**Ladies' Road Race.**—A. McElmury (U.S.A.).  
**National Championships:**—  
**Amateur Sprint.**—R. Whitfield.  
**Ladies' Sprint.**—B. Swinnerton.

**Amateur Pursuit.**—I. Hallam.  
**Ladies' Pursuit.**—C. Barton.  
**Amateur Road Race.**—B. Jolly.  
**Ladies' Road Race.**—A. Horswell.

**MOTOR CYCLING, 1969**

**Senior T.T. Isle of Man.**—1, G. Agostini (Italy) (M.V.), 1 hr. 9 m. 40.2 s. (104.75 m.p.h.); 2, A. J. Barnett (Metisse), 2 hr. 18 m. 12.6 s. (98.28 m.p.h.); 3, T. Dickie (Seeley), 1 hr. 18 m. 44.2 s. (97.92 m.p.h.).  
**Junior 350 c.c. Race, Isle of Man.**—1, G. Agostini (Italy) (M.V.), 2 hr. 13 m. 25.4 s. (101.81 m.p.h.); 2, B. Steenson (Aermacchi), 2 hr. 23 m. 36.4 s. (96.64 m.p.h.); 3, J. Findlay (Aermacchi), 2 hr. 24 m. 41.2 s. (93.89 m.p.h.).  
**250 c.c. Lightweight, T.T., Isle of Man.**—1, K. Carruthers (Australia) (Benelli), 2 hr. 21 m. 35.2 s. (95.95 m.p.h.); 2, F. Ferris (Suzuki), 2 hr. 24 m. 59.4 s. (93.96 m.p.h.); 3, S. Herrero (Spain), (Ossa), 2 hr. 26 m. 21 s. (92.82 m.p.h.).  
**Manx Grand Prix (Isle of Man).**—Senior: 1, G. Daniels (Matchless), 2 hr. 25 m. 23.8 s. (93.43 m.p.h.); 2, G. Pantall (Seeley), 2 hr. 25 m. 30.8 s. (93.36 m.p.h.); 3, B. Warburton (Norton), 1 hr. 27 m. 17.4 s. (92.23 m.p.h.).

**MOTOR RACING, 1969**

**24-hours (Le Mans).**—1, J. Ickx and J. Oliver (Ford G.T.), 3,105.69 miles (129.39 m.p.h.); 2, H. Herrmann and G. Larrousse (Porsche); 3, D. Hobbs and M. Hailwood (Ford G.T.).  
**Monaco Grand Prix.**—1, G. Hill (Lotus-Ford), 1 hr. 59.4 s. (80.18 m.p.h.); 2, P. Courage (Brabham-Ford), 1 hr. 57 m. 16.7 s.; 3, J. Siffert (Lotus-Ford), 1 hr. 57 m. 34 s.  
**French Grand Prix.**—1, J. Stewart (Matra-Ford), 1 hr. 56 m. 47.4 s. (97.71 m.p.h.); 2, J. P. Beltoise (Matra-Ford), 1 hr. 57 m. 44.5 s.; 3, J. Ickx (Brabham-Ford), 1 hr. 57 m. 44.7 s.  
**British Grand Prix (Silverstone).**—1, J. Stewart (Matra-Ford), 1 hr. 55 m. 55.6 s. (127.25 m.p.h.); 2, J. Ickx (Brabham-Ford), 1 hr. 56 m. 36.1 s. (83 laps); 3, B. McLaren (McLaren-Ford) (83 laps).  
**German Grand Prix.**—1, J. Ickx (Brabham-Ford), 1 hr. 49 m. 55.4 s. (108.43 m.p.h.); 2, J. Stewart (Matra-Ford), 1 hr. 50 m. 53.1 s.; 3, B. McLaren (McLaren-Ford), 1 hr. 53 m. 17 s.

**Spanish Grand Prix.**—1, J. Stewart (Matra-Ford), 2 hr. 16 m. 53 s. (92.9 m.p.h.); 2, B. MacLaren (MacLaren-Ford), 88 laps; 3, J. P. Beltoise (Matra-Ford), 87 laps.

**Mexican Grand Prix.**—1, G. Hill (Lotus-Ford), 1 hr. 56 m. 43.95 s. (104 m.p.h.); 2, B. MacLaren (MacLaren-Ford), 1 hr. 58 m. 3.27 s.; 3, J. Oliver (Lotus-Ford), 1 hr. 58 m. 24.6 s.

**Dutch Grand Prix.**—1, J. Stewart (Matra-Ford), 2 hr. 6 m. 42.08 s. (111.047 m.p.h.); 2, J. Siffert (Lotus-Ford), 2 hr. 7 m. 6.6 s.; 3, C. Amon (Ferrari), 1 hr. 7 m. 12.59 s.

**South African Grand Prix.**—1, J. Stewart (Matra-Ford) (110.62 m.p.h.); 2, G. Hill (Lotus-Ford) (110.31 m.p.h.); 3, D. Hulme (MacLaren-Ford) (110.09 m.p.h.).

**U.S. Grand Prix.**—1, J. Stewart (Matra-Ford) (124.89 m.p.h.) (record); 2, G. Hill (Lotus-Ford); 3, J. Surtees (Honda).

**Italian Grand Prix.**—1, J. Stewart (Matra-Ford), 1 hr. 39 m. 11.26 s. (146.97 m.p.h.) (record); 2, J. Rindt (Lotus-Ford), 1 hr. 39 m. 11.34 s.; 3, J. P. Beltoise (Matra-Ford), 1 hr. 39 m. 11.43 s.

## SPORTS REPRESENTATIVE BODIES

**ANGLING.**—National Federation of Anglers. *Hon. Sec.*, J. W. Warner, 56 Ward Street, Derby.

**ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.**—The Football Association. *Sec.*, D. Follows, C.B.E., 111 Lancaster Gate, W.2.

**ATHLETICS.**—Amateur Athletic Association. *Hon. Sec.*, B. E. Willis, 26 Park Crescent, W.1.

—Women's Amateur Athletic Association. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss G. M. Hartman, M.B.E., 41 Hayward Court, Levehurst Way, S.W.4.

**BADMINTON.**—Badminton Association of England. *Sec.*, H. A. E. Scheele, 82a High Street, Bromley, Kent.

**BASKET BALL.**—Amateur Basket Ball Association. *Sec.*, K. K. Mitchell, Dept. of Physical Education, The University, Leeds, 2.

**BILLIARDS.**—Billiards Association and Control Council. *Chairman*, J. Karnehm, 15 Exeter Street, Strand, W.C.2.

**BOBSLEIGH.**—British Bobsleigh Association. *Hon. Sec.*, N. V. L. Barclay, 78 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

**BOWLS.**—English Bowling Association. *Sec.*, E. Sussum, 2 Roseford Road, Cambridge.

**BOXING.**—Amateur Boxing Association, Clutha House, 10 Storey's Gate, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. T. Lovett.

—British Boxing Board of Control, Ramillies Buildings, Hills Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. J. Waltham.

**CANOEING.**—British Canoe Union. *Gen. Sec.*, Major G. E. Tomlinson, 26-29 Park Crescent, W.1.

**CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING.**—Clay Pigeon Shooting Association. *Sec.*, A. P. Page, Angel Road, N.18.

**CRICKET.**—Marylebone Cricket Club, Lord's Ground, N.W.8. *Sec.*, S. C. Griffith, D.F.C., T.D.

**CYCLING.**—British Cycling Federation, 26 Park Crescent, W.1.—*Sec.*, L. Unwin.

**FENCING.**—Amateur Fencing Association. *Sec.*, Maj. O. C. Weeks, M.B.E., R.A.(ret.), 83 Perham Road, W. Kensington, W. 14.

—Ladies' Amateur Fencing Union. *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. H. Davies-Cooke, 23 Ennismore Mews, S.W.7.

**GOLF.**—Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews. *Sec.*, K. R. T. Mackenzie, M.C.

—English Golf Union. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. K. A. Nash, 12A Denmark Street, Wokingham, Berks.

—Ladies' Golf Union, 11 Fairways, Sandwich Bay, Kent.

**GYMNASTICS.**—British Amateur Gymnastics Association. *Hon. Sec.*, R. G. Taylor, Room 13, 26-29 Park Crescent, W.1.

**HOCKEY.**—Hockey Association. *Sec.*, R. J. W. Struthers, 26 Park Crescent, W.1.

—All England Women's Hockey Association. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. Macdonald, 45 Doughty Street, W.C.1.

**JUDO.**—British Judo Association, 26-29 Park Crescent, W.1. *Gen. Sec.*, Miss P. J. Hogg.

**LACROSSE.**—English Lacrosse Union. *Sec.*, C. D. Coppock, 3 Chessington Avenue, Bexley Heath, Kent.

**LAWN TENNIS.**—Lawn Tennis Association. *Sec.*, S. B. Reay, O.B.E., Palliser Road, Barons Court, West Kensington, W.14.

**MOTOR CYCLING.**—Auto-Cycle Union, 31 Belgrave Square, S.W.1. *Sec.*, K. E. Shierson.

**MOUNTAINEERING.**—British Mountaineering Council, Room 314, 26 Park Crescent, W.1. *Hon. Sec.*, H. D. Greenwood.

**NETBALL.**—All England Netball Association. *Sec.*, Miss A. Cairncross, 26-29 Park Crescent, W.1.

**RACING.**—The Jockey Club (Incorporating National Hunt Committee), 42 Portman Square, W.1. *Sec.*, D. Weatherby.

**RIFLE SHOOTING.**—National Rifle Association. *Sec.*, Air Commodore A. B. Riall, C.B.E., R.A.F. (ret.), Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Woking, Surrey.

—National Small-bore Rifle Association. *Sec.*, A. J. Palmer, O.B.E., Codrington House, 113 Southwark Street, S.E.1.

**ROWING.**—Amateur Rowing Association. *Sec.*, J. H. Page, O.B.E., 160 Great Portland Street, W.1.

**RUGBY FIVES.**—Rugby Fives Association. *Sec.*, A. V. Maltby, 7 Ennismore Mews, Knightsbridge S.W.7.

**RUGBY FOOTBALL.**—The Rugby Football Union, Whitton Road, Twickenham, Middx. *Sec.*, R. E. Prescott.

—The Rugby Football League. *Sec.*, W. Fallowfield, O.B.E., 180 Chapeltown Road, Leeds, 7.

**SKATING.**—National Skating Association of Great Britain. *Sec.*, A. R. Drake, Charterhouse, E.C.1.

**SKI-ING.**—National Ski Federation of Great Britain. *Sec.*, Maj. Gen. I. R. Graeme, C.B., O.B.E., 118 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

**SQUASH RACKETS.**—Squash Rackets Association. *Sec.*, J. H. Horry, 26 Park Crescent, W.1.

—Women's Squash Rackets Association. *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. P. Jackson, 9 Lansdown, Box Grove Road, Guildford, Surrey.

**SUB-AQUA.**—British Sub-Aqua Club. *Director*, R. Vallintine, 160 Great Portland Street, W.1.

**SWIMMING.**—Amateur Swimming Association. *Hon. Sec.*, H. E. Fern, C.B.E., 64 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

**TABLE TENNIS.**—English Table Tennis Association. *Organising Sec.*, D. R. Tremayne, Room 323, 26/29 Park Crescent, W.1.

**TOBOGANNING.**—British Racing Tobogganning Association.—*Pres.*, N. V. L. Barclay, 78 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

**WATER SKI-ING.**—British Water Ski Federation. *Hon. Sec.*, T. Richardson, B. W. S. F., Egham, Surrey.

**WEIGHT-LIFTING.**—British Amateur Weight Lifters Association. *Hon. Sec.*, W. W. R. Holland, 133 Ilfrey Road, Oxford.

**WRESTLING.**—British Amateur Wrestling Association. *Sec.*, A. Wishart, 60 Calabria Road, N.5.

**YACHTING.**—Royal Yachting Association. *Sec.*, N. Hacking, 5 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

## LITERATURE OF THE YEAR

A notable literary bicentenary was celebrated in October (1968), that of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. The earliest encyclopaedia was probably the *Naturalis Historia* of Pliny the Elder, produced between AD 23 and AD 79, and running to 37 books. The first such work to be published in the United Kingdom which has survived to the present day was *Chambers's Encyclopaedia* (originally *Cyclopaedia*), first compiled and published in Edinburgh in 1728 by Ephraim Chambers, in two volumes. This and the celebrated French *Encyclopédie* edited by Diderot and D'Alembert in 28 volumes between 1751 and 1765, probably inspired Colin Macfarquhar, Edinburgh printer, to launch the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, in partnership with Andrew Bell, the principal Scottish engraver of that day. The work was edited and largely written—or compiled, with scissors and paste—by William Smellie, another Edinburgh printer and writer, and was published in sixpenny weekly parts between 1768 and 1771. These were then reissued in three bound volumes, price £12, as the first edition of the work. This was expanded into 10 volumes for the second edition, also first published in weekly parts, between 1777 and 1784, edited by Macfarquhar himself, assisted by James Tytler, famous as the first Scottish aeronaut: he contributed a long article on balloons.

**High Reputation.**—But it was the third edition that founded the high reputation of the *Britannica*, by being the first to be more than a compilation made by one or two men from published books. It sought contributions from scholars and scientists, at first all Scotsmen but later drawing upon the whole world's store of scholarship, each contributor an expert specialist in his particular field. Macfarquhar died in 1793 while editing this edition, and the surviving proprietor, Bell, died in 1809 during the publication of a revised fourth edition; whereupon the copyright was bought by Archibald Constable, Scott's publisher. After the failure of his firm the *Britannica* was bought by Adam Black, another Edinburgh publisher, who produced two editions between 1830 and 1860, each comprising 21 volumes. The 9th edition (1875–1889), planned on a still bigger scale, seemed such a risky undertaking to Adam Black that, prophesying its failure, he retired from his firm. But in fact nearly half a million sets of the 24 volumes were sold; and a cheaper reprint published by *The Times* in 1898 was so successful that in 1902 that newspaper produced 11 supplementary volumes which, with the 24 previously published, constituted the 10th edition. An entirely new edition, the 11th, was issued in 1910–11 in 29 volumes by the Cambridge University Press; but after that, ownership of the *Britannica* passed into American hands, and it is now an Anglo-American production. Contributors to the 11th edition numbered about 1,500; today there are more than 10,000—over 3,000 of them British. The bicentenary was marked by a Guildhall banquet on October 15, and by publication of a facsimile reprint of the first three-volume edition.

A fitting sequel to the exhibition held in York (see *Literature of the Year*, *Whitaker* 1969) to mark the bicentenary of the death in 1768 of Laurence Sterne, was the translation of his remains in June (1969) from London to Yorkshire and their reburial in the churchyard of the village of Coxwold, where Sterne held the living from 1760 until his death in London. He was then buried in the cemetery in Bayswater of St. George's Church, Hanover Square. When it became known that a block of flats was to be built on the site of this long disused cemetery, the Laurence Sterne Trust arranged for the exhumation

of the remains and their reinterment at Coxwold on June 8.

**Reliques and Domesday.**—Queen's University, Belfast, secured for £90,000, in June, after a fierce saleroom tussle, the library of Thomas Percy, best remembered for his publication of *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, in which appeared a part of his large collection of old ballads. A grocer's son who became a scholarly bishop, Percy was a friend of Dr. Johnson, who wrote the dedication of the first edition of the *Reliques*, published in 1765. Percy also wrote or translated a number of books, and collected a remarkable library which has been in private ownership since his death in 1811. Belfast had a special interest in securing it because Percy was Bishop of Dromore, Co. Down, for many years.

Work has begun on the preparation of a new facsimile edition of the *Domesday Book*, which is to be published under the editorship of Professor V. H. Galbraith, the first volume to appear in 1970. The project, it was announced in July, is to reproduce photographically the 1,700 pages of the two volumes of *Domesday*—which was originally compiled in about 1086—in a series of separate volumes, each covering one county. Professor Galbraith will write an accompanying volume of commentary, and there will be about six more volumes reproducing previous printed editions of the work. The first printed edition appeared in two volumes in 1783. The idea of a photographic facsimile is not new; such an edition, in separate volumes for each county, was published as long ago as 1861–63. This larger venture, using the newest methods, will be spread over a period of several years.

The need for an independent statutory body to co-ordinate the work of the chief national libraries and assist in their development was urged by the National Libraries Committee in a report issued in June. The Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for Education and Science in 1967, under the chairmanship of Dr. F. S. Dainton, Vice-Chancellor of Nottingham University. Its report recommended that a National Libraries Authority should be established to decide the particular uses to which libraries' trust funds and materials should be put, and to develop a national library information service. It proposed that a National Reference Library should be built on a site in Central London near the British Museum; and that a National Bibliographic Service should be set up, also in London, with a loan and copy centre in Boston Spa, Yorkshire, the present home of the National Lending Library for Science and Technology. Another proposal in the report was that the university libraries of Oxford and Cambridge and a few other large libraries should be helped financially to provide an inter-library lending service.

**Advertising in Libraries.**—The Department of Education and Science reported that about 600,000,000 books were issued from public libraries in 1968–69. There were in 1969 about 460 central and headquarters libraries, with 1,920 full-time and 1,130 part-time branches, and about 530 mobile libraries. The Association of Municipal Corporations' libraries committee expressed disapproval of suggestions that public lending libraries might also sell books, but said it might be appropriate in some cases to grant a lease of part of a library building to a book retailer. It might also be possible to allow booksellers and publishers to advertise in public libraries.

The monumental Twickenham Edition of *The Poems of Alexander Pope*, under the general editorship of John Butt, was completed with the publication of the Index, the 11th volume of this finely produced and definitive edition. The set will be the standard work on Pope's poetry, of the greatest value to all students of our literature, for a very long time to come.

The 75th birthday in September of J. B. Priestley was marked by the publication of a new book from his pen, a handsome study of the Prince Regent (later George IV), entitled *The Prince of Pleasure*; and by the reissue by Penguin of nine of his books, including plays, novels and essays. In his new work Mr. Priestley gives an interesting assessment of the Prince as patron of the Arts, particularly the Brighton Pavilion on which he spent vast sums (and which Queen Victoria wisely sold for £50,000 in 1850) and Windsor Castle, and their contents. He also tells us much of the celebrities of the period, and its politics and social conditions, in this highly readable and generously illustrated book.

Lorna and Robinson.—This was Lorna Doone centenary year in Devon and Somerset, and it was duly celebrated with a literary exhibition, pageants and processions. Richard Blackmore's romantic novel about the defeat of a band of cruel outlaws by the courage and constancy of two young lovers in the 17th century was first published in March 1869, and was a failure. Only 400 copies were sold in two years. Then occurred the marriage of Princess Louise to the Marquess of Lorne, and a journalist suggested in *The Times* that Lord Lorne might be descended from the outlawed Doones who, legend had it, had come to Exmoor from Doune, in Scotland. Blackmore agreed that he might have named his heroine Lorna from his having seen the name Lorne in connection with the legend; and his fortune was made. The loyal subjects of Queen Victoria, approving her daughter's romance, began to buy Blackmore's romance, and flocked to the West Country in search of Doone Valley—to the bewilderment, at first, of local residents, who had not heard of it. But they soon learned of its commercial value, and the novel that became a best seller overnight has brought them great numbers of visitors ever since.

In April fell the 250th anniversary of the first publication of *Robinson Crusoe*, one of the most universally and persistently popular of adventure stories, the first great English work of prose fiction. Defoe's name did not appear on the title page of the first edition (1719), but he soon knew that he had struck a good line in popular writing, for in a few weeks he completed the *Farther Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, and two more books about him followed within a year. Few books, apart from the Bible, have appeared in so many editions, in so many languages.

Not so Machiavellian?—The 500th anniversary in May of the birth of Niccolò dei Machiavelli, one of the founders of political science, was marked by the publication of *Machiavelli, A Dissection* by Sydney Anglo. Machiavelli, through misunderstanding of his views and misinterpretation of his political writings by his enemies, the author writes, has come to be regarded as a man of almost diabolical wickedness. In his best book, *The Prince*, he asserted that all means were legitimate to achieve and maintain political authority; and his name has given an adjective, *machiavellian*, meaning crafty and unprincipled. Dr. Anglo considered the time had come to break down these views and to show him as a great writer. In ably setting out his views the author asserts that Machiavelli is often criticized

without his having been read. He wrote several other books, and was also a dramatist.

The death in November, 1968, of Upton Sinclair at the age of 90 removed one of the most important of modern American writers, a notable novelist and left wing polemicist for more than 60 years. His best known novel, *The Jungle*, describing the meat packing industry in Chicago, shocked America; but nearly 60 years passed before his attack on the conditions was finally fruitful, with the passing in 1967 of special legislation. His *Oil* was a similar attack (in 1927) on the darker side of the oil goliath; and *The Wet Parade* (1931) was a lively study of the Prohibition period. His biggest achievement in its scale and range was the long series of journalistic novels about world politics, beginning with *World's End* in 1940. One of them, *Dragon's Teeth*, won him the Pulitzer prize in 1943.

On the same day that Sinclair died in New Jersey another notable novelist died far away in East Berlin: Arnold Zweig, aged 81. His best known work was *The Case of Sergeant Grisha*, perhaps the best of the German novels about the first World War. It was first written as a play, which failed, when Zweig turned his work into a novel, which became a best-seller in many countries. Later, he made it the middle volume of a great trilogy.

Napoleon and Hitler.—Another bicentenary during the year, that of the birth of Napoleon Bonaparte on August 15, 1769, did not call forth the flood of books that might have been expected. Perhaps it has all been written already. Yet too much cannot be recorded, one might think, about the man who rose from obscure poverty to be virtually ruler of Europe. Four of the books about him that did appear during the year were all concerned not with his birth and rise to fame, but with the last nine years of his life. In *Imperial Sunset* R. F. Delderfield deals with the two years from the return from Moscow to the first abdication, in 1814. Other authors have dealt with the campaigns of Germany in 1813 and of France in the early months of 1814 which are generally held to show Napoleon the general at his best; but Mr. Delderfield has linked them with the accompanying political activities and peace negotiations with both skill and lucidity. *Napoleon Recaptures Paris* by Claude Manceron, translated by George Unwin, described hour by hour the last seven days of the Emperor's return from Elba: his march from Macon to Paris, March 14-20, 1815. The author tells how this was seen from Naples and Vienna, and in the camps of Napoleon and Ney, and gives an absorbing account of Napoleon's bloodless reconquest of his throne, one of the most remarkable events in his career.

Two other books related to the years of exile on St. Helena, one being the diary, never before published, of Major Gideon Gorrequer. Entitled *St. Helena During Napoleon's Exile*, and ably edited by James Kemble, it is the diary of the Military Secretary to the Governor of St. Helena, Sir Hudson Lowe. Gorrequer shared the Governor's office and table, so few could have known him better. The diary shows that, although Gorrequer was outwardly loyal and obedient, he despised and disliked his master. He confided his personal opinions to this secret diary, kept in a kind of coded shorthand, and it was preserved unpublished by his heirs until, because of a legal ruling in 1881, it passed into the vaults of the Court of Chancery and remained inaccessible until its recent transfer to the Public Record Office. Dr. Kemble has performed well the difficult task of deciphering and editing it.

A good general account of life on the island during those years was contained in *Napoleon's St.*

*Helena* by Gilbert Martineau, translated by Frances Partridge. It surveys daily life not only at Longwood but also at the Governor's residence and among the British troops and the civilian population, the various abortive plans for Napoleon's rescue, and the wrangles over his death. From both these books and from others before them it seems clear that the British Government of the day treated their captive with some petty harshness and want of chivalry, but at least they allowed him to live out his life naturally. Had Hitler been captured in Berlin in 1945, it seems likely that he would have shared the fate of some of his chief followers at Nuremberg.

**A Russian Puzzle.**—The circumstances surrounding Hitler's death in Russian-occupied Berlin were concealed by the Soviet Government for 23 years, although their reason for maintaining this secrecy was more of a mystery than was the event itself, to Western observers, especially after the thorough investigation by Major (now Professor) Hugh Trevor-Roper immediately after the war ended, published as *The Last Days of Hitler*. Belatedly, however, a Russian version appeared in October in English translation as *The Death of Adolf Hitler* by Lev Bezymenski, who glosses over the official Soviet secrecy and the repeated denials by Stalin that Hitler was dead, and purports to be giving the true story for the first time. Another mystery is why this Russian book had not been published in the U.S.S.R.: it was first published in West Germany.

Napoleon's final conqueror, Wellington, the bicentenary of whose birth (May 1, 1769) also occurred during the year, has attracted the attention of fewer authors, perhaps because his career was so much smaller in scale. The circumstances and careers of the two men present the extreme of contrast at every point: from the aristocratic birth and comfortable home of the elder to the relatively humble birth and early poverty of the younger; from the limitations of Wellington within a military life and his brief appearance as Prime Minister to the dazzling successes of Bonaparte as both soldier and statesman-ruler; even from the long life and honoured death of the Duke to the much shorter life and lonely death in remote exile of the Emperor. Only in their generalship can they be compared. But among books about Wellington one that appeared during the year was of special interest: *The Duke of Wellington* by Victor Percival. This is a pictorial biography finely produced and well composed by the officer who has charge of the Wellington Museum in Apsley House, which was the Duke's London home from his purchase of it in 1817 until his death 35 years later. The author has been able to draw upon the great store of treasures it contains, the paintings and sculptures, the services of silver and porcelain, the jewelled orders and medals and batons, to illustrate the narrative of that long and distinguished career.

**The Churchills.**—The second volume of the biography of Sir Winston Churchill, which was published about the time of the death in 1968 of its author, Randolph Churchill, was reinforced in 1969 by the issue of its *Companion Volume II*, which Mr Churchill had fortunately completed. Containing the private and official papers and correspondence which had been used in the writing of the second biographical volume (which covered the years 1901-1914), this prodigious work, running to 2,000 pages, will be of great value to the student of Edwardian political and social life. It was stated during the year that Randolph Churchill's successor, to continue to completion the life of his father,

would be Martin Gilbert, of Merton College, Oxford.

Sir Winston's mother, the beautiful, American-born Jennie Jerome, Lady Randolph Churchill, published her own reminiscences 60 years ago, in which she showed the amusing aspects of life in late Victorian and Edwardian Society. Now her great-niece, Anita Leslie, has drawn a more revealing picture in *Jennie: The Life of Lady Randolph Churchill*, written with sympathy and insight, aided by family papers. The book shows at least part of a vanished age.

Another British former prime minister whose mother was American is Mr Harold Macmillan, from whom came the third volume of his autobiography, *Tide of Fortune*, covering the years 1945-55. This former soldier and statesman, scholar and philosopher, has retained a keen sense of humour, which illuminates many of his observations of the circles in which he moved for so long. In this volume, viewing that decade in perspective, he records the many opportunities for fruitful action, some grasped, some missed, by national leaders. His own opportunity came, and was grasped firmly, when Churchill appointed him Minister of Housing in 1951, to carry out the behest of the Conservative Party conference to build 300,000 houses a year. Here he tells how this was achieved, and how his success ensured the continuance of his party in office for 13 years and his own succession to the premiership, by way of the Foreign Office and the Exchequer.

The political biography of Joseph Chamberlain was at last completed by the publication simultaneously of volumes five and six of *Joseph Chamberlain and the Tariff Reform Campaign* by Julian Amery. The fifth volume deals with the years 1901-1903, and the sixth, rather surprisingly, with the years 1903-1908, although Chamberlain died in 1914. This is because Mr Amery has added an epilogue showing that Chamberlain's policies contributed to events long after his death, such as the Ottawa Agreements and the Sterling Area. The first three volumes of this work were written after the end of World War I by the late J. L. Garvin, and the fourth by Mr Amery, in 1951, in which he embodied six chapters left in draft by Mr Garvin. Mr Amery's own political activities prevented his completing the work until this year; but politically minded readers can now study the whole of the career of one of the most influential statesmen who never became Prime Minister.

**Words in Whitehall.**—More political history enlivened by personal commentaries was contained in *Memoirs of a Conservative* by Robert Rhodes James, the Conservative of the book's title being Viscount Davidson who, as Mr J. C. C. Davidson, was active behind the scenes between 1910 and 1937. He was the indispensable private secretary and confidant, serving both Bonar Law and Baldwin with discretion and tact; and Mr James has made good use of Lord Davidson's draft memoirs, tape recordings and personal papers, and of conversations with him (he is now 80) to produce a lively and absorbing commentary on the people and events of those momentous years. Davidson was concerned in the manoeuvres that defeated Asquith in the 1918 election and, in turn, Lloyd George in 1922, curbed some of Churchill's exuberance during the 1926 General Strike, and was skilfully responsible for ending the notorious racket in the sale of Honours.

Further political information from the inside was offered in the first volume of *Whitehall Diary* by Thomas Jones, covering the years 1916-1925, edited by Keith Middlemas. Jones was a Welsh

confidant of Lloyd George, who introduced him into the new Cabinet Secretariat in 1916. Before that year no minutes or records of Cabinet meetings had been made, and Jones and Sir Maurice (later Lord) Hankey were the first outsiders to be allowed into a Cabinet meeting. They took notes, advised the Prime Minister, and circulated selected minutes and memoranda. This diary is full of fascinating sidelights on the leading political figures of those years.

**Benjamin's Father.**—The studious antiquary inevitably best known as "Disraeli's Father" was given full biographical and critical treatment by James Ogden in *Isaac D'Israeli*. Isaac failed to achieve anything approaching the fame of Benjamin, as either novelist or politician, but he wrote almost as flamboyantly and dressed nearly as colourfully. He dreamed of fame, but never woke up to find himself famous. Yet in *Curiosities of Literature* he wrote one of the best bedside books in the language; and for this, and for Mr Ogden's entertaining biography of him, gratitude is clearly due.

Something, perhaps, of the literary-political quality, without quite the same *panache*, of Benjamin Disraeli attaches to Mr Enoch Powell, whose *Freedom and Reality* appeared in April. Politician and poet, professor of Greek and Army brigadier, philosopher and administrator, Mr Powell may seem to be as radical as Conservative as was Disraeli, and sometimes as high a Tory as was Lord Beaconsfield. This book is a collection of his speeches arranged in chapters with connecting narrative to bind them into a neat whole. Some of his speeches have aroused antagonism among many who had possibly not read them in full. This book enabled them to remedy their loss.

Dr Johnson's considerable but scattered writings about Shakespeare were brought together for the first time in two handsome volumes, *Johnson on Shakespeare*, in the Yale edition of *The Works of Samuel Johnson*, in which they appeared (as volumes 7 and 8) edited by Arthur Sherbo. Johnson was amusing, critical and kindly in his treatment of Warburton's annotated edition of Shakespeare, published in 1747; and this book will be of particular interest and value to many admirers of both Shakespeare and Johnson.

**Battles of Britain.**—The victory in what came later to be called the Battle of Britain in 1940 was and has continued to be a matter for public pride and private dissension, and the subject of more than one book. A new one was *Dowding and the Battle of Britain* by Robert Wright, which had the advantage of containing Lord Dowding's own comments. A somewhat aloof man who did not easily win friends and suffered few people gladly, Dowding was wholly dedicated to the building and training of Fighter Command during the three years preceding the outbreak of World War II, and was its active leader through its most difficult first battle. It was won on September 15, 1940, when the German losses, although exaggerated at the time, were so heavy as to induce Hitler to cancel the planned sea-borne invasion. Yet two months later its victor was discarded, somewhat abruptly and with no promotion or decoration; and although he was given a peerage two years later, he was never advanced to the highest rank in his Service, that of Marshal of the Royal Air Force. Some of the reasons for this treatment of—*to quote from Basil Collier's Leader of the Few* (published in 1957), the authorized biography of Lord Dowding—"the only Air Chief Marshal, alive or dead, who had ever won a battle of any consequence," were set

out by Mr Wright, together with a clear account of the battle and of the career of its victor, now 87. In a preface to Mr Collier's book Lord Dowding wrote "I myself remain under no sense of grievance." Nothing could be more magnanimous, or characteristic.

In another "now it can be told" war book, *Saturday At M.I.9*, Mr. Airey Neave gave the full story of the escape routes used to bring home about 4,000 British and Allied soldiers and airmen who were prisoners or fugitives in German-occupied Europe. Mr. Neave, who successfully escaped from Colditz in 1942, was given charge of a small department, M.I.9, which organized the escape routes, in which, he writes, 12,000 civilians in the occupied countries took part. They risked torture and death, and more than 500 were shot or murdered in concentration camps. His book is a record of gallantry, treachery, tragedy, and occasionally comedy.

**Literary Discoveries.**—It was announced in April that several short stories by the late W. Somerset Maugham, many of them not included in his collected works, had been found and would be published in the United States in September, and presumably in Britain in due course. These *Seventeen Lost Short Stories by Somerset Maugham* were diligently traced and collected by a young American admirer, Dr. Craig Showalter, and were written between 1898 and 1908 for various British and American periodicals. Eight of the 17 have not been reprinted since their magazine publication; six were included in a volume published in 1899 but not in any later collection; and revised versions of other three have appeared in some later books.

Another discovery during the year was a quantity of unpublished manuscripts of the late Ernest Hemingway, which was announced in September. Deposited in Florida and Cuba, now sorted and catalogued by Professors Philip Young and Charles Mann, of Pennsylvania, the find was reported to comprise four novels, 18 short stories, 33 poems, and notebooks, drafts of published books, and the original manuscript and typescript of *For Whom the Bell Tolls* and *A Moveable Feast*. Among them was the manuscript of a book that is stated to have inspired *The Old Man of the Sea*, the novel which brought Hemingway the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954. He died in 1961.

Dennis Wheatley, at 72, gave us another of his first-class adventure novels, *Evil in a Mask*, latest in the Roger Brook saga, which seems to bring his total score of books to 55, all of them in print. His total world sales were stated to be about 27 million with each title selling at least 12,000 copies annually, and paperback editions are said to sell 1,150,000 copies every year. These are prodigious figures, but he is a prodigious creator of the kinds of tales of high adventure leavened with romance and factual information that have world-wide appeal. In his latest, Brook is entangled with, but escapes, the intriguers of Napoleon's court and camp, Talleyrand and Fouché among them.

**Crime and History.**—Georges Simenon, probably the richest and most prolific author today, duly continued to narrate the activities of his renowned French policeman and delight his innumerable fans. One that appeared during the year in English translation was *Maigret Takes the Waters*, in which the inspector solves a murder that occurs at Vichy while he and his wife are there on holiday "taking the waters." Study of his own movements helps Maigret to the inevitable solution. Simenon, now 66, can still write a complete Maigret story in seven days flat, and recently said that, every

day of every year, he has at least one new book published in some part of the world. He is estimated to have written 202 novels (112 of them about detection) under his own name, and many others under nearly 20 different pen-names. The quality and inventiveness of his stories remains surprisingly high, ephemeral though they may be.

An amusing tale of a woolly-minded astrologer whom television turns into a nationally acclaimed prophet was told in *The Golden Hours of Mr. Goosepenny* by A. P. Dearsley. When politicians fear him and workers strike on the strength of his predictions, the results are bound to be funny.

A highly readable and scholarly historical study was *The Middle Ages* by Joseph Dahmus, in which he recounted the persecution and the ascendancy of Christianity, the conquest of Rome, the miseries of the Dark Ages, the Crusades, and the rise of new nations. Professor Dahmus tells us much of the medieval universities and scholars, and the way of life of the people who lived under the influences of the early Christian and Islamic churches and laid the foundations of Western civilization.

Another fascinating historical study was *The Fateful Inheritance* by Edward Grierson, an account of Philip II of Spain and the revolt of the Spanish Netherlands. The Reformation, the Armada, the Inquisition, the political, economic, dynastic and military problems that faced "the Spider of the Escorial," are well described in this eminently readable book.

Considerable research and much literary skill helped to make Lady Antonia Fraser's *Mary Queen of Scots* the leading historical biography of the year. The author showed that the Queen's three tragic marriages—all as unavoidable as they were unwise and unfortunate—the selfish barbarity of most of the nobility surrounding her throne and the implacable jealousy of Queen Elizabeth I brought her to her terrible death. Lady Antonia deals clearly and fairly with the notorious Casket Letters and concludes that Maitland was their chief forger. She also shows that they had little effect on the outcome of Mary's so-called trial, but much in blackening her reputation afterwards. The book is handsomely produced and lavishly illustrated, and should be of value to students and enjoyment to general readers for many years to come.

Among other books published during the year were the following:

#### Biography

*Gordon Craig*, by Edward Craig; *Edward Lear*, by Vivien Noakes; *Wyndham and Children First*, by Lord Egremont; *Alexander Pope: the Education of*

*Genius*, by Peter Quennell; *Action This Day: Working with Churchill*, ed. Sir John Wheeler-Bennett; *Charles I*, by Christopher Hibbert; *Lord Acton and His Times*, by David Mathew; *My Life and Times, Octave 8, 1939-1946*, by Sir Compton Mackenzie; *Robert Donat*, by J. C. Trewin; *The Gascoigne Heiress*, by Carola Oman; *Walter Monckton*, by Lord Birkenhead; *Experiences*, by Arnold Toynbee; *Wavell: Supreme Commander 1941-43*, by John Connell, edited and completed by Michael Roberts; *The Backstairs Dragon* (Robert Harley), by Elizabeth Hamilton; *Henry James at Home*, by H. Montgomery Hyde; *Jellicoe*, by A. Temple Patterson; *Sir William Hamilton*, by Brian Fothergill; *Milestones on the Dover Road*, by John Dover Wilson; *Voltaire*, by Theodore Besterman.

#### History

*A History of Warfare*, by Visct. Montgomery of Alamein; *The Black Death*, by Phillip Ziegler; *The Habsburg Empire, 1790-1918*, by C. A. Macartney; *Mission to Khartoum*, by John Marlowe; *The Normans and the Norman Conquests*, by R. Allen Brown; *Peterloo*, by Robert Walmsley; *American Presidents and the Presidency*, by Marcus Cunliffe; *The Philhellenes*, by C. M. Woodhouse; *The Kings Depart*, by Richard M. Watt; *A History of the Jesuits*, by Christopher Hollis.

#### Poetry

*New Poems*, by Roy Fuller; *Collected Poems*, by Lawrence Durrell; *The Echo at Coole*, by Austin Clarke.

#### Fiction

*I Want It Now*, by Kingsley Amis; *The Sleep of Reason*, by C. P. Snow; *Poor Clare*, by L. P. Hartley; *London End*, by J. B. Priestley; *The White Crow*, by Storm Jameson; *The Play Room*, by Olivia Manning; *High Heroic*, by Constantine Fitzgibbon; *The House on the Strand*, by Daphne du Maurier; *The Philosopher's Stone*, by Colin Wilson.

#### Essays and Criticism

*English Literature of the late Seventeenth Century*, by James Sutherland; *The Crane Bag*, by Robert Graves; *The Rise and Fall of the Man of Letters*, by John Gross; *The Achievement of Sir Walter Scott*, by A. O. J. Cockshut; *The Making of T. S. Eliot's Plays*, by E. Martin Browne.

#### Miscellaneous

*The Common Problem*, by Angus Maude; *Gothic Europe*, by Sir Sacherevell Sitwell; *The Longest Retreat: the Burma Campaign, 1942*, by Tim Carew; *Raven Seek Thy Brother*, by Gavin Maxwell.

## THE ZODIAC

The Zodiac is an imaginary belt in the heavens within which lie the apparent paths of the Sun, Moon and major planets. It is bounded by two parallels generally taken as lying  $8^\circ$  on either side of the ecliptic or path of the Sun in its annual course. The Zodiac is divided into twelve equal parts of  $30^\circ$  called Signs, which are not used by astronomers, but have some import in astrology, for which the division of the Zodiac was probably made originally. The Signs of the Zodiac take their names from certain of the constellations with which they once coincided. They are assumed to begin at the vernal equinox or intersection of the plane of the ecliptic with that of the equator. This point is still called the First Point of Aries, although the Sign of Aries now lies in the constellation of Pisces, some  $30^\circ$  to the west. This retrograding of the equinox by about  $50''$  a year is due to precession;

the signs no longer coincide with the constellations whose names they bear.

A catalogue has been made (Grimaldi, 1905) of all, so far as is known, sculptured or incised representations on ancient monuments or tablets of the traditional constellation figures, either Zodiacal or otherwise, together with many modern pictures of the Zodiac. The first in the list is a roughly shaped upright, black stone about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet high and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet broad in the Babylonian room of the British Museum on the front of which are lightly incised ten out of the twelve Signs and other constellation figures. This was found near Baghdad and its date is estimated to be about 1187-1175 B.C.

The hour when the Sun enters each Sign of the Zodiac, which varies year by year in accordance with the leap-year cycle, and slightly for other reasons, is given in the heading of page I of each month.

## DRAMATIC SUMMARY, 1968-69

**ALDWYCH**, Aldwych, W.C.2.—(1968) Oct. 23. *God Bless*, by Jules Feiffer (Roy Dotrice, Barry Stanton, Ram John Holder, Ian Hoff, Robert Lloyd and Pauline Munro). Nov. 20. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar* (Ian Richardson, Barrie Ingham, Charles Thomas, Brewster Mason and Lynn Farleigh). (1969) Jan. 14. *A Delicate Balance*, by Edward Albee (Michael Hordern, Dame Peggy Ashcroft, Elizabeth Spriggs and Patience Collier). March 26. *Dutch Uncle*, by Simon Gray (Warren Mitchell, Patrick Magee, Megs Jenkins and Frances de la Tour). April 14. World Theatre season opened with performance of Racine's *Bérénice* by Théâtre de la Cité company from Lyons; they were followed by the Czech Theatre Behind the Gate company, the Negro Ensemble from New York and the Greek Art Theatre. June 19. Royal Shakespeare Company's production of *Troilus and Cressida* (Sebastian Shaw, Michael Williams, Alan Howard, David Waller, Norman Rodway and Helen Mirren). July 2. *Silence and Landscape*, two plays by Harold Pinter (Anthony Bate, David Waller, Norman Rodway, Dame Peggy Ashcroft and Frances Cuka). Sept. 10. Sean O'Casey's *The Silver Tassie* (Richard More, Bruce Myers, David Waller, Bernard Lloyd, Clifford Rose, Helen Mirren, Frances Cuka, Patience Collier and Sara Kestelman).

**APOLLO**, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1968) Oct. 31. *40 Years On*, by Alan Bennett (Sir John Gielgud, Paul Eddington, Alan Bennett and Dorothy Reynolds).

**CAMBRIDGE**, Earlharn Street, W.C.2.—(1969) April 17. *Ann Veronica*, musical adaptation of H. G. Wells' novel (Peter Reeves, Arthur Lowe, Mary Millar and Hy Hazell). June 18. *Highly Confidential*, by Robert Tanitch (Hermione Gingold). Sept. 18. Piner's *The Magistrate* (Alastair Sim and Robert Coote).

**COMEDY**, Panton Street, S.W.1.—(1968) Oct. 17. *Fortune and Men's Eyes*, by John Herbert (Al Mancini, Peter Marinker, Louis Negin and Peter Howay). Dec. 9. *The Man with a Load of Mischief*, musical by Ben Tarver and John Clifton, adapted from Ashley Dukes' play (Paul Dawkins, Valentine Palmer, Julia McKenzie and Roberta d'Esti). (1969) Feb. 6. *Your Own Thing*, by Hal Hester and Danny Apolinar, U.S. musical (Les Carlson, Gerry Glasier, Leland Palmer and Marcia Rodd). April 9. *Mixed Doubles*, by various authors (Nigel Stock, Oscar Quitak, Vivien Merchant and Andrée Melly). July 8. *The Night I Chased the Women with an Eel*, by "William Payne" (John Alderton, Beatrix Lehmann and Pauline Collins).

**CRITERION**, Piccadilly, W.1.—(1969) Sept. 16. *So What About Love?* by Leonard Webb (Peter Blyth, John Thaw, Sheila Hancock and Ann Bell).

**DRURY LANE**, W.C.2.—(1969) Feb. 20. *Mame*, U.S. musical, by Jerome Lawrence, Robert E. Lee and Jerry Herman (Gary Warren, Ginger Rogers, Margaret Courtenay and Ann Beech).

**DUCHESS**, Catherine Street, W.C.2.—(1969) April 23. *The Au Pair Man*, by Hugh Leonard (Donal McCann and Joan Greenwood). July 7. *The Young Churchill*, extracts arranged by Robin Midgley, David Aukin and John Gilbert (Clive Swift, John Robinson, A. J. Brown and Avice Landon). Aug. 27. *Dames at Sea*, U.S. musical (Sheila White and Joyce Blair).

**DUKE OF YORK'S**, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1968). Oct. 24. *Splitting Image*, by Colin Spencer (Julian Holloway, Derek Fowlds, Frank Middlemass and Lally Bowers). Nov. 19. *Dear Charles*, by Alan Melville, revived (Jack Hulbert, John

Moffat, David Hutcheson, Peter Graves and Cicely Courtneidge). (1969). March 4. *The Price*, by Arthur Miller (Harold Gary, Victor Salmi, Shepherd Strudwick and Kate Reid).

**FORTUNE**, Drury Lane, W.C.2.—(1969). May 12. *Honour and Offer*, by Henry Livings (John Sharp, Ken Wynne and Ursula Smith). June 16. *Sometime Never*, by Roy Minton (Tony Selby and Maureen Pryor). July 21. *As Dorothy Parker Once Said*, musical entertainment (Libby Morris). Sept. 29. *There'll Be Some Changes Made*, by Alun Owen (David Battley, Alan Lake, Gemma Jones and Carmen Munroe).

**GARRICK**, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1969). May 8. *Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer* (Tom Courtenay, Trevor Peacock, James Cossins, Nigel Terry, Juliet Mills, Rosalind Knight and Claran Madden).

**GLOBE**, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1969). Sept. 11. *Play it Again, Sam*, by Woody Allen (Dudley Moore, Bill Kerr, Patricia Brake, Jennifer Clulow and Lorna Heilbron).

**LYRIC**, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1969). Feb. 18. *Plaza Suite*, by Neil Simon (Paul Rogers and Rosemary Harris).

**MERMAID**, Puddle Dock, E.C.—(1968). Oct. 29. *The Goblet Game*, by Rex Edwards (Tommy Godfrey and Percy Odhams). Dec. 19. *Gulliver's Travels*, adapted by Gerald Frow and Sean Kenny (Michael d'Abbo and William Rushton). (1969). Aug. 7. *The Other House*, by Henry James (Ronald Allen and Vilma Hollingbery). Sept. 24 and 25. Marlowe's *Edward II* and Shakespeare's *Richard II* (Ian McKellen, Timothy West and Robert Eddison).

**NEW**, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1968). Dec. 12. *Soldiers*, by Rolf Hochhuth (John Colicos, Alec Clunes and Raymond Huntley). (1969). April 16. *Anne of Green Gables*, musical, adapted from L. M. Montgomery's book by Donald Harron and Norman Campbell (Hiram Sherman, Polly James and Barbara Hamilton).

**OLD VIC** (National Theatre), Waterloo Road, S.E.1.—(1968). Oct. 8. *Home and Beauty*, by Somerset Maugham (Robert Stephens, Robert Lang, Arthur Lowe and Geraldine McEwan). Dec. 19. *Love's Labour's Lost* (Derek Jacobi, Paul Curran, Ronald Pickup, Jeremy Brett, John McEnery, Philip Locke, Joan Plowright and Louise Purnell). (1969). Feb. 13. 'H', by Charles Wood (Robert Lang, Frank Wylie, Gerald James, Paul Curran, John McEnery, Terence Taplin and Jane Wenham). May 1. *Congreve's The Way of the World* (Robert Lang, John Moffat, Edward Hardwicke, Geraldine McEwan and Hazel Hughes). July 31. *Shaw's Back to Methuselah* (Derek Jacobi, Frank Wylie, Paul Curran, Harry Lomax, Robert Lang, Bernard Gallagher, Ronald Pickup, Charles Kay, Louise Purnell, Judy Wilson, Jeanne Watts and Joan Plowright). Sept. 24. *Rabelais*, by Jean-Louis Barrault.

**PALACE**, Cambridge Circus, W.1.—(1968). Dec. 22. *Mr. and Mrs.*, musical by John Taylor (John Neville, Honor Blackman and Hylda Baker). (1969). Feb. 27. *Two Cities*, musical by Constance Cox and Jerry Wayne (Edward Woodward, John Payne and Elizabeth Power). April 30. *Belle Starr*, U.S. musical (Blayne Barrington, Malcolm Cheeseman, Betty Grable and Valeric Walsh).

**PALLADIUM**, Argyll Street, W.1. (1968). Dec 17. *Jack and the Beanstalk*, pantomime (Arthur Askey, Jimmy Tarbuck, Ivor Emmanuel, David Davenport, Charlie Cairoli, Audrey Jeans and Jean Bayless).

PICCADILLY, Denman Street, W.1.—(1968) Dec. 23. *The Young Visitors*, musical, adapted from Daisy Ashford's book by Michael Ashton and Ian Kellam (Alfred Marks, Barry Justice, Jan Waters, Anna Sharkey and Vivienne Ross). (1969). Feb. 26. *The Ruling Class*, by Peter Barnes (Derek Godfrey and Vivienne Martin).

PRINCE OF WALES, Coventry Street, W.1.—(1968). Dec. 5. *They Don't Grow on Trees*, by Ronald Millar (Ronald Lewis, Hugh Paddick, Dora Bryan and Amanda Grinling). (1969). April 15. *Cat Among the Pigeons!* by Georges Feydeau, translated by John Mortimer (Victor Spinetti, Richard Briers, Murray Melvin, Peter Gray, Helen Christie, Elizabeth Seal and Daphne Newton).

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1968). Dec. 18. Goldoni's *The Servant of Two Masters* (Tommy Steele, Graham Crowden, Edward de Souza, Ronald Rudd, Julia Lockwood and Michele Dotrice). (1969). March 5. *What the Butler Saw*, by Joe Orton (Sir Ralph Richardson, Stanley Baxter, Coral Browne and Julia Foster). June 12. *The Stiffkey Scandals of 1932*, musical by David Wright and David Wood (Charles Lewson, Terri Stevens and Annie Ross). July 10. *Conduct Unbecoming*, by Barry England (Paul Jones, Jeremy Clyde, Michael Barrington, Donald Pickering and Maxine Audley).

ROYAL COURT, Sloane Square, S.W.1.—(1968). Oct. 29. Revival of *Look Back in Anger*, by John Osborne (Victor Henry, Martin Shaw, Edward Jewsbury, Jane Asher and Caroline Mortimer). (1969). Jan. 13. *Life Price*, by Michael O'Neill and Jeremy Seabrook (Anthony Sagar, Diana Coupland and Thelma Whiteley). Feb. 19. Opening of season of plays by Edward Bond. April 22. *In Celebration*, by David Storey (Alan Bates, Bill Owen, Brian Cox, James Bolam and Constance Chapman). July 22. Congreve's *The*

*Death Dealer* (John Castle, Nigel Hawthorne, Malcolm Tierney, Geoffrey Chater, Alison Leggat and Judy Parfitt).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, W.C.2.—(1968) Oct. 15. *Out of the Question*, by Ira Wallach (Michael Denison, David Knight, Bryan Hunt, Dame Gladys Cooper, Dulcie Gray and Helen Cherry). (1969). July 30. *On a Foggy Day*, by John Kerr (Kenneth Connor, Saeed Jeffrey, Siobhan McKenna and Margaret Lockwood). Sept. 4. *The Crunch*, by Felicity Douglas and Basil Dawson (Andrew Cruikshank, Michael Gwynn, Cavan Kendall, Barbara Loft and Juliet Harmer).

SAVILLE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2. (1968). Dec. 21. *Queen Passionella and the Sleeping Beauty*, pantomime (Danny La Rue, Alan Haynes, Kevin Scott, Ray Fell and Moya Donnelly). (1969). July 1. *The Resistible Rise of Arturo Ui*, by Bertolt Brecht (English version by George Tabori) (Leonard Rossiter, David Graham, Christopher Benjamin and Del Henney).

SAVOY, Strand, W.C.2.—(1968). Oct. 16. *The Secretary Bird*, by William Douglas-Home (Kenneth More, Terence Longdon, Jane Downs and Judith Arthy).

WHITEHALL, Whitehall, S.W.1.—(1969) March 19. *Dead Silence!*, by Monte Doyle (Alfred Marks, Emrys Jones, John Horsley and Peggy Thorpe Bates). Sept. 22. *Pyjama Tops*, by Mawby Green and Ed Feilbert (Philip Gilbert, Bob Grant, Peter Birrel, Tony Hughes, Katharine Schofield, Luan Peters and Julia Goodman).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1968). Nov. 6. Revival of T. S. Eliot's *The Cocktail Party* (Michael Aldridge, Richard Leech, Mark Kingston, Eileen Atkins and Pauline Jameson). (1969). Feb. 11. *The Boys in the Band*, by Mart Crowley (Kenneth Nelson, Tom Aldridge and Leonard Frey).

PRESIDENTS OF THE THE ROYAL SOCIETY

The Royal Society received a charter from Charles II on April 22, 1662, when it was incorporated as a body politic and corporate under the appellation of The President, Council and Fellowship of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge.

Sir Robert Moray	1660	Earl of Rosse	1848
Viscount Brouncker	1662	Lord Wrottesley	1854
Sir Joseph Williamson	1677	Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bt.	1858
Sir Christopher Wren	1680	Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Sabine	1861
Sir John Hoskins, Bt.	1682	Sir George Biddell Airy	1871
Sir Cyril Wyche	1683	Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker	1873
Samuel Pepys	1684	William Spottiswoode	1878
Earl of Carbery	1686	Thomas Henry Huxley	1883
Earl of Pembroke	1689	Sir George Stokes, Bt.	1885
Sir Robert Southwell	1690	Lord Kelvin	1890
Earl of Halifax	1695	Lord Lister	1895
Lord Somers	1698	Sir William Huggins	1900
Sir Isaac Newton	1703	Lord Rayleigh	1905
Sir Hans Sloane, Bt.	1727	Sir Archibald Geikie	1908
Martin Folkes	1741	Sir William Crookes	1913
Earl of Macclesfield	1752	Sir Joseph John Thomson	1915
Earl of Morton	1764	Sir Charles Scott Sherrington	1920
Sir James Burrow	1768	Lord Rutherford	1925
James West	1768	Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins	1930
Sir John Pringle, Bt.	1772	Sir William Henry Bragg	1935
Sir Joseph Banks, Bt.	1778	Sir Henry Hallett Dale	1940
William Hyde Wollaston	1820	Sir Robert Robinson	1945
Sir Humphrey Davy, Bt.	1820	Lord Adrian	1950
Davies Gilbert	1827	Sir Cyril Hinshelwood	1955
The Duke of Sussex	1830	Lord Florey	1960
Marquess of Northampton	1838	Lord Blackett	1965

CORONATION DATES, 1714-1953

Sovereign.	Accession.	Coronation.			
George I.	Aug. 1, 1714	Oct. 20, 1714	Victoria	June 20, 1837	June 28, 1838
George II.	June 12, 1727	Oct. 11, 1727	Edward VII.	Jan. 22, 1901	Aug. 9, 1902
George III.	Oct. 25, 1760	Sept. 22, 1761	George V.	May 6, 1910	June 22, 1911
George IV.	Jan. 29, 1820	July 19, 1821	Edward VIII.	Jan. 20, 1936	..
William IV.	June 26, 1830	Sept. 8, 1832	George VI.	Dec. 11, 1936	May 12, 1937
			Elizabeth II.	Feb. 6, 1952	June 2, 1953

## TOPICS OF THE DAY

## THE MAUD REPORT

In May, 1966, a Royal Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir John Maud (now Lord Redcliffe-Maud), was appointed to consider the structure of local government in England, outside Greater London, and to make recommendations. It was the first attempt to examine the government of our towns and countryside from top to bottom, and to plan a radically new start. The eleven-strong Commission published its report three years later on June 11, 1969.

## The Basic Faults

The report stated that there were four basic faults with the existing structure of local government. In the first place, local government areas did not fit the pattern of life and work in modern England and the gap would widen as social, economic and technological changes quickened. Secondly, the fragmentation of England into 79 county boroughs and 45 counties, exercising independent authority and dividing town from country, had made the proper planning of development and transport impossible. Thirdly, the division of responsibility within each county between the county council and a number of county district councils, together with the position of county boroughs as islands in the counties, meant that services which should be in the hands of one authority were split among several. This greatly complicated the work of meeting comprehensively the different needs of families and individuals. Lastly, local authorities were too small, in size and revenue, and in consequence too short of highly qualified manpower and technical equipment, to be able to do their work as well as it could and should be done.

The report went on to say that partly because of these structural faults, and in spite of the devoted efforts of councillors and officers, there existed serious failings in local government's relationships with the public and with the national government. The complex local government machinery seemed, and often was, irrelevant and therefore impotent in face of the problems that confronted people in their daily lives, either collectively or as families and individuals. Hence the feeling of many people that local government could not help them, and the frequent sense of frustration among councillors and officers. Parliament and the central government also doubted the ability of local governors, within the straitjacket of the present system, to run local affairs. Furthermore the variety in type and size of local authority, and the existence of several associations reflecting that variety, meant that local government seldom acted effectively as a single body in its dealings with central government.

## Solving the Problem

In considering what changes were needed to correct the basic faults, the Commission decided that there was one fundamental question—what size of authority, or range of size, in terms of population and of area, was needed for the democratic and efficient provision of particular services and for local self-government as a whole?

After examining each of the main services in turn, it decided that the answer to the problem must be found by seeking to apply to each part of the country a number of general principles. The first of these was that local authority areas would have to be so defined that they enabled citizens and their elected representatives to have a sense of common purpose. The areas must also be based upon the interdependence of town and country.

All personal services, like education, health and

housing, as well as all services concerned with physical environment, like planning and transport, must be in the hands of one authority and if possible the same authority. The reason for this was that the influence of one on the other was great and was likely to increase.

Authorities must also be bigger than most county boroughs and all county districts were at present, if they were to command the resources and skilled manpower which they needed to provide services with maximum efficiency. The size of authorities must vary over a wide range if areas were to match the pattern of population, but a minimum population was necessary. At the other end of the scale, authorities must not be so large in terms of population that organization of their business became difficult and the elected representatives could not keep in touch with the people affected by their policies.

When the area required for planning and other environmental services contained too large a population for the personal services, a single authority for all services would not be appropriate. In these parts of the country, responsibilities must be clearly divided between two levels, and related services kept together. Lastly, the new local government pattern should so far as practicable stem from the existing one.

## The Main Conclusions

Having considered what structure of local government would do most justice to the above principles, the Commission came to a number of conclusions. Their main recommendations are set out below:

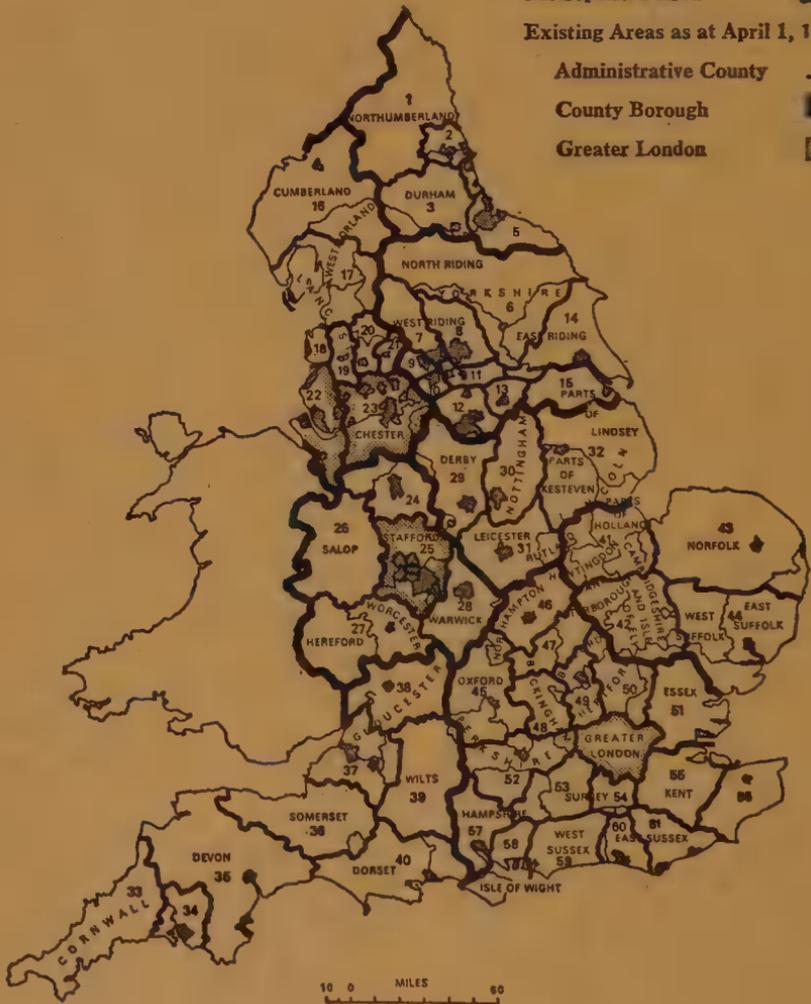
England should be divided into 61 new local government areas, each covering town and country (see map). In 58 of them a single authority, called a unitary authority, should be responsible for all services. In the 3 very large and, for some purposes, indivisible metropolitan areas around Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester, responsibility for services should be divided in each case between a metropolitan authority whose key functions would be planning, transport and major development, and a number of metropolitan district authorities whose key functions would be education, the personal social services, health and housing. There would be 20 metropolitan districts in all—7 in the Birmingham, 4 in the Liverpool and 9 in the Manchester area.

These 61 new local government areas should be grouped, together with Greater London, in 8 provinces, each with its own provincial council. Provincial councils should be elected by the authorities for the unitary and metropolitan areas, including, in the south-east, the Greater London authorities, but should also include co-opted members. The key function of these councils would be to settle the provincial strategy and planning framework within which the main authorities must operate. They would replace the present regional economic planning councils and collaborate with central government in the economic and social development of each province.

Within the 58 unitary areas, and wherever they were wanted within the 3 metropolitan areas, local councils should be elected to represent and communicate the wishes of cities, towns and villages in all matters of special concern to the inhabitants. These local councils would, at the outset, succeed the existing county borough, borough, urban district and parish councils, though provision should be made for later adjustment of their areas. The only duty of the local council would be to re-

PROPOSED LOCAL GOVERNMENT MAP

- Province 
- Unitary Area 
- Metropolitan Area 
- Existing Areas as at April 1, 1968 
- Administrative County 
- County Borough 
- Greater London 



present local opinion, but it would have the right to be consulted on matters of special interest to its inhabitants and it would have the power to do for the local community ■ number of things best done locally. It would also have the opportunity to play ■ part in some of the ■■ local government

services, on ■ scale appropriate to its resources and subject to the agreement of the main authority.

**Advantages of the Proposed System**  
 The Commission believed that their proposed ■■ system would greatly improve service to the

public, both in providing a better environment and in taking care of the needs of individual people and families. There would be a more effective use of scarce resources and skilled manpower and increased ability of local governors to meet the challenge of technological and social change. There would also be more likelihood that people would recognize the relevance of local government to their own and to their neighbour's well being and furthermore, the revitalizing of local self-government throughout the country would mean that people would have more sense of taking an active part in their own government.

#### Prime Minister's Statement

In a statement to the House of Commons on June 22, 1969, the Prime Minister said that the Government accepted in principle the main recommendations of the Commission, which had proposed "the most far-reaching reorganization of local government this country has ever seen." He added that it was the Government's aim to reach decisions on the main structural reforms as soon as possible.

#### THE WHEATLEY REPORT

As well as appointing a Royal Commission on Local Government in England in May, 1966, at the same time the Government also appointed one to consider the structure of local government in Scotland, under the chairmanship of Lord Wheatley. Its report, published on Sept. 25, 1969, recommended a new structure.

**Regional authorities.**—There should be seven authorities for Scotland, viz., Highlands; North East; East; South East; Central; West; South West. These regional authorities should exercise the following main functions, viz., major planning and related services (industrial development, transportation and roads, water, sewerage, etc., redevelopment, new towns, control of the countryside and tourism); personal social services (education, social work, health); housing; protective services (police, fire, civil defence); weights and measures and consumer protection; refuse disposal; coast protection; parks and recreation; museums and art galleries; registration of births, deaths and marriages; registration of electors.

**District authorities.**—There should be 37 district authorities for which the main functions recommended were, viz., local planning and related services (assistance to industry, redevelopment, control of the countryside); building control; housing improvement; ancillary housing functions; civil defence (local aspects); parks and recreation; community centres; museums and art galleries; libraries; environmental functions (refuse collection, food and drugs, clean air, etc.); regulation and licensing; licensing courts; administration of justice.

The two levels of authorities should be independently elected, have their own means of raising finance, and carry out in their own right the functions listed above. In many spheres, however—particularly intelligence, certain aspects of planning, housing, redevelopment, and the provision of parks and recreational facilities—they would have to work closely together.

**Community councils.**—There should also be provision for community councils throughout Scotland. These would not be local authorities, nor would they be created by Act of Parliament. It would be for local communities to decide whether they wanted community councils or not. A council would be able to give expression to local opinion, to improve the amenity of its area, to run certain services or facilities locally by arrangement with the district authority or regional authority,

and to maintain traditional and ceremonial functions.

The structure was considered to provide seven very strong regional authorities, capable of running the large-scale expensive services. These authorities should be able to take on new services—even the National Health Service, if it were decided that this should become part of local government. The more local services should operate under the 37 district authorities. These would be big enough to tackle the local problems confidently, but be more accessible than the regional authorities, most parts of their areas being within relatively easy reach of the headquarters.

#### THE THEFT ACT, 1968

This Act, which does not extend to Scotland or Northern Ireland, came into force on January 1, 1969. It completely revises the law of England and Wales as to theft and similar or associated offences, and for this purpose repeals the Larceny Act, 1916, and many other statutory provisions, and abolishes any offences at common law of larceny, robbery, burglary, receiving stolen property, etc.

#### Theft, Robbery and Burglary

**THEFT.**—The principal offence created by the Act is theft, which is committed by a person who dishonestly appropriates property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it. This offence replaces the old offences of larceny, embezzlement and fraudulent conversion, and broadly speaking the effect is as if fraudulent conversion had been widened to include the whole of larceny and embezzlement. Thus *dishonest appropriation* (which bears the general meaning of fraudulent conversion) of property belonging to another becomes the central feature of theft, whereas the basis of larceny was the *taking and carrying away* of property in the possession of another.

**TEMPORARY DEPRIVATION.**—Theft requires intention permanently to deprive the owner. Temporary deprivation thus does not constitute theft, but the Act creates two specific offences involving temporary deprivation. The first (inspired by the removal from the National Gallery of Goya's portrait of the Duke of Wellington) covers the removal of an article in certain circumstances from a place to which the public have access. The second (which was previously dealt with by special statutes) covers the unauthorized taking of a conveyance constructed or adapted for the carriage of a person by land, water or air.

**ROBBERY.**—There was no statutory definition before the Act of robbery, which was an aggravated form of larceny. Robbery is now defined as being committed by a person who steals and, immediately before or at the time of doing so, and in order to do so, uses force on any person or puts or seeks to put any person in fear of being then and there subjected to force. If force or threats of force are used but no theft is accomplished the offence committed will be assault with intent to rob.

**BURGLARY.**—The offence of burglary under the Act replaces the old offences of burglary, house-breaking and sacrilege, which involved many highly technical concepts (such as "breaking", which is no longer necessary). The new offence is committed by a person who: (i) enters any building or part of a building as a trespasser and with intent to commit therein an offence of theft, inflicting grievous bodily harm, rape or unlawful damage; or (ii) having entered any building or part of a building as a trespasser, steals or attempts to steal

anything therein or inflicts or attempts to inflict grievous bodily harm on any person therein. The term "building" includes inhabited vehicles or vessels. If at the time of the commission of the offence the offender has with him any firearm or imitation firearm, weapon of offence or explosive, he will be guilty of the more serious offence of aggravated burglary. The Act also makes it an offence for a person to have with him, when not at his place of abode, any article for use in the course of or in connection with any burglary, theft or cheat.

### Fraud

**OBTAINING BY DECEPTION.**—The old offence of obtaining by false pretences has been replaced in the Act by the offence of dishonestly obtaining by deception property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it. The scope of the new offence is wider than the old in that false promises are brought within the definition of deception. A further offence covers cases where what is obtained is not property but pecuniary advantage, such as insurance cover or the opportunity to earn a salary.

**OTHER OFFENCES INVOLVING FRAUD.**—The Act creates certain other offences involving fraud, covering false accounting (replacing the offence under the Falsification of Accounts Act, 1875), false statements by company officers, suppression, etc. of certain documents and procuring the execution of valuable securities.

### Blackmail and Handling

**BLACKMAIL.**—The word "blackmail" was formerly used as a means of referring to a group of offences under the Larceny Act, 1916, in which, however, the word did not appear. Under the Act the offence of blackmail is committed by a person who, with a view to gain for himself or another or with intent to cause loss to another, makes any unwarranted demand with menaces. A demand with menaces is unwarranted unless the person making it does so in the belief that he has reasonable grounds for making the demand and that the use of menaces is a proper means of reinforcing the demand.

**HANDLING.**—The old offence of receiving has been replaced in the Act by the offence of handling stolen goods, which is committed by a person who (otherwise than in the course of the stealing) knowing or believing them to be stolen, dishonestly receives stolen goods, or dishonestly undertakes or assists in their retention, removal, disposal or realization by or for the benefit of another person, or arranges to do so. Stolen goods include goods obtained by deception or blackmail. The new offence is wider than the old, since it is not confined to cases of taking possession of stolen goods, but includes a much greater range of prohibited conduct.

**ADVERTISING REWARDS.**—The Act (reproducing a pre-existing offence) prohibits the use of certain words, e.g. to the effect that no questions will be asked, in public advertisements of rewards for the return of stolen or lost goods.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—In addition to the creation of the specific offences mentioned above, the Act also makes various provisions with regard to procedure and evidence, including provisions as to searching for stolen goods, evidence and procedure on charges of theft or handling, orders for restitution, the jurisdiction of quarter sessions and summary trial of offences under the Act, and the position of spouses of offenders and witnesses.

### THE VICTORIA UNDERGROUND

The third section of the Victoria Line, the first underground railway to be built in London for more than 60 years, was officially opened by the Queen on March 7, 1969. The first section of the £70,000,000 line, between Walthamstow Central and Highbury and Islington, had been opened in September, 1968, and the second, from Highbury and Islington to Warren Street, came into operation a few months later. A 3½-mile extension of the line southwards from Victoria under the River Thames to Brixton is under construction and it is planned to open it by the end of 1971.

The Victoria Line is intended to relieve the heavy strain placed on other Underground lines and to ease street congestion, as well as opening up new cross-town and cross-river links. Of the sixteen stations on the line, including the extension to Brixton, fourteen provide interchange facilities with other Underground or British Railways lines. The length of line from Walthamstow Central to Victoria is ten route miles.

Incorporating automatic train operation, automatic ticket control and closed circuit television, the Victoria Line is the most highly automated and technically advanced underground railway in the world. Each train responds to coded commands transmitted through the running rails and picked up by coils mounted in front of the leading wheels. There are two distinct sets of codes, one for the safety system and one for the driving commands. Cameras located on platforms and at other key points in stations transmit pictures to the control centre enabling the staff there to see what conditions are like at any time and to take any action that may be necessary.



By courtesy of London Transport.

### THE BRITISH TRANS-ARCTIC EXPEDITION

A great feat of exploration was finally accomplished by the British Trans-Arctic Expedition in 1969. On May 30, the team sent a message to the Queen saying that the first surface crossing of the Arctic Ocean had been completed. Her Majesty, in turn, sent her warmest congratulations to Wally W. Herbert, the leader of the expedition, and to his three companions Dr. R. M. ("Fritz") Koerner, Allan Gill and Capt. Ken Hedges, who had spent 476 days trekking across over 3,000 miles of treacherous ice.

The four men had begun their hazardous journey in February, 1968, from Point Barrow, Alaska, where their radio operator, Squadron Leader Freddy Church, had been stationed to maintain contact with them and to transmit messages to London. During the next five months they faced many difficulties, including the cutting of their radio link by fighting huskies. Towards the end of July, when the thaw made sledging impossible, they set up summer camp for about six weeks. During this time they were forced to shoot two polar bears. They set out again at the beginning of September but had to return to the camp when Gill injured his foot. Here they remained for the winter instead of making a winter camp 200 miles farther north as planned.

The expedition was now well behind schedule and there was a constant race against time. On April 5, 1969, the North Pole was reached, but two days later there was a further setback when a tent was lost in a fire and the four men had to be accommodated in the remaining tent, which was only 7 ft. 6 ins. square and 6 ft. 6 ins. high. Later in the month, the team was out of radio contact for six days and fresh supplies were dropped by plane to them just in time.

After it had been decided that Gill would be fit enough to complete the rest of the journey, he met with further trouble and was nearly lost when trapped on breaking ice. Fortunately he just managed to rejoin his companions on a safer ice floe. After this near-disaster things greatly improved; a record 120 miles were covered in the following week and, on May 24, land was sighted for the first time in 15 months.

On May 29, the team was only about 50 yards from land when their ice floe drifted away from the shore. On the following day, however, they achieved their goal, when after four attempts, Hedges and Gill finally scrambled from the breaking ice on to a rocky island north of Spitsbergen. The men and huskies were lifted off the ice by helicopter on June 11 in deteriorating conditions and taken aboard H.M.S. *Endurance* for the voyage home to England.

The Duke of Edinburgh was patron of the expedition, which was partly sponsored by the *Sunday Times*.

### TRANSPLANT SURGERY

Nineteen sixty nine might seem a disappointing year in the transplantation field, marked by despondency among some surgeons and disillusion among the public. This was particularly so following the death of Dr. Philip Blaiberg, the world's longest surviving heart-recipient, and the rumours that attended the third British heart transplant operation. There was reason for the disappointment in the case of heart transplants, which are so much in the public eye, but other branches of the art were progressing steadily. Kidney graft operations had reached the stage where there was no public attention paid to them, unless they were part of a transfer of organs from one unfor-

tunate accident victim to a number of patients. In the extremely complicated fields of lung and liver transplants a greater measure of success was achieved than before. A Belgian was still living eight months after a lung transplant operation and two patients of Professor Roy Calne, of Cambridge, were surviving after seven months with new livers, despite the fact that the liver is the most complicated organ in the body with over fifty different functions.

The year began with a report from the British Medical Association's Planning Unit which urged the stepping up of kidney transplants but declared that heart transplantation had a considerably lower priority. "Research directed to sorting problems of rejection is more valuable than dramatic acts of surgical virtuosity," was how the chairman of the Unit, Professor Henry Miller, put it. It had been estimated that the lives of 2,000 people with kidney disease could be saved each year with long-term use of artificial kidney machines. The direct cost of this was £30,000,000 but it would also require the services of 10,000 skilled staff. At a cost of £6,000 a patient, kidney transplants, the Unit considered, were a better investment. About 1,000 of those dying from kidney failure each year in Britain were between the ages of 15 and 54 and many of these might be saved by transplants from 600 donors. Expanding the kidney transplant programme was a matter of urgency both from humane and economic viewpoints. With 15,000 deaths annually from heart troubles, even between the ages of 20 and 54, there was no potential supply of donors on the necessary scale and transplants were unlikely to make a serious contribution to the problem of degenerative heart disease. The real value of the operation was likely to be in young patients with congenital heart disease which would not respond to orthodox treatment. Heart and lung transplants, declared the report, should be undertaken as research activities on a small scale.

### Fewer Heart Transplants

British records showed that there had been 128 heart grafts in the world since Prof. Christian Barnard carried out the first in Cape Town in December, 1967. There had been only 28 operations from January to June, 1969, against 80 in the previous six months. Thirty-two of these 128 were still surviving after the death of Dr. Philip Blaiberg, Prof. Barnard's second and most famous patient, on August 17. He had survived 593 days and this compares with the one year which some surgeons have suggested as the criterion of success in transplant operations. After the death of Dr. Blaiberg, heart transplants came to a stop in Houston, Texas, the centre with most graft operations. A great advance in dealing with the rejection of the graft was needed, it was admitted, before the chance of success made the mental anguish and cost—about £10,000 an operation—worth-while. Dr. Denton Cooley, of Houston, commented on Dr. Blaiberg's death, "while he was living, the promise of transplants also lived. Now we must reflect whether to continue or not." But he added that there were good reasons for continuing heart transplants for those "at the terminal stage of illness, especially for those who know the risk and want to live another five or six months." Prof. Barnard's comment was that his team had operated on five patients who had lived for a total of 1,101 days, an average survival of over 220 days. Without operations the patients would not have lived more than 30 days.

### Third British Heart Transplants

Charles Hendrick, aged 59, received the heart of Miss Margaret Sinsbury, a 29 years old student

nurse, in Guy's Hospital, London, on May 16. He died on August 31, after cardiac arrest following a lung infection. Miss Sinsbury had an accident on her motor scooter on May 13 and was taken to Putney Hospital with severe head injuries. Public concern arose when the circumstances in which she was transferred to Guy's Hospital for further examination instead of to the nearer Atkinson Morley Hospital, a leading centre for brain damage treatment, were disclosed. The decision to transfer her was taken on the morning of May 15 and that afternoon the transplant team was told that a possible donor was coming. That night Mr. Hendrick was taken to Guy's and, when traffic had died down, Miss Sinsbury was moved to the hospital to be placed in the intensive care unit. The next morning she was examined again, by two doctors, and then the ventilator keeping her heart beating was switched off. Even with the ventilator, said a hospital spokesman afterwards, she would have lived only a very short time. Concern was expressed at the decision to switch off the machine and also at the fact that she had been moved from Putney to Guy's when supposed to be in a dying condition. In April the Council of the B.M.A. had declared that the moving of a desperately ill patient from one hospital to another, just so that his body should be available, after death, to provide organs for transplants, was ethically unacceptable. In the U.S.A. concern had been expressed at dying people being moved great distances to transplantation centres, in one case the 1,300 miles from Boston to Houston. In fairness, it should be stressed that Guy's Hospital declared that Miss Sinsbury had been moved to Guy's in her own interests, for further examinations.

Whatever the circumstances attending Miss Sinsbury's move it did increase public concern. Prof. William Peart, at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, said later that no kidney transplants had been carried out at the hospital for two months because of the inimical atmosphere. In the U.S.A. women went to the extent of having hearts tattooed on their breasts with the words "No Transplants". On the other hand, Prof. Roy Calne spoke of the irresponsible reporting of some heart transplants and said it had caused public concern about the integrity of the medical profession in its care of the dying. This, with the Human Tissue Act, which had ambiguities and was generally unhelpful in the development of transplantation, plus the attitude of some coroners had made it extremely difficult to keep transplantation units in the U.K. fully supplied. Mr. Richard Crossman, Secretary of State for the Social Services, expressed his concern lest the controversy over heart transplants should have reduced the number of kidney donors. He favoured a voluntary system of "contracting in"—in which people willing to donate organs should register. A committee headed by Sir Hector MacLennan, President of the Royal Society of Medicine, reported in favour of contracting out, the recording of a personal objection and the assumption, otherwise, of a willingness to donate. It did so by only six votes to five and Mr. Crossman let it be known that no action would be taken until there was a clearer expression of medical and public opinion.

#### Future Prospects

One way round the concern about organ transplants would be to provide man-made aids. In Houston Haskell Karp, 47, received the world's first artificial heart on April 4. He lived with it for 63 hours, was given a human heart on April 7 and died the next day. His artificial heart had to be linked to a heart-lung machine the size of a filing cabinet. Apart from the problem of living hooked

up to a large machine, the machine did damage to the red cells in his blood. A working artificial heart is foreseeable—provided engineers get over the problem of finding materials which survive in the body, making a pump as smooth as the heart and finding a source of power. An artificial liver would be far more difficult. In the case of children, there will always be the need to provide an organ which can grow with the patient. The main hope is the solving of the rejection problem. This is not just the problem of making the body accept a foreign organ but to do so without making it over-vulnerable to infection. The usual anti-rejection drugs knock out the whole of the body's defences against foreign invaders, including disease germs, equally. But if it were possible to reduce the activity of certain cells, called lymphocytes, alone, then it should be possible to reduce rejection without making the body irremediably liable to disease. ALS, anti-lymphocytic-serum, offers some hope. This is a serum which acts against lymphocytes and is obtained by injecting lymphocytes from one species into another, in our case, human lymphocytes into horses. It has been used in a highly successful sequence of kidney transplants in America and plans are under way, at the time of writing, for using it in the United Kingdom. Some experiments in Britain, however, have revealed a high incidence of cancerous growths in mice given prolonged treatment with ALS. Another hope is to match the tissues of donor and recipient so that rejection is not so violent. Studies of tissue typing are going on in many countries and in New York an organ transplant registry was set up for this purpose, but the real hope is to provide specific immunological tolerance. This is the condition when one person is made tolerant of grafts from another. The effect can be produced in infant animals, before their immune systems have started to operate properly, and work is going on to induce it in adult animals. Some further hope on these lines has been provided by Prof. Calne's work on pigs. He has found that not only do pigs accept liver transplants without anti-rejection treatment but that the transplantation of a liver into a pig for even a few hours can make that pig tolerant to other organs from the same donor animal, organs which normally it would reject quickly. The same effect has been demonstrated with extract of liver and Calne is optimistic that this work will have some eventual application to man.

#### THE THIRD LONDON AIRPORT

In May, 1968, the Government announced its decision to set up a non-statutory commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Roskill, "to inquire into the timing of the need for a four-runway airport to cater for the growth of traffic at existing airports serving the London area, to consider the various alternative sites, and to recommend which site should be selected".

The Commission held a number of meetings to assess the scope and nature of its task. It decided that during the first stage of the inquiry, it would consider in a broad way the whole range of alternative sites, eliminate those which were clearly unsuitable and identify the small number which required more detailed consideration. The second stage would consist of the hearing of local evidence about the short listed sites and the third stage the investigation and research into matters relevant to the choice to be made between them. The material produced during this latter stage would be considered in the fourth stage and the fifth and final stage would allow for interested parties to test the material produced during the earlier stages.

During the last two months of 1968, the Commission took evidence from various interested parties at a series of public hearings. Mr. P. G. Masfield, Chairman of the British Airports Authority, gave evidence covering a range of subjects, including airport layout and specification and the estimated costs involved. Planning bodies, like the Town and Country Planning Association, discussed the relationship between a third London airport and regional planning for the South-East of England. Organizations concerned with the control of aircraft noise and nuisance, like the British Association for Control of Aircraft Noise, also gave evidence. And at another hearing the Commission inquired into the problem of surface access to the airport, and were given advice by the Ministry of Transport.

On Feb. 24, 1969, the Commission wrote to the President of the Board of Trade, informing him that it had completed the first of the five stages of its work. It stated that the sites which it had decided should be short listed and thus made the subject of more detailed examination were, Cublington (Wing), Bucks.; Foulness (off-shore), Essex; Nuthampstead, Herts.; and Thurleigh, Beds. Later it was decided to consider an alternative site a mile and half away from the original choice at Thurleigh.

The Commission stated in its letter, which was published on March 4, that it had compiled a long list of possible sites, including many suggested by the public. This was, in due course, reduced to a list of nearly thirty sites. The short list was then evolved with the aid of the Commission's own research staff, Government Departments and many others in universities and elsewhere. No view was expressed on the urgency for the need of a third London airport. The timing of that need would require later detailed consideration.

The Commission pointed out that Stansted, Essex, did not find a place upon the short list while Nuthampstead had been included. In the Commission's view, of the possible sites in that area, Nuthampstead offered most advantage over Stansted in respect of noise and of air traffic compatibility with Heathrow. Earlier, in May, 1967, the Government had published a White Paper announcing its decision that London's third airport should be at Stansted.

With the first stage of its work completed, the

Commission went on to consider the scope of the stage two hearings. The main purpose of these would be to provide an opportunity for the Commission to be informed as early as possible of all the local implications which it would have to take into account in its further work on the short list sites. It would not advance proposals for an airport at the particular site in question but, on the assumption that an airport might be located there, would ask for objections, comments and representations on the local consequences. Finally, the hearings were not intended to afford an opportunity for making comparisons between the site in question and the other sites.

Before each hearing the Commission published information on the site concerned intended to give a broad indication of what would be involved if an airport were to be located there. It covered, in general, such subjects as airport layout, site and employment, and runway alignment, noise and disturbance and surface access. The dates on which the four hearings began were, Foulness on May 5 at Southend; Nuthampstead on June 9 at Royston; Cublington on July 14 at Aylesbury; and Thurleigh on Sept. 11 at Bedford. Meanwhile the detailed research work into the short listed sites continued. Here, the Commission decided that its two main objectives were to make as comprehensive as possible a comparison of the costs and benefits relevant to each of the four sites, and to assess when the third London airport should come into service. It was hoped to complete this third stage towards the end of 1969.

#### JOHN FAIRFAX'S ATLANTIC ROW

Two thousand people watched John Fairfax make landfall at Hollywood Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, on July 19 to become the first man ever to row the Atlantic Ocean alone. When the 31-year-old British oarsman had set out from Las Palmas in the Canary Islands on Jan. 20, he had hoped to reach Florida within three months. Instead he spent 180 days at sea in his 23-foot boat *Britannia*, which had been specially designed by yachtsman Uffa Fox for maximum stability and safety. Fairfax told welcome how he nearly gave up his 4,000-mile row when only a mile from his goal. He also said he had been "plagued with frequent hallucinations".

#### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE STATISTICS

	England and Wales			Scotland		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
<b>HOSPITAL SERVICES:—</b>						
In-patients Departments:—						
Beds staffed*.....	468,300	467,400	464,900	63,300	62,600	64,200
Average daily occupation of beds .....	392,600	393,000	387,900	53,100	53,600	54,000
Discharges and deaths ...	4,898,000	5,012,000	5,150,000	641,000	657,000	679,000
Patients on waiting list* ..	536,400	537,000	534,900	52,700	52,100	52,700
Out-patients Departments:—						
Consultant Departments ..	31,359,000	31,996,000	32,429,000	—	—	—
Accident and emergency departments .....	13,410,000	13,652,000	13,866,000	—	—	—
Total Attendances .....	45,247,000	46,145,000	46,824,000	7,966,000	8,180,000	8,357,000
<b>EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SERVICES:—</b>						
Prescriptions dispensed by chemists .....	261,954,000	271,206,000	267,378,000	27,527,000	28,205,000	28,498,000
Dental treatment courses completed†.....	18,430,000	19,411,000	20,066,000	1,860,000	1,831,000	1,833,000
Ophthalmic services:—						
Sight Tests paid for .....	6,213,000	6,451,000	6,633,000	555,000	571,000	579,000
Pairs of glasses paid for ..	5,250,000	5,486,000	5,688,000	531,000	549,000	557,000

\* At end of period.

† Including emergency treatments.

## EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

It was announced early in 1969 that public expenditure on education in Great Britain was estimated to rise from £2,123 million in 1967-68 to £2,295 million in 1968-69, when it would exceed expenditure on defence. Further increases were projected for the two following years.

### ENGLAND AND WALES

The present pattern of education in England and Wales derives from the Education Act of 1944 (Butler Act) which was modified by nine minor Acts from 1946 to 1968. New legislation is now being prepared which will consolidate current legislation and "make some desirable changes in the law".

The Secretary of State for Education and Science is assisted by three Ministers of State and a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State. His responsibilities relating to civil science and (exercised through the University Grants Committee) the universities, cover the whole of Great Britain, but his functions in connection with schools, further education and teachers relate to England and Wales only. The work of the Department in London is organized in 17 Branches. Part of the Department, the Education Office for Wales, is in Cardiff and most of the work of the 550 H.M. Inspectors (who inspect schools and other educational establishments apart from universities and provide the Secretary of State with information and advice) is in the local education authority areas. The Secretary of State's requirements under the Act are issued, and guidance is given, mainly in the form of regulations, orders and circulars addressed to local education authorities and other bodies, and in booklets. A report and six volumes of statistics are published annually.

Among the main features of the system are:—

(a) Its administration is decentralized, the responsibility for providing state primary, secondary and further education (but not university education) to meet the needs of their areas being that of the 162 local education authorities (L.E.A.'s). These are the elected councils of counties and county boroughs and the outer London boroughs, the Inner London Education Authority being a specially constituted statutory committee of the Greater London Council. The councils appoint education committees consisting of some of their own members (a majority of the committee) and some other persons with experience in education and knowledge of local educational conditions. The L.E.A.'s maintain schools and colleges and build new ones, pay teachers and provide equipment and materials. Most of the public money spent on education is disbursed by the local authorities. Education is by far the largest item of their expenditure. L.E.A.'s are financed by rate support grants from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and from the rates.

(b) Voluntary agencies play an important part in educational provision often in co-operation with the State. Some indication of its nature and extent is given below.

There are separate central advisory councils for education in England and Wales which advise the Secretary of State, usually on subjects referred to them. Their membership changes from one reference to another. Among the subjects on which the Council for England has reported in recent years are the education of boys and girls aged 15 to 18 (the Crowther Report, 1959), the education between 13 and 16 of pupils of average or less than average ability (the Newsom Report on *Half our Future*, 1963), and primary education and the transition to secondary education (the Plowden Report, 1967). The Plowden Report on *Children and their Primary Schools* recommended a national policy of positive discrimination in favour of areas where children are most deprived socially.

### SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

Schooling is compulsory for all children between 5 and 15 years (16 years from 1972-73). No fees are charged in any publicly maintained school.

There are four main categories of school: (a) those maintained by local education authorities, the authorities meeting their expenditure partly from local rates and partly from grants made by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government; (b) direct grant schools which are assisted by grants from the Department of Education and Science; (c) recognized independent schools i.e. independent schools which have sought and obtained recognition as efficient after inspection by H.M. Inspectors of Schools; (d) other independent schools.

Maintained schools are of two types: (i) county schools (19,000) which are built, maintained and staffed by local education authorities. Their managers (primary schools) and governors (secondary schools) are appointed by the L.E.A.'s. (ii) Voluntary schools (10,000) which although built by voluntary bodies (mainly religious denominations) are maintained by an L.E.A. More than two-thirds of the voluntary schools are Church of England schools and about 2,000 are Roman Catholic. Voluntary schools are of three kinds: controlled, aided, and special agreement. In controlled schools the L.E.A. nominates two-thirds of the managers or governors (the rest are nominated by the voluntary body), bears all costs and appoints the teachers. In aided schools the managers or governors (two-thirds appointed by the voluntary interest and one-third by the L.E.A.) are responsible for repairs to the exterior of the school building and for improvements and alterations to it though the Department of Education and Science may reimburse up to four-fifths of approved expenditure. The L.E.A. meets all running costs. The managers or governors control the appointment of teachers. Special agreement schools are those where the L.E.A. may, by special agreement, pay between one-half and three-quarters of the cost of building a new, or extending an existing, voluntary school, almost always a secondary school. Two-thirds of the governors are appointed by the voluntary body and the remainder by the L.E.A. Expenditure is normally apportioned between the authority and the voluntary body as for an aided school.

A direct grant grammar school has an independent governing body with L.E.A. representatives and receives maintenance grants direct from the Department of Education and Science in return for which a quarter of its places ("free places") are offered to pupils who have attended a grant-aided primary school for not less than two years. The remainder of the places may be available for fee-payers, except that up to a further 25 per cent. ("reserved places") may be claimed by the authority. The authority's proportion of the admissions may not, unless the governors agree, exceed one half. Fees are paid by the L.E.A.'s for the places they take up and they pay for about 60 per cent. of direct grant pupils. The fees paid by the parents of all other pupils are assessed according to the parents' means, any balance being paid to the school by the Department of Education and Science. The maintenance grant from the D.E.S. to the school comprises a capitation grant for every boy and girl in the school together with an additional sum for each sixth-former.

By the term public schools is usually meant the independent schools in the membership of the

Headmasters' Conference, the Governing Bodies Association or the Governing Bodies of Girls' Schools Association.

*Independent schools* charge fees and do not receive grants from the State. *Preparatory schools* are mainly for boys from about 11 to 13 years who wish to enter public schools. All independent schools are open to inspection and must register with the Department of Education and Science which lays down certain minimum standards and can make schools remedy any unacceptable features of their buildings or instruction and exclude any unsuitable teacher or proprietor. To be designated "recognized efficient", an independent school must satisfy the D.E.S. that its standards are broadly comparable with those of grant-aided schools.

In 1968 the Public Schools Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir John Newsom, published its first report on the integration of the independent boarding schools with the state system of education. The Commission's general conclusion was that independent schools are a divisive influence in society and that the pupils, the schools and the country would benefit if children from a wider social background were admitted to them.

The Commission has now been reconstituted, under the chairmanship of Professor D. V. Donnison, to consider its remaining terms of reference: to advise on the integration of day independent schools with the national system of education, and on the ways in which direct grant grammar schools in England and Wales and grant-aided schools in Scotland can participate in the movement towards comprehensive reorganization; and also to review the principle of central government grant to those schools.

*The State System.*—*The Primary Stage* begins at 5 years and the transfer to secondary school is made between 10½ and 12 years. About half the primary schools take 5 to 11-year olds; about a quarter are schools for infants (up to 7 years only); and most of the rest take juniors only (7 to 11 year olds). Children under 5 may attend the limited number of nursery schools or nursery classes attached to infant schools.

*Secondary Stage.*—Secondary schools are for children aged 11 to 15 (16 from 1972-73) and over. In January, 1967, when there were 2,832,851 pupils in maintained secondary schools the main types were: (a) *secondary modern* schools (1,459,377 pupils) providing mainly a general education with a practical bias, with an increasing number of pupils staying on after the school-leaving age; (b) *grammar* schools (694,898 pupils) providing an academic course from 11 to 16-18 years and constituting the main route to the universities and the professions; (c) *comprehensive* schools (407,475 pupils) catering for the secondary education of all pupils in an area; and (d) *technical* schools (69,704 pupils) providing an integrated academic and technical course. The allocation to (a), (b) and (d) of pupils leaving primary schools at or about the age of 11 years often took account of an "eleven plus" examination involving attainment or intelligence tests.

The Government aims to end selection at eleven plus, abolish separatism in secondary education and provide a system of secondary education in comprehensive schools which will cater for all the secondary school level pupils in their areas. Secondary education is consequently being reorganized and a start has been made by local education authorities in implementing the Government's policy, which was announced in 1965. But most secondary school pupils at present still attend either a secondary modern or a grammar school.

*The Further Stage* is treated separately below.

### Primary and Secondary Schools

In January, 1967, there were 33,380 schools, of which 29,821 were maintained by local education authorities, 323 were direct grant schools, 1,506 were independent schools recognized as efficient, and 1,740 were other independent schools. There were at school in 1967, 7,999,488 children (4,112,656 boys and 3,886,832 girls) of whom 7,428,593 were in maintained schools, 127,212 in direct grant schools, 306,772 in recognized independent schools and 136,911 in other independent schools. Of those in maintained schools, 4,502,197 were in primary, 2,832,851 in secondary schools and the rest in nursery (24,232) or special (69,313) schools including hospital. Almost all maintained primary schools, and rather more than half of the maintained secondary schools, are for both boys and girls. At secondary level most independent schools are for boys only or girls only.

The total number aged 15 years or over (excluding those under the school-leaving age) was 584,683 (12.1 per cent. of the age-group); of these 473,279 (9.5 per cent. of age-group) were in maintained schools, 37,577 were in direct grant schools, 64,963 in recognized independent schools and 8,864 in other independent schools. 314,138 of the 584,683 were boys.

*Class sizes.*—In January, 1967, 14.8 per cent. of primary pupils were in classes of over 40 (compared with 31.9 per cent. ten years before). 45.2 per cent. of secondary pupils were in classes of over 30 (compared with 62.1 per cent. ten years before). The average size of primary classes registered was 32.7 and of secondary 27.5 but 11.6 per cent. of all primary classes were oversize and 36.5 per cent. of secondary classes; the corresponding percentages ten years earlier were 26.1 and 52.4.

*Boarding.*—Of the 7,999,488 pupils at school in January, 1967, 174,089 were boarders (118,187 boys and 55,902 girls); of these 17,926 boys and 7,226 girls were in maintained schools (mainly in secondary and special schools), 13,105 boys and 5,122 girls in direct grant schools (including 7,201 boys and 2,117 girls in direct grant grammar schools), 80,347 boys and 40,516 girls in recognized independent schools, and 6,802 boys and 3,038 girls in other independent schools.

*School Meals.*—In 1967, 69.5 per cent. (4,846,500) of day pupils at maintained schools were taking school dinners and 79.3 per cent. (5,969,671) took school milk. Milk is not available for secondary school pupils (since September 1968).

*Immigrant pupils.*—In 1967 there were 164,725 immigrant pupils in maintained primary and secondary schools with 10 or more immigrants, of whom 44.7 per cent were from the West Indies and 20.1 per cent. from India. Of the 164,725 (2.2 per cent. of all pupils in all maintained schools), 90,857 were in the Greater London area and 28,969 in the West Midlands.

*Examinations.*—Secondary school pupils (and others) can take the General Certificate of Education (G.C.E.) or the Certificate of Secondary Education (C.S.E.). The examinations for the G.C.E., which are conducted by eight examining bodies (most connected with universities) are set at two levels: Ordinary level ("O") and Advanced level ("A"). "A" level is usually taken after two years in the sixth form following "O" level. The G.C.E. is not a "grouped subject" examination and candidates at either level may take one or more subjects as they wish. At "A" level passes are awarded in five grades. "A" level candidates may take Special papers which are usually set on the same syllabus as the basic "A" level papers but contain more searching questions.

Like the G.C.E. the Certificate of Secondary Education (C.S.E.) can be taken in one or more subjects. It is open to boys and girls in any school completing five years of secondary education. Five grades are awarded. The C.S.E. can be examined in ■ number of ways, internal and external, and is controlled largely by teachers sitting on the 14 regional examining boards. In 1967 176,000 candidates took the C.S.E. examinations.

Co-ordinating the work of the G.C.E. and C.S.E. examining boards, and advising them, is the *Schools Council for the Curriculum and Examinations* which was established in 1964 by the Secretary of State for Education and Science as an independent advisory body representing all educational interests with teachers forming ■ majority of its members. It is concerned *inter alia* with maintaining comparability of standards between boards and also between the two examinations (grade ■ in the C.S.E. is intended to indicate ■ standard such that ■ candidate achieving it might reasonably have been expected to obtain a pass at "O" level in the G.C.E. had he followed a course leading to that examination). The Council is also particularly concerned with promoting and encouraging curriculum study and development. Among its major programmes of work are those relating to English teaching at all school stages, preparations for the raising of the school-leaving age to 16, and sixth form curricula and examinations.

Of the 242,626 sixth-form pupils at school in January 1967 (138,803 boys and 103,823 girls) 227,262 were following G.C.E. "A" level courses, 135,163 of the 242,626 were in maintained grammar schools, 37,132 in recognized independent schools, 23,743 in direct grant grammar schools, 23,260 in comprehensive schools, 8,442 in technical schools, 6,970 in secondary modern schools and 7,916 in other maintained schools.

In 1966-67 305,910 boys and 288,850 girls left school. Of the boys 7.8 per cent. went to university, 1.5 to colleges of education, 8.6 to other full-time education and 82 per cent. to employment (including temporary jobs pending entry to full-time further education). The corresponding figures for girls were 3.8, 5.1, 12.2 and 78.9. Of the boys at independent schools recognized as efficient, 27.1 per cent. went to universities; the corresponding percentages for maintained grammar schools, direct grant schools, and comprehensive schools were 25.2, 37.6 and 4.1.

Of the 594,760 leavers in 1966-67 11.8 per cent. obtained 2 or more Advanced level passes in the G.C.E.

### TEACHERS

Teachers are appointed by local education authorities, school governing bodies or managers. Those in maintained schools must (except temporary and occasional teachers) be approved as "qualified" by the Department of Education and Science. Most teachers become qualified by successfully completing a course at ■ college of education or university department of education. For many years graduates and holders of certain specialist qualifications were recognized as qualified teachers without having to take a teacher-training course, but the Secretary of State for Education and Science announced in September, 1969 that such graduates and holders of graduate-equivalent qualifications will not be accepted as teachers in maintained secondary schools after 1973 and in primary schools from 1970 unless they have satisfactorily completed a suitable course of professional training.

A major problem at present relates to the supply of teachers as the number of children at school

increases with the birth rate and the number of those staying on at school beyond the statutory leaving age rises. It is estimated that in 1969 there were 8,337,600 boys and girls in schools and that there will be 8,775,400 in 1971, 9,802,600 in 1975 and 10,534,100 in 1980.

In February 1969 (provisional figures) the total number of qualified teachers in service in maintained schools was 330,100; this included the full-time equivalent of part-timers and represented an increase of 13,700 over the previous year. There were also in 1969 6,380 unqualified temporary or occasional teachers.

In October, 1967, teachers were being trained in a total of 211 institutions of various types: 28 university departments of education providing mainly one-year courses for graduates; 161 general colleges of education (109 maintained by local authorities and 52 by voluntary bodies), providing mainly three-year courses for non-graduates; 4 colleges of education (technical) which gave one-year specialist courses; 13 art training centres providing one-year courses for holders of art qualifications; and 5 departments of education in technical colleges, a new venture for the initial training of teachers. At the voluntary colleges (provided mainly by religious denominations) up to 80 per cent. of approved capital expenditure and 100 per cent. of running costs are paid by the Government. In 1967 there were 9,114 full-time teachers engaged in teaching the students in the colleges of education and departments of education in technical colleges.

There were 103,815 students in training in October, 1967 (31,720 men and 72,095 women), of whom 6,207 were in university departments of education. The Government has set a target of 111,000 teacher-training places outside the universities by 1973-74. Many colleges now provide for suitably qualified students a four-year course leading to a B.Ed. degree awarded by the university of whose institute of education the college is a member.

In 1969 (provisional figures), 6,690 married, qualified women teachers returned to service after ■ break of at least one year, 4,800 going to primary schools and 1,890 to secondary. 3,670 of them returned to full-time teaching and 3,020 to part-time; 950 of the 6,690 were graduates. Many local education authorities provide refresher courses which are often open also to graduates with no previous teaching experience.

*Salaries.*—The payment of full-time teachers in maintained schools is negotiated through ■ new Burnham Primary and Secondary Committee set up under the Remuneration of Teachers Act 1965. The committee has two sides, one (teachers' panel) representing teachers and the other (management panel) the Secretary of State for Education and Science and the local authorities, with an independent Chairman. Its agreed recommendations are transmitted to the Secretary of State who must give effect to them. If the committee is unable to agree on a new salary award the matter is referred to independent arbitration and the Secretary of State must give effect to the arbitrators' recommendations unless they are set aside by Parliament. The latest scales were the product of such arbitration. There is a superannuation scheme administered by the Department of Education and Science.

### FURTHER EDUCATION

Local Education Authorities are responsible, under the 1944 Education Act, for providing full-time and part-time courses of post-secondary education (other than university education) in their areas. There are ten Regional Advisory Councils which co-ordinate further education in their regions

and nominate ■ majority of the members of the National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce which advises the Secretary of State for Education and Science on national educational policy relating to industry and commerce.

The 8,268 further education establishments (1967 enrolment: 3,210,856 students) other than the colleges of education, may at present be grouped in eight main categories (for the new Polytechnics, see below and p. 535 of which all, except the last, are grant-aided:—

1. *National Colleges* (5 in 1967).—Established and financed jointly by the Department of Education and Science and industry to provide advanced technical studies for particular industries. 1,301 students in 1967.

2. *Regional Colleges* (25).—Providing ■ substantial amount of advanced study particularly by means of full-time and sandwich courses for students from several Local Education Authority areas. 85,265 students. See also "Polytechnics" below.

3. *Colleges of Art* (145).—117,658 students.

4. *Agricultural Colleges* (5).—Providing courses mostly of two years' duration. 1,381 students.

5. *Farm Institutes* (40).—Providing mainly non-advanced courses. 11,075 students.

6. *Other Major Establishments* (518).—Including "area" and "local" colleges; technical colleges, colleges of commerce, etc., which provide ■ substantial number of day courses. 1,557,255 students.

7. *Evening Institutes* (7,439) offering ■ wide range of courses, many of them recreational, for evening students, and often housed in premises used by day for other educational purposes. 1,419,765 students.

8. *Independent Establishments* which may apply to the Department of Education and Science for recognition as efficient; in 1967 there were 91 such recognized establishments with 17,156 students.

For Colleges of Education, see under "Teachers" above.

The number of students taking advanced courses (full-time, part-time or sandwich) leading to recognized qualifications at grant-aided establishments rose to 180,880 (157,000 men and 23,880 women) in 1967. Of these 45,080 were on full-time courses, 20,870 were sandwich course students, 68,420 were taking part-time day courses and 46,510 were attending evening only classes. Almost 24,000 of the total were working for ■ first degree (university or C.N.A.A. (see below) and 1,057 for ■ higher degree. 639,963 students were released by their employers during working hours to take part-time day courses at grant-aided establishments. In October 1968 there were 47,158 full-time teachers serving in further education establishments and 6,816 in colleges of education; this compares with 29,374 and 3,177 in October 1963.

The development of the work of the Industrial Training Boards (see pp. 535-6) set up following the Industrial Training Act of 1964 is bound to increase the demands made ■ technical colleges with more and more young people expected to be released from industry for further education.

*Polytechnics*.—To achieve ■ greater concentration of the facilities for full-time higher education within the Further Education system, the Secretary of State for Education and Science is designating as Polytechnics (see p. 535 for list) some 30 major centres (some single colleges and others combinations of colleges) in which a wide range of full-time, sandwich and part-time courses can be developed and which can become "comprehensive academic communities" catering for students at all levels of higher education, and entirely or almost entirely for those of 18 years or more. They will have governing bodies with ■ large measure of autonomy and

will be mainly teaching institutions though provision will be made for certain essential research. As part of the sector of higher education within the Further Education system they will complement the universities and colleges of education. Among the colleges named as those from which it is proposed that particular Polytechnics should be formed are many of the present regional colleges. By September 1969 eight Polytechnics had been established.

An important body with few, if any, parallels in other countries is the *Council for National Academic Awards* (C.N.A.A.) which awards degrees to students taking courses approved by it in non-university institutions. Following a recommendation of the Robbins Committee it was established by Royal Charter in 1964 as an autonomous body. Nearly 50 colleges in Great Britain conduct courses leading to its degrees: B.A., B.Sc., and the higher degrees of M.A. and M.Sc. (for postgraduate course work) and M.Phil. and Ph.D. (for research which may be undertaken jointly in industry and college). Although these degrees are mainly in science and applied science subjects they ■ be awarded in any field and include at present degrees in economics, law, languages and business studies. By November, 1967, 10,163 students (nearly 50 per cent. more than in 1966) were studying for ■ C.N.A.A. first degree and 84 for a higher.

*Adult Education*. A wide variety of courses for the education and recreation of adults is provided by local education authorities, the Workers Educational Association and other voluntary bodies, the extra-mural departments of universities and certain residential colleges. In November, 1967, the total number of students enrolled at evening institutes was 1,419,765 of whom 935,704 were women; there were also many students engaged in day-time and evening non-vocational and recreational classes at other further educational establishments. In 1966-67 there were 236,330 students attending courses provided by the university extra-mural departments, the W.E.A. and other responsible bodies. The expenditure in 1966-67 of responsible bodies (the extra-mural departments of universities, the W.E.A. and two other bodies) was £2,310,000.

*The Youth Service*.—Provides for the spare-time activities of young people. The Local Education Authorities co-operate with voluntary bodies in their areas and may maintain their own youth clubs. There are various national voluntary youth organizations which receive grants from the Department of Education and Science. By the end of 1967 there were 1,560 full-time youth leaders on the Department's register. In addition there are about 6,000 part-time paid leaders and many thousands of voluntary workers. The estimated expenditure of the L.E.A.'s on the Youth Service in 1967-68 was £7,900,000.

## SCOTLAND

The educational system of Scotland has developed independently of that of England and has ■ number of distinctive features. The Scottish Education Department is the central body and the education authorities are the local bodies concerned in administering the provisions of the (consolidating) Education (Scotland) Act, 1962. These authorities are the councils of the four cities (Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow) and 31 county councils or joint county councils. Educational facilities of various kinds are also provided by the governing bodies of grant-aided schools, independent schools, "central institutions", and national voluntary organizations in the field of informal further education.

Schools in Scotland fall into three main categories, *viz.* public schools, which in Scotland means schools managed by education authorities; grant-aided schools, conducted by voluntary managers who receive grants direct from the Department; and independent schools which receive no direct grant, but which are subject to inspection and registration. In January 1969 there were 3,125 public schools with a roll of 907,088, 48 grant-aided schools with a roll of 22,743 and 123 independent schools attended by 17,477 pupils.

Schooling normally starts at the age of 5 and the primary school course lasts for 7 years. Primary schools usually take both boys and girls. Pupils transfer from the primary course to the secondary courses about the age of 12.

In line with Government policy for reorganizing secondary education on comprehensive lines, education authorities in Scotland have produced schemes of reorganization which they are steadily implementing as existing school accommodation and new building permit. Comprehensive education had already been established to some extent in Scotland; many secondary schools in rural areas were traditionally comprehensive, and some education authorities began to establish comprehensive schools soon after the Second World War. But until reorganization has been completed selection for secondary courses will continue in some areas, mainly on the basis of primary school teachers' assessments and verbal reasoning tests. The abilities and interests of pupils and the wishes of their parents will also be taken into account.

The secondary course lasts from 3 to 6 years. Broadly there have been three types of courses: (a) 5- and 6-year courses leading to the Scottish Certificate of Education examination on the higher grade; (b) 4-year courses leading to the S.C.E. examination on the ordinary grade; and (c) 3-year (and occasionally 4-year) courses not leading to the S.C.E. examination, but providing a general education. It is common for secondary schools to provide all these types of courses, but there are differences between areas, often determined by distribution of population. In some areas certificate and non-certificate courses are offered in separate schools. In others, the pupils all begin their secondary course together but those taking certificate courses are transferred to another school after the second, third or fourth year. As the policy of reorganization along comprehensive lines is more widely implemented these arrangements are being progressively modified, the general intention being that wherever possible all secondary pupils from a district will attend the same school for the whole of their secondary education (in a few areas of scattered population and difficult communications, however, other arrangements may have to be made).

The Scottish Certificate of Education examination is conducted by the S.C.E. Examination Board. Pupils may attempt as many of a wide range of subjects as they are capable of, on either the Ordinary grade which corresponds to the Ordinary level of the General Certificate of Education, or on the Higher grade which is normally taken a year earlier than the G.C.E. Advanced level and is therefore not of so high a standard. The Board grants a Certificate of Sixth Year Studies designed to give direction and purpose to sixth-year work by encouraging pupils who have completed their main subjects at Higher grade to study a particular subject in depth.

Facilities for further education are provided by 13 Central Institutions (grant-aided colleges administered by independent Boards of Governors) and by further education centres managed by edu-

cation authorities. The Central Institutions provide mainly advanced courses in science and technology, commerce, art, music, domestic science, and other subjects, leading to their own diplomas, professional qualifications or, in certain cases, to C.N.A.A. degrees.

The further education centres normally provide less advanced courses which are mainly part-time covering vocational and non-vocational subjects, but a few offer courses of degree level. Courses are offered in a wide variety of subjects but to make the most economic use of resources, provision of certain courses is made on a regional or even a national basis.

All teachers in permanent posts in public or grant-aided schools in Scotland are required to be registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland and normally to hold a teaching qualification awarded by a Scottish college of education. There are ten of these colleges and six, including two Roman Catholic residential colleges for women, provide both one- and three-year courses leading to a teaching qualification (primary education) or a teaching qualification (secondary education). Four of these colleges, in conjunction with local universities, also provide four-year combined courses leading to the degree of B.Ed. and to a teaching qualification (primary and/or secondary education). One of the Roman Catholic colleges also admits men to the three-year non-graduate course for primary teachers. Of the remaining four colleges, one is a residential college of physical education for women and the other three train only non-graduate primary teachers.

The basic scales of teachers' salaries are non-graduate, graduate and honours graduate, with additional payment for posts of special responsibility.

## NORTHERN IRELAND

The statutory system of education in Northern Ireland is broadly comparable to that in Great Britain. Under the 1947 Act (and its amendments to 1968) primary education is provided for children up to about 11½ years of age when they are transferred to secondary school. The main types of secondary school are: grammar and secondary (intermediate). Selection for secondary education is based on verbal reasoning tests at eleven-plus combined with teachers' assessments of performance in school subjects. Fees are charged at grammar schools but qualified pupils there receive scholarships from their local education authority.

In January 1969 there were 1,313 primary (including nursery) schools with 204,589 pupils, 164 secondary (intermediate) schools with 77,676 pupils, 19 technical intermediate schools with 1,745 pupils, 81 grammar schools with 49,783 pupils, 22 special schools with 2,114 pupils.

In 1967-68 there were 31 institutions of further education and over 100 centres with 1,177 full-time teachers and an enrolment of 10,182 full-time, 11,213 part-time day and 43,483 evening students. The training of teachers is carried out mainly in 8 colleges, and in the departments of education of the Queen's University of Belfast and the education centre of the New University of Ulster.

## UNIVERSITIES

There are 44 universities in the United Kingdom (see pp. 503-12). Of these, 33 are in England, eight in Scotland, two in Northern Ireland and one (a federal institution) in Wales.

In 1967-68 there were 204,927 full-time students enrolled at universities in the United Kingdom; of

these, 56,301 were women, 34,997 were postgraduates (including 7,435 women). The number of new undergraduate entrants (full-time) in 1968-69 was 59,550; this was 7.7 per cent. of the relevant age group; the corresponding figures for 1958-59 were 30,657 and 4.8 per cent. The full-time total of 204,927 in 1967-68 compares with just over 50,000 in 1938-39. In 1965-66, 32,689 first degrees (including 23,870 honours degrees) and 6,560 higher degrees were awarded by universities. In December, 1966 there were 28,015 full-time teaching and research staff in U.K. universities; 2,828 of them were professors, 4,841 readers or senior lecturers, 14,322 lecturers, and 4,299 assistant lecturers.

Revised projections show a substantial rise in the 1970s and 1980s in the number of school-leavers who will obtain appropriate qualifications for entry to higher education, as compared to earlier estimates. On the basis of these new projections it is estimated that the number of full-time places in higher education needed in the mid-1970s and after is some 40 per cent. higher than that recommended in the Robbins Report. Discussions on the part the universities would play in the higher education system over the next decade took place in September, 1969 between the Minister of State for Education and Science, the University Grants Committee and the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals.

Students applying for admission to a first degree course at a university do so through the Universities Central Council on Admissions (U.C.C.A.) which was set up by the universities in 1967 on the initiative of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals. All universities now participate fully in the U.C.C.A. scheme except Aberdeen, Dundee and Glasgow, which receive direct applications from candidates resident in Scotland and from those United Kingdom candidates outside

Scotland who are not also applying to other universities within the scheme.

The requirements for entry to first degree courses may vary from one university to another but the universities publish co-operatively an annual Compendium which describes these requirements in detail.

Students who are normally resident in Britain, have certain minimum qualifications and have been admitted to a university in the United Kingdom are entitled to an award from public funds; the amount varies according to the financial circumstances of the students and their parents.

In 1966-67 the total income of universities in Great Britain was £192,245,398, of which 1.4 per cent. came from endowments, 0.4 per cent. from donations and subscriptions, 1 per cent. from grants from local education authorities, 72.5 per cent. from exchequer grants, 6.9 per cent. from students' fees, 1.1 per cent. from grants from government departments, 11.2 per cent. from payments for research, and 5.5 per cent. from other sources. Non-recurrent grants for capital expenditure paid by the Exchequer totalled £79,424,504 in 1966-67.

The University Grants Committee advises the Secretary of State for Education and Science on university matters (see p. 442). The Comptroller and Auditor General has access to the books and records of the U.G.C. and of the universities.

From January, 1971 an "Open University" will provide courses leading to degrees by a combination of television, radio, correspondence, tutorials, short residential courses and local audio-visual centres. Its first Vice-Chancellor is Dr. W. L. M. Perry. It is grant-aided directly by the Department of Education and Science and does not come within the University Grants Committee system.

#### CHILDREN IN THE CARE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES, 1968

On March 31, 1968, there were 69,358 children in the care of local authorities in England and Wales. During the year ended March 31, 1968, 50,938 were received into care. Of the total received during the year, 16,922 children were taken into care through short term illness of the parent or guardian, 7,893 because of the confinement of the mother and 5,188 children deserted by the mother, the father being unable to care for them. 3,157 of the children were illegitimate, the mother being unable to provide a home. 1,983 children were in care because the family was homeless (through eviction, 952) and in 2,381 cases home conditions were unsatisfactory. 4,563 children were in care under fit persons orders (1,372 offenders).

Manner of Accommodation of Children in Care	On March 31, 1966			On March 31, 1968		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Boarded out.....	15,983	15,564	31,547	15,855	15,113	30,968
In lodgings.....	704	556	1,260	688	520	1,208
In residential employment.....	219	321	540	195	259	454
Local authority children's homes:						
Reception homes with special facilities.....	872	568	1,440	926	613	1,539
Other reception homes.....	273	179	452	322	243	565
Residential nurseries.....	1,730	1,146	2,876	1,640	1,157	2,797
Homes for not more than 12 children.....	4,156	3,288	7,444	4,479	3,511	7,990
Other children's homes.....	4,712	2,910	7,622	4,426	2,638	7,064
Total.....	11,743	8,091	19,834	11,793	8,162	19,955
Voluntary homes.....	2,496	2,381	4,877	2,697	2,436	5,133
Boarding homes/special schools for handicapped children.....	1,587	536	2,123	1,696	547	2,243
Hostels.....	656	442	1,098	659	463	1,122
Subject of fit person order, but placed under charge and control of parent, etc.....	2,893	2,002	4,895	2,974	2,103	5,077
Other accommodation.....	1,956	1,275	3,231	1,960	1,238	3,198
Total number of children in care.....	38,237	31,168	69,405	38,517	30,841	69,358
Percentage boarded out.....	46	55	50	45	54	49

## SCIENCE, DISCOVERY AND INVENTION IN 1969.

With the words "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind," American astronaut Neil Armstrong realized the age-old dream of humanity when he took the first step on the surface of the Moon at 3.56 a.m. B.S.T. on Monday, July 21, 1969. America's £10,000,000,000 programme for landing a man on the Moon in this current decade had come to success sooner than many would have believed even a short year before. Perhaps the words uttered by Armstrong were a little uncharacteristic of the more laconic comments he made during the nine days in which the world's gaze was fixed, *via* television, on *Apollo 11* and its historic journey. But they did elicit an immediate response from the millions watching the strange shadowy scene as the American foot in the heavy boot of the spaceman's outfit lowered hesitantly to the lunar surface. Armstrong, with his colleagues, Col. Michael Collins and Col. Edwin (Buzz) Aldrin, took off from Cape Kennedy in their spacecraft at the head of a 7,500,000 lbs. thrust Saturn V rocket on July 16. Two and a half days later they had crossed the point at which the Moon's gravitational pull becomes dominant over that of the Earth and four hours after that they were behind the Moon, going into orbit about it. On Sunday, July 20, Armstrong and Aldrin entered the lunar landing module, code-named *Eagle*, leaving Collins behind in the command ship, *Columbia*, and descended for the first manned landing on the Moon. Using the landing craft's rocket motors they delicately picked their way between craters, avoiding the spot originally chosen because at the last moment its unsuitability became apparent, to drop the last few feet to a level spot in the Sea of Tranquillity. With everything going faultlessly the programme was speeded up for Armstrong to become the first man to set foot on an extra-terrestrial body just over five hours after the landing. He was followed by Aldrin and together they planted the U.S. flag in the dusty surface, collected rock samples and set up scientific experiments. Armstrong spent 2 hours 32 minutes on the lunar surface, Aldrin 1 hour and 43 minutes, before returning to *Eagle* which took off again after a stay of 21 hours and 37 minutes. Just under four hours later they had joined up with Collins 69 miles above the Moon's surface ready for the return to Earth. In the official film of the expedition one thing more than any, even more than the footprints in the lunar dust, brought home the immensity of the achievement. That was the view of the cratered and scarred surface of the Moon, taken by Collins in the command ship, with the appearance to one side, of a minute pinpoint of light. That light was the Sun reflecting off the ascent stage of *Eagle* as it soared towards the rendezvous in space. That speck grew, the light changed as rocket engines fired and then the module came fully into view, with the sun glinting in innumerable reflections on its insect-like body, a strange man-made object against the stranger lunar background.

Despite forebodings that the operation was directed more towards achieving prestigious ends than scientific ones, as a piece of space one-up-manship over the Russians, it appeared afterwards that the scientific rewards of the mission would be considerable. Preliminary examinations of the rocks and the first reports from the scientific experiments left behind gave a picture of the Moon and its history entirely different from that of the Earth. The findings were not at all clear but they indicated a present-day Moon uniformly cool throughout, unlike the Earth with its distinct layers of cool crust, warm underlying mantle and molten core. Taken together the findings suggested, said NASA: "The Moon may be like a great shattered brittle ball beneath its crust, fractured into huge rock blocks with fissures and cracks penetrating deep down into the interior; the Mascons, the concentrations of mass which make the Moon exert an uneven gravitational pull on orbiting spacecraft, are probably the Moon's maria themselves, rather than some unseen feature beneath them; lunar dust is fully 50 per cent. glass in tiny rods and globe shaped particles." The surprisingly abundant glass, the high store of radioactivity in the lunar samples brought back, the high density of the rocks compared to the rest of the lunar surface and the age of the Moon's surface, at least 3,100 million years, all indicated a lunar history surprisingly different from that of Earth.

The Moon had probably been extremely active from meteor bombardment and volcanic eruptions during the first 1,500 million years of its existence but both interior and crust must have been relatively undisturbed for the past 3,000 million years. In contrast the Earth is still geologically active with mountain building, volcanic activity and continental drift still going on.

It was one of the experiments left behind, a seismograph, which led to the deductions of a fissured brittle Moon. This at first reported three "moonquakes" similar to earthquakes picked up by seismographs, indicating a lunar structure similar to that of the Earth, with crust mantle and hot core. But these first quakes were not repeated and were later accepted as being the result of electronic noise in the instrument. Subsequent signals of more than 100 events showed a pattern far different from typical earthquake recordings. According to Dr. Gary Latham of Columbia University's Lamont Geological Observatory, the signals of natural origin they had seen had been more scattered than Earth signals and of low efficiency. Either there were no major seismic sources on the Moon, either quakes or meteorite impacts—and it was very hard to believe that there were no impacts in the period under review—or else the Moon was made up of highly fractured material which partly absorbed and muffled the tremors. Such a Moon could have been formed if the material composing it had never been molten and also, perhaps if it had been struck by immense ancient meteors.

All this, it must be stressed, was purely tentative theorizing based on early studies. The lunar samples, after their initial examination at NASA laboratories were distributed during the autumn to about 140 scientific investigators in Australia, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Finland, Federal Germany, Japan, Switzerland and the U.S.A. for more intense analysis, with fifteen British research groups among the recipients. One was that of Prof. S. Tolansky, of the Royal Holloway College, London University, who had forecast that tektites, the strange glassy objects found widespread on Earth which may have been formed by meteorite impact, would be in abundance on the Moon. He was, naturally, pleased when, from the start, the astronauts commented on the glassy character of the lunar surface. They had found the surface slippery. This could have been due to a number of effects; one suggested early on was the presence of electrostatic charges, but NASA reported that stereoscopic photographs brought back by the astronauts suggested that the men were walking on thin crusts of dark glass.

One group of objects fortunately not found were bacteria. Much of the concern expressed about the possible, unwitting trans-shipment of life around

the solar system by space probes has been over the contamination of other worlds. But, in the case of *Apollo 11*, the public fear was that it might bring back strange new pathogens which might unleash on humanity a new class of diseases. To dispel that fear the astronauts were put into lengthy quarantine on their return to Earth, in which they were joined by others thought to have been contaminated by the lunar environment, in the form of such matter as the moon dust on cameras. In fact, of course, the risk was extremely small, so small in the view of most experts as to be discounted. If there are bacteria on the Moon, something which cannot be ruled out without more extensive study, then they are hardly likely to have developed proclivities for causing disease in the absence of animals on which to practise. This is not to say that they could not, if given the chance. And that awakens the disturbing thought that the quarantine was useless, not because there were no bacteria to be found but because if they were they would be lying low until they had developed their weapons against us. Anyway, there was no evidence of even the most primitive form of life in the lunar samples studied.

*Apollo 11* was preceded, in the period under survey, by a sequence of *Apollo* flights that moved with such smooth precision that they made a march of triumphal success to the Moon landing. In *Apollo 8* Col. Frank Borman, Capt. James Lovell and Major William Anders, became the first men to cross that mysterious divide where the Moon's gravitational pull overcomes that of the Earth. They went into orbit around the Moon on Christmas Eve, 1968. Their journey amounted to 585,400 miles in ten days, including 70,000 miles around the Moon and 54,000 around the Earth. Those three were also the first men to come through the blistering experience of plunging into the atmosphere and the slowing down from what the Russians call the second cosmic speed—that needed to escape from the Earth's gravitational pull. It was estimated that the heating effect over the base of their spacecraft during its entry into the atmosphere was equivalent to that of 5,000 household central heating plants.

*Apollo 9* saw Col. James McDivitt, Col. David Scott and Mr. Russell Schweikart practise, in Earth orbit, the manoeuvres which would be necessary for a Moon landing, performing a space ballet as the lunar module separated from the command module and made a long loop away from it and back. *Apollo 10*, in May, with Col. Thomas Stafford, Cdr. John Young and Cdr. Eugene Cernan, practised the manoeuvres in Moon orbit, descending to within 50,000 feet of the lunar surface. All these flights were necessary preliminaries to that of *Apollo 11*. How necessary is shown by the increased knowledge of the mascons they revealed. Because of the lack of precise understanding of the extent of these strange concentrations of mass their effect on the orbits of the earlier space craft could not be computed. It was said afterwards that if an attempt had been made to land *Apollo 8* then, in all likelihood, it would not have been possible to get its occupants back to Earth, because of the distortion of the orbit. Despite the increased knowledge of mascons obtained in that flight *Apollo 10* was still four miles off course when it made its closest descent to the surface. Instead of being over the chosen landing place in the Sea of Tranquillity it was well away from it. But, in turn, it provided the additional knowledge which contributed to the perfect performance of *Apollo 11*.

One other piece of equipment left behind by the *Apollo 11* astronauts was a reflector for bouncing back pulses of laser light sent from the Earth. Because of the uncertainty about just where the

astronauts actually landed it took three weeks to discover it with ranging signals from a laser on the top of an Arizona mountain. But then a telescopic rangefinder was used to determine the distance to the Moon more accurately than any astronomical distance has been measured before. Pulses of light lasting only one hundredth of a millionth of a second or, in other words, covering a distance of only a few metres from front to rear of the pulse were sent to the Moon. By the time they reached there they had spread to form a pancake of light four kilometres across though still only 3 metres thick. A minute part of the light was reflected back by the instrument on the Moon, which had a reflecting surface of about one fifth of a square metre. This reflected signal was picked up by the telescope and the time taken for its journey measured with a caesium timing device or atomic clock. This can measure time to one thousandth of a millionth of a second. The first measurement of the Moon's distance by this instrument gave a figure of 353,911,328 metres, plus or minus 45 metres. In time, it is hoped, further refinements will bring the accuracy down to a few millimetres. Not only will it be possible, with this technique, to study such matters as the orbit of the Moon to far greater standards of accuracy than before and determine the Moon's shape and the extent to which it rocks on its axis, it will also be possible to learn more about the Earth, its distribution of mass and even the movement of its land masses.

#### Russian Moon Probes

1969 showed, if it had not been apparent before, that the Russians had contracted out of any race to land a man on the Moon. They complimented the Americans on their achievement but commented that their plans gave a higher priority to safety and included provisions for bringing astronauts back by full automatic control if anything should go wrong. But, in one respect, they did forestall the Americans. Two of their *Zond* research probes made the journey to the Moon, around it and back to Earth before Col. Borman and his colleagues; in fact a tortoise in *Zond 5* was the first living animal to sample the near lunar environment and return to Earth. These two probes landed in the Indian Ocean and observations of the packages landed by Soviet ships afterwards led to the assumption that they were in fact *Soyuz* spacecraft. These are somewhat larger than the *Apollo* command ship and so it was assumed that they could have carried men and that the experiment would be repeated with human crews. In fact, when the experiment was repeated, with *Zond 7*, in August, 1969, it was again an automatic space station which was sent on the task of photographing the lunar surface and carrying out other observations. But the *Zond* craft are usually used for testing new space systems and *Zond 7* achieved a first by being the first craft, returning from the Moon, to come down on land, in the middle of the U.S.S.R. *Zond 7* came back very softly, helped during the final stages of descent by low-thrust rocket landing motors, which were a novel feature. It used the technique, exploited by its predecessor *Zond 6*, of slowing down by skipping in and out of the atmosphere. In the case of *Zond 6* speed was reduced from 11 kilometres a second to 200 metres a second, from 24,500 m.p.h. to 450 m.p.h., by two of these skip manoeuvres. At a height of five miles a special altimeter operated a parachute system and later the landing motors. The whole system was operated completely automatically after the triggering of a time-programmed device shortly before the separation of the re-entry capsule from the rest of the craft. The Russians intend on developing their automatic tech-

niques for space exploration, though one leading official, after stressing that very many problems of the exploration of the Moon and of Mars could be solved by automatic means, went on to add that "purely human means" of analysing unexpected situations were of great assistance. Nevertheless, it was generally expected that a permanent lunar laboratory was one of the early projects in the Soviet space programme. When *Apollo 11* was undertaking its history making mission there was some speculation that a Soviet probe, *Luna 15*, which had taken off a few days earlier, might be intended to forestall the American operation by landing, scooping up rock samples and taking off again. There had been no real indication that this was intended or had ever been practised and *Luna 15*, after going into several low orbits around the Moon, well out of the way of *Apollo 11*, ended by crashing into the surface. It could have been, itself, an early test flight for a soft landing on the Moon and return.

Further confirmation of Russian plans for building giant space stations for such purposes as astronomical research outside the Earth's atmosphere and the assembling of space vehicles, in orbit, for longer flights, came with a manned flight, the link-up of *Soyuz 4* and 5 in January. The launching of *Soyuz 4*, with Lt.-Col. Vladimir Shtalov aboard, was followed by the flight of Lt.-Col. Boris Volynov, Lt.-Col. Yevgeny Khrunov, an aircraft and spacecraft design engineer, and Mr. Alexei Yeliseyev, a civilian engineer, in *Soyuz 5*. After the docking of the two craft Khrunov and Yeliseyev changed from *Soyuz 5* to 4 and joined Shtalov for the return to Earth. This was the first docking between manned craft and, according to Sir Bernard Lovell, gave Russia a lead in assembling space equipment in orbit. The Americans, of course, carried out the docking of manned craft later in the rendezvous of *Apollo* command craft and lunar modules, though there was no firm link-up and the lunar modules were discarded. The linked *Soyuz* spaceships were described by Soviet commentators as the world's first experimental space station and these commentators pointed out that the combined living space was over 23 cubic yards. A further hint on Soviet plans was given by the revelation, about the same time, of the successful completion of a year-long experiment in which three men had remained cooped up in a sealed cabin 12 square metres in area, testing a number of possible spacecraft life support systems. In the first stage, which lasted two months, drinking water was regenerated from the men's urine and from vapour produced in the heat exchanger after being evaporated during breathing and perspiration. Highly oxygenated compounds were used for generating oxygen for breathing. In the second stage an experimental greenhouse was connected to the living chamber and artificial soil was irrigated with transpiration water from the foliage of the plants. In the third and final stage, which lasted for six months the life cycle was closed further by obtaining oxygen from the electrolytic decomposition of water and combining the hydrogen so produced with carbon dioxide, in the presence of a catalyst to re-form water. Waste water from washing was also regenerated, which meant that the water cycle was virtually complete. Solid waste, however, was not used for regenerating materials. The men's diet consisted of dehydrated food plus plants grown in the greenhouse, cabbage, water cress, fennel and borage. The men reported that the addition of the greenhouse had raised their spirits. Seeing the plants was, apparently, as important as eating them and the knowledge that they were responsible for them gave extra purpose to the men's lives. Although they had felt like

giving up after five months vanity prevented their getting up and walking away.

### Exploration of the Planets

During the year both the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union launched two unmanned planetary probes—both the Russian probes going to Venus and both the American to Mars. The two Russian probes, *Venus 5* and 7, successfully entered the Venusian atmosphere to make measurements of atmospheric temperature, density and composition. First reports indicated that they had reached the surface but it later appeared that this was not so, they survived to the point where the atmospheric pressure on them reached a quarter of a ton per square inch, though this was still 20 miles or so above the planetary surface. The Russian scientists seemed pleased with this and with the fact that the two probes coped with decelerations of several hundred *g*, equivalent to that experienced in a high speed road crash and compared to the 3-4 *g* which is the most astronauts are nowadays asked to stand, and temperatures of many thousands of degrees during the entry into the Venusian atmosphere. Conditions at the surface, computed from the findings taken on the night side of the planet, were 530 degrees and 140 earth atmospheres, nearly one ton per square inch and approaching the pressure found one mile below the surface of the sea. The main constituent of the atmosphere, as shown by the previous probe, *Venus 4*, was carbon dioxide, present in the proportions 93 per cent. to 97 per cent. Nitrogen and other inert gases represented 2-5 per cent. of the total and the oxygen figure was not more than 0.4 per cent. One place which stayed relatively cool was the inside of the instrument capsules, where the temperature remained around 30 degrees Centigrade, until the capsules failed. There had been some concern lest the "buses" the Russians use to transport their instrument capsules through space are allowed to reach planetary surfaces and so contaminate them with sterilized material. This time the Russians emphasized that their "buses" did burn up in the Venusian atmosphere, though the fact that they did not take the opportunity of the 1969 Mars launching "window" to make the first soft landing on that planet could be the result of the expression of those fears. As Mars now provides the only possibility of life in the solar system outside the Earth it would be a disaster if unsterile material reached that planet. The American probes, *Mariner 6* and 7 which flew past Mars during the late summer did not lend much support to the beliefs that there may be life on that planet. Afterwards American scientists reported that the chance of life there seemed negligible, though one American, Dr. George Pimental, of the University of California, claimed that some of the findings could indicate the presence of methane and ammonia, gases involved in the life cycle. The two probes sent back pictures of Mars considerably better than any obtained before.

### Atomic Research and Power

In the other of the big-spenders among the sciences, atomic physics, the United States had started building the world's biggest atom-smasher at Batavia, near Chicago. The machine at the National Accelerator Laboratory was to take over the title of the world's largest from the Soviet Union's 76 GeV machine at Serpukhovo. The first part of the new American accelerator, due to be completed early in 1970, was LINAC, a straight-line accelerator which would energize protons to 200 million electron volts, just one thousandth of the 200 GeV which they would acquire in the main

machine, ■ underground ring 6.4 kilometres in circumference. The complete accelerator is expected to start operations in ■ relatively modest fashion towards the end of 1972, working up to full scale operation in 1974. Total cost was put at 250 million dollars, plus outlays for experimental equipment. There were persistent reports that the Soviet Union was planning ■ machine of at least 1,000 GeV that could be working by 1980 but no official announcement of a decision to go ahead was made during the year. The European nations were going ahead with the CERN 300 GeV project, without the active co-operation of Britain, though the Director Designate was Dr. J. B. Adams, formerly Director of the Culham Research Laboratory, near Oxford, where Britain's work on the release of thermonuclear energy by controlling the fusion of light atoms was continuing, on a reduced budget. In the meantime CERN scientists were co-operating with Soviet scientists at Serpikhov in a series of experiments designed to take further studies begun with the 30 GeV CERN accelerator, which has done such good work over the past decade. As well as scientists there was a considerable transport of equipment from Geneva to Serpukhov to take advantage of the first of the world's accelerators to operate at near 100 GeV. The very first experiment indicated that studies at these new energy levels might overthrow old conceptions, ■ it produced evidence of happenings which were not expected to appear at energy levels below 1,000 GeV.

British scientists from Culham took part, during the year, in another co-operative enterprise with Soviet scientists. They took their neutron measuring equipment to the Soviet Union to help carry out a detailed study of just what was going on in the Tokomak reactor which has gone furthest of the world's reactors towards producing the conditions in which a controlled thermonuclear reaction would take place. The accepted figures on conditions in this machine still leave a long distance to go before economic reactors could be built. But this did not prevent the British Nuclear Energy Society from organizing a conference at Culham with the ambitious title, Nuclear Fusion Reactor Conference. A working reactor would have to hold plasma, extremely hot gas at a temperature around 100 million degrees, at ■ certain minimum density and for ■ certain minimum period of time, though this need only be a small fraction of a second. It is not so many years since there was general depression about the possibility of demonstrating thermonuclear power in this century: work seemed to have come up against insurmountable barriers. But Tokomak demonstrated in 1968 that one of those barriers was hardly ankle high and, following the Russian example, other scientists have found ways of stepping over it. J. L. Tuck, of the Los Alamos laboratory, pointed out at the conference that the case for fusion reactors was overwhelming. The burning of fossil fuels on a scale to meet future energy needs could have devastating effects on our climate by releasing more carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. Non-breeder fission reactors, the basis of present nuclear power stations, were dangerous and the reserves of high-grade uranium ore were inadequate. Breeder fission reactors, which make their fuel from more plentiful elements such as thorium, were also dangerous, sensitive to sabotage and had to be sited in uninhabited places that were yet not too remote from cities. And world-wide fission power, he pointed out, would mean huge amounts of potential fission bomb material, some of which could conceivably get into the hands of the criminal, the dictator or the plain madman. Fusion power plants would

probably be huge and sprawling but they would be safe and could be sited near cities so that the waste heat, instead of being ■ disadvantage, could be an asset. Faced with this sort of reasoning other participants at the conference produced arguments for the belief that reactors such as Tokomak and the American Stellarator could provide the basis of economic reactors, though these would probably have to be operated in short pulses. One study showed how it should be possible to extract 11,200 megawatts of heat from the plasma contained in the space ten feet long by eight feet in diameter. With a conversion factor of 50 per cent, this would give 5,600 megawatts of electrical energy, equivalent to the output of the largest hydroelectric station and five times as much as from a large present-day nuclear station.

In the field of fission reactors the Dragon project at Winfrith, in Dorset, celebrated its tenth anniversary in mingled feelings of satisfaction and perturbation. What started as a feasibility study has resulted in a highly successful international co-operative effort with twelve European states. Dragon, a High Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor, is the third generation of the gas-cooled reactors of which Calder Hall was the commercial starting point. It gets over the known limitations of gas-cooled reactors by making extensive use of graphite, in particular for replacing the metal fuel cans, and so enabling high temperatures to be obtained in a compact reactor core. Dragon provides ■ megawatts from ■ core 4 feet across, has its uranium fuel in ■ ceramic form and is cooled by the inert gas helium. The Central Electricity Generating Board had concluded that this reactor will give generating cost savings of 10 per cent, over the second generation reactors of Britain's latest power stations, the Advanced Gas-Cooled Reactor (AGR). The C.E.G.B. has talked in terms of third generation reactors coming into operation in 1975-76 but, though the Director of Dragon, Dr. L. R. Shepherd, thinks industrial application of the design is imminent, nothing has actually happened. Dr. Shepherd also believes that another 5 to 25 per cent, could be added to that 10 per cent, saving in cost by getting rid of the intermediate steam generating cycle and using the hot helium to power gas turbines. Meanwhile competitors to Dragon are appearing. One of the twelve nations, Germany, is building its own 25 MW reactor, incorporating ■ gas turbine and has design studies for 300 MW and 1,000 MW stations. Brown Boveri has built a 15 MW reactor at Julich and has ■ 300 MW order in prospect. In the U.S.A. there is a 40 MW experimental reactor and a 300 MW reactor is planned.

### Lasers

Another group of British scientists concerned about the scale of effort being made in this country are those working on lasers. There was some heart searching when it was realized that at ■ international conference at Belfast only ten of the 68 papers were contributed by home scientists, ■ astonishingly low proportion for an international conference. A very small Russian delegation contributed more and still more came from a sizeable American delegation. The biggest British team is working at Queen's University, Belfast, where, among other achievements, very short pulses of laser light have been achieved. That 3 metre thick pancake of light sent to the Moon is clumsy compared with the micropulses obtained by Prof. D. J. Bradley, of Queen's and his colleagues. The laser pulse used for ranging the Moon lasted one hundredth of a millionth of ■ second: those produced by the Belfast workers last only one ■ of a millionth of ■ millionth of a second, which ■

that even at the speed of light the front of the pulse would only have travelled the thickness of a piece of tissue paper or less before the beam is shut off. One pulse might contain only a hundred or so light waves. These pulses have valuable applications in the fields of information handling and communication. Laser beams are already used for ultra-accurate measuring in the construction of Jumbo jets and the Victoria underground line, for investigating the atmosphere, in communications, in machining metals, welding and surgery. In the not too distant future they could transform computer operation times and produce faster and cheaper printing of newspapers and books. Before the end of the century they could have transformed life even more than the T.V. or transistor radio, claims Prof. Bradley. The ordinary living-room wall could be equipped with a laser display pattern which could show the up-to-the-minute newspaper, or Sunday colour supplement, at the wave of a hand. The tourist, instead of carrying a camera loaded with photographic film, will probably have one with one crystal layer capable of storing innumerable holograms which can be viewed in laser light to give perfect 3-D pictures in colour. Prof. Bradley's team numbers fifty but he is concerned that Britain may fall behind not only the giants, the United States and Russia, but some other European countries. One of the foreign delegates at the conference was Academician N. G. Basov, the Russian awarded the Nobel Prize for his part in inventing the laser. He caused some stir in the scientific world a year earlier when he reported bombarding lithium deuteride with a laser pulse in which was concentrated considerable energy and obtaining neutrons. Lithium deuteride is the substance which the Russians used for making the first deliverable H-bomb and the presence of neutrons indicated that some sort of thermonuclear reaction had been obtained in the experiment, though, of course, one which was not self-sustaining and which consumed more energy than was given out. Some disbelief at Basov's claim was dispelled when first the Americans and then other workers repeated the result and Basov later reported taking the experiment a stage further. It is unlikely that a laser beam could ever be used in initiating a thermonuclear reaction in a fusion reactor, though some scientists would not now rule that out. But there is no doubt that the intense heating effect of a laser beam used in generating plasma has a considerable part to play in the fundamental studies directed towards understanding thermonuclear reactions.

#### Supersonic Airliners

One other co-operative venture in which Britain is engaged which yielded results during the year was the *Concorde* supersonic airliner project. The first prototype, 001, built by the French side of the consortium, made its maiden flight in March, to be followed a few weeks later by 002, the British built prototype. The French prototype made its first supersonic flight during the autumn and 002 was due to follow suit in the early part of 1970. American competition in this field was lagging. The original ambitious plan for a supersonic airliner considerably faster than the planned 1,550 m.p.h. of *Concorde*, had fallen into design and cost troubles and was replaced by a less ambitious alternative. The only rival on the scene was the Russian Tu 144, which made its maiden flight on the last day of 1968, went supersonic in the early Spring and was flying at around twice the speed of sound in the summer. Confident they would get it into service by the end of 1970, the Russians had laid down a production line and were talking of their hopes of selling it to foreign airlines in two

years, but British experts could not see it as a great menace to *Concorde's* sales prospects.

#### British Cancer Research

Whatever pessimism British scientists display about prospects because of shortage of money in the "big" sciences, there is no doubt that British research in the biological and medical fields bears comparison with any. Probably the most promising line of effort in the study of cancer going on anywhere in the world is that of the team working under Prof. Henry Harris of Oxford. In the space of a month at the end of the summer two important announcements came from his laboratories where work had been done using the new technique of fusing cells. In the first Prof. Harris, himself, and some colleagues showed that the malignant qualities of an extremely malignant mouse tumour, which could usually kill if only 3 or 4 cells were injected into an animal and sometimes if only one were injected, could be suppressed if it were fused with another mouse cell known as A9. Previously it had been thought that malignancy was a dominant characteristic, all such cell fusions retaining the malignancy. It appeared that the A9 cells contributed something to the fused cell which suppressed malignancy but that this something was lost when daughter cells were produced in which some chromosomes were eliminated. At the least the work indicated a way of studying the dependency of malignancy on the genetic make-up of the cell and could, perhaps, provide chemical methods of suppressing malignancy. One other interesting result from the same experiment might also throw some light on how to counter the rejection of transplanted organs. For the A9 cell produces freely the histo-compatibility antigens, the molecules on the surface of the cell which appear to attract the attention of the lymphocytes whose job it is to eliminate "foreign" bodies. But when the A9 cell was fused with the most deadly of the tumourous cells these antigens were suppressed, as if some mechanism developed by the tumour cell for coating its antigens was working on the A9 component as well. This discovery, it was hoped, could lead to better understanding of the rejection process and ways to reduce it. A second report from the same laboratory, a month later, showed that similar cell hybrids, composed of tumourous cells with weak antigens and other cells with transplantation antigens could be used to immunize the host animal against the tumour. If mice were inoculated with the hybrid cells and later given injections of the tumourous cells then, provided these injections of tumourous cells were not above a certain level, the tumours would not develop. It was found that the degree of resistance to the tumours, in terms of the number of cells needed to cause death, had been increased by about ten thousand. Further studies showed that the resistance to the tumours was caused by immunological rejection.

**AIDING THE BUMBLEBEE.**—One victim of modern intensive farming methods is the bumblebee, because those methods destroy its normal foraging and nesting sites. Yet the bumblebee is vital for the pollination of many crops. Because of its longer tongue it can feed from and pollinate some plants which the ordinary hive bee does not visit. It also starts work earlier in the year, when it is still too cold for the hive bee to start on its own intensive round. One way to help the bumblebee survive in large numbers, by making breeding easier, could come from work done by Dr. H. Calam of the Rothamsted Experimental Station. He described in *Nature* how he had found and

isolated chemicals which probably served as scents to attract their fellows. Male bumblebees mark leaves and twigs with a scent as they fly along their well defined flight paths. The flight path of one bee will link with that of another and males of the same species visit each other's marked sites. But the chemicals also act, it is believed, as sex attractants. Queens also visit these sites and the complicated "calling" system at the marked sites on interlinking routes could be for the purpose of aiding the chances of the two sexes meeting. Although the same areas may contain several different species of bumblebee they do not visit each other's marked sites, only those of their own species.

Dr. Calam reported the identification of chemicals in six species, the Larger Bumblebee, the Small Earth Bumblebee, the Stone Bumblebee, the Early Nesting Bumblebee, the Common Carder Bee and the Red Shanked Carder Bee. The chemicals were very complex. The Larger Bumblebee secreted, as the chief component in its scent, a higher alcohol containing fifteen carbon atoms in its molecular structure, compared with the two carbon atoms in potable alcohol. The Stone Bumblebee and the Common Carder Bee produced 16 carbon alcohols of similar structure but the Small Earth Bumblebee secreted an ester molecule. This was additional proof that the Larger Bumblebee and the Small Earth Bumblebee, very hard to distinguish, even under the microscope, were, in fact, different species.

**ANIMAL EARTHQUAKE DETECTORS.**—Soviet seismologists are generally reckoned to be among the world's best and their earthquake detection equipment has a high reputation. Yet they admitted, during the summer of 1969, that they often found themselves beaten by creatures which could do the detection job much better. These were animals, birds, fishes and insects which get some prior warning through a sixth sense poorly developed in man. Evgeny Savarensky, Chairman of the Interdepartmental Council for Seismology of the Academy of Sciences, declared himself in favour of a study of animal behaviour prior to ground tremors. Animals had appeared to have had advance warning of the Tashkent and Ashkhabad earthquakes of recent years. At Tashkent in 1966 workers in the Zoo had often found it impossible to drive goats, antelopes and many other animals indoors throughout the spring and summer preceding the great earthquake, among the worst ever recorded. Tigers and other big cats continued to sleep in the open in late autumn, when they are normally seeking shelter. Before later tremors at Tashkent a school-teacher reported a mass migration of ants. The insects, carrying their *pupae*, started to leave their underground nests about an hour before the ground tremors were noticed by humans. During the eruption of a volcano in Kamchatka in the winter of 1955-56 not a single death of a bear was recorded—the animals, usually hibernating at that time, had risen from their lairs and migrated to safer places. Pheasants can apparently pick up the vibrations from routine quarry explosions nine miles away.

Savarensky wants his scientists to discover how animals can sense very slight vibrations coming from the Earth's interior, due to deformations and micro-earthquakes preceding surface earthquakes. Then, he pointed out, seismologists could get along without the animals, whose sensitivity is not always reliable because it depends on many factors.

One piece of observation led to a storm forecasting apparatus. Shrimps are known to climb on dry land before the advance of storms, while jelly fish swim away from the shore very much in advance. They both respond to low-frequency

sounds inaudible to the human ear. The storm detection instrument, using the same principle, can pick up a storm about fifteen hours before its arrival. The work had also led, already, to an improvement in seismographic equipment. This was done by a biologist, Dr. Vladimir Protasov who works on the mysterious "sound" sensing equipment which many fish have along their sides. These are bladders which detect very tiny changes in pressure and enable the fish to "hear" low frequency acoustic waves generated by earthquakes, explosions and tidal waves. Using the bladders as a model he produced a rubber membrane which, it was claimed, increased the sensitivity of seismoreceivers several times over. Nature, though, can still do best. Despite the improvement in the mechanical equipment fish are still at least ten times as good.

**BETLE'S POISON SPRAY.**—The sharp-shooting beetle which can douche its enemies with a spray of noxious chemicals at the temperature of boiling water was the subject of research by a team at Cornell University, described in the American journal *Science*. The bombardier beetle of South America, when incensed, swivels the tip of its abdomen at the object of its displeasure and fires a jet of chemicals called quinones with a noise like a small pop-gun. The quinones give most of the beetle's enemies a most unpleasant jolt. Man, though his skin is not sensitive to quinones, receives a burning sensation from the beetle's spray if it is he who is the cause of the creature's animosity. Now it has been shown that that burning sensation comes for the best of reasons—the spray is scalding hot.

It was German research which showed that the mechanism of the spray should produce heat. The beetle's spray-gun is two chambered. An inner chamber contains a solution in water of hydroquinones and hydrogen peroxide. Enzymes in the outer chamber break down the hydroquinones into quinones and the hydrogen peroxide to water and oxygen. This hydrogen peroxide reaction causes the explosive production of gas which forces the spray out of the beetle, but it also produces heat. It is, in fact, the same reaction used for forcing hot shaving cream out of a dispenser in the latest patented aerosol. The Cornell team, led by Daniel Aneshansky, calculated that the beetle's gun should produce about 0.19 calories of heat per milligramme of spray, enough to heat it to its boiling point and vaporize one-fifth. A delicate experiment, involving backing the beetle into a tiny copper calorimeter and then infuriating it, showed that the beetle was possibly a bit more efficient than the sums had shown—it produced 0.22 calories per milligramme. The temperature of the spray came out right, at 100° Centigrade. Aneshansky's comment seemed fair, "a bombardier beetle can make itself felt thermally, even when the chemical message cannot get through."

**BOTTLE "MAGIC".**—Scientists at the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, Middlesex, demonstrated the perfect conjuring trick at an Open Day. They sampled the contents of a bottle without taking the cork out. It was done not by mirrors but by a technique called Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Cryoscopy, one which could save the chemical and pharmaceutical industries time and money. What was shown was a system of purity control able to report, in less than a minute, the proportions of impurities in a chemical which might take a whole day or more to determine by normal analytical methods. If a sealed bottle of the substance to be checked is dropped into the machine a cathode ray tube gives a blip to show that the

machine is working and the result is then displayed in ordinary numbers. It depends on the fact that a pure substance melts entirely at ■ temperature but one containing impurities melts over ■ broad band of temperature. At any one temperature in that band part is liquid and part solid. Atoms in the substance are made to resonate. The machine can easily pick out the resonances from the solid part because they are 10,000 times as broad as those from the liquid. It determines the proportion of liquid and from that it is ■ simple matter to calculate how pure the substance is. An existing machine costing £1,500 had been adapted at the National Physical Laboratory for the job. At that price it was thought to have an immediate commercial future among drug and other chemical firms which need to keep a close check on purity.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The 131st annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science took place in Exeter under the presidency of Sir Peter Medawar, Director of the National Institute for Medical Research. In his presidential address Sir Peter compared present day misgivings about the way the world was going with the philosophical gloom in the first 40 or 50 years of the seventeenth century. Many reflective people, he said, believed that we were now back in the kind of intellectual and spiritual turmoil that disturbed that half century. Both periods were marked by the emptiness left when older doctrines had been found wanting and none had yet been found to take their place. Once again we were oppressed by a sense of decay and deterioration, but this time, in part at least, by a fear of the deterioration of the world through technological innovation. "Artificial fertilizers and pesticides are undermining our health (we tell ourselves), soil and sea are being poisoned by chemical and radioactive wastes, drugs substitute one kind of disease for another, and modern man is under the influence of stimulants whenever he is not under the influence of sedatives. Once again there is ■ feeling of despondency and incompleteness, ■ of doubt about the adequacy of man, amounting in all to what a future historian might again describe ■ a failure of nerve. Intelligent and learned men may again seek comfort in an elevated kind of barminess, but something kind and gentle nevertheless." Man should blame himself, not science and technology, for his sense of dissatisfaction with the modern world. In our management of our affairs we had too often been bad workmen and, like all bad workmen, we blamed our tools. He was in favour of a vigorously critical attitude towards technological innovation, but there was all the difference in the world between informed and energetic criticism and a drooping despondency that offered no remedy for the abuses it bewailed. The real trouble nowadays had very little to do with material prosperity or technology or with our misgivings about the power of research and learning, generally, to make the world a better place. The real trouble was our acute sense of human failure and mismanagement, a new and specially oppressive sense of the inadequacy of man. But there was ■ difference between today and the seventeenth century. It was then taken for granted that the poor old world was superannuated, that history was coming to ■ end. Today we were conscious that it was only just beginning. The existence of our present-day doubts was probably the best assurance that civilization would continue. Man had a history of 500,000 years. Only during the past 5,000 had his special capabilities won a reward, only during the past 500 had he begun to be, in the biological sense, ■ success. This year saw the introduction of

the £7 meeting fee but the attendance was still around the normal figure with nearly 2,000 taking part. About twelve per cent. were British Association Young Scientists, making their first appearance at an annual meeting.

The presidents of sections and the titles of their presidential addresses were: *Physics and Mathematics*, Prof. R. W. Ditchburn, "Sight and Survival"; *Chemistry*, Prof. D. H. R. Barton, "Whither organic chemistry?"; *Geology*, Prof. J. F. Kirkaldy, "Geology in schools and the universities"; *Zoology*, Prof. H. R. Hewer, "The importance of being a zoologist"; *Geography*, Maj.-Gen. R. C. A. Edge, "Changing requirements and advances in survey and cartography"; *Economics*, Sir Alexander Cairncross, "The Managed Economy"; *Engineering*, Dr. H. M. Finniston, "Future imperfect"; *Anthropology*, Dr. K. M. Kenyon, "The origin of the Neolithic"; *Biomedical Studies*, Prof. G. H. Bell, "Living bone as ■ engineering material"; *Psychology*, Dr. B. Semeonoff, "Personality assessment: prediction or description?"; *Botany*, Prof. P. W. Brian, "The state of botany today"; *Forestry*, M. J. Penistan, "A silviculturist in wonderland"; *Education*, S. T. Broad, "The educational aspects of nature and conservation"; *Agriculture*, Sir Joseph Hutchinson, "A strategy for agricultural development"; *Sociology*, J. H. Goldthorpe, "Social inequality and social integration in modern Britain"; A. W. Haslett, "Little science versus big science".

The 1970 meeting will take place in Durham under the presidency of Lord Todd.

CAMELOT DOUBTS.—Recent enthusiastic searches for evidence of King Arthur's Camelot at South Cadbury Castle, Somerset, came under attack during the year from Professor Charles Thomas, Professor of Archaeology at Leicester University. The results of the excavations, he declared, were in no way commensurate with either the money or the publicity expended. Writing in the journal *Antiquity* Professor Thomas stated that "the limits of legitimate archaeological inference are probably being exceeded" and he expressed misgivings that this could jeopardize support for work at other major sites of that era. The results of the excavations led to a non-proven verdict where any connection with a real Arthur of history was concerned.

In ■ comment Dr. C. A. Ralegh Radford said that it had never been suggested that the sole reason for digging at Cadbury was the "Arthurian" period. They wanted to uncover the whole history of Cadbury which they knew started before 3000 B.C. and went on to Ethelred's time, about A.D. 1020. Arthur attracted the public interest and brought in the money but the results they had had with Ethelred's fort were historically more important.

Excavations resumed at Cadbury in the summer "dig" season, again under the direction of Mr. Leslie Alcock, of University College, Cardiff. Sir Mortimer Wheeler, President of the Camelot Research Committee, in ■ preliminary announcement, declared that work on the picturesque hilltop had begun to open ■ impressive vista of British history and prehistory ranging from Stone Age ramparts of 3000 B.C. or earlier to a final defortification in the eleventh century A.D. when King Ethelred the Unready and Canute minted coins there. Tangible memorials, he said, included successive bulwarks of the pre-Roman Iron Age, a hint of the Roman conquest and increasing vestiges of the Dark Age when, as tradition had it, the place became the Camelot of King Arthur. Considerable effort this year would be directed towards

the further exploration of the Iron Age sequence, at the gate, in the defences and in the interior. Evidence of the existence of a large timber hall of the Arthurian period, in the fifth or sixth century, would be further examined. This measured about 60 feet long by 30 feet wide and was the first building of the period to be located at Cadbury. Timber halls of this period were known from only one other site in the West of Britain.

At the end of the summer dig Mr. Alcock described it as the most rewarding season they had had. The greatest popular attraction they had found was undoubtedly a human burial discovered deep in the topmost rampart. This was probably a sacrificial burial of a youth, aged about 20, to protect the settlement against enemy attack. He could not have been one of King Arthur's followers—the burial dated back to the first century A.D. The skeleton was tightly packed in the foetal position, with the knees up to the chin and the heels tight against the buttocks. A body could hardly be crammed into a smaller space. The belief that it was a sacrificial burial rather than the casual cramping of a dead body into a hole in the rock rested on the finding of similar remains at Maiden Castle and evidence from Denmark that youths were sacrificed in that way, strangled with a bow-string.

One of the mysteries of Cadbury Hill had been the absence of human remains. It was, indeed, a mystery of South-West Celtic Britain—what did they do with their dead? But the most significant discovery of the year lay in the further revelations of the great timber hall built in the age of King Arthur. This must have been a noble and impressive structure. Whatever its Arthurian association it made a great contribution to the archaeology of post-Roman Britain. It was the centre and focus of an area defended by twelve hundred yards of rampart. The main feature was a timber framework, which probably towered up as a fighting platform, protected at the front by a parapet. The framework was anchored with stones and earth piled around the lower parts. Some of the stones seemed to have come from Roman ruins.

Celtic Iron Age discoveries included a range of different types of house, all circular but some with walls made of thick planks while others consisted of a wickerwork framework, presumably coated with a mixture of mud, straw and dung. Generally the houses were about 30 feet in diameter. On one part of the hilltop were a collection of hearths, too many for them to have been purely domestic. A surprising collection of spears, swords, daggers, knives, cauldrons and shield fragments nearby indicated that it was the site of an armourer's workshop.

**CANCER RESEARCH.**—An advance in the treatment of leukaemia was reported by a group of Russian medical scientists in *Nature*. They treated this cancerous disease of the blood by injections of "foreign" cancerous cells from other patients to provoke the body's own defences. Although they did not claim to have achieved a cure they did report the complete disappearance of evidence of the disease in some children and, in one, the return to normal had been maintained for six months without any further treatment.

The Russian team, led by Professor S. V. Shurkovich of the Central Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Moscow, started from the premise that the immunity system in the body, which normally produces its own agents to fight foreign bodies such as disease germs and transplanted organs, is tolerant to its own tumours.

They then considered whether "foreign" cancerous cells might stimulate the immune reaction to such an extent that it would fight not only the foreign cells but the body's own leukaemic cells.

They carried out the treatment on six pairs of patients, children aged 3 to 10 years, all in a very bad stage of the disease, with enlarged lymphatic nodes, spleens and livers and with pronounced nose-bleeding and rash. The members of each pair, of the same blood group, were given injections of each other's blood, containing leukaemic cells, and also injections of leukaemic bone marrow. Eight to fifteen days later they were given what were called passive injections of blood plasma and white cells which could be expected to contain antibodies produced by the immune reaction. Normal anti-leukaemic treatment, by radiation and drugs, was stopped for the period of the test.

Successes were reported in four pairs. Complete remission of the disease occurred in three children eighteen to thirty days after the first injections; that is, all cancerous cells had disappeared from the blood. These children's bone marrow had begun to return to normal in three to four weeks. In the other five there was partial remission. Leukaemic cells had dropped in the first weeks to 2 to 3 per cent. of the blood, compared with up to 80 per cent. before the injections. Leukaemic cells in the bone marrow also fell by 8 to 45 per cent.

The five patients with partial remission were then given normal treatment as were two of those with complete remission. One patient with complete remission was not given any medication. In all cases the remission had continued for the six months which had elapsed since the injections were administered. Professor Skurkovitch and his colleagues commented that banks of leukaemic cells from the blood and marrow of every patient suffering from acute leukaemia should be set up to further research into influencing the immune response.

There was scepticism about the Russian report among some Western scientists who have been considering the immunological approach to treatment of cancers and leukaemia without so far achieving similar results. But one British authority described it as a remarkable achievement which must be followed up. There must now be efforts to repeat the findings elsewhere. Claims of success in treating the disease were complicated by the fact that there sometimes occurred spontaneous remission, lasting for varying periods. This fact had, in the past, invalidated some outright and over-optimistic claims for "cures". But eight remissions among twelve patients could not possibly occur spontaneously.

**COMEBACK FOR STEAM.**—Although steam locomotives become ever rarer spectacle on the railways the steam engine itself bids to make a comeback, on the roads. Concern about pollution and noise is an important factor in the move to replace the internal combustion engine by an external combustion engine, but also there are engineers to claim that a steam engine, using modern technology, could perform at least as well as the ordinary petrol engine. An American millionaire's belief that he would win the Indianapolis 500-mile car race in 1969 with a steam powered car was not put to the test—last minute snags prevented his 500 horsepower car's competing—but he was laying down a production line to build 500 smaller engines a week for normal cars.

Apart from the lack of pollution products in the exhaust and its relative silence, a steam engine should give much greater power at low engine speeds, so removing the need for a gearbox, even an automatic gearbox, and providing better acceleration.

One novel form of external combustion engine was being tested by the American town of Dallas in a bus, backed by a grant of \$309,709 from the United States Department of Transportation. It had to be called an external combustion engine and not a steam engine because it did not use steam but Freon—the low boiling point liquid familiar in domestic refrigerators—as a source of vapour to transfer heat energy. But, just as a steam engine does, it burnt its fuel externally, outside the actual motor, instead of inside the cylinder as in a petrol or diesel engine. In the Dallas bus engine the gas propane heats the Freon in a boiler. Pressurized vapour then operates a double-acting piston engine. A special computer continually monitors engine performance and provides a number of safety measures, including automatic "panic braking" for emergency stops. The only gas emitted from the exhaust is carbon dioxide, the Freon is continually recirculated and the engine is said to be absolutely soundless.

It was developed by a team of scientists headed by Wallace J. Minto who, at the age of 23, was a laboratory chief in the Manhattan project which developed the atomic bomb during the war. He and his colleagues experimented with pollution-free engine designs for over two years before they hit on the use of Freon, which has the advantage over water that its lower boiling point should enable a higher efficiency in work done for heat expended. They built a prototype Minto engine, installed it in a Volkswagen bus body and tested it secretly in a warehouse. Success in those initial trials led to plans for Minto engines to be supplied to an Italian firm to be installed in luxury cars but these were postponed when the bus project was approved.

**CRISP APPEAL.**—Potato crisp manufacturers have a colour prejudice. They prefer their products to be a pale golden-yellow rather than a deep brown. This has set problems for scientists at the Food Research Institute, near Norwich. Research has shown that the more sugar in the potato the browner is the crisp when cooked. For crisp-making the sugar content of the potato should be less than one part in a thousand. It has also been found that the farther north potatoes are grown the sweeter they are. Tests at six crisp factories showed that potatoes grown in the North of Scotland had a sugar content of 0.17 per cent, while potatoes grown 500 miles further south had only 0.04 per cent. So scientists at the Institute were busy trying to solve two problems. First they wanted to find out why latitude affected sugar content, whether it was the temperature or the length of the day. Secondly they were seeking a variety that had a very low sugar level and could ensure for the Scot a crisp equal to that of the most golden Channel Islands product.

**DIRTY WINTER.**—A new high voltage insulator which could cut the size of electricity sub-stations and their maintenance costs came triumphantly through its toughest possible test—a winter near Brighton. The insulators, developed by Central Electricity Research Laboratory scientists, at Leatherhead, Surrey, are smaller than normal insulators. Much more important, they stand up better to pollution, which is why they were tested at Brighton. However good sea breezes are for humans they mean trouble for insulators. A layer of salt can cause an insulator to flash over. The insulator testing station of the C.E.R.L. has been set up at Shoreham Harbour at what its scientists think is probably the most polluted spot in the world, as far as insulators are concerned. It is between the sea and the Brighton power station.

When the wind blows one way it covers the insulators with salt spray. When it blows the other it brings coal dust and dirt, just as bad. Regular washing and greasing is necessary for ordinary solid insulators and results in high maintenance costs. Without regular greasing and washing the normal insulator will break down at Brighton in less than one winter. The new insulator does not rely on solid materials, such as glass or porcelain, for its insulation, but on a bath of oil. An early type of oil bath insulator has come happily through three dirty winters at Brighton, although, when examined, it was found to be half full of brine beneath the oil. It still worked. Ordinary insulators have to allow for lengthy creepage paths, where arcing may occur. The insulation over the surface of the oil is virtually the same as in air, which means that eight inches of insulating surface is sufficient for a 132 KV line. After the successful trials preparations were under way to put the new insulators into use in the field.

Oil bath insulators are not completely new. The French tried them out in the Sahara in the 1920's—but found an insoluble problem. Locusts drank the oil. No such troubles have been found in Britain and today the insulator scientists working at the Leatherhead laboratories are reckoned equal to any in the world. They need to be because Britain, with its long coastline and industrial pollution, gives an insulator the hardest life it can expect anywhere in the world.

**DISPOSABLE BEERBOTTLE.**—One problem of hot summer day picknicking, what to do with the empty beer bottle or beer can, appeared to have been solved by the Swedish brewers, Pripps, with the help of Rigello Pak, a packaging concern. Their answer was the plastic bottle which, when empty, can be crushed together with one hand, for disposing in the litter basket, or even burnt. It also had another great advantage for picknicking, it does not matter if one forgets the bottle opener or can opener, for the PVC container can be opened by hand. A half-pint container weighs only one eighth as much as a conventional glass bottle. It has a hemi-spherical base and a cone-shaped top, is encased in a cardboard cylinder and has a shelf life of two months. However easy it is to dispose of when empty, it is claimed to be quite strong when full. It can be dropped without breaking and if it does receive an impact hard enough to break it there are no splinters.

**DIVING CHEAPER.**—New British apparatus which could save £500 on the present cost of a single deep sea dive to 1,000 feet was shown by the British Oxygen Company at an Oceanology Exhibition at Brighton. It made it possible to save the helium used to dilute the oxygen in the "air" breathed by deep divers. Helium has to be used instead of the nitrogen which makes up normal air in very deep dives because, at high pressure, nitrogen produces symptoms akin to those of drunkenness. Usually the helium is allowed to escape but it is expensive and even the amount in a large decompression chamber, needed to bring divers back to normal pressure, may be worth over £500. The new apparatus uses liquid nitrogen to separate helium from oxygen, carbon dioxide and other gases in the diver's discarded air. Of these, only helium liquefies at a lower temperature than nitrogen, so it remains a gas while the rest condense. As well as being costly helium is rare and likely to be irreplaceable in the future. It is essential for the low temperatures which appear vital for some industrial processes of the future.

**DOLPHIN SONAR.**—The injunction "don't talk with your mouth full" is one which the dolphin does not obey. In fact its anatomy is designed to do just that, according to Professor R. J. Harrison, Professor of Anatomy at the University of Cambridge. Dolphins are past masters of the art of sound echo-location, he declared in a lecture on "Diving Seals and Dolphins" at the University of Newcastle. Although they do not possess vocal cords the larynx is extended until it meets the epiglottis. Air passing through the slit so formed and into nasal sinuses is responsible for sound production. The oesophagus divides and passes around the larynx, enabling the dolphin to eat and talk at the same time. The echoes of the dolphin's voice are probably picked up by the animal's "forehead". This is really a greatly enlarged upper lip, a complex mass of muscle and fat known to whalers as the melon and which could act as a lens for focussing sound waves. The peculiar carriage of the head, with the right side twisted forward, thinks Professor Harrison, enables the animal to decide the origin of echoes more accurately.

Seals can dive and stay under water for over half-an-hour, many times longer than other more land-bound animals. Prof. Harrison, who has spent twenty years studying them, has found that when they dive their heart-rate slows considerably. The respiratory centres of the brain which, in man, set us gasping when there is more carbon dioxide than normal in the blood, are less sensitive to carbon dioxide in seals but towards the end of the dive the animal's heart-rate increases. Tethered animals begin to struggle to reach the surface. When the animal surfaces the heart-rate rises above the normal surface figure of about 90 beats a minute until normal blood concentrations of oxygen are reached. Seals and dolphins have more blood for their body size than other mammals. Much of this is held in a sinus below the diaphragm. The passage of blood between this sinus and the heart is slowed down on diving. A further aid to non-breathing is that seals are able to maintain an oxygen partial pressure in venous blood almost equal to that in the arterial system.

Although they are predators dolphins show no animosity towards man. They are indeed friendly and this, their intelligence and the fact that they are not subject to caisson disease—which hits divers who surface too quickly—has led to the suggestion that they could be used as underwater messengers.

**FISH ANTI-FREEZE.**—Fish which swim in the sub-zero Antarctic waters produce their own anti-freeze, not so dissimilar from the winter additives which man puts in his car radiator, according to a report in the American journal *Science*. Studies of the habits of fish in McMurdo Sound, where the average temperature of the water is almost two degrees below zero, led Arthur de Vries and Donald Wohlschlag, of California and Texas Universities, to the conviction that the blood serum of the fish must have some special component to account for its low freezing point. One of the fish lives in tunnels in the loose layer of ice beneath the solid ice sheet of the surface. Two other species, living at greater depths, often rest in the large masses of ice anchored on the sea bed.

Salt water freezes at a lower temperature than pure water and as blood serum is naturally salty it freezes at below 0 degrees Centigrade. But the fish could obviously retain a liquid serum at temperatures below that at which it should freeze, according to studies of the salt content. The two scientists removed the water from serum and in the residue found a substance which accounted for one third of the lowering of the freezing point, although

it was present in microscopic amounts. It appeared that the molecules of the substance were part protein and part sugar units. Sugars do contain large numbers of the hydroxyl chemical groups which are an important feature of ordinary commercial anti-freeze agents but there were hints in the American work that, once again, Nature had gone one better than Man had so far been able to do.

**FRENCH HOVERTRAIN.**—An eighty-passenger prototype of an inter-city hovertrain, able to flash over the 70 mile distance between Orléans and Paris in under half an hour, received its first public showing at Le Bourget airfield, outside Paris, during the summer. The air-cushion vehicle, which looked like being the first operational tracked hovercraft in the world, was intended to cruise at 155 m.p.h. Built of aluminium, weighing 20 tons, it was about 85 feet long and eleven feet high, excluding the giant shrouded propeller at the tail. Two turbo-jet engines, each developing 1,300 h.p., drove the propeller and a separate turbo-jet engine, of 720 h.p., produced the air-cushion. A retractable wheel, front and rear, enabled the vehicle to turn round under its own power when off the track.

This full-sized car followed the testing of a number of half-size experimental cars on a four-mile stretch of monorail at Gometz, about 30 miles outside Paris. One car reached a speed of 215 m.p.h., with rocket help, and all were reported able to cruise at 150 m.p.h. and to reach that speed in about half-a-minute from a standstill. Gas turbine jet and propeller had been tried and a second stretch of track, being built, was to be equipped with a linear electric motor (see NEW PUMP). The track used by the French for their hovertrain is in the form of an upside-down T with the car slotted on to the upright section, three feet high in the case of the Orléans-Paris prototype of the future high-speed railways. A five mile stretch of elevated track at Orléans was to have reached eleven miles of the distance to Paris by the end of the summer. The French experiment was receiving financial support from the French Transport Ministry. Britain, the home of the hovercraft, was hoping to have its first passenger-carrying hovercar running on a test track in Cambridgeshire in 1970. This was being developed by an independent firm following on nearly ten years of work since the Hythe hovercraft development centre was set up by the National Research and Development Corporation.

**FENDING OFF 100,000 TONS.**—The giant 100,000-ton oil tankers coming increasingly into use will be able to berth gently without danger of damage to vessel or jetty with the help of the Cambridge Fender, announced during the year. Developed by the civil engineering firm of John Shelbourne and Co. Ltd., with the help of the Cambridge University Engineering Laboratory, it is claimed to be able to cope with the energy absorbing problems entailed in berthing any ship so far foreseen. The fender uses a torsion bar and is based on the work of Prof. Sir John Baker on the plastic deformation of metals. One end of a mild steel bar is fixed to the dockside, the other is attached to the actual fender unit. When the ship strikes the fender the impact causes the bar to twist, so absorbing the energy. Small impacts cause only elastic twisting with the bar returning to its pre-impact position. More violent twisting will stress the bar beyond its limit, causing permanent deformation. The maximum impact likely in a given situation with a given size of vessel can be calculated and the fender unit designed with the correct degree of strength. The file of the bar in normal circumstances should be about 3,000 impacts, which should allow several

years' service. The remaining life of the torsion bar can be checked at any time and the bar renewed when necessary. A prototype was proved by absorbing impacts from 30,000-ton tankers for over a year. This, it was pointed out, was only a small unit. Operational units will have the tougher task of coping with larger vessels.

**FORGOTTEN CASTLE RE-DISCOVERED.**—British archaeologists learned to their incredulity during the year, that a twelfth-century castle with walls ten feet thick, standing, in places, ten feet high, unrecorded on any map, had been found in a wood in Huntingdonshire. The discovery was sparked by the comment of an old lady, living in the hamlet of Ashton, when she heard that tree felling was to be carried out in the wood, nearby. She hoped, she said, that the palace would not be damaged. The County Planning Officer, hearing the tale, consulted the large scale Ordnance Survey map, supposed to record every feature six feet above or below the datum line. Nothing was shown, but, instead of forgetting the tale he passed it on to Mr. Philip Dickinson, chief correspondent for the Ancient Monument Department of the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works in the county. Mr. Dickinson went to have a look at the wood, which is out of the way and rarely visited, forced his way through the undergrowth to the centre and, to his amazement, came upon the remains of a large rectangular tower and part of what must have been a moat, in some places 40 feet wide.

Mr. Dickinson reported his belief that the stone tower stands on the mound of an earlier Norman Motte and Bailey Castle. There are traces of four corner turrets. Although there are no references to the castle in twelfth and thirteenth century records, it is believed to have been the home of a succession of Roger de Torpels and has been called Torpel Castle. It must have been larger than its contemporary, Castle Heddingham, in Essex, but appears to have been abandoned in the fourteenth century.

The fairy-tale nature of the discovery, of a castle lost in a wood, forgotten to all except local legend, may appear impossible in twentieth century Britain, with continual surveying, from the air as well as from the ground. Vague references to a manor house in the area, in old records, may be of it, but, if they are, the measurements given are usually quite wrong. It seems that the castle may have been stumbled upon earlier this century, for there is a reference to a ruined castle in the English Place Names Society volume on Northamptonshire, published in the 'thirties, but, if so, nobody bothered to record it properly then. And the fact that it was then in Northamptonshire—the Soke of Peterborough, where it lies, was incorporated in Huntingdonshire in 1962—saved it from what should have been certain discovery when the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments surveyed Huntingdonshire in the 'thirties.

**GRASS WITHOUT SOIL.**—Growing grass nature's way results in about enough food per acre to feed one cow—and that usually requires that the farmer aids nature somewhat with extra nitrogenous feeding. But now man claims to have so far exceeded nature as to produce enough grass from the space of an ordinary living room to supply up to 75 cows. This miracle lies in hydroponics and results from the work of the International Working Group on Soil-less Culture (IWOSC). This brings together scientists in the Netherlands, London, West Bengal, New Knoxville, Ohio, and Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. Together they have developed a technique for growing grass without soil in six days, using simple devices. Basically these

consist of a series of shallow troughs arranged in tiers under a protective covering which shades the growing grass in over-hot climates or can be used to conserve heat in colder conditions. Additional heat, when necessary, is used to keep the temperature at an optimal level around 70 degrees F. Fluorescent lamps provide additional light. The pretreated seed is sown on sheets of paper or edible fibre and the developing plants obtain their food supplies from balanced solutions of fertilizers in water, with which their roots come into contact almost immediately on germination. The nutrients circulate along troughs beneath the grids which hold the paper with their seeds or else percolate through aggregates. Within a week from sowing, it is claimed, there is a crop five or seven inches high. The crop is easily harvested. It is just peeled off with its paper or fibre backing and fed directly to the animals. Most animals, it is claimed, have shown in trials that they will accept the fodder and, indeed, trials in the United States are said to have shown that they need 23 per cent. less total feed per pound bodyweight gain than on conventional food. Studies at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, have shown superior protein, mineral and vitamin content in the soil-less grass compared with ordinary pasture. Rye grass, fodder maize, oats, barley, rye, sorghum are among the plants which can be grown in this way. Average yields per six-day cycle work out at nearly 100 lb. per square yard of trough and the cost is about £3 per ton. The capital expense of the soil-less units can be recovered within 18 months, state advocates of the scheme.

**HOT AS THE SUN.**—A furnace as hot as the surface of the Sun, which continually burns itself away and rebuilds itself, shown at a National Physical Laboratory Open Day, could make life easier and more profitable for jelly-paint makers. It could also do something for the makers of car polishes, silicon water-proofing paints and tyres. For all these manufacturing processes use special powders, many of which have to be imported. Studies of high temperatures at N.P.L. led to the development of the furnace which promises to produce these powders more cheaply than any foreign process. It uses a plasma flame to produce temperatures as high as 10,000 degrees Centigrade, concentrating the heat equivalent of 35 electric fires into a space little larger than an egg in a laboratory model. Plasma is the "fourth state of matter" in which atoms themselves are broken by great heat, the heat itself coming, in this case, from an electric discharge.

The N.P.L. scientists, in their furnace, have achieved the vaporization of silica and other refractory materials—the so-called fire-proof materials used for lining ordinary furnaces. The vapours are swept out of the furnace and condense into fine powders, unobtainable by other methods, usually acquiring valuable new properties as they do so. The furnace is itself built of the material to be vaporized and is liquid cooled, on the outside, to prevent too much of the material being burnt away, which would increase the interior size of the furnace and reduce the concentration of power. Fresh material, injected with the plasma flame, replaces that vaporized. The furnace and its operation are so designed that the fresh material not only maintains the right size of furnace but also the right shape.

One project has been carried out for a commercial firm which requires very fine silicon powder with special surface qualities. Among the uses of this powder is to "jelly" organic materials, so making thixotropic paints and converting petroleum into napalm. Other powders can be used as catalysts,

pigments, fillers for rubber and plastics and for the production of fine grained ceramics and specially hardened metals. Other projects are being developed in association with firms using very high temperatures. Previously the few very high temperature reactions operated commercially had used feeds of gaseous materials, such as the manufacture of acetylene by passing methane through a 7 ft. long arc. This particular process, used in Germany, is reputed to consume two per cent. of the entire electrical output of the Federal Republic.

**LOST TOWN UNEARTHED.**—Workers on the site of a future power station on the banks of the River Chatkal, near Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, unearthed a long-lost town of Central Asia. It was identified as Ardlanqet, a powerful and rich town which was last mentioned in chronicles nearly a thousand years ago. Built on trade routes, near ore deposits, at a spot where rivers gave natural protection, it was also guarded by a massive fortress. From this fortress radiated streets of pottery makers and silver-, iron- and copper-smiths' shops, as was revealed by abundant deposits of the tools of these crafts. These stood within the city walls but just outside were bazaars and beyond them fields fed by an elaborate irrigation system of canals. Legend reports that the town was wiped out by fearful hurricanes and wild beasts. There is some evidence that the climate did change suddenly about that time. But it is more likely that Ardlanqet fell victim to avaricious and belligerent envious of its prosperity. It was continually being assailed by neighbouring rulers and the Mongol invasion in 1220 was probably the final burden. Soviet archaeologists, at the last report, were hurrying to complete their excavations before the site was submerged beneath a 12 square mile lake, due to be formed by the damming of the river gorge for the power station.

**MERCURIAL PROBLEM.**—Doctors, as air liner passengers, are a serious problem. They can be a terrible bother to airlines and aircraft maintenance crews, Dr. J. Graham Taylor, Director of Medical Services, Air Corporations Joint Medical Service, London Airport, wrote to the *British Medical Journal*. The trouble is the mercury they carry with them in their tools of trade, particularly in sphygmomanometers—blood pressure measuring equipment. It leaks out of the instruments and causes serious corrosion of alloys used in aircraft construction. Mercury, pointed out Dr. Taylor, is a restricted article in air transport and should not be carried either in hand baggage or in the normal luggage unless specially prepared and packed as freight.

"It is not difficult to imagine the problems that beset aircraft engineers, using x-ray equipment, trying to trace each globule in the vast holds of aircraft or in a passenger compartment where hand baggage is inadvertently involved," he wrote. The answer was simple. Doctors should carry aneroid instruments, instead of mercury instruments, when travelling—it could mean easier travel through fewer aircraft delays as aircraft engineers were saved hours of unrewarding work.

**MILITARY MECHANICS.**—The latest in a series of "man-amplifiers", in an American programme to produce the super-soldier, was demonstrated by the U.S. Army. Behind the programme is the hope of making the American foot soldier more powerful, tireless, capable of operating in the most difficult country. To the obvious comment that, surely, the tank does just that comes the reply that the tank cannot pick things up, there cir-

cumstances in which legs are more useful than tracks and that even the best of tank-operators cannot feel exactly what his tank is doing, as if it was his own body, and respond accordingly. The latest man-amplifier turns the soldier into a one and a half ton quadruped with muscles made of hydraulic pumps, driven by oil pressure, on each leg, powered by a petrol engine. A series of levers and servo-mechanisms enable the man in the machine to sense where the machine's four legs are, what they are doing, how difficult they find the task and to control them. His right arm controls the right front leg, his left arm the left front leg and his legs the machine's rear limbs. As he raises his right arm so the machine raises its right front leg and a mechanism for feeding back part of any force felt ensures that the operator can feel anything the machine touches and gauge the resistance of an obstacle to be overcome or the force needed to lift it. In fact it is claimed that the operator can "feel" his way around so efficiently that the machine can be operated blindfold.

The machine can be manoeuvred forwards or backwards by the operator inside, balance on diagonally opposite legs, climb over a three foot obstacle or walk along a narrow pathway. It can move along level ground at 5 m.p.h., push along a half-ton object and a spike to lift a 500 lb load into a truck. It also has enough storage space to carry 500 lb. of cargo. In the demonstration it successfully walked across level ground, turned around, climbed obstacles, lifted a small vehicle out of a mud hole and hoisted a 500 lb. load on to a truck with one foot.

**NATURAL CENTRAL HEATING.**—The energy of hot water allowed to run to waste at some oilwells is greater than the energy of the oil so carefully piped, transported and refined, according to a Russian scientist, I. B. Shishkin. Mr. Shishkin, in an article in *Piroda*, put forward a strong case for using this natural heat and also a plan for heating a whole city by natural hot underground water. Underground water at a temperature of 150 degrees could be used for any purpose demanding hot water, electricity generation, house heating, certain chemical processes, greenhouse crop production. At the end of its use the water would be returned to the rock to be heated up again—600 to 1,000 metres, depending on rock conditions, would be enough separation between the hot water intake and the cold water exhaust for the cycle to be maintained.

The size of this potential source of energy is enormous, he pointed out. In the Earth's crust alone there are 1,070 million cubic kilometres of water. Going down into the mantle of the Earth for 400 metres raises that amount to 14,000 million cubic kilometres. Its heat energy would be three thousand million million million calories. Without going so far down, Shishkin reckons, the volume of thermal water beneath the U.S.S.R., with temperatures ranging between 50 and 180 degrees Centigrade, is so great that 15 million cubic metres could be used daily, without exhausting the supplies, giving the heat equivalent of 100 to 150 million tons of conventional fuel a year. It would be cheap energy—at Kamchatka thermal waters were already being used to heat greenhouses and produced vegetables at 50 to 75 per cent. less cost than if the houses were heated by solid fuel.

**MOON ROCKS STUDIED.**—As preparations went on to land a man on the Moon—the most publicized and expensive piece of exploration yet attempted—back-room scientists quietly continued their studies of Moon materials, in laboratories on Earth. In-

formation sent back by automatic probes, with far less publicity and at much less cost, was being used to solve some of the basic problems about the nature of the Moon's surface. Studies of the Moon's rocks by an automatic station need different techniques from those which depend on the geologist's hammer. A Russian space probe which orbited the Moon first sent back the information that the rocks generally seemed similar to basaltic rocks on Earth. This it did by using gamma ray analysis. American scientists reported this year that three *Surveyor* craft, landed at widely separated parts of the Moon's surface more than a year before had also reported the finding of basaltic rocks—rocks produced by solidification of liquid material which means, on Earth, by volcanic processes. The three *Surveyor* craft, landed in places being considered as landing sites for manned operations, used alpha rays for their studies. A radioactive source, carried by the spacecraft, emitted alpha rays which were deflected from rock samples scooped up. The rays were scattered in a pattern which depended on the chemicals in the rocks. Though not as precise as normal chemical analysis this technique is able to show the ratios in which different elements are combined to within a few per cent.

Comparison between these results and scatter patterns from Earth rocks led to the conclusion that the material in two Moon "seas" where *Surveyor* 5 and 6 landed closely resembled plateau basalt, a common volcanic rock on Earth. The nearest equivalent to the supposed basalt plains of the Moon's maria is in the sheet lava flows of Iceland, poured out through fissures in the Earth's crust. The sinuous wrinkles which are characteristic of the floors of the maria indicated that they also originated in fissure eruptions. The results from rocks examined by *Surveyor* 7, which landed near the Tycho crater, showed differences. These were also akin to basalt rocks but contained rather more aluminium oxides in relation to iron oxides. Tycho has been thought to have been formed by a meteorite impact and the surface of the Moon nearby may be covered with material from just below the surface which was melted by the impact and thrown around.

**NEW LIFE FOR COAL?**—A new lease of life for coal, even in competition with nuclear energy, was the hoped-for result of several years' research by the British Coal Utilization Research Association and the National Coal Board into fluidized bed burners. It was claimed to have reached the stage where a pilot power station could be built competitive with any foreseeable nuclear station when a prototype boiler was shown at a N.C.B. research station at Stoke Orchard, near Cheltenham. The phenomenon of the fluidized bed, one being used in many branches of technology, depends on the fact that small particles behave like a fluid when air is pumped through them. In the case of the fluidized bed burner the fluid is the ash into which particles of coal and air are fed. The coal and the air are rapidly dispersed through the hot ash and combustion takes place quickly and thoroughly. With steam pipes passing through the hot "fluid" extremely efficient heat transfer is obtained.

Normally, to get the high rates of burning needed in modern boilers coal has to be pulverized. With the fluidized bed the same results can be obtained with cheap, unwashed coal in particles up to a quarter of an inch across. The very high temperatures usually demanded for high efficiency are also not needed. Results equal to that of a modern furnace working on pulverized fuel are said to be achieved in a fluidized bed at the relatively

low temperature of 850 degrees Centigrade. All this adds up to a saving of ten per cent. in running costs. Other advantages are an equal ten per cent. saving in capital costs, the size of the boiler is only one quarter of that in a conventional plant, and a reduction in pollution—the combustion gases can be made virtually sulphur free by adding lime to the ash. The savings in capital and operating costs should result in electricity at a cost of  $\frac{1}{4}d.$  a unit which, claims the National Coal Board, is as good as the best that can realistically be hoped for from nuclear power stations in the foreseeable future, perhaps for the rest of this century.

Workers at the B.C.U.R.A. Industrial Laboratories at Leatherhead first applied the principle and have directed their efforts to producing smaller industrial boilers. One, commissioned during the summer, produced 3,600 kilograms of steam an hour from a boiler half the size of a conventional unit with significantly lower capital, running and maintenance costs. Maintenance costs in the fluidized bed system were so reduced that the National Coal Board was talking in terms of automatic coal-fired stations, needing only an occasional human glance at them as a check.

The Leatherhead workers also had another prospect in view, the operation of a fluidized bed at higher pressures. The units already developed and being developed worked at normal atmospheric pressures. Operation at higher pressures, at ten to fifteen atmospheres, should keep coal competitive not just for this century but beyond. A present day 500 MW conventional pulverized fuel boiler occupies a space about as big as Canterbury Cathedral. A fluidized bed steam boiler at fifteen atmospheres pressure would take up only one twenty-fifth of that space. Not only could it raise steam for steam turbines but some of the energy of the hot gases in the fluidized bed could be used to run a gas turbine. The combination of gas turbine and steam systems should mean still higher efficiency. Leatherhead had proved the feasibility of the pressurized fluidized bed and were embarking on a pilot plant. This should be operating late in 1971, at about the same time as a large 30 MW demonstration plant, at normal pressure, for which the National Coal Board hoped to get some financial help from electricity undertakings.

**NEW PUMP.**—A novel form of his linear motor, a remote-powered pump, which could be developed into an artificial heart, was demonstrated by Professor Eric Laithwaite at an Open Day at Imperial College, London. His linear motor, now being developed in a number of countries as the motive unit for 250 m.p.h. trains of the future, is basically a normal electric motor which has been unwound. The rotor is replaced by a long rail outside the vehicle which is to be moved. This rail produces a moving magnetic field which draws along it the motor's stator, the only part inside the vehicle. Demonstrating his motor at an international exhibition Professor Laithwaite noticed that a piece of metal swarf, which someone had picked up off the floor and dropped on the linear motor rail, appeared to be trying to move, although, by accepted theory, it should not. That started him thinking, thinking which came to a head as he was eating a sandwich lunch in his laboratory one day. He took a paper clip, unwound it and then rewound the stiff wire loosely around a pencil. He held the pencil over a linear motor rail and at once the wire coil began to spin. Two months later he and his undergraduate assistants had produced a range of tiny pumps working on the principle of the Archimedeans screw, some small enough to be inserted inside an artery. It seems that using

the Laithwaite magnetic motor principle the smaller the pump the more efficient it is, contrary to normal experience. A pump powered by three tiny washers, each smaller than a farthing, develop half a watt of power.

The pump is remotely powered as well as remotely controlled. There are no wires carrying electric current to it or any other tangible motive force; the force is in the magnetic field. In surgical use the pump could be placed in the body and the magnetic field produced by small three-pronged device inserted in the operating table, immediately below the pump. The first thought was that it could be used to keep the circulation going during heart operations but initially it is more likely to be used for removing fluids which get into the surgeon's way.

One thing still puzzling the professor is just why his new "rotary" form of "linear" motor works. He produced a nice theory, depending on the presence of different magnetic fluxes around the rotating part. But then one of his students, through an ingenious piece of work, measured all the fluxes and found them the same. But, like a good engineer, Professor Laithwaite is more interested in the fact that the motor does work than in why it does. He has developed yet another device, the low-speed, high-torque electric motor which a number of branches of engineering have been seeking for years.

**NUCLEAR TRANSFORMATION.**—The Wellsian vision of "World Set Free" by nuclear energy will soon be a realizable fact, according to the American nuclear physicist, Dr. Alvin Weinberg, of Oak Ridge National Laboratory. He described to the American Society of Agronomy his own vision of a vast agro-industrial complex, powered by a nuclear power station which would not only provide the energy to operate the industries but also produce the fresh water needed to transform a desert area. It was not just a vision, he stressed. They had been fortunate at Oak Ridge to have scientists in a number of different disciplines who had been able to exchange knowledge and keep each other's feet firmly on the ground of what was possible. The input to the centre would be nuclear fuel, seawater, phosphate rock and bauxite. The output would be aluminium, ammonia, phosphorus, electrolytic hydrogen, caustic soda chlorine and magnesium plus distilled water for agriculture.

To remove the 35,000 parts of salt per million from seawater requires about 3 kWh for every 1,000 gallons. A breeder reactor as large as 3,000 MWh could produce electricity at as small a cost as 2 mills, or one-fifth of a penny per kWh or even less. Even a 1,000 MWh reactor which was not a breeder could provide the electricity for less than 4 mills and, in certain instances, less than 3 mills. At 2 mills the theoretical minimum cost of desalted water was 0.6d. per 1,000 gallons. This theoretical minimum could never be reached. To reach the minimum energy expenditure considerable expenditure on capital plant would be needed, which would make the water much more costly. A balance had to be struck between energy efficiency and the complexity of the system, but they had concluded that water from the agro-industrial complex might cost between 10d. and 20d. per 1,000 gallons. Even at 10d./1,000 gallons water was normally considered too expensive for all but the most valuable crops but there were certain advantages in using desalted sea-water. It was available all the year round and on demand so, if the climate was right, three crops could be produced a year. Secondly, crop yields depended more

strongly on the variety and the fertilizer than on the amount of water, provided a certain minimum amount of water was used at the right time. Their studies had shown that even at 15d./1,000 gallons wheat could be grown at competitive prices, if new varieties were grown. The use of special sensors in Israel had cut water requirements by 50 per cent. The sensors monitored continuously the moisture content of the soil and applied water only when they decided it was needed. After general studies the Oak Ridge scientists were examining the possibilities of building complexes in such places as the Gujerat Peninsula in India and the South-Eastern rim of the Mediterranean.

**OUSTING KITCHEN SMELLS.**—That boarding house smell, compounded of boiled cabbage, garlic and frying fish, may become a thing of the past because of a discovery by "gas warfare" scientists at the Porton Down Chemical Defence Establishment. The scientists, whose ostensible task is to find ways of defending Britain against gas attacks, may go down in history as finding the defence against kitchen smells. This could be done by curtains made of carbon cloth, developed to provide better filling for gas masks than the orthodox granules of charcoal. In one laboratory was a glass box with a little mound of cut onions inside. One sniff through an opened hatch was enough to bring tears to the eyes but repeated sniffing at another opening, protected only by a thin layer of the new cloth revealed not a hint of onion. Keeping out the smell of onions was an easy task, said one of the team which discovered the cloth. He wanted to show it off with the worst smell known to man—extract of submarines. This is the liquid removed from submarine filtration plants, a concentrated mixture of human, tobacco smoke, battery fumes and cooking smells. But he was voted down.

The cloth is made by passing a rayon fabric through an oven. The heat is carefully controlled, to ensure that the rayon does not emerge as ash and to make certain the cloth retains its flexibility. In respirators and filtration plants it is more effective than charcoal, partly because it does not compact and so allow passages for gases, and smells, to pass through. A curtain of the cloth hung across a kitchen entrance would be guaranteed to absorb all the smells for months until it was impregnated. Then all that would be needed to make it as good as new again, for its smell removing task, would be put it in an oven. But not the kitchen oven, otherwise the kitchen would fill at once with those many months' accumulation of smell.

**PIPED LIGHT.**—A device to remove from the car driver some of the tedium and unwanted exercise of walking was produced by a West German firm, Jenser Glaswerk Schott, of Mainz. Up to the date of this invention the driver who wanted to check that all his lights were working had to heave himself out of his seat and walk all round the car, unless, of course, he got his wife to do it for him. And, if he was travelling, there was no alternative to stopping. Now, after Schott has come to his aid, he can check those lights, moving or stationary, at any speed and at any time, providing only that the lights are switched on. What the German firm has done is to devise a system of piping some of the light back to an indicator panel on the car's dashboard, via light conducting cables. These consist of many fine glass fibres with glass of high refractive index in the centre of the cable and less refractive glass towards the outside. No matter how much the cable, consisting of 50 to 200 fibres in a P.V.C. sheath, winds and curves its way through the car, any light entering it at the lamp

end passes through to the indicator end. There, there is no bother about indicator bulbs burning out or faulty fuses. The light from the lamp itself shows up directly. A further use for the cable is to carry light from one central source to illuminate many different spots such as dashboard switches glovebox and shelves. Light conducting cables are not new but they have been expensive. The German firm claims to have found a new process for producing the fibres cheaply and in large quantities (*New Scientist*).

**PUPILS' PUPILS.**—That wide-eyed look of wonder really does mean something. The harder one concentrates on a mental task the more the pupil of the eye dilates or expands. Dr. C. J. Holloway and Dr. Patricia Wright, of the Medical Research Council Applied Psychology Research Unit, Cambridge, gave a demonstration of this at a Royal Society Conversation. Dr. Wright's pupils dilated as Dr. Holloway gave her mental arithmetic problems. The harder the sum the wider her pupils became. When she was asked to listen to a sentence the pupils reacted hardly at all but when she was told to memorize it they opened wide again. So far the discovery is just an interesting phenomenon but it might lead to a way of assessing stress and strain. There was, however, no fear that teachers will use the pupil check to check on whether the desk-bound pupils are slacking. As Dr. Wright pointed out, "when someone is not paying attention it is usually because he is concentrating on something else." In other words it might be the attractiveness of the girl in the desk across the way or the excitement of the comic concealed in his exercise book which might be making a boy's eyes open wide, not the toughness of his lessons.

**PUTTING WASPS TO WORK.**—The problem, how to make a wasp sting, is one which most people think they could answer. What they want to know is how not to provoke the creature. But one group of American scientists were troubled by the fact that they could not get enough wasps to sting, to produce venom for their studies. Many people are allergic to wasp stings but work on reducing sensitivity to it has been held up because so little venom has been available. Methods for inducing honey-bees to sting appear not to work with wasps, according to a report from the *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, reprinted in *New Scientist*. A new system developed by R. P. Simon and A. W. Benton, of Pennsylvania State University, does appear to be successful in inducing wasps to part with their venom in amounts sufficient for their work, without too much danger to themselves. The equipment they use consists of a collecting frame about five inches square carrying electrically charged wires at one eighth inch intervals. When a wasp touches two neighbouring wires it completes an electric circuit and a very high frequency current flows. This induces a stinging response and the venom is collected on another frame below the wires. Not only does the equipment induce the wasp which touches it to sting, it acts as a centre for the fury of other wasps. The first wasps who touch it sting several times and then release an alarm odour. This draws more wasps to the scene to deal with the intruder. Small nests of wasps can be milked in this way for about fifteen minutes. Wasp colonies can be milked every few days without any evidence of harm to them—and to prevent harm to the scientific colony of Pennsylvania the instrument's operators wear all-covering, heavy clothing while at their work.

**RHUBARB RESEARCH.**—Good news for rhubarb

lovers during the year was that a strategy to defeat viruses, which shared their fondness for the succulent stems, had been developed and promised success. Scientists at a number of research stations joined in the work, which at least raised hopes that the virus diseases which plague most commercial varieties of rhubarb could be countered. There are at least four of these diseases, three transmitted by aphids and the other by nematodes. The first step was taken by the National Vegetable Research Station, Warwick, which raised virus free plants of a number of varieties. Then the Nottingham University School of Horticulture developed a method of rhubarb reproduction able to tackle the problem of repopulating the rhubarb fields of Britain with healthy plants. In this system the growth buds which normally develop into the rhubarb sticks are taken out and rooted, using modern mist propagation technique. As more buds form these are also taken out and rooted, each bud producing a complete plant. Then the plants produced early in the season can be divided into three, according to the old-fashioned system practised by ordinary gardeners. Stockbridge House Experimental Horticulture Station, Cawood, Yorkshire, put the Nottingham technique to work on a large scale during the year and found it could produce 250 to 350 progeny from a single plant in the course of one season. Until field trials with the virus-free plants are carried out it is not known what difference they will make but small scale tests have indicated an increase in production of 25 per cent. Reinfection with virus disease is said to be slow. The first varieties of the new rhubarb plants to be distributed were the forcing kinds, Timperley Early, Prince Albert and Victoria.

**SCREENING FOR CANCER.**—A screening system to pick out women who are more likely to develop cancer of the breast was reported to be a possibility following work done in laboratories of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund. A seven-year study of women in the Channel Island of Guernsey, described in the annual report of the Fund, revealed the possible existence of a high risk group who might be identified before they contracted the disease. The Guernsey trial had been carried out to check suggestions that breast cancer might occur in women who secreted unusual amounts of hormone products—and therefore excreted unusual amounts. The survey did find that 13 of 17 women who developed breast cancer had previously been excreting abnormal amounts of hormones. The changes from normal were not all in one direction. Some showed low levels of some hormones, others showed high. The proportions differed with different hormones. But, reported Dr. R. D. Bulbrook, Head of the Department of Clinical Endocrinology, if the results were representative of women generally they indicated that about two thirds of the breast cancer cases are found in women with a previous abnormal excretion of steroids. About one fifth of women have this condition. Among these, therefore, the breast cancer rate might be as high as one in ten or one in twelve. In the other eighty per cent. of the population it would be very low. Although the average annual incidence is small, one per 800 women a year in the age range 35 to 55, the disease eventually accounts for about four per cent. of deaths in women.

Hormone assays, reported Dr. Bulbrook, might be used to pick out women at risk in the same way as mass X-ray screening was used to detect tuberculosis or lung cancer. Once a high risk woman was found, attempts might be made to correct her hormone balance. Alternatively a close watch might be kept on her, using new methods for early

diagnosis of breast cancer. But Dr. Bulbrook stated that it was not intended to adopt either of those methods at the moment as the results were not certain enough.

Dr. Bulbrook's team were also comparing urine from British women with urine from Japanese—the disease is relatively uncommon in Japan, while Britain has one of the highest rates in the world. Specimens from Japanese women are flown to London, frozen solid and packed in dry ice. In 1904 an attempt to import similar specimens from South Africa ran into trouble. The Post Office, convinced that cancer was an infectious disease, destroyed the crates as fast as they arrived. "In the present experiment the Customs Officers have been puzzled but not destructive", reported Dr. Bulbrook. One result had been to show that Japanese women over 40 had more active thyroids than British women and there was already evidence that the disease was less frequent where the thyroid was active. But Japanese women who had emigrated to Canada and ate Canadian food did not show this difference. The argument that diet affected hormone production and that this, in turn, might affect the incidence of breast cancer might appear improbable, commented Dr. Bulbrook, but in the last few years a significant relationship had been found between cancer and fat in the diet. Mice fed on a Japanese diet showed a reduced incidence of breast cancer—on the other hand the Japanese diet seemed to play a part in the high rate of stomach cancer in Japan.

**SCHOLARLY WARMTH.**—The hotter the arguments in one American college the better, for the college's funds as well as the students' progress. The Johnstown, Pennsylvania, campus of the University of Pittsburgh installed during the year a system for putting to work the heat generated by students, and by instructors. It collects waste body heat, and the heat from electric lights, kitchens and that coming through windows, to warm the college's ten buildings. Even in winter, it is claimed, no conventional heating plant will be needed.

Heat is extracted from areas where it is not needed, through ceiling louvres, and warms chilled water passing through a series of pipes. This water circulates to a central unit where its acquired heat is extracted by a centrifugal water-chilling machine. This machine pumps or whirls off the heat by a centrifugal fan, exhausts it to a condensing unit, which raises the temperature by compression, and returns the re-chilled water to the circulatory system. The recovered heat is piped back to areas which need heating by hot water radiators, any excess being stored in two insulated hot-water tanks. This stored heat automatically supplements the system when enough heat cannot be collected, at such times as weekends, holidays or at night.

Large buildings often need air-conditioning at the same time as they need heating, for heat produced in interior areas by lights, people and machines cannot escape, although exterior rooms are being chilled by outside conditions. The initial cost of the new system was said to be comparable to that of a central air-conditioning system, but operating costs were estimated at about half that of a conventional heating system, with the air-conditioning effect thrown in as a bonus. Heated arguments really do raise the temperature at the college, for research has revealed that the harder the student studies and discusses a point, the more heat his body radiates.

**SEEING THROUGH ONE'S BACK.**—Blind people can be trained to "see" with the skin of their

backs, it appeared from a report, in *Nature*, of pattern recognition work by a group of American scientists. Although they did not use the word "see" they did claim that, after sufficient experience, their new system "seems to become an extension of the sensory apparatus". Dr. Paul Bacy-y-Rita and others at the Smith-Kettlewell Institute of Visual Sciences of the Pacific Medical Center use an array of stimulators which vibrate against the skin as a substitute for the eye with its myriad light sensitive cones and rods. Into the back of a dental chair are built four arrays, each containing four hundred stimulators in a twenty by twenty pattern. The stimulators, less than a twentieth of an inch across where the tip contacts the skin, spaced half an inch apart, are linked to a television camera. This, equipped with a zoom lens, is operated by the subject sitting in the chair, who can point it at any object he chooses. The output from the camera is used to modulate the vibration pattern of the stimulators, so mapping out areas of light and shade and producing an image. After training, it was claimed, the subject can recognize objects by the touch pattern. This could be checked by connecting the camera to a normal screen, as well as to the chair, to give a visual picture to be compared with the subject's description.

A blind psychologist, with 150 hours' training, and five students, each blind from birth, with between 20 and 40 hours' training each, co-operated in the trials. The first step was to discriminate between separate and overlapping objects. From there patients moved on to letter recognition, perception of movement and the study of other persons. Eventually, it was reported, they could recognize individual characteristics such as height, hair length and whether the person was wearing spectacles or not.

In Munich a somewhat similar sensing apparatus was developed which enables the deaf and blind-deaf to "hear" with their wrists, breastbones, shoulder blades and necks. Using principles developed by Professor K. Schulte of Heidelberg University on the teaching of speech by vibration, the firm of Siemens developed an apparatus which converts the sound waves of speech into vibrations which can be perceived by touch. Deaf-mutes, people with an extreme defect of hearing and people who are blind and deaf are very sensitive to vibration throughout their bodies, Prof. Schulte has shown. The greater the hearing defect the greater the vibration sensitivity. The new apparatus consists of a vibrator operated by a transistorized amplifier, with separate base and treble controls and, instead of a loudness control, a vibration intensity adjuster. The best site for picking up the vibration appears to be the wrist joint but the sternum, clavicle and upper vertebrae are also used. A deaf child wears the vibrator and headphones while his teacher sits opposite, speaking into a microphone and operating the equipment. In this way the child, initially, has the help of seeing the teacher's lip movements as well as of any slight hearing he has left. But the teacher gradually tries to eliminate the aid of sight by moving the microphone in front of his mouth. A child, it is claimed, quickly learns to recognize the most varied sounds and words and to imitate them—and is able to check his imitation by speaking, himself, into the microphone.

**SMOKING THE BEETLES.**—Death watch beetles in the vast timbered roofs of King's College Chapel, Cambridge and Westminster Hall, London, were being smoked out during the year. A new technique, using smoke instead of the conventional

liquid insecticides, promised to help rid these architectural masterpieces and others like them of their enormous colonies of destructive beetles at less cost, without extravagant calls on scarce skills and labour and without the eyesore of scaffolding. The operation was being conducted by the Forest Products Research Laboratory of Princes Risborough. The raw materials for the beetle killing smoke are an insecticide, or a mixture of insecticides, and a substance which will liberate oxygen and fuel. When the smoke generator is started the insecticides are vaporized. Contact with the cooler air condenses the vapour into minute particles, visible as smoke, which are carried throughout the building and deposited on any surfaces they meet. Research at the Forest Products Research Laboratory had shown that a mixture of dieldrin and gamma-BHC would provide a poisonous layer effective against the common furniture beetle as it emerged. This prompted tests against the death watch beetle at King's College Chapel, where the timber roof lies about ten feet above the stone vaulted ceiling, giving a roof space of nearly 4,000 cubic yards. It proved possible to fill this space effectively with smoke and treatment in the last week in March or the first week in April resulted in dead beetles being swept up by mid-June. Four annual treatments showed that it must be preventing mating and egg-laying, for the numbers of beetles fell from 1,090 to 499. A slight increase in the next year was upsetting until it was realized that the varying amounts of decay in the roof could mean differing lengths of larval life for the beetles—the increase probably came from beetles emerging from an area with poor food supplies for the larvae, where the eggs could have been laid six or seven years before. Westminster Hall, with its exposed timbered roof, ninety feet above the floor at its apex, provides an even bigger test for smoke than King's College. But the first attempt saw the smoke steadily, if slowly, filling the whole hall. Nearly 300 beetles were collected after that one treatment and the operation is to continue.

**TASTE TONES.**—The noise which goes on at cocktail parties may serve a more important function than keeping the conversation going—it may make the drink taste better. A Danish psychologist, Dr. Kristian Holt-Hansen, announced at a congress on psychology in Amsterdam that he had found a connection between sound and taste. Whatever the drink one chooses, beer or whisky, wine or brandy, tea or coffee, it tastes best when the drinker is listening to a particular sound. The best-tasting sound differs for different drinks. Strong beers needs a different frequency from that which gives the added zip to a glass of lager. A bottle of vintage claret will not give up all its delight if drunk to the sort of tone that goes best with a humble cup of tea. The wine connoisseur may insist that the claret should be drunk with due reverence, without the accompaniment of any noise at all—except that which necessarily accompanies the sipping, tasting and swallowing. But Dr. Holt-Hansen points to the fact that his researches have shown not only that all drinks need some sound but that for most people it is the same sound for the same drink. Raise the sound or lower it from that optimum tasting tone and the drink changes in character, always for the worse.

**VACCINE FOR HEALTHY TEETH.**—Vaccination against tooth decay could come from work done at the department of dental science at the Royal College of Surgeons. Dr. W. H. Bowen and his colleagues there reported that they had developed a vaccine containing live caries-causing streptococci which, when injected into monkeys, substantially

reduced the number of spots of decay caused by bacteria of the same strain. The work was in its early stages, only six animals had been used, but the results seemed to warrant cautious optimism. A strain of bacteria known to be caries-producing in hamsters and monkeys was isolated from human caries, suspended in saline and injected into three of the monkeys. Booster injections were given twelve weeks later. All the animals were infected by mouth with the same strain of streptococcus and fed on a diet rich in the sort of carbohydrates associated with dental decay. Eighteen months or so later the three animals who had not been vaccinated had, between them, thirty-eight established spots of caries and thirteen early spots. In the vaccinated animals there were only six established spots and four early ones. Not only had the number of spots of decay been reduced but the nature of them had been changed, it was reported. The control animals had carious spots similar to those in children, with the dentine soft and the decay extending to undermine the enamel. In the vaccinated animals there was less softening and less undermining. Bacteria were found to be present throughout the experimental period so it appears that the antibody produced by the vaccine does not act directly on the organisms. It is possible it acts on an enzyme produced by the bacteria. This is as well because, apart from the clinical unsuitability of a live vaccine, this particular bacteria is associated with the disease endocarditis. But if the vaccine acts as an anti-enzyme then it would be necessary to use the bacteria but simply to isolate the active component.

**WATER WHICH IS DIFFERENT.**—A new form of water which freezes to a glass-like solid at 40 degrees below the freezing point of ordinary water and remains a stable liquid up to 500 degrees Centigrade, now exists in a number of laboratories around the world. At last the substance, regarded with considerable scepticism since the Russians first reported it in 1962, received, in 1969, an agreed name—polywater. Previously it had been described as anomalous water, super-water, plastic water, or just a figment of the imagination. Polywater is a real man-made substance. So far it has only been produced in the tiniest amounts and only in hair-thin quartz or glass tubes and it seems that molecules on the surface of the glass act as some form of catalyst in inducing ordinary water molecules, made up of two atoms of hydrogen with one atom of oxygen in between, to join together in a peculiar way. For it appears that polywater is another giant molecule substance differing from water in the same way that the plastic polyethylene differs from the gas ethylene.

British workers at the Unilever Research Laboratory at Port Sunlight reported, in April, that they also had produced the strange water and they confirmed a number of properties reported by the Russians. But not enough of the substance had been made for studies to be made into its molecular formation. Later an American team, at the University of Maryland and the U.S. National Bureau of Standards, claimed that they had produced enough to carry out infra-red studies into its structure—the pattern in which infra-red light is absorbed is a characteristic of each kind of molecule. The pattern of the new water gave a hint to its polymer construction. The H-O-H molecules appear to be linked by bonds between the oxygen atoms, perhaps forming a hexagonal network, with a hydrogen atom incorporated. This is a rare form of bond but at least two substances have infra-red spectra which resemble the spectrum of polywater.

## THE NOBEL PRIZES

The Nobel Prizes are awarded each year from the income of a trust fund established by the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died on December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of £1,750,000. They are awarded to those who have contributed most to the common good in the domain of (a) Physics; (b) Chemistry; (c) Physiology or Medicine; (d) Literature; (e) Peace. The first awards were made in 1901 on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death. The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Sciences—(a) Physics; (b) Chemistry; the Royal Caroline Institute, Stockholm—(c) Physiology or Medicine; the Swedish Academy—(d) Literature; a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storting—(e) Peace. The Trust is administered by the Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation, Stockholm. The Board consists of five members and three deputy members. The Swedish Government appoints a chairman and a deputy chairman, the remaining members being appointed by the awarding authorities. 389 awards had been made up to August, 1969.

The nationality of prizewinners is indicated as follows: (a) Great Britain; (b) U.S.A.; (c) France; (d) Sweden; (e) Belgium; (f) U.S.S.R.; (g) Germany; (h) Netherlands; (i) Switzerland; (k) Denmark; (l) Norway; (m) Spain; (n) Poland; (o) Austria; (p) Italy; (q) India; (r) Hungary; (s) Finland; (t) Canada; (u) Chile; (v) Argentina; (w) Japan; (x) Portugal; (y) Irish Free State; (z) Republic of Ireland; (aa) South Africa; (bb) Iceland; (cc) China; (dd) Czechoslovakia; (ee) Australia; (ff) Yugoslavia; (gg) Greece; (hh) Israel; (ii) Guatemala. The distribution by nationalities is shown at foot of table.

For prize winners for the years 1901-1956, see earlier editions of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK.

Year	(a) PHYSICS	(b) CHEMISTRY	(c) PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE	(d) LITERATURE	(e) PEACE	
1957	C. N. Yang (cc) T. D. Lee (cc)	Sir Alexander Todd (a)	D. Bovet (p)	A. Camus (c)	L. Pearson (t)	
1958	P. A. Čerenkov (f) I. M. Frank (f) I. E. Tamm (f)	F. Sanger (a)	G. W. Beadle (b) E. L. Tatum (b) J. Lederberg (b)	B. L. Pasternak (f)	G. Pire (e)	
1959	E. Segrè (b) O. Chamberlain (b)	J. Heyrovský (dd)	S. Ochoa (b) A. Kornberg (b)	S. Quasimodo (p)	P. J. Noel-Baker (a)	
1960	D. A. Glaser (b)	W. F. Libby (b)	Sir Macfarlane Burnet (ee) P. B. Medawar (a) G. von Békésy (b)	St. J. Perse (c)	A. Luthuli (aa)	
1961	R. Hofstadter (b) R. Mössbauer (g)	M. Calvin (b)	F. H. C. Crick (a) J. D. Watson (b) M. H. F. Wilkins (a)	J. Steinbeck (b)	D. Hammarskjöld (d)	
1962	L. D. Landau (f)	M. F. Perutz (a) J. C. Kendrew (a)	Sir John Eccles (ee) A. L. Hodgkin (a) A. F. Huxley (a)	G. Seferis (gg)	Int. Ctee. of Red Cross (i) League of Red Cross Socs. (i) Rev. M. L. King, Jr. (b)	
1963	E. P. Wigner (b) Maria Goeppert- Mayer (b) J. H. D. Jensen (g) C. H. Townes (b) N. G. Basov (f) A. M. Prochorov (f)	K. Ziegler (g) G. Natta (p)	Dorothy Crow- foot Hodgkin (a)	K. Bloch (b) F. Lynen (g)	J. P. Sartre (c)	U.N. Children's Fund
1964	S. I. Tomonaga (w) J. Schwinger (b) R. P. Feynman (b)	R. B. Woodward (b)	A. Lwoff (c) F. Jacob (c) J. Monod (c) P. Rous (b) C. B. Huggins (b) Prof. R. Granit (d) Prof. H. K. Hart- line (b) Prof. G. Wald (b) R. W. Holley (b) H. G. Khorana (b) M. W. Nirenberg (b)	M. Sjolochov (f)	S. Y. Agnon (hh) N. Sachs (g) M. A. Asturias (il)	No award
1965	A. Kastler (c)	R. S. Mulliken (b)	Prof. M. Eigen (g) Prof. G. Porter (a) Prof. R. Norrish (a)	Prof. H. A. Bethe (b)	Prof. L. Onsager (b)	No award
1966	Prof. L. W. Al- varez (b)	Prof. L. Onsager (b)	Y. Kawabata (w)	R. Cassin (c)		

The awards have been distributed as follows: PHYSICS (89).—U.S.A., 27; *Gr. Britain*, 15; *Germany*, 14; *France*, 8; U.S.S.R., 6; *Netherlands*, 5; *Austria*, 3; *China*, 2; *Italy*, 2; *Japan*, 2; *Sweden*, 2; *Denmark*, 1; *India*, 1; *Ireland*, 1.

CHEMISTRY (76).—*Germany*, 22; *Gr. Britain*, 17; U.S.A., 16; *France*, 6; *Sweden*, 4; *Switzerland*, 3; *Netherlands*, 2; *Austria*, 1; *Czechoslovakia*, 1; *Finland*, 1; *Hungary*, 1; *Italy*, 1; U.S.S.R., 1.

PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE (98).—U.S.A., 35; *Gr. Britain*, 15; *Germany*, 10; *France*, 6; *Denmark*, 4; *Switzerland*, 4; *Austria*, 3; *Sweden*, 3; *Australia*, 2; *Belgium*, 2; *Canada*, 2; *Hungary*, 2; *Italy*, 2; *Netherlands*, 2; U.S.S.R., 2; *Argentina*, 1; *Portugal*, 1; *South Africa*, 1; *Spain*, 1.

LITERATURE (64).—*France*, 11; *Germany*, 6; *Gr. Britain*, 6; U.S.A., 6; *Italy*, 4; *Sweden*, 4; *Denmark*, 3; *Norway*, 3; *Spain*, 3; U.S.S.R., 3; *Poland*, 2; *Switzerland*, 2; *Belgium*, 1; *Chile*, 1; *Finland*, 1; *Greece*, 1; *Guatemala*, 1; *Iceland*, 1; *India*, 1; *Ireland*, 1; *Israel*, 1; *Japan*, 1; *Yugoslavia*, 1.

PEACE (62).—U.S.A., 14; *France*, 9; *Institutions*, 9; *Gr. Britain*, 7; *Sweden*, 4; *Belgium*, 3; *Germany*, 3; *Switzerland*, 3; *Austria*, 2; *Norway*, 2; *Argentina*, 1; *Canada*, 1; *Denmark*, 1; *Italy*, 1; *Netherlands*, 1; *South Africa*, 1.

## BRITISH ARCHITECTURE OF 1968-69

MOORE BARRACKS,  
SHORNCLIFFE, KENT

Situated to the west of Folkestone on a cliff top plateau some 290 feet above sea level, Shorncliffe Camp has been occupied by the army since the 19th century. Part of this site, Moore Barracks, covering an area of nearly 80 acres, has now been rebuilt to designs prepared by B. & N. Westwood, Piet & Partners, to serve the new purpose of a barracks for 750 boy soldiers, although a recent change in the Ministry's requirements has now established the barracks for use as a Junior Infantry Battalions Unit. Fortunately this change has meant very little adjustment to the architectural concept of the scheme and some of the buildings have an intrinsic quality synonymous with the best in current British architecture.

It became clear that the problem was not in fact to design a barracks in the accepted sense of the word, but a group of buildings which should, by their character and relationship one to another, create the right environment for the training of boys in all aspects of life: living, playing, learning and worship. At the same time, of course, it has to be borne in mind that the end product is a soldier and army tradition and discipline should not be overlooked.

The site is ■ excellent one for the project. Although it is sufficiently undulating to be attractive, there is adequate space for playing fields on Moore Plain and reasonably level area for building upon, rough ground for training purposes and a fine outlook to the sea.

The cliff top is partly covered with trees, rough grass and gorse falling gently in its contours to the north. A wooded valley penetrates it from the east and it is bounded on the south by a public footpath. Being on a cliff top, the site is very exposed and subject to strong winds, the influence of which can be found in the grouping and character of the buildings forming sheltered courtyards and spaces with existing trees and new planting used to form wind breaks. There was here the opportunity to design ■ comprehensive group of buildings using a similar form of construction, materials and detailing in each building, thus creating a unity of character throughout the whole scheme.

The cost allowance imposed at the time was certainly not lavish, and this, coupled with the very exposed nature of the site, caused the architects to opt for ■ traditional load bearing brick cavity wall construction. Apart from this, they were striving to create buildings with a robust character well fitted to their "tough" site and use.

Windows, doors, stairs, parapets, etc., were standardized wherever possible, the creation of character and effect relying mainly on good proportion, contrast of texture and the careful attention to shuttering for concrete finishes. The main saving of cost, however, has been due to the careful cutting out of all unnecessary circulation space, but at the same time ensuring adequate widths to corridors and entrance lobbies, etc.

While all the buildings have considerable architectural significance, one of the most outstanding is the Roman Catholic Chapel. This is a small building, seating about 100 people, and occupies an important site, being one of the first buildings seen when approaching the Camp. It is more or less triangular in shape with its entrance on the south side piercing a brick wall. On the other sides, the sloping shingle covered roof is carried nearly to the ground. The base of the building is in the form of ■ concrete saucer, from which spring the timber trusses forming a tent-like structure, the interior

being partially lined with softwood boarding. Owing to the height of the roof at the apex it has been possible to place over the vestry and sanctuary the guildroom, and over that again, ■ small choir gallery. Light enters through amber coloured cast glass on the eastern side.

Unfortunately this was one of the buildings where costs had to be reduced. This was partially achieved by using the ground as shuttering for the rim of the concrete saucer. The surrounding ground level was raised by using surplus soil from nearby foundations and left throughout the winter to consolidate. Trenches were then dug in the earth, lined with polythene sheet and the concrete poured in. In due course the earth was dug away exposing the concrete which, owing to the creasing of the polythene, has ■ most interesting rough marble like appearance.

Another notable example of the architects' work is to be found in the group of buildings housing the Gymnasium, Assembly Hall and Swimming Pool. The site was originally used for the Officers' Mess of the old barracks and is surrounded by fine groups of mature trees. Planning is compact, with the changing rooms forming the centre around which the buildings are placed—direct access from the stage to the changing rooms also allows them to be used ■ dressing rooms. A large sliding screen between the gym and assembly hall enables the two rooms to be used together when large assemblies are required.

The actual barrack blocks—the boys' sleeping quarters—are located in ■ quiet corner of the camp almost ideally situated on a site sloping steeply to the south and east overlooking ■ wooded valley. The buildings consist of six blocks linked together forming the perimeter of an irregular sloping court; the floor levels of the blocks conform to the slope of the ground. With these ingredients and the varying height of buildings, ■ pleasant informal setting has been created, far removed from the normal concept of a barracks. The grassed court, planted with groups of trees, is divided up with paths which follow the natural "flow" from the barracks to the other ranks' mess nearby. Special low level brick and concrete bollards, with built-in lights, are placed to light path junctions.

The blocks with split level floors are planned with rooms in each of which ten boys sleep. A service area in the centre houses lavatories, ablutions, drying rooms, etc. Each room has one large window and ■ range at high level, thus giving cross ventilation. Quiet rooms are planned on the ground floor.

The offices, classrooms, junior ranks' club, officers' mess and rank and file mess, even the guardroom and water tower all share with the chapel the same high standards of design and consistency of detailing which should set the pace in similar projects for some years to come.

## QUEEN ELIZABETH II

No excuse is offered for including under the heading of architecture, ■ short notice of the new Cunard liner—*Queen Elizabeth II*. It has already been said of the liner in an article carried by the Architectural Press: "The significance of this liner lies in the quality of her design. Inside and outside are as one and all parts are given equally conscientious attention by her designers whether they are the crews' quarters or the first class dining room. The Q.E.z. has ■ far greater significance, however, than other examples of a design programme consistently and skilfully carried out; for as well as being ■ ship, she is ■ national shop window, ■ travelling advertisement of what British architects and technicians can do. She will give many foreigners their

first impression of contemporary British standards of taste and design."

Significantly enough, the task of co-ordinating the interior design of the ship was given to architects—Dennis Lennon and Partners. Not only has Mr. Lennon created a sequence of related areas designed by himself such as the upper deck promenade, theatre bar and Britannia restaurant, but he has kept control over other sequences where each part has been dealt with by a different architect or designer.

The internal planning of any large liner is complex, involving the placing of large numbers of people at very high densities in what has been likened to a strong and continuous metal envelope. The 2,000 passengers are given an average of 72 sq. ft. of cabin space each, compared with approximately 48 sq. ft. on the previous *Queen Elizabeth*. Every attempt has been made to diminish any feeling of enclosure, an aspect of design carried throughout the ship, embodying the maximum number of cabins with daylight and the spatial continuity of public rooms with adjacent areas. The detailed planning of the passenger cabins follows hotel design practice in placing w.c.'s and bathrooms as a noise barrier between the corridors and cabin areas proper. Considerable use has been made of plastic laminates as a facing material on wall panels, furniture and even radiused linings to drawers. Ceilings of enamelled sheet aluminium "mini-rib" are used extensively in cabins, main circulation areas and public rooms alike. First class cabins on Deck 1, designed by Jon Bannenberg, have walls and door faced with rosewood veneers. Other wall panels are faced with proofed linen and incorporate softly lit coved ceilings of fibrous plaster.

In many ways the most exciting and probably the most admired room in the ship is the Queen's Room, designed by Michael Inchbald. The spacial juxtaposition of the promenades and interior of the room create an illusory effect echoed by the careful choice of decorative form. White fibre glass or fibrous plaster trumpet-shaped columns under each duct casing line the aisles and give a directional emphasis to the room which is continued in the patterned striations of the carpet and the large scale open screen effect of the end walls contrived by the use of walnut veneered fibreglass blocks set with mirrors lending a strong visual continuation of the space. From the ceiling, perforations in the white fibreglass construction cast a brilliant white light over a sunken central area dance floor which, to heighten the effect, is surrounded by a white fibreglass trough full of plants and flowers.

In contrast, the Double Room designed by Jon Bannenberg suggests a faint echo of the Baroque coupled with an almost angular concept in the choice of furniture and a very literal expression of horizontal planes. This room of double storey height, the largest in the ship, seating 800 passengers, serves a variety of functions. Quiet conversation corners in dark plum coloured alcoves contrast with the cocktail bar lit from above by clusters of black and silver lighting tubes. A ceiling of the almost universally used ribbed aluminium is equipped with an elaborate and flexible lighting system giving considerable effect to the general décor of the room.

A ship of contrasts and features which can often almost defy description, particularly when the designers seem purposely to go out of their way to contrive a stunning effect. So with the Midships Lobby, the point at which first class passengers will receive their introduction to the ship. The drama is contrived by Dennis Lennon in the form of a concentric floor and ceiling plan, pivoted around a single white fibreglass mushroom-headed column

rising in vivid contrast from a dark blue carpet between the apple green hide of the surrounding concentric bench seating against the background of luxurious blue hide wall panels. Both the chrome handrail protecting the sunken circular seating area and concealed perimeter lighting serve to emphasize the circular form while troughs behind the seating project lighting upwards on to a fluted silver painted ceiling in full contrast to the depth of floor colour.

Throughout the ship, bars, restaurants, swimming pools, a theatre (doubling as a place of worship on Sundays), the library, art gallery, club and shopping arcade under the careful hand of such well-known designers and architects as David Hicks, Gaby Schreiber, Theo Crosby, Stephan Buzas and Alan Irvine, the same high order of detailing and finish prevails. The wide choice of materials, in a variety of individual styles, must surely stimulate even in the most jaded intellect an appreciation of what is possibly the best exhibition of British design ever to be assembled in one "envelope".

### COMPUTER CENTRE, LEEDS

Ten buildings from thirteen regional areas have been chosen this year for the R.I.B.A.'s annual awards for architecture. Two university buildings, three schools, a local authority housing estate, a computer centre, a research station, a swimming pool and a private house go to make up this year's award winning buildings. The purpose of the scheme, which has been running since 1966, is to give public recognition to outstanding examples of current architecture and thereby achieve a greater public awareness of good architectural design. The opportunity is presented for public recognition of the merits of both large and small projects acclaiming the talents of lesser known firms of architects as well as those who have already achieved national and international status.

The award winning building in the Yorkshire region was commissioned by the Yorkshire Bank in 1967. A local firm of architects, Messrs. Braithwaite and Jackman, were briefed to prepare a design for a building in Leeds to house the Bank's new computer centre which was to provide an efficient computer service to their branches throughout the country. Accommodation was required for the computer and associated machinery, receipt and dispatch departments, a stand-by generator sub-station, air conditioning plant, administrative offices and staff facilities for the Bank's personnel. Great emphasis was placed on the need for ideal climatic conditions for both machinery and staff.

The site lies between a housing estate and a suburban shopping centre on sloping land with a 5 ft. high retaining wall crossing the middle and included a number of cellars and foundations of old property previously demolished. In view of the apparent congestion and the two levels, the architects decided to house the stand-by generating equipment, transformers and air-conditioning plant in a semi-basement, with receipt and dispatch departments, dining and toilet facilities on the ground floor and the computer suite and offices at first floor level. This permitted the exclusion of water services from the first floor and ensured that no vibration or noise from the stand-by generator could reach the computer room.

Use of *in situ* reinforced concrete produced a rigid structure and allowed the vertical circulation ducts for lifts and air conditioning to be expressed externally and used as structural supports. Doubled glazed offices were sited on the west and north elevations overlooking the car park and gardens, and internal circulation arranged in such a way as to ex-

clude visitors to the building from the computer suite, although the machinery is visible from the staircase. A new access to the suite was formed from Allerton Hill to enable vehicles to circulate more freely.

Great care was taken in the specification of the concrete to give a sympathetic colour and texture that would weather well. White Portland cement was used with a brown quartzite gravel, and the texture obtained by using profiled formwork and a retarding agent. Dark brown smooth faced bricks were laid with recessed joints in a very dark brown mortar.

The computer suite itself is fully air conditioned and the remaining areas heated with withdrawable electric floor heating cables. The floor is demountable to allow access to services beneath and this space and the one above the suspended ceiling house a carbon dioxide fire extinguishing system. Sonic and other intruder alarm systems are used throughout the building, as is smoke and heat detecting fire equipment. Plant in the basement has been raised above floor level to allow it to continue working even if the floor is accidentally flooded.

The qualities of the scheme can probably be best summed up by the following extract from the award committee's report: "The Jury were unanimous in their decision that this was the best building entered and a fine answer to the client's brief. The key working areas are on the first floor, with vertical access and services kept to the outside, and these facts are expressed with clarity and strength in a design that allows the building to sit with conviction on a difficult sloping, suburban site. The architectural language—while being of the moment—is entirely valid and is used with distinction".

#### CHRIST CHURCH PICTURE GALLERY, OXFORD

The buildings which have won regional awards, like the firms which designed them, are notable for their diversity. Powell & Moya have won awards this year both for their swimming baths at Putney and the Christ Church Picture Gallery at Oxford. It would be difficult to imagine two buildings more diverse in character, yet both express an impressive consistency and simplicity and use of building materials.

The new gallery was commissioned to house the Christ Church collection of nearly 2,000 paintings and drawings, loosely divided into three categories, Italian Primitives, prints and large oils. As the site for the new building, about one fifth of an acre in area, formed an integral part of the Dean's garden, the architects decided to create an open space round the gallery which would remain as a part of that garden with easy access to it.

Externally, the height of the gallery has been purposely restricted to keep it in scale with the surrounding garden walls of Canterbury Quad and Corpus Christi College. In order to achieve the required internal height, however, for the larger galleries, the building was sunk about 4 ft. below ground to the level of Canterbury basement, through which it is approached. The first arm of an L-shaped plan is formed by one of the smaller rooms and the main gallery, the second arm, devoted to the smaller galleries and a study planned around the Print Room which forms the central core of the building.

The external walls are all constructed of reinforced concrete simply faced with rough rubble stone to match the walls of the adjoining buildings, with smooth Portland stone dressings and quoins. Even the sloping roofs are of reinforced concrete, well insulated, waterproofed and covered with 3 in. thick Portland stone slabs. Where exposed, the

concrete is finished with a bush hammered calcined flint aggregate contrasting with the grey tinted glass and bronze metal frames of the cloister windows. Internally, the whole gallery is air conditioned. Walls are finished with a textured plaster, and ceilings in fair faced concrete or smooth white painted plaster, offsetting the floor finish of blue-grey polished York stone flag paving which predominates throughout.

In their report the award jury paid tribute to the architects' skill in handling the very difficult problem of lighting the gallery's three main areas, both natural and artificial, so arranged that the viewer is not consciously aware of the source of illumination which strikes the pictures at a suitably steep angle to avoid reflections. Access to the whole series of rooms has been carefully analysed to allow for an easy flow and choice of viewing, relating well to the environment of the Dean's inner garden, which has now become an extension of the building and together with the carefully composed roof terrace establishes a beautiful sequence of outdoor spaces.

#### CORBAY NEW TOWN

The only R.I.B.A. Regional Award given this year for a local authority housing undertaking, was made to John Stedman, Chief Architect to the Corby Development Corporation, for his work on the Lincoln Estate, Corby. This imaginative scheme displays a comprehensive appreciation on the part of the architect, of the role of each constituent element, so that the total environment becomes exceptionally satisfying. Forming a part of the Kingswood residential area, housing approximately 7,000 people, the Lincoln sector contains about 500 dwellings, representing a very wide range of housing requirements varying from the provision of accommodation for one to nine persons. The basic planning of buildings was largely organized around the footpath system, providing the most direct route from all dwellings to the primary school, shops and other social facilities, completely independently of the road system and without the need for underpasses. The layout is so designed that all activities associated with the traditional street or square other than those involving the motor vehicle will take place within the pedestrian system of footpaths and courts. These are primarily urban in character and are suitably furnished so that they may be used as social meeting places, as indeed many streets were before the advent of the motor car.

From a ridge running roughly across the centre of the site, the natural contours of the wooded land slope down both to north and south at a gentle gradient of 1 in 15. There are a few large trees on the northern slope and a large area of woodland on the western side, nearly all of which has been retained. The bulk of the housing occupies the north eastern quarter of the area on a north facing slope with an overall difference in level of some twenty five feet, but small clusters of houses were sited here and there within the wooded area with the minimum removal of trees and undergrowth. Groups of small dwellings for old people with wardens' flats have been incorporated in the family housing of the main squares. Although some of these housing clusters will be occupied by young people in the first instance, there is a degree of flexibility in meeting the future needs of old people and all the old people in the neighbourhood can use the communal facilities available.

The architect's aim has been to arrange the layout of the housing to provide some privacy to outdoor living areas by the use of single aspect and controlled aspect house types and to express each individual dwelling whilst retaining the comprehensive design

of the whole. The entire north side of a double banked multi-storey section, comprising wide frontage single aspect dwellings, is raised on top of garages accessible from the ends of *cul-de-sac* service roads, penetrating the site from the bottom of the hill. Here, three and four storeys of residential accommodation have been made possible whilst the south side is a mixture of one and two storeys with roof pitches angled to allow the upper floors a view over the central open space but not into private gardens.

The density of building has, in general, been related to the importance of the footpaths to which the dwellings are associated. It is not constant but builds up towards nodal points with housing generally at 16 dwellings to the acre and flats and maisonnettes, where these occur on the main walkways, at a density more in the order of 34 dwellings per acre. In general terms, the building pattern resembles a medium density "Radburn" terrace layout, but one which avoids the ambiguity between front and back floors so much a part of the pure Radburn system. The design permits a reasonable degree of flexibility in layout which, combined with the slope in the site and the landscaping treatment, has been exploited to provide as much variety and interest to the public spaces as possible. All dwellings are wired for telephone and television and there is a choice of heating medium, between off peak electricity and gas central heating. Even children's play spaces have not been overlooked, those for the young being distributed within the housing groups and for the older children in the central recreation area.

It has been said that the advantage of a public authority architects' department lies in its ability to develop a real understanding of the locality which it serves, while steadily evolving an appropriate design philosophy. Whatever Corby's future may be, it is evident that the present development team has during recent years reached high standards on both counts and under the careful hand of John Stedman is implementing some of the best local authority housing in the country today.

#### CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY

Built at a cost of a little over a million pounds, the new Czechoslovak Embassy building in Kensington Palace Gardens was officially opened in May 1969. The Czech designers, in association with British architects, Matthew, Johnson & Partners, commissioned many Czechoslovakian works of art, murals, glass ware, paintings, sculpture and *objets d'art*, all blending against a background of modern furniture and jute wall coverings. Although small by many standards this complex building exudes an essential architectural quality of

its own. Slight overtones of formalism are strikingly evident in this building, monumental in some respects, yet achieving an atmosphere of friendliness.

All working, living and reception areas are concentrated into one building, the outward expression of which is that of two linked blocks, each different both in purpose and character. A formal four storey diplomatic wing facing the park-like seclusion of Kensington Palace Gardens is sharply contrasted by the more robust nature of the adjoining seven storey slab block containing the commercial and residential sections of the Embassy, fronting on to Notting Hill Gate. Internally the building is generously planned with an abundance of good materials, craftsmanship and colour. The basement of the diplomatic wing, in addition to housing the main kitchens, contains a small cinema. This room, which can be converted into a conference hall, is served by no fewer than twenty loudspeakers, three of which give stereophonic sound reproduction. The main entrance hall and reception area are located at ground floor level with surrounding bars, dining rooms and other reception rooms, all freely interconnected by sliding doors and walls. The main reception hall itself, which is intended to accommodate any form of entertainment, has capacity for five hundred people and rises through two storeys with a gallery providing access to more reception rooms at mezzanine level with embassy offices upon the two floors above.

The larger block facing Notting Hill Gate is devoted to the commercial aspects of embassy life. Here at ground floor level are contained the consular and visa sections, together with display areas for the Czech commercial, trade and public relation activities, with associated offices at first floor level over. A separate entrance gives access to four floors and domestic accommodation, comprising sixteen flats and sixteen maisonnettes, with a dining room for the commercial staff on the seventh floor, complete with its own kitchen, a staff clubroom and four more embassy flats.

Structurally the building is an expression of *in situ* concrete rather than the pre-cast work which predominates in the external detail, giving rise to an attractive outline, but with seemingly little relevance to internal form. An unusual feature of the scheme is that the entire load of the upper five floors of the seven storey block is apparently collected at second floor level in an externally expressed band of concrete approximately 4 ft. thick. The reason for this is not self evident, although the visual expression lends considerable balance to the external appearance of the building and if carried right through the structure would provide an excellent degree of sound insulation between the offices and domestic accommodation above them.

#### BUCHAN'S WEATHER PERIODS OR RECURRENCES OF WEATHER

Dr. Alexander Buchan, F.R.S., Secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society, published in 1867 a paper in the Journal of that Society entitled "Interruptions in the regular rise and fall of temperature in the course of the year." Buchan gave six cold periods and three warm periods, based on his examination of the mean daily temperature as recorded at stations in Scotland covering long periods. The cold periods were February 7-14, April 11-14, May 9-14, June 29-July 4, August 6-11, November 6-13, and the warm periods July 12-15, August 12-15, and December 3-14. This early work aroused considerable interest later. It should be noted, however, that Buchan claimed no more than the existence of tendencies for short spells of relatively cold or warm weather to occur at certain times of the year.

In recent years these smaller fluctuations of weather super-imposed on the normal seasonal changes have been examined from the aspect of tendencies to stormy or anticyclonic spells over the British Isles and have been referred to as "singularities." Stormy periods are relatively warm in winter and cool in summer. The following tendencies have been given:—Jan. 5-17 stormy; Jan. 18-24 anticyclonic; Jan. 24-Feb. 1 stormy; Feb. 8-16 anticyclonic; Feb. 21-25 cold; Feb. 26-Mar. 9 stormy; Mar. 12-19 anticyclonic; Mar. 24-31 stormy; April 10-15 stormy; April 23-26 unsettled; June 1-21 summer monsoon; July 10-24 warm; Aug. 20-30 stormy; September 1-17 anticyclonic; Sept. 17-24 stormy; Sept. 24-Oct. 4 anticyclonic; Oct. 5-12 stormy; Oct. 16-20 anticyclonic; Oct. 24-Nov. 13 stormy; Nov. 15-21 anticyclonic; Nov. 24-Dec. 14 stormy; Dec. 18-24 anticyclonic; Dec. 25-Jan. 1 stormy.

## THE NATIONAL PARKS

The ten National Parks described below in their order of designation have been established in England and Wales—the legislation noted on p. 373 does not apply to Scotland. These areas are not public property and visitors are not free to wander over private land within the Park boundaries. They have been marked out for special care aimed at two prime purposes: to preserve and enhance their natural beauty, and to promote their enjoyment by the public.

**Peak District National Park** (542 sq. miles).—Mainly in Derbyshire but extending into Staffordshire, Cheshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire and the City of Sheffield. In the south and east are limestone uplands, and finely wooded dales with swift, clear rivers and unspoilt stone villages. Northwards, moorlands, edged by gritstone crags, attract hill walkers and climbers. There are information centres at Edale, Castleton and at Buxton (just outside the Park) and an information caravan tours the Park.

**Lake District National Park** (866 sq. miles).—In Cumberland, Lancashire and Westmorland. Spectacular mountain scenery with wooded lower slopes enhanced by lakes and tarns. The area includes England's highest mountains (Scafell Pike, Helvellyn and Skiddaw) and largest lakes. Walking and rock-climbing are the principal recreations, but there are fishing, swimming, sailing, boating and winter sports as well. There are information centres at Ambleside and Windermere and two information vans tour the Park.

**Snowdonia National Park** (845 sq. miles).—In Caernarvonshire and Merioneth and a small section of Denbighshire in North Wales. A wild mountainous region, traversed by high passes, offering some of the finest rock-climbing and mountain walking for both beginner and expert. The main valleys, often finely wooded, hold a lake (or llyn) and are watered by rivers with cascading falls. There are information centres at Bala, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Dolgellau, Llanberis and Llanrwst and an information van tours the park.

**Dartmoor National Park** (365 sq. miles).—In Devon, the highest area of high moorland in southern England, famous for its granite "tors" often weathered into strange shapes. Fine hanging oak woods adorn the river valleys which lead up into the Moor. The Park is rich in prehistoric relics and offers fine walking and riding. An information van is sited at Two Bridges during the summer months.

**Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** (225 sq. miles).—A spectacular section of Britain's coastline, where rocky cliffs alternate with bays and sandy coves. In the north is Mynydd Prescelly, abounding in prehistoric relics. The Park includes the fine estuary of Milford Haven, Tenby, the Cathedral of St. David's, and Carew and other Norman castles. There are information centres at Tenby, St. David's and Haverfordwest.

**North York Moors National Park** (553 sq. miles).—In the North Riding of Yorkshire, the Park stretches from the Hambleton Hills in the west to the coastline above Scarborough. On the coast sheltered bays and sandy beaches alternate with headlands harbouring villages such as Staithes and Robin Hood's Bay. The heart of the Park offers tracts of open moorland, intersected by beautiful wooded valleys. Mount Grace Priory and the abbeys of Rievaulx and Byland are within the Park.

**Yorkshire Dales National Park** (680 sq. miles).—An area of upland moors, cut by deep valleys, in the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, the Park includes some of the finest limestone scenery in Britain: Kilnsey Crag in Wharfedale, Gordale Scar, and Malham Cove in Malhamdale. In the Park also are Swaledale and Wensleydale, the three peaks of Ingleborough, Wharfedale and Pen-y-Ghent, and

many relics of the past such as the Roman fort at Bainbridge and Bolton Abbey in Wharfedale. There is an information centre at Clapham and an information van tours the West Riding area of the Park.

**Exmoor National Park** (265 sq. miles).—Mainly in Somerset but extending into Devon, this is a moorland plateau seamed with finely wooded combs. The well-known coastline between Minehead and Combe Martin Bay is exceptionally beautiful. In the east are the Brendon Hills. There are information centres at Minehead and at the Lyn and Exmoor Museum, Lynton.

**Northumberland National Park** (398 sq. miles).—A region of hills and moorland, stretching from Hadrian's Roman Wall in the south to the Cheviot Hills on the Scottish Border. The area is rich in historic interest. There are information centres at Ingram and Once Brewed and an information van tours the Park.

**Brecon Beacons National Park** (519 sq. miles).—The most recent National Park, established in 1957, is centred on "The Beacons" with its three peaks: Corn Du, Cribyn and Pen y Fan, rising to nearly 3,000 feet. Bounded in the east by the Black Mountains in Monmouthshire, its western boundary rests on the Black Mountain in Carmarthenshire. The Usk valley, Llangorse Lake, Brecon Cathedral, Carreg Cennen Castle and Llanthony Abbey are all within the Park. There are information centres at Brecon, Abergavenny, Llandovery, a mountain centre near Libanus, and a van tours the Park.

## AREAS OF OUTSTANDING BEAUTY

Generally these are smaller in extent than the National Parks. No special arrangements for their administration are laid down and there is no special provision for the development of facilities for open-air recreation. The areas so far designated are:—

**Anglesey** (83 sq. miles).—Except for breaks around the urban areas and in the vicinity of Wylfa, the designated area extends along the entire coastline with its many isolated stretches. The rugged cliffs, sandy bays, small coves and miles of soft dunes are famed for their beauty, as also are the Menai Straits, separating the island from the mainland.

**Cannock Chase** (26 sq. miles).—This is an area of high heathland in Staffordshire, relieved by varied scenery in which parklands adjoin farms, woodlands and pleasant villages. Deer continue to roam over the Chase.

**Chichester Harbour** (29 sq. miles).—Well known for its small boating and sailing facilities, the area extends from Hayling Island in the west to Appledram in the east and contains the whole of Thorney Island.

**Chilterns** (309 sq. miles).—The well-known chalk downlands from Goring in South Oxfordshire northeastwards through Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire to Dunstable and Luton, including the outlying group of hills beyond Luton. Contains several National Trust properties and Whipsnade Zoo.

**Cornwall** (360 sq. miles).—Comprising a number of separate areas including Bodmin Moor and some of the finest and best-known coastal scenery in Britain. Most of the Land's End peninsula; the coast between St. Michaels Mount and St. Austell with Falmouth omitted; the Fowey Estuary and

Rame Head ■ all included: in north Cornwall most of the coast to Bedruthan Steps, north of Newquay, and between Perranporth and Godrevy Towns.

*Cotswolds* (582 sq. miles).—Contains the great limestone escarpment overlooking the Vales of Gloucester and Evesham. The remainder is high undulating country and narrow wooded valleys traversed by shallow rapid streams. Noted for its beautiful villages.

*East Devon* (103 sq. miles).—The area comprises the fine stretch of coastline between Orcombe Rocks, near Exmouth and the Dorset area near Lyme Regis, with Sidmouth, Beer and Seaton omitted. Inland Gittisham Hill, East Hill and Woodbury and Aylebore Commons are all included.

*North Devon* (66 sq. miles).—Comprising three sections of fine coastline—the whole of the Hartland peninsula; from Bideford Bar to the western limits of Ilfracombe, and from east of Ilfracombe to the boundary of the Exmoor National Park. Clovelly, Braunton Burrows, Woolacombe and Combe Martin are all included.

*South Devon* (128 sq. miles).—It includes the magnificent coast between Bolt Head and Bolt Tail, ■ National Trust property; Salcombe, Slapton Sands and Dartmouth, and the four estuaries and valleys of the Yealm, Erme, Avon and Dart.

*Dorset* (400 sq. miles).—This is the largest ■ so far designated. It includes the whole of the coastline between Lyme Regis and Poole, with the Isle of Portland and Weymouth omitted, and stretches inland to include the Purbeck Hills and the downs, heaths and wooded valleys of the Hardy country.

*Forest of Bowland* (310 sq. miles).—A fine tract of high open moorland running westward from near Settle and Bolton by Bowland in the Pennines, to Caton and Scortoh in Central Lancashire. A small outlying ■ east of the River Ribble includes Pendle Hill and Pendleton Moor.

*Gower* (73 sq. miles).—Partly in the county of Glamorgan and partly in Swansea, South Wales, the area is known for its beautiful coastline, its rocky limestone cliffs, sandy bays and coves and for its wooded ravines stretching inland.

*East Hampshire* (151 sq. miles).—The area stretches from the outskirts of Winchester to the Hampshire-Sussex border at a distance of about 10 miles inland from the south coast.

*South Hampshire Coast* (30 sq. miles).—14 miles of coastline on the northern shores of the Solent, between Hurst Castle and Calshot Castle, south-east of Fawley, with the central part of the area extending inland up the Beaulieu River for about six miles, including a beautiful part of the New Forest. Along much of the coast woods of oak and Scots pine stretch down to the water's edge, while at the western end are some attractive salt marshes.

*Kent Downs* (326 sq. miles).—Running from the Surrey border near Westerham (its boundary adjoining that of the Surrey Hills area), about 60 miles to the coast near Dover and Folkestone, with ■ coastal outlier at South Foreland and ■ narrow strip of the old sea cliff escarpment west of Hythe over-

looking Romney Marsh. Pleasant pastoral scenery, picturesque villages, ancient churches and castles, with the Downs rising to 600 feet.

*Llyn* (60 sq. miles).—An isolated peninsula in North Wales of unique character, still largely unspoilt by the hand of ■■■■.

*Malvern Hills* (40 sq. miles).—The area embodies the whole range of the Malvern Hills in the counties of Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester. Such well-known features as the Worcestershire Beacon, North Hill, the Herefordshire Beacon, and Midsummer Hill, ■ National Trust property, are within the area.

*Norfolk Coast* (174 sq. miles).—With coastal scenery ranging from salt marsh and mudflats, sand-dunes and shingle ridges to ■ cliffs, this area includes six miles of the south-east coast of the Wash, an almost continuous coastal strip three to five miles in depth from Hunstanton to Bacton, with a further small strip between Sea Palling and Winterton-on-Sea. The area, which is rich in wild-life, also includes part of the Sandringham Estate.

*Northumberland Coast* (50 sq. miles).—Low cliffs and rocky headlands with active fishing villages comprise this area which stretches from just south of Berwick to Amble. It includes Holy Island, with the oldest monastic ruins in the country; the Farne Islands, and the great castles of Bamburgh, Dunstanburgh and Warkworth.

*Quantock Hills* (38 sq. miles).—The main feature of this ■ in Somerset is the range of red sandstone hills rising to ■ height of 1,260 feet ■ Will's Neck above Crow Combe.

*Shropshire Hills* (300 sq. miles).—This area includes the fine landscape around Church Stretton, with Caer Caradoc, the Long Mynd, the Stiperstones, and the long ridge of Wenlock Edge from which it extends north-east to the Wrekin and the Ercall.

*Solway Coast* (41 sq. miles).—A stretch of beautiful coastline from above Maryport to the estuaries of the Rivers Eden and Esk (with Silloth omitted) backed by the Solway Plain and noted for its historic and scientific interests.

*Surrey Hills* (160 sq. miles).—The Hog's Back and the ridge of the North Downs from Guildford to Titsey in the east are within this area, ■ are Leith Hill, Hindhead Common, the Devil's Punch Bowl; the well-known villages of Abinger, Shere, Hambledon and Chiddingfold; Box Hill and Frensham Ponds.

*Sussex Downs* (379 sq. miles).—The area includes the chalk escarpment of the South Downs from Beachy Head to the West Sussex/Hampshire border, with such well-known features ■ Firlie Beacon and Chanctonbury Ring, and stretches down to the coast between Eastbourne and Seaford. In the west the boundary adjoins the East Hampshire and Surrey Hills areas.

*Isle of Wight* (73 sq. miles).—A number of separate areas comprising unspoiled stretches of coastline, the Yar Valley, the high downland behind Ventnor and the fine chalk downland ridge east of Newport to Culver Cliff and Foreland.

#### POETS LAUREATE

Samuel Daniel.....	1599	Nicholas Rowe.....	1715	Robert Southey.....	1813
Ben Jonson.....	1619	Rev. Laurence Eusden.....	1718	William Wordsworth...	1843
Sir William D'Avenant...	1637	Colley Cibber.....	1739	Lord Tennyson.....	1850
John Dryden.....	1670	William Whitehead.....	1757	Alfred Austin.....	1896
Thomas Shadwell.....	1688	Rev. Thomas Warton.....	1785	Robert Bridges.....	1913
Nahum Tate.....	1692	Henry James Pyc.....	1790	John Masefield.....	1930
		Cecil Day Lewis...	1967		

## WEATHER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1968-1969

(1968) August was a cool month generally. It was sunnier and drier than usual in Scotland and Northern Ireland, with rain above the average in the Midlands and south-east England. The 1st and 5th were fine and warm in the north-west, but dull and cool in south-east England, where north-east winds prevailed. Heavy rain occurred in south-east England on the 6th and spread to much of the southern half of England during the 7th to 9th, giving the first rain in the south-west for some three weeks. The 10th and 11th were generally dry and sunny, after widespread fog in the early mornings. The passage of a deep depression from the west across northern England on the 13th brought a cooler spell with widespread rains and thunder in places. Further rains, alternating with showery periods, continued until the 17th. The 18th was generally sunny but night temperature fell to  $-0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $31^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) in the Cairngorms. Rain was widespread on the 19th, and heavy in the north-west. On the 20th winds from the south-west brought higher temperatures. Further rains occurred in the west and north on the 20th and 21st. High pressure spread from the Azores on the 22nd to give a spell of dry, rather warm, weather. The 22nd and 23rd were the warmest days of the month when afternoon temperatures in parts of England reached  $28^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $82^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) In the west the warm dry weather continued until the 27th, but north-eastern winds brought cooler weather to the east on the 24th and drizzle along the north-east coast. Thunderstorms developed in south-east England on the 27th. The 28th and 29th were cooler, with occasional rain in the west. Rain occurred in the north-west on the 30th and spread to much of the country on the 31st.

*September.*—Cool, showery weather, with local thunderstorms, persisted during the first three days, but the 4th to 9th became drier and milder. Rain spread across the country on the 5th. On the 6th an anticyclone developed off south-west England and moved to the north-east. Rain occurred in the north-west on the 8th, but in south-east England the 9th and 10th were the warmest days of the month with afternoon temperatures reaching  $25.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $78^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) on the 10th at Camden Square (London) and Gillingham (Kent). In the south thunderstorms developed on the 10th. The 11th and 12th were cooler with heavy rains, more than 1 in. being recorded in parts of Northumberland during the night of 12-13th. The 13th was mainly dry, as a depression formed to the south-west of England to bring nearly 2 in. of rain on the 14th to the Isles of Scilly. During the three days, 14th to 16th, parts of Surrey, Kent and Essex recorded 6-8 in. in persistent rains, followed by widespread and disastrous floods in south-east England, especially in the east Molesey area. At Purligh, Essex, 2.2 in. fell in 42 mins. on the 14th. During this period Northern Ireland, Scotland and north-west England enjoyed fine, sunny weather and this spread to most of the country on the 17th and 18th. Temperature fell to  $-2.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $27^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) at Balmoral (Aberdeen-shire) on the 19th. From the 19th to 30th a succession of depressions moved eastwards across the country to give frequent rains, especially on the 25th and 27th. Mean temperatures for the month were generally near the average, the maxima being usually below and the minima above average. Sunshine was below average in most places, especially in north and east Scotland and the Midlands. Over England and Wales it was the wettest September since that of 1927.

*October.*—Dull wet weather prevailed over Scotland during the 1st and 2nd. From the 3rd to 7th this continued in Scotland but England and Wales

was generally dry. Afternoon temperatures reached  $21.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $71^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) at Southend on the 4th and at Southsea, near Portsmouth, on the 6th. On the 8th rain occurred in the south, but northern England and southern Scotland were mainly dry. Rain spread to most districts on the 9th, but the 10th was mainly sunny and dry, when a temperature of  $21.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ . was recorded at Dovercourt (Essex). A deep depression from the Atlantic reached western Scotland on the 11th to give rain over most of the country, especially in Scotland, where parts of western Inverness-shire recorded more than 4 in. By the 12th rain cleared from southern England. Showery weather, with hail and thunder, especially in the north, prevailed from the 13th to 16th. The 17th was generally dry and the 18th much warmer, with rain in western areas on both the 18th and 19th. On the 20th high pressure from the Continent spread to southern England and afternoon temperatures of  $21.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ . were again recorded, this time in the valleys behind Aberystwyth. Fog formed in many areas on the 21st and persisted in parts of the Midlands and eastern England on the 22nd, but away from the foggy areas temperatures continued above the average. On the 23rd south-easterly winds slowly cleared the fog and mild weather continued until the 27th when spells of rain occurred until the end of the month. Rain was particularly heavy in the north-west on the 31st, more than 6 in. being recorded in Co. Down. Snow fell in parts of Scotland on the 31st. Sunshine totals were everywhere below the October average, especially in the west. The month was unusually mild. Rain was below average mainly in east and north-east England, and markedly above mainly in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

*November.*—The 1st and 2nd were mild and wet over England and Wales, with 2 in. near Lincoln on the 1st. At London on the 1st temperature reached  $18.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $65^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) Northerly winds on the 3rd brought lower temperatures, while snow and hail showers occurred in the north. The 4th and 5th gave mainly dry, sunny, anticyclonic weather. Winds from the south-east spread over the country on the 6th, with some rain over England and Wales on the 6th and 7th. The 8th was generally cloudy, cool and dry. Fog was widespread over England, especially in the Midlands on the 9th, when temperature fell to  $-6.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $20^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) at Llandrindod Wells, in central Wales. On the 10th and 11th less cold weather spread over the western half of the country, but with persistent winds from the south-east temperatures generally fell steadily until the 16th. Rain fell over south-east England on the 17th and over much of the country on the 18th and 19th. A depression on the 20th brought mild, unsettled weather with heavy rains in the west on the 20th and 21st and in most districts on the 23rd. Temperatures reached  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $59^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) at stations in the north of Scotland on the 21st and also on the 25th. The 24th was fine and sunny, while heavy rain fell in the north on the 25th. Further rains spread northwards, mainly over the west of the country on the 26th and 27th. With light winds fog was widespread on the 28th, especially in the Midlands and in the east. Winds from the north-east on the 29th brought rain spreading southwards over England and Wales and continuing in southern England on the 30th. The month as a whole was colder, drier and less sunny than usual. Cold weather persisted mainly from the 3rd to 20th. Rainfall exceeded the average in north-east England, while places in north-west England, west Wales and northern and western Scotland received more than the local average sunshine.

*December*—During the first two days winds were mainly from the south-east, with temperatures above average in the west, but below average in the east, especially in the south-east, where widespread frost occurred at night. Temperatures reached 14.4° C. (58° F.) at a few stations in Caernarvonshire and Cornwall on the 2nd and 4th, and 13.9° C. (57° F.) at Achnashellach, in the Western Highlands, on the 2nd and 3rd. The weather was mainly dry and dull, with some drizzle and fog, apart from the west which reported periods of heavy rains. Anticyclonic weather developed over the country on the 11th and with light winds fog persisted throughout the 12th in places, although heavy rains occurred in north-west Scotland on the 12th and 13th. Temperatures gradually decreased and on the 14th did not rise above freezing point over much of England and Wales. On the 15th a deepening depression to the north brought snow initially, followed by rain, to many northern districts, and further rains across central and southern England followed by widespread flooding on the 17th and 20th. A depression moved quickly to the north-east across northern Scotland on the 22nd accompanied by gales and heavy rain, but the 23rd was generally dry. A further depression moving to the south-east across Cornwall on the 24th gave heavy rain in south-west England, but snow in southern England by the evening. On Christmas morning snow lay to a depth of up to 6 in. over much of eastern Britain and southern England. Winds from the 26th to 31st were mainly from the north or north-west. Heavy snow fell in Norfolk, Lincolnshire and east Yorkshire, where many roads were blocked by snow-drifts in the strong winds. Whitby was isolated by 6 ft. snow-drifts for some days. Freezing fog occurred in south-east England on the 30th and snow returned to the east on the 31st. The month as a whole was colder, drier and less sunny than usual, with snow, especially around Christmas.

*Year 1968*—Over the country generally mean temperature was somewhat below the 1931-60 average, the coldest month being February and the warmest August. February, May, July and December were appreciably cooler than usual, while January and October were milder. Over England and Wales the mean temperature exceeded that recorded in the recent cold years 1962, 1963 and 1965, but the run of relatively cool years, which began in 1962, was continued. While western Scotland, Northern Ireland and north-west England experienced a fine warm summer and early autumn, the eastern half of England was cooler and wetter than usual. Rainfall exceeded the 1916-50 average by 3.0 in. over England and Wales, but was 4.7 in. short of the average over Scotland and 1.8 in. short over Northern Ireland. Over England and Wales the four years 1965-68 gave a total excess of 14.3 in., more than in any similar period since 1927-30. Over Scotland the rainfall since 1950 has been appreciably below the 1916-50 average, being nearer the 1881-1915 average. Over England and Wales, April to September 1968, was wetter than any similar period since that of 1931 and September since that of 1918. The periods of most outstanding heavy rains were: March 24th-29th in the north-western half of the country; July 10th with thunderstorm rains from the neighbourhood of the Severn Estuary to the Wash; September 14th-16th in south-east England and East Anglia; October 31st with more than 6 in. in Co. Down. The first three periods gave unusually widespread and heavy rains. The total duration of bright sunshine was 88, 97 and 107 per cent. of the 1931-60 average over England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively. Over England and Wales only March and April were sunnier than

usual; over Scotland only February, April, June and August. The sunniest stations included Jersey, Guernsey, Shanklin, Swanage and Scilly with 1,867, 1,821, 1,745, 1,734 and 1,727 hours respectively.

*January (1969)*—During the first few days generally cold weather prevailed with fog in the south-west on the 1st and in the south-east on the 4th, especially in parts of Essex. On the 6th freezing fog occurred in Northern Ireland and temperatures fell to -11.7° C. (11° F.) in Co. Tyrone and -20° C. (-4° F.) at Grantown-on-Spey (Nairn). Freezing fog also occurred in the Midlands, east and north-east England on the 9th. On the 7th heavy rains fell in Northern Ireland and western Scotland; while thunderstorms, accompanied by hail occurred in the south on the 8th. Subsequently depressions passing to the west and south-west of the country brought winds from the south to give dull, mild weather. Dense fog occurred in Northern Ireland on the 15th causing traffic dislocation. On the 17th gales were widespread, with a gust of 91 m.p.h. at Scilly; large hailstones fell at Abingdon (Berks.). At Lyme Regis a lifeboat capsized and a member of the crew drowned. Mild weather persisted from the 20th to 26th. Temperatures reached 15° C. (59° F.) on the 21st in south Devon and on the 22nd at Camden Square (London) to give the highest January temperature there this century. Extensive hill and coast fog occurred from the 21st to 25th in south-west England. Strong winds were reported from Scotland during the last few days with a gust of 103 m.p.h. near Stirling on the 30th. Over England and Wales the month was the mildest January since that of 1944 and over Scotland since 1964. At Hampstead (London) it was the mildest January for 48 years. The total rainfall exceeded twice the average in Kincardineshire, but was only half the average in parts of western Scotland. Many low-lying fields remained water-logged throughout the month. It was a dull month nearly everywhere, especially in the north-west and central Wales.

*February*—During the first four days cold northerly winds brought widespread snow showers. Snow lay to a depth of 1 to 3 in. in Kent and south-west England, while drifts up to 5 ft. occurred in north-east Scotland. Snow showers spread from the west on the 6th. On the morning of the 7th a gust of 136 m.p.h. was recorded at Kirkwall (Orkney). Cold northerly winds brought widespread snow, nearly 8 in. falling in 5 hours in Derbyshire. Roads were blocked and transport disrupted. Temperature fell to -13° C. (8° F.) at Manchester to give the coldest February night there this century. Further snow fell in places on the 8th, 9th and 10th. Following milder, wet, weather on the 10th and 11th, cold weather returned on the 12th. Widespread snow spread from the north on the 13th, and by the 15th Whitby and nearby villages became isolated by snow-drifts. On the 16th and 17th snow fell in eastern England but the south-west was sunny. Temperature fell to -20° C. (-4° F.) near Penrith (Cumberland) on the 16th. Snow showers occurred on the 18th in the east and more continuous snow over southern England and Wales on the 19th, causing the closure of Gatwick Airport. At the Lizard (Cornwall) a gust of 81 m.p.h. was recorded, sea water and shingle were carried over sea walls and sea defences were breached along the South Devon coast. By the 20th snow drifting was widespread in the south-west, Midlands and Wales. Milder weather spread over southern England on the 21st to give flooding as the snow melted and heavy rain in Northern Ireland on the 22nd. On the 23rd temperature reached 12.8° C. (55° F.) in parts of Surrey and Sussex, while dense fog occurred in the Midlands and northern England, two ships colliding in the

Humber Estuary. After the 26th the remainder of the month was mainly cold, except in the south-west, with occasional snow or sleet showers.

*March*—From the 1st to 7th the weather in the south was dry and cool, with very dry air spreading from the Continent on the 15th, while snow, heavy at times, fell in eastern Scotland and northern England. Temperature at Kew, near London, fell to  $-8^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $18^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) on the morning of the 7th to give the coldest night there since Jan. 25th, 1963. On the 8th a gust of 74 m.p.h. was recorded at Lerwick (Zetland). Rain on the 20th in southern England terminated a spell of some 14 days without measurable rain in the south-west. Between the 11th and 13th stations in the south-east received nearly the average rainfall for the whole of March, and flooding occurred, especially in East Anglia. On the 12th snow occurred on high ground in the Midlands and in the Border country. Blizzards were widespread from north Wales to east Scotland on the 13th and 14th, with drifting of snow isolating villages in Angus and Perthshire. Severe drifting also occurred on the Cairngorms on the 19th. In the north and east of Scotland and in north-east England strong easterly winds predominated during the 13th to 22nd. Aberdeen Harbour was closed from the 14th to 19th and a drilling rig broke away from its anchorage on the 15th. On the 18th the Longhope Lifeboat from Hoy was overwhelmed in the Pentland Firth and the eight members of the crew drowned. From the 16th to 18th glazed frost formed on higher ground in the north Midlands causing damage to trees and electric cables, and on the 19th the television transmitter mast collapsed near Huddersfield. The 20th to 26th was generally dry, with long sunny periods in the north and west but dull weather in the south. Rain fell widely on the 29th and the 30th and 31st were unsettled. The month was the driest March at Stornoway since before 1871.

*April*—The first week, including Easter (4th-7th), was generally sunny but cool. Sea fog developed along the coasts of east Scotland and north-east England on the 7th and 8th. The four days of Easter were the sunniest at Manchester since 1902 and the second sunniest this century at London and Southampton, but strong winds developed along the south and east coasts on the 5th and 6th. Temperature reached  $23.9^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $75^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) at Southend, in the Thames Estuary, on the 9th. Rain over Scotland and Northern Ireland on the 9th, spread to much of England and Wales on the 10th and 11th, while coastal fog occurred in south and south-west England on the 10th. The period 9th-13th was stormy with squally west or south-west winds. On the 12th gusts reached 86 m.p.h. near Stirling and 82 m.p.h. at Yeovilton (Somerset) and damage occurred to trees and property. Rain spread to most districts on the 14th and 15th, with local flooding in parts of Cheshire and Lancashire. The 16th-20th was generally cold with showers mainly in the east, snow showers occurring in East Anglia on the 18th and 19th and temperatures falling to  $-6^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $21^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) at Gatwick Airport on the 20th. From the 21st to 28th spells of rain occurred on most days; these were especially heavy in Deeside and the Antrim Hills on the 21st and at Lake Vyrnwy (Montgomeryshire) on the 24th. Sea fog developed along the coasts of east Scotland and north-east England during the 22nd to 24th. Gales were widespread in south-east England on the 25th and 26th, a gust of 61 m.p.h. being recorded at Eastbourne. On the 28th Jersey reported 14 hours of bright sunshine and the 29th and 30th were dry and sunny in most districts. April was the sixth consecutive dry month in parts of west Scotland, reservoirs becoming seriously depleted.

*May*—The fine weather at the end of April continued on the 1st, but the 1st and 2nd were rather cold, especially in the north, temperature falling to  $-5.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $22^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) in Lanarkshire on the 2nd. The 3rd was wet in east Scotland, especially near Aberdeen, where temperature did not rise above  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $39^{\circ}\text{F}$ .), while  $21^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $70^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) was recorded at London Airport. Widespread rains occurred on the 5th and 6th, with flooding on the 6th in the Midlands, the railway station at Walsall (Staffordshire) being closed as a result of the flood-water. The weather became gradually milder after the 3rd, temperatures reaching  $27.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $81^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) on the 13th in the London area. On the 9th a boy was killed by lightning at Corby (Northamptonshire). Temperatures fell sharply on the 14th. Snow or sleet showers fell in northern districts on the 17th and 18th, and as far south as Exmoor on the 18th. On the 20th temperature fell to  $-5.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $23^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) at Alwen (Denbighshire) and to  $-2.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $27^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) at Santon Downham (Norfolk). Scotland enjoyed a relatively sunny spell from the 19th to 23rd, while Lerwick (Shetland Islands) reported 15.5 hrs. of sunshine on the 26th. The 21st and 22nd were generally fine and sunny. Unsettled weather returned on the 23rd. On the 24th 27 mm. (1.1 in.) fell in about 35 minutes during a severe thunderstorm near Liverpool, while 58 mm. (2.3 in.) was recorded at Oaken (Staffordshire). During the 25th to 31st rain and thunderstorms affected many areas as a depression moved across southern England to Germany. It was the wettest May on record at Montrose (Angus) and at Bidston (Liverpool) for 100 years and at Shrewsbury for at least 75 years. In contrast, Fort William (Inverness-shire) experienced the seventh consecutive month with less than the average amounts. The month was unusually dull over much of Scotland and the north Midlands.

*June*—Showers occurred on the 1st, followed by more widespread rains on the 2nd, associated with a deep depression to the north of the country. Unsettled weather continued in the north and west until the 7th, when temperature fell to  $-4.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $24^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) in the northern Pennines. Most of the country had a fine, sunny spell from the 5th to 13th, with rising temperature. On the 13th afternoon temperature reached  $27.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $81^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) at Southampton. Thunderstorms developed in the northern half of England, when near Barnsley 59 mm. (2.3 in.) of rain and hail fell in 45 minutes. On the 15th 35 mm. (1.4 in.) was recorded in 18 minutes at Dudley (Worcestershire) and 11 mm. (0.4 in.) in 6 minutes near Newcastle-under-Lyme (Staffordshire). Local flooding and power failures occurred in parts of the Midlands and southern Scotland, people were injured and property damaged. In Staffordshire a youth was killed by lightning. Rain spread from the south-west on the 16th and gusts of 57 m.p.h. occurred in south-west England on the 17th and 18th. There were heavy and widespread rains on the 17th in south-west England, south Wales and Dumfriesshire. On the 18th 59 mm. (2.3 in.) fell in 3 hours near Street (Somerset). Near London ground frost occurred in the early mornings of the 21st and 22nd. A slow-moving depression in the south gave widespread rains on the 23rd and 24th; play being cancelled on the 23rd, opening day of the Wimbledon Tennis Championships. A ridge of high pressure moved across the country on the 25th to give a sunny spell. On the 26th a depression in the north-west brought gale force winds and rain, but in the south the remainder of the month was generally dry and sunny. Sunshine totals exceeded the June average nearly everywhere. The total rainfall was about half the average in parts of northern Scotland,

central Wales, south Midlands and southern England.

July.—The first few days were generally dry and sunny in the south, but gales occurred in exposed places in the north on the 4th and 5th and along the south coast on the 6th and 7th. Heavy rain spread across southern England on the 6th to give more than 2 in. at a number of places. Flooding occurred in the south-east and also in East Anglia. Thunderstorms were widespread in southern and eastern England on the 8th and 9th. Temperatures then gradually increased to a maximum in Northern Ireland of 28.8° C. (84° F.) in Co. Tyrone on the 14th; in Wales to 29.4° C. (85° F.) and in Scotland (Stirlingshire) on the 15th and to 32.5° C. (91° F.) in England (Northamptonshire) on the 16th. During thunderstorms on the 16th lightning caused damage to property in Inverness, while large hailstorms fell in Northamptonshire. Southern districts experienced

a long dry, warm spell from the 9th to 27th, when many places reported no measurable rain, the 11th to 18th being especially sunny. Heavy rains fell in western Scotland and north-west England during the night 18th-19th and more widespread rains over England and Wales during the 28th and 29th. The amounts for the 28th exceeded 2 in. in parts of south Wales and the Midlands, and exceeded 4 in. in parts of south-west England, with more than 5 in. near Plymouth and on Dartmoor, some of the rains being unusually intense. Gales occurred in parts of south Wales and also in south-west England on the 28th and 29th causing some damage to property. Temperature fell to 3.3° C. (38° F.) in Buckinghamshire on the 30th. The total rainfall exceeded twice the average in parts of Devon and Cornwall and along the coasts of Essex and Kent. At Dumfries it was the driest July since 1913 and at Douglas (Isle of Man) since 1934.

### General Values, 1966-69 (June)

Month	Rainfall (inches)				Temperature at Sea-Level (° F.)				Bright Sunshine (Hrs. per day)			
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
England and Wales												
Jan.....	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.8	38.5	41.0	41.0	43.2	1.0	2.0	1.2	1.1
Feb.....	4.8	3.5	1.9	2.9	43.2	43.0	37.0	35.1	1.3	2.8	2.2	2.4
March.....	1.5	2.1	2.2	3.0	44.8	45.9	44.6	39.4	4.0	5.0	4.0	2.4
April.....	4.1	1.9	2.6	2.3	45.9	46.9	47.3	46.2	3.1	4.2	5.9	6.3
May.....	2.8	5.4	2.9	4.5	52.9	51.4	50.3	52.9	7.1	5.2	5.0	4.6
June.....	3.3	1.6	3.4	2.2	60.1	58.1	58.8	57.7	5.6	7.1	6.3	8.5
July.....	2.9	2.5	4.1	—	59.5	62.6	59.2	—	5.3	6.4	4.6	—
Aug.....	4.0	3.0	2.9	—	59.5	61.0	60.8	—	5.4	4.9	4.0	—
Sept.....	2.0	3.8	5.9	—	58.3	57.4	58.1	—	4.6	3.9	3.9	—
Oct.....	5.2	6.5	3.6	—	51.8	52.7	55.6	—	2.7	3.1	2.0	—
Nov.....	3.3	3.0	2.9	—	43.2	43.2	45.1	—	1.7	2.2	1.4	—
Dec.....	4.2	3.1	3.1	—	43.0	41.2	39.4	—	1.3	1.8	1.1	—
YEAR.....	40.3	38.7	38.6	—	50.2	50.5	50.0	—	3.6	4.1	3.5	—
Scotland												
Jan.....	3.1	4.9	5.1	5.8	37.4	40.1	39.0	40.5	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.0
Feb.....	5.1	5.5	3.2	3.2	39.0	42.4	36.1	34.7	1.5	2.2	2.6	2.5
March.....	4.9	6.9	5.3	1.7	43.2	42.8	42.1	37.6	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.0
April.....	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.9	41.9	45.5	44.8	43.9	4.2	4.7	5.3	5.3
May.....	4.4	5.1	4.5	4.5	49.8	48.2	46.9	49.1	6.1	4.9	4.7	4.0
June.....	6.1	2.6	2.7	3.3	56.5	55.0	55.8	55.8	3.6	6.9	6.3	6.7
July.....	2.9	3.8	4.5	—	56.5	57.6	56.3	—	5.4	4.0	4.0	—
Aug.....	4.7	3.8	2.7	—	55.4	57.2	57.0	—	4.6	4.2	5.5	—
Sept.....	4.5	5.5	5.1	—	55.0	54.7	54.5	—	2.9	3.0	3.1	—
Oct.....	5.6	9.2	8.1	—	47.8	48.2	51.2	—	2.3	2.8	1.9	—
Nov.....	5.9	4.8	3.4	—	40.6	42.4	42.6	—	1.6	1.5	1.3	—
Dec.....	8.7	4.6	3.5	—	39.0	40.1	38.8	—	1.0	1.2	0.8	—
YEAR.....	58.7	59.3	51.2	—	46.8	47.7	46.9	—	3.0	3.3	3.3	—

### TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORDS

GENERAL: The maximum shade temperature of the air on record is 136° F. (57.8° C.) at San Louis, Mexico, on Aug. 11, 1933; the extreme lowest recorded temperature is in Antarctica e.g. -127° F. (-88.3° C.) at Vostok on Aug. 24, 1960. In the upper air temperatures as low as -143° F. (-97.2° C.) have been recorded—e.g. over Halley Bay, Antarctica, on Aug. 9, 1959 at about 27 kms.

The wettest place in the world is considered to be the neighbourhood of Cherrapunji in Assam where annual averages exceeding 400 inches have been obtained, of which 90 per cent. usually falls in the six months April to September, and annual totals have reached 905 inches.

U.K.: The maximum shade temperature recorded in the air at 4 feet above the ground is 100.5° F. (38.1° C.) at Tonbridge, Kent (July 22, 1868). The lowest shade temperature is -17° F. (-27.2° C.) at Braemar (Feb. 11, 1895).

The greatest rainfall recorded in a day was at Martinstown, near Dorchester, 11.00 inches in the 24 hours commencing 9 a.m. (July 18, 1955). Annual totals exceeding 240 inches were recorded at The Styc, Borrowdale, in 1872, 1923, 1928 and 1954; at Ben Nevis Observatory in 1898 and at Llyn Llydaw, Snowdon, in 1909. The smallest annual total is 9.29 inches at Margate in 1921 and the largest may be regarded as 257 inches at Sprinkling Tarn in 1954.

TEMPERATURE, RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE  
AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mean Temperature of the air (° C.), Rainfall (mm.) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July, 1968, to June 1969, and the calendar year 1968. Also height of Climatological Station above mean sea level, altitude being given in metres. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office. (To convert °C. to °F. multiply by 9/5 and add 32).

	mtrs.	1968											
		July			August			September			October		
		Temp.	Rain	Sun	Temp.	Rain	Sun	Temp.	Rain	Sun	Temp.	Rain	Sun
		°C	mm.	hrs.	°C	mm.	hrs.	°C.	mm.	hrs.	°C.	mm.	hrs.
Aberporth.....	133	14.0	57	7.4	15.3	40	6.3	13.5	91	3.6	12.8	94	1.9
Aberystwyth.....	138	14.3	112	6.0	15.3	42	5.8	13.5	119	3.1	12.5	101	1.5
Balderngrove.....	69	13.7	37	5.8	14.6	82	6.5	12.6	97	3.9	11.9	103	1.8
Ambleside.....	46	14.5	85	—	15.3	—	—	13.3	301	—	11.7	293	—
Balmoral.....	283	11.7	105	—	12.1	46	—	10.0	68	—	8.5	105	—
Bath.....	118	15.3	124	6.2	—	—	—	14.1	107	4.2	13.0	90	—
Birmingham.....	163	15.1	104	4.1	15.5	51	3.8	13.9	104	3.5	12.7	60	2.1
Bournemouth.....	40	15.5	53	7.2	16.3	35	4.7	14.7	119	5.1	13.7	100	2.1
Buxton.....	307	12.9	113	3.4	14.0	49	4.7	11.9	202	2.9	10.5	128	2.1
Cambridge.....	12	15.5	96	4.1	16.3	103	3.9	14.7	82	4.0	13.1	47	2.1
Cardiff.....	62	16.1	135	5.6	16.5	69	4.6	14.7	141	3.9	12.9	136	1.5
Cirencester.....	135	15.3	98	5.4	15.2	58	4.2	13.5	129	3.3	12.0	72	1.9
Cromer.....	54	14.3	84	4.1	14.4	112	3.2	13.9	99	4.4	12.1	45	2.3
Douglas.....	87	13.6	141	7.2	14.7	65	7.0	13.1	181	4.7	11.9	185	1.8
Dovercourt.....	3	15.5	41	5.0	15.9	83	4.2	14.7	112	4.7	12.9	63	2.3
Dumfries.....	49	13.7	92	4.1	14.1	66	5.1	12.6	210	3.7	11.3	160	1.7
Dundee.....	45	13.7	78	3.0	14.1	39	5.7	12.5	77	3.2	10.8	106	2.6
Durham.....	102	13.2	102	2.6	14.3	42	3.3	13.1	114	3.8	11.6	65	2.3
Eastbourne.....	7	15.8	51	6.7	16.6	59	4.8	15.3	117	5.8	13.6	92	2.7
East Malling.....	37	15.8	52	5.1	16.4	91	4.4	14.5	184	4.6	12.9	75	2.3
Edinburgh.....	134	13.7	99	3.8	14.3	46	5.7	12.5	104	3.3	11.2	102	2.6
Falmouth.....	51	15.2	66	8.5	16.3	54	6.1	14.5	91	5.1	13.5	115	2.0
Glasgow.....	107	14.1	89	3.9	14.5	73	5.3	12.3	150	3.2	10.7	161	2.0
Hastings.....	45	15.6	65	5.9	16.5	51	4.3	15.3	—	5.5	13.8	91	2.2
Huddersfield.....	99	14.5	114	2.6	15.1	48	3.4	13.4	171	2.4	12.3	60	1.8
Hull.....	—	14.6	93	3.6	15.8	54	3.9	14.4	178	4.1	12.9	53	2.0
Ilfacombe.....	8	14.7	101	8.5	16.9	40	6.3	15.1	113	4.3	14.3	138	1.6
Inverness.....	4	13.1	76	3.9	14.5	25	5.9	12.5	62	2.6	10.5	140	1.8
Lincoln.....	7	14.5	109	3.8	15.1	62	4.6	13.7	93	3.8	12.4	51	2.2
Liverpool.....	60	14.7	96	5.6	15.5	56	5.7	13.7	117	3.9	12.5	74	2.1
Llandrindod Wells..	235	14.4	—	4.8	14.7	69	4.3	12.8	129	3.5	11.7	110	1.5
London (Kew).....	5	16.7	72	4.7	16.5	78	4.0	15.1	122	4.5	13.7	52	2.5
Manchester Airport	76	14.9	93	4.0	15.7	53	5.3	14.0	123	3.6	12.7	89	2.1
Margate.....	16	16.1	79	5.4	16.5	62	3.9	15.7	109	5.2	14.0	52	2.6
Morecambe.....	7	15.3	81	5.0	16.1	56	6.0	14.3	167	4.4	12.6	145	1.6
Newquay.....	54	14.9	111	7.1	16.0	38	5.9	14.5	87	5.2	13.9	87	1.8
Nottingham.....	59	15.3	103	3.2	15.9	49	4.1	14.1	92	3.2	12.9	48	1.8
Oxford.....	63	15.8	141	4.4	15.8	91	4.0	14.5	108	3.8	13.3	68	2.1
Penzance.....	19	15.5	57	8.6	16.9	51	6.4	14.7	119	5.7	14.1	109	2.2
Plymouth.....	36	15.9	115	7.0	16.8	70	5.8	14.9	134	4.7	13.7	93	1.6
Prerwick.....	16	13.3	109	6.3	14.1	61	6.6	12.4	115	3.9	11.7	152	2.0
Ross-on-Wye.....	68	15.5	121	5.3	15.9	28	4.2	14.0	122	3.5	13.1	73	2.0
Sandown.....	4	16.5	74	6.9	16.9	41	4.7	15.9	103	5.7	14.3	87	2.9
Scarborough.....	36	13.7	68	4.5	14.7	30	3.6	13.9	83	4.2	12.8	56	2.4
Scilly.....	48	15.9	70	9.0	16.9	54	6.5	14.9	122	5.9	14.1	98	2.8
Sheffield.....	131	14.8	113	2.3	15.6	42	3.2	13.9	155	2.5	12.3	63	2.1
Shrewsbury.....	56	14.7	123	5.0	15.5	48	4.6	13.0	95	3.6	12.5	46	2.0
Skegness.....	5	14.7	77	6.1	14.9	85	3.9	14.3	100	5.0	12.5	76	2.4
Southampton.....	20	16.9	58	5.8	16.8	42	4.4	15.3	176	4.7	14.0	107	2.0
Southend.....	27	16.8	59	5.4	17.0	77	4.6	16.0	163	4.8	13.9	65	2.7
Stornoway.....	3	12.7	43	5.0	12.3	31	6.9	12.1	34	4.4	10.3	159	1.8
Tiree.....	9	13.1	28	6.8	13.7	54	8.6	12.7	128	4.6	11.6	151	2.2
Torbay.....	8	16.1	81	8.8	16.6	52	5.4	15.7	129	5.6	13.9	119	2.0
Weymouth-super-Mare	9	16.5	93	6.5	16.7	59	4.7	15.1	90	4.0	13.9	57	1.6
Weymouth.....	5	16.3	41	8.5	16.6	39	5.0	15.2	141	5.3	13.9	130	2.2
Worthing.....	—	16.2	105	6.4	16.7	40	5.1	15.5	101	5.6	14.1	108	2.7
York.....	20	14.5	55	3.4	15.1	45	4.3	13.7	112	3.7	12.1	60	1.7

## TEMPERATURE, RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mean Temperature of the air (°C.), Rainfall (mm.) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July, 1968 to June, 1969, and the calendar year 1968. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office. (To convert °C. to °F. multiply by 9/5 and add 32.)

	1968						1968			1969					
	November			December			Year			January			February		
	Temp.	Rain	Sun	Temp.	Rain	Sun	Temp.	Rain	Sun	Temp.	Rain	Sun	Temp.	Rain	Sun
	°C.	mm.	hrs.	°C.	mm.	hrs.	°C.	mm.	hrs.	°C.	mm.	hrs.	°C.	mm.	hrs.
Aberporth.....	7.3	66	1.8	4.7	86	1.4	9.3	809	4.2	6.1	107	1.1	2.3	46	2.2
Aberystwyth.....	6.9	58	2.1	3.7	67	1.9	9.1	952	3.8	5.5	123	0.8	1.3	45	1.8
Aldergrove.....	6.5	75	1.6	4.1	57	1.3	8.9	820	3.9	4.7	102	0.9	0.9	75	2.3
Ambleside.....	5.9	136	—	2.9	124	—	8.9	1,850	—	4.3	189	0.5	0.8	73	2.4
Balmoral.....	2.7	41	—	1.2	102	—	5.9	858	—	1.9	128	—	2.5	101	—
Bath.....	7.1	74	—	3.7	67	—	—	—	—	6.3	106	—	1.7	41	1.9
Birmingham.....	6.3	51	1.6	2.7	62	1.0	9.3	906	3.1	5.7	70	1.1	0.7	73	1.9
Bournemouth.....	7.9	40	2.0	4.5	91	1.5	10.1	805	4.4	7.0	112	1.5	2.5	45	3.2
Buxton.....	4.7	72	1.0	1.4	72	0.5	7.6	1,295	3.1	3.7	127	0.6	1.6	104	1.9
Cambridge.....	6.7	29	1.0	2.7	33	0.6	9.7	615	3.2	5.7	55	1.2	0.9	56	2.7
Cardiff.....	7.5	108	1.5	4.3	95	1.2	10.2	1,219	—	6.3	139	1.1	2.2	59	2.4
Clarence.....	5.9	69	1.7	2.5	90	1.1	9.0	917	3.5	5.1	71	1.1	0.7	56	2.1
Cromer.....	7.0	59	1.1	3.2	63	1.0	9.1	734	—	4.9	42	1.1	0.9	74	1.9
Douglas.....	7.1	96	1.2	4.7	102	1.2	—	1,311	4.3	5.5	137	1.2	1.7	105	2.8
Dovercourt.....	7.5	32	0.9	3.0	27	0.8	9.6	505	3.5	4.9	51	1.0	2.5	46	2.4
Dumfries.....	5.7	68	1.9	2.9	82	1.1	8.4	1,124	3.4	4.2	85	1.2	0.5	38	3.1
Dundee.....	5.7	55	1.4	3.3	50	1.2	8.2	728	3.4	3.9	109	1.9	0.7	46	2.8
Durham.....	5.9	66	1.0	2.5	97	1.1	8.3	742	3.2	4.1	48	1.4	0.2	28	2.6
Eastbourne.....	7.9	23	1.8	4.3	49	1.4	10.3	731	4.6	7.0	75	1.5	2.8	51	3.3
East Malling.....	6.8	34	1.6	2.6	57	1.0	9.7	769	3.7	5.4	70	0.8	1.6	42	2.4
Edinburgh.....	5.6	47	1.6	3.1	31	1.1	8.3	809	3.5	4.5	50	1.5	0.5	49	2.2
Falmouth.....	9.2	87	1.8	7.1	131	1.4	10.5	1,058	—	7.9	134	1.9	4.2	93	3.1
Glasgow.....	5.0	86	1.8	2.8	36	0.9	8.2	1,032	3.2	3.9	93	0.9	0.5	34	2.7
Hastings.....	7.8	30	1.6	3.7	37	1.3	10.1	676	4.1	6.4	70	1.1	2.3	53	2.8
Huddersfield.....	6.1	104	0.8	2.5	43	1.0	8.9	958	2.6	—	67	0.9	—	75	1.9
Hull.....	7.1	85	1.3	3.4	55	0.8	9.7	796	3.3	5.3	87	0.7	1.1	60	1.9
Ilfracombe.....	9.2	79	1.5	6.3	126	1.6	10.7	1,080	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inverness.....	4.6	33	1.7	3.6	42	0.9	8.1	716	3.3	4.1	43	0.9	0.7	22	2.0
Lincoln.....	6.5	81	1.7	2.5	30	1.0	9.0	631	3.6	5.7	71	0.8	0.3	46	2.4
Liverpool.....	6.6	36	1.8	3.9	46	1.3	9.5	770	3.9	5.5	48	1.1	1.4	67	1.8
Llandrindod Wells.....	5.5	69	0.9	2.3	91	0.5	—	1,069	3.0	4.5	128	0.5	0.1	78	1.8
London (Kew).....	7.5	38	1.4	3.4	71	1.1	10.5	710	3.6	6.4	65	1.2	2.3	39	2.5
Manchester Airport.....	6.6	53	1.8	3.1	30	1.3	9.5	814	3.5	5.7	75	0.8	0.5	73	2.1
Margate.....	8.1	26	1.3	4.1	30	0.8	10.4	561	3.9	6.5	48	1.2	2.5	36	2.4
Morecambe.....	6.9	53	2.2	3.7	39	1.4	9.7	1,010	4.0	5.3	78	0.9	1.1	50	2.5
Newquay.....	8.7	58	2.2	6.9	135	1.3	10.5	912	4.3	7.9	123	1.5	3.9	57	2.6
Nottingham.....	6.7	63	1.4	3.3	27	1.0	9.7	611	3.0	5.9	62	1.0	0.9	56	2.4
Oxford.....	6.7	55	1.6	3.1	63	1.2	9.9	812	3.6	6.1	75	1.3	1.7	40	2.8
Penzance.....	9.9	98	1.4	7.7	148	1.4	11.1	1,126	4.6	8.1	151	1.7	4.7	112	3.0
Plymouth.....	9.0	73	2.0	6.5	143	2.0	10.7	1,120	4.2	7.5	131	1.5	3.4	59	3.2
Prestwick.....	5.6	89	2.2	3.1	35	1.3	8.5	939	4.1	5.0	88	1.0	1.7	27	2.9
Ross-on-Wye.....	6.9	82	1.6	3.5	84	1.5	9.7	824	3.5	6.1	64	1.1	1.5	68	2.2
Sandown.....	8.5	40	1.9	5.0	83	1.2	10.7	754	4.6	6.9	103	1.6	2.9	42	3.0
Scarborough.....	7.3	74	0.8	4.3	78	0.9	—	666	3.5	5.3	70	1.0	1.3	75	1.2
Scilly.....	10.7	112	1.4	9.1	151	1.6	11.5	1,120	4.7	9.1	116	2.0	5.9	109	3.3
Sheffield.....	6.1	87	1.0	3.1	53	0.9	9.3	876	2.7	5.3	85	0.9	0.5	62	1.4
Shrewsbury.....	6.2	45	1.3	3.0	50	1.0	9.1	700	3.4	5.5	49	1.3	0.5	41	2.2
Skewness.....	7.3	71	1.3	3.3	48	0.7	—	716	3.8	5.0	61	1.2	0.9	41	2.2
Southampton.....	7.8	45	1.9	4.3	85	1.3	10.7	809	4.1	6.9	130	1.5	3.0	45	3.1
Southend.....	7.4	39	0.9	3.5	21	0.6	10.5	653	—	6.2	38	1.2	1.8	40	2.4
Stornoway.....	6.9	38	2.4	4.9	73	0.7	8.1	790	3.9	5.0	90	0.9	1.7	86	2.9
Three.....	7.5	60	1.4	5.9	81	0.7	8.9	902	4.3	5.4	114	0.9	2.6	45	2.9
Torbay.....	8.9	63	1.7	6.2	134	1.5	10.9	1,029	4.5	7.7	134	1.8	3.3	106	3.1
Weston-super-Mare.....	7.7	79	1.8	4.5	85	1.6	—	—	3.9	6.8	95	1.1	2.7	53	2.5
Weymouth.....	8.5	53	2.0	5.4	93	1.5	10.7	877	4.5	7.6	112	1.4	3.2	65	3.2
Worthing.....	8.2	26	2.0	4.1	55	1.5	10.3	787	4.5	6.5	79	1.5	2.9	45	3.3
York.....	6.3	75	1.0	2.7	27	1.3	9.1	618	—	4.6	71	0.9	0.1	49	2.0

## TEMPERATURE, RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mean Temperature of the air (° C.), Rainfall (mm.) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July 1968, to June, 1969, and the calendar year 1968. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office. (To convert ° C. to ° F. multiply by 9/5 and add 32.)

	1969											
	March			April			May			June		
	Temp.	Rain	Sun									
	°C.	mm.	hrs.	°C.	mm.	hrs.	°C.	mm.	hrs.	°C.	mm.	hrs.
Aberporth.....	4.9	49	4.0	7.5	47	6.8	10.3	95	5.2	12.8	46	9.3
Aberystwyth.....	3.9	62	3.4	6.7	—	6.5	—	—	3.8	—	—	—
Aldergrove.....	3.3	48	2.7	7.0	55	6.4	10.2	79	5.2	13.1	79	7.2
Ambleside.....	3.2	75	3.2	6.9	100	5.8	10.8	120	3.6	13.5	121	7.3
Balmoral.....	0.1	67	—	3.9	60	—	7.2	139	—	11.0	56	—
Bath.....	4.3	61	2.3	7.7	38	7.1	10.9	93	4.7	14.3	36	8.8
Birmingham.....	3.1	86	1.7	7.5	51	6.1	11.1	157	3.6	14.1	41	8.4
Bournemouth.....	5.2	79	2.5	8.4	25	7.5	11.4	78	6.3	14.5	20	9.8
Buxton.....	0.7	85	1.9	5.3	109	5.8	9.2	118	4.0	12.1	85	8.2
Cambridge.....	3.7	47	2.1	7.6	31	6.3	12.5	94	5.4	14.3	33	9.0
Cardiff.....	4.6	72	2.7	8.5	61	6.1	11.8	124	4.5	15.1	38	8.1
Cirencester.....	3.7	59	2.3	7.7	40	7.3	11.0	129	4.0	13.6	38	8.9
Cromer.....	2.8	62	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas.....	3.1	83	3.2	6.8	61	7.8	9.5	110	5.8	12.9	89	8.9
Dovercourt.....	3.7	61	2.5	8.1	18	7.2	11.4	92	6.4	14.5	—	9.2
Dumfries.....	2.5	36	2.7	6.6	43	5.8	9.9	96	3.2	13.0	109	7.2
Dundee.....	2.7	51	2.8	6.3	57	5.4	9.1	147	4.0	13.3	57	7.0
Durham.....	2.7	86	2.1	6.5	45	5.2	9.5	102	3.3	13.1	78	6.8
Eastbourne.....	5.2	62	2.6	8.3	39	7.6	11.5	66	7.5	14.7	34	9.7
East Malling.....	4.4	58	2.1	7.9	17	6.5	11.7	64	6.0	14.1	37	8.4
Edinburgh.....	2.3	25	2.4	6.6	34	5.3	9.5	96	3.5	13.9	46	6.7
Falmouth.....	6.3	118	2.4	9.1	63	7.0	11.3	94	5.8	14.1	47	9.3
Glasgow.....	2.5	19	2.3	6.3	42	5.4	9.3	118	3.9	13.5	72	7.3
Hastings.....	4.9	49	2.7	8.2	30	6.7	11.9	95	6.0	14.7	36	8.8
Huddersfield.....	2.2	103	1.8	6.3	86	4.8	10.7	87	2.6	—	69	—
Hull.....	3.3	78	2.0	7.2	106	4.7	11.2	68	4.3	13.9	70	8.4
Ilfracombe.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inverness.....	3.3	16	3.7	6.6	35	5.1	8.7	78	3.7	13.1	25	5.9
Lincoln.....	2.9	68	1.7	7.3	87	5.2	11.3	72	4.6	13.2	60	9.1
Liverpool.....	3.4	50	2.6	7.5	47	6.8	10.9	170	4.8	13.7	51	8.2
Llandrindod Wells.....	2.8	59	2.3	7.0	64	5.8	10.1	153	3.4	13.1	58	7.9
London (Kew).....	4.5	56	2.1	8.5	15	6.9	12.1	53	5.3	14.3	26	8.8
Manchester Airport.....	3.4	49	2.6	7.4	82	6.2	11.1	96	4.2	14.2	52	8.4
Margate.....	4.9	50	2.6	8.3	27	7.2	12.4	84	6.5	14.5	32	8.5
Morecambe.....	3.2	75	2.7	7.5	63	6.4	11.3	85	4.4	14.5	72	9.0
Newquay.....	6.7	58	2.4	9.1	50	7.3	11.2	96	5.6	14.1	43	9.3
Nottingham.....	3.3	57	1.7	7.7	54	5.0	11.5	133	3.5	14.3	33	7.7
Oxford.....	4.2	48	2.3	8.4	37	7.4	12.3	89	5.2	14.7	21	9.2
Penzance.....	7.1	103	2.5	9.3	60	7.2	11.4	100	6.1	14.3	43	9.4
Plymouth.....	6.1	78	2.7	9.1	58	6.7	11.3	124	5.9	14.7	70	9.0
Prestwick.....	2.8	18	3.1	6.7	33	6.4	9.9	78	5.2	12.7	51	7.7
Ross-on-Wye.....	4.1	61	2.3	8.3	41	7.3	11.5	119	4.0	14.3	38	8.8
Sandown.....	5.5	95	2.5	8.9	37	7.6	11.9	92	6.6	15.2	20	10.4
Scarborough.....	3.1	51	2.3	6.9	65	5.9	9.9	76	4.6	13.1	58	—
Scilly.....	8.1	80	2.5	9.9	52	6.9	11.9	84	7.4	14.6	34	9.6
Sheffield.....	2.3	120	1.6	6.9	76	4.9	11.0	99	3.2	14.1	63	8.4
Shrewsbury.....	3.1	64	1.7	7.5	42	6.2	11.2	151	4.1	13.9	17	7.6
Skegness.....	3.2	57	2.5	6.8	72	5.0	11.1	53	5.5	13.5	63	9.2
Southampton.....	5.7	76	2.5	9.3	22	7.1	12.7	83	5.8	15.7	29	9.6
Southend.....	4.3	69	1.9	8.7	18	—	12.9	41	5.5	15.1	32	7.7
Stornoway.....	4.1	19	4.4	5.9	16	6.2	8.9	13	4.5	11.7	55	6.9
Tiree.....	4.7	5	4.4	7.2	37	6.4	9.3	49	5.8	12.2	64	8.0
Torbay.....	5.9	104	2.6	9.3	34	7.8	11.5	102	5.8	15.1	48	9.8
Weston-super-Mare.....	4.7	62	2.6	8.7	41	7.6	11.9	126	5.0	15.3	28	9.2
Weymouth.....	5.5	84	2.6	8.7	44	7.9	11.3	99	6.7	—	—	9.5
Worthing.....	4.5	68	2.6	8.5	34	7.1	12.1	71	6.3	15.1	20	9.4
York.....	2.8	54	1.8	7.5	69	5.9	10.7	68	3.7	13.5	78	7.6

Weather Record, August, 1968

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.			
	°C.	°C.	knots	mm.	hours
1	16.8	14.0	6.3	—	—
2	16.4	11.2	8.2	4.8	0.1
3	18.4	12.8	7.0	—	1.1
4	17.8	14.3	4.9	—	—
5	21.1	14.2	7.3	0.4	6.1
6	19.0	15.0	9.2	10.7	—
7	16.2	14.0	12.2	5.8	—
8	18.6	13.7	10.2	14.0	0.1
9	17.0	14.0	6.9	6.1	—
10	21.4	13.3	5.0	—	3.6
11	22.3	13.6	3.2	—	5.9
12	23.2	12.0	5.2	1.3	11.6
13	21.2	15.6	10.3	0.6	4.8
14	17.4	13.4	6.9	0.9	0.5
15	19.5	8.3	8.1	1.3	2.4
16	18.6	12.3	7.5	7.9	5.1
17	17.3	10.9	6.5	8.5	1.8
18	17.6	10.4	7.0	—	10.2
19	18.5	7.4	6.0	0.2	0.3
20	22.7	13.2	8.4	—	6.9
21	22.7	15.0	4.0	—	6.1
22	26.9	13.2	2.6	—	10.3
23	25.6	15.3	4.3	—	9.5
24	24.3	13.7	6.0	—	7.4
25	21.7	14.4	11.1	—	9.4
26	23.4	14.3	10.2	—	6.4
27	21.9	15.3	9.7	9.6	4.1
28	18.0	15.2	10.5	3.2	0.2
29	16.2	13.7	10.6	0.1	—
30	17.7	11.0	6.2	—	6.3
31	20.0	12.3	5.9	2.3	2.4
Total ..	—	—	—	77.7	122.6
Mean ..	20.0	13.1	7.3	—	—
Temp. °F.	68.0	55.6	—	—	—
Average..	70.5	55.6	6.2	57	188

Weather Record, October, 1968

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.			
	°C.	°C.	knots	mm.	hours
1	16.2	13.5	8.7	—	0.3
2	18.0	13.0	10.0	0.2	4.3
3	18.8	14.2	5.1	—	—
4	19.4	14.4	2.6	—	0.6
5	19.4	14.7	1.7	—	0.2
6	18.1	13.9	3.9	—	3.2
7	17.2	9.2	1.4	5.7	6.1
8	15.9	10.8	5.3	8.0	0.2
9	16.1	11.4	4.4	6.4	2.4
10	18.5	13.5	9.0	0.1	6.5
11	17.3	11.2	11.0	10.1	—
12	15.9	13.4	9.9	1.3	2.5
13	16.2	11.6	10.0	0.2	4.7
14	15.1	7.4	4.4	—	8.9
15	14.4	5.8	7.2	—	5.7
16	13.0	9.4	7.5	—	4.9
17	14.9	8.9	5.6	—	0.1
18	12.2	6.6	4.2	1.7	—
19	15.6	10.0	3.5	—	—
20	19.4	11.6	4.8	—	6.1
21	19.4	10.0	2.3	—	5.6
22	16.6	7.1	1.6	—	5.8
23	12.5	10.8	2.3	—	0.1
24	14.1	10.4	7.9	1.4	0.1
25	13.4	11.5	5.8	—	—
26	14.6	10.8	1.7	—	0.9
27	15.3	10.5	5.9	0.3	0.1
28	16.9	13.5	8.3	9.9	0.9
29	15.0	10.6	9.0	0.3	4.5
30	17.5	10.3	3.7	0.7	0.2
31	17.4	12.2	7.6	5.3	2.2
Total ..	—	—	—	51.6	77.1
Mean ..	16.3	11.0	5.7	—	—
Temp. °F.	61.3	51.8	—	—	—
Average..	57.6	45.3	6.6	57	97

Weather Record, September, 1968

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.			
	°C.	°C.	knots	mm.	hours
1	19.4	10.6	7.6	4.4	3.7
2	19.3	14.3	10.2	1.5	9.7
3	19.8	9.2	1.9	—	10.9
4	17.3	9.5	3.1	0.8	2.1
5	19.6	9.5	5.7	0.4	8.8
6	16.9	14.0	0.9	1.3	0.1
7	21.8	12.0	3.6	—	6.5
8	20.9	10.2	2.3	—	3.6
9	23.0	14.4	7.0	—	10.5
10	24.3	14.5	5.1	6.5	6.7
11	18.9	13.4	4.9	0.2	3.4
12	20.0	12.2	4.8	0.2	5.0
13	19.4	12.0	2.0	3.0	4.7
14	16.1	12.8	8.5	21.4	0.1
15	14.3	13.2	13.8	43.0	—
16	18.7	12.3	5.7	3.3	5.3
17	15.5	12.5	7.6	0.8	—
18	17.4	9.3	4.9	—	3.6
19	17.9	8.0	5.8	3.6	4.0
20	18.0	13.7	17.4	0.5	7.2
21	16.8	11.4	10.4	3.1	8.3
22	17.7	10.9	8.8	2.3	3.6
23	17.5	11.8	11.5	3.2	7.3
24	17.9	11.9	6.8	—	4.6
25	15.4	9.6	5.1	11.0	0.1
26	18.6	13.4	5.7	0.2	—
27	19.6	15.0	10.2	1.1	3.2
28	16.8	11.5	13.4	4.0	5.9
29	15.6	12.5	8.5	6.6	4.1
30	17.5	10.1	9.0	—	1.6
Total ..	—	—	—	122.4	134.6
Mean ..	18.4	11.9	7.1	—	—
Temp. °F.	65.1	53.4	—	—	—
Average..	65.5	51.6	6.6	50	142

Weather Record, November, 1968

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.			
	°C.	°C.	knots	mm.	hours
1	15.1	12.1	4.3	8.5	0.2
2	12.0	11.8	8.0	0.1	—
3	7.6	6.2	11.9	—	1.3
4	8.5	3.8	6.8	—	6.3
5	9.1	-0.7	4.8	—	1.1
6	8.9	7.2	11.0	2.8	—
7	7.5	6.2	6.8	2.6	—
8	7.9	5.8	8.2	—	—
9	5.0	-0.1	2.7	—	4.0
10	8.3	-0.2	3.6	2.3	—
11	8.4	6.3	2.0	0.1	—
12	9.8	2.8	6.3	—	4.6
13	7.9	4.1	9.7	—	1.3
14	8.1	6.8	16.6	—	4.5
15	4.4	2.7	17.5	—	1.0
16	4.2	2.8	11.8	0.1	—
17	6.7	3.9	9.7	—	—
18	6.7	6.3	6.5	0.1	—
19	8.4	6.3	2.3	—	—
20	11.3	5.8	3.7	—	1.7
21	11.1	5.0	4.7	—	5.9
22	10.4	5.1	6.2	0.5	0.1
23	12.3	5.6	8.2	1.8	—
24	11.5	7.0	6.9	—	6.5
25	12.8	3.4	7.6	1.3	0.4
26	13.3	12.4	8.5	6.2	—
27	12.8	10.8	2.8	0.1	—
28	12.2	5.8	1.5	—	4.0
29	9.8	8.1	7.4	9.7	—
30	8.4	6.2	6.5	2.0	—
Total ..	—	—	—	38.2	42.9
Mean ..	9.3	5.6	7.1	—	—
Temp. °F.	48.7	42.1	—	—	—
Average..	49.8	40.6	6.8	63	53

Entries of Maximum Temperature cover day period 9-21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21-9 h. and are entered to day of reading; Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry; Sunshine the 24 hours 0-24 h.; Mean Wind Speed in knots at 50 ft. above ground (100 knots=110.5 m.p.h.); Rainfall 1000 mm.=39.37 in.

Weather Record, December, 1968

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.			
	°C.	°C.			
1	8.8	7.4	4.9	—	—
2	9.5	8.3	4.3	—	2.8
3	5.5	0.3	2.4	—	—
4	6.6	4.5	3.4	—	—
5	4.0	3.2	5.1	—	—
6	4.8	0.0	2.8	—	—
7	6.3	2.8	7.8	—	—
8	4.4	3.1	8.2	—	—
9	2.6	1.9	2.4	—	—
10	4.1	2.1	3.8	—	—
11	4.5	2.8	4.1	—	—
12	3.3	1.7	2.0	—	—
13	0.5	-0.8	5.0	—	—
14	-1.4	-4.7	3.4	—	—
15	6.8	-4.1	7.1	8.9	—
16	4.7	1.1	5.3	7.7	0.4
17	6.9	-1.1	7.5	26.6	—
18	6.2	5.4	7.7	—	2.3
19	6.0	3.4	3.2	—	2.1
20	10.8	-0.2	12.3	3.0	0.1
21	8.2	6.5	8.5	7.4	5.4
22	10.9	8.2	15.6	1.3	2.3
23	7.8	6.4	8.2	—	—
24	5.1	2.8	2.7	14.5	—
25	5.0	0.7	4.7	0.1	—
26	1.8	-0.9	5.3	—	4.3
27	1.6	-1.5	9.0	—	5.2
28	0.6	-2.6	10.3	—	4.5
29	1.4	-0.6	5.8	1.3	—
30	2.1	-0.7	4.3	—	0.9
31	4.7	-0.2	2.5	—	2.1
Total ..	—	—	—	70.8	32.4
Mean ..	5.0	1.8	5.8	—	—
Temp.°F.	41.0	35.2	—	—	—
Average..	45.7	37.4	7.6	52	40

Weather Record, January, 1969

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.			
	°C.	°C.			
1	4.7	-0.6	3.5	—	0.3
2	7.9	2.8	4.0	0.2	4.6
3	7.2	4.3	2.0	0.8	—
4	4.6	1.4	2.1	—	0.9
5	-2.8	—	2.9	—	1.6
6	1.9	1.6	7.2	2.4	0.2
7	8.3	1.7	11.6	3.1	0.2
8	8.3	5.5	8.5	0.1	1.6
9	7.6	-2.8	5.3	—	4.2
10	4.2	2.9	8.2	5.8	—
11	9.4	3.4	4.3	1.0	—
12	9.3	4.7	7.9	6.9	—
13	10.0	8.0	13.3	7.7	—
14	9.2	7.6	9.0	5.3	0.1
15	7.4	-0.1	6.2	3.8	4.9
16	5.2	2.0	8.9	0.2	0.7
17	8.8	-2.7	11.1	5.9	—
18	8.6	7.2	14.6	—	2.9
19	8.2	4.0	5.6	2.0	2.0
20	9.5	0.9	6.4	3.8	—
21	12.3	8.7	7.0	0.8	0.1
22	12.6	10.8	5.8	1.4	—
23	13.0	9.9	1.9	0.1	0.6
24	11.2	8.2	6.0	—	—
25	12.8	10.1	6.0	—	0.3
26	11.1	8.4	8.3	0.4	1.3
27	11.6	7.3	8.7	5.0	3.8
28	8.8	6.8	4.7	8.0	—
29	7.8	1.4	4.0	—	0.1
30	9.9	6.0	10.2	—	0.4
31	7.9	5.5	9.4	—	5.5
Total ..	—	—	—	64.7	36.3
Mean ..	8.5	4.3	6.9	—	—
Temp.°F.	47.3	39.7	—	—	—
Average..	43.7	35.2	8.1	55	46

Weather Record, February, 1969

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.			
	°C.	°C.			
1	8.9	0.7	9.5	1.9	0.3
2	4.8	2.8	10.5	—	7.6
3	2.5	-2.0	10.4	—	6.8
4	4.5	-2.9	2.5	—	0.5
5	6.3	2.4	1.1	—	—
6	9.5	4.2	10.1	2.7	0.6
7	3.3	1.1	8.4	5.0	0.5
8	0.5	-6.2	8.2	—	8.6
9	2.5	-4.3	8.7	—	7.1
10	3.5	-2.9	7.5	5.1	8.7
11	7.4	-4.5	7.9	4.1	0.2
12	3.5	2.6	11.7	0.2	0.1
13	2.3	-1.8	8.2	—	8.3
14	3.5	-3.7	4.3	—	5.3
15	0.2	-5.4	7.4	—	2.2
16	1.8	-3.3	10.3	0.1	—
17	3.3	-3.2	5.7	—	5.7
18	3.3	-4.7	8.4	0.1	2.3
19	2.4	1.2	20.7	12.6	—
20	6.9	0.1	11.3	5.9	—
21	5.5	2.5	5.3	—	1.4
22	11.6	2.4	9.4	0.1	1.8
23	11.4	2.3	8.8	0.5	1.8
24	8.5	4.5	8.7	0.1	—
25	5.6	5.0	4.0	—	—
26	3.4	2.9	7.4	—	—
27	3.3	0.3	8.0	0.9	0.1
28	4.8	0.9	7.7	—	0.7
Total ..	—	—	—	39.3	70.6
Mean ..	4.8	-0.3	8.3	—	—
Temp.°F.	40.6	31.5	—	—	—
Average..	44.6	35.1	8.3	39	64

Weather Record, March, 1969

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.			
	°C.	°C.			
1	3.5	2.5	11.7	—	—
2	3.2	1.1	8.8	—	—
3	3.8	1.9	9.5	—	2
4	6.7	2.3	14.9	—	0.2
5	10.3	0.0	13.6	—	9.3
6	9.6	-1.1	6.7	—	8.5
7	8.2	-7.8	3.4	—	7.7
8	12.9	-6.4	4.7	—	7.4
9	10.2	-6.6	6.6	—	5.2
10	6.9	-2.4	13.3	16.5	0.2
11	6.3	3.8	11.0	10.0	—
12	4.9	2.7	11.8	10.2	—
13	12.2	4.6	10.5	2.4	0.1
14	12.2	7.0	5.2	2.0	0.6
15	10.3	2.1	9.4	—	—
16	3.2	2.8	16.4	0.9	—
17	10.8	2.4	10.5	3.4	—
18	7.7	5.1	11.5	5.5	—
19	7.6	4.9	6.1	—	—
20	7.4	4.7	3.5	—	—
21	5.8	3.0	10.1	—	0.1
22	6.8	2.3	15.7	—	6.0
23	4.7	1.7	13.6	—	0.1
24	3.2	0.8	10.0	—	0.2
25	5.0	0.5	9.8	—	1.7
26	4.8	0.5	11.3	—	0.4
27	8.0	1.1	12.1	—	6.9
28	8.1	-3.8	5.0	—	9.9
29	10.1	-0.4	4.5	1.2	0.6
30	11.1	5.9	9.4	3.4	—
31	13.0	4.3	13.3	0.1	0.3
Total ..	—	—	—	55.6	65.4
Mean ..	7.7	1.4	9.8	—	—
Temp.°F.	45.9	34.5	—	—	—
Average..	50.2	37.4	8.0	37	113

Weather Record, April, 1969

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.			
	°C.	°C.	knots	mm.	hours
1	9.6	2.8	10.0	—	5.6
2	7.7	0.6	8.8	—	4.5
3	10.0	-2.5	8.2	—	10.8
4	12.2	-0.4	10.6	—	11.6
5	13.7	3.5	15.2	—	11.8
6	16.0	3.0	15.0	—	11.1
7	20.1	4.1	5.4	—	9.9
8	21.2	1.5	2.6	—	10.6
9	21.4	2.6	6.1	—	11.0
10	16.0	10.2	11.1	—	0.1
11	15.2	10.2	13.2	0.5	0.1
12	11.1	4.9	16.5	0.3	7.9
13	10.6	3.0	11.0	0.5	7.9
14	12.2	-1.2	7.8	1.3	6.0
15	14.8	10.9	11.9	0.7	2.7
16	12.0	4.5	9.5	0.2	6.9
17	11.4	4.2	*	—	11.4
18	9.5	0.0	*	—	8.5
19	9.1	-1.9	*	—	8.3
20	10.0	-3.8	*	1.5	8.2
21	12.8	5.3	*	2.8	0.2
22	12.0	5.4	*	0.7	6.8
23	10.9	6.2	*	4.1	0.1
24	15.7	7.4	13.0	—	3.2
25	15.3	8.9	13.1	2.4	7.7
26	15.9	9.1	10.0	—	2.7
27	14.7	6.1	8.6	—	8.0
28	11.6	3.6	6.3	0.2	7.5
29	13.3	-0.6	2.9	—	8.8
30	14.5	-0.1	3.0	—	5.6
Total ..	—	—	—	15.2	205.5
Mean ..	13.3	3.6	—	—	—
Temp. °F.	55.9	38.5	—	—	—
Average..	55.8	41.5	8.1	46	160

Weather Record, June, 1969

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.			
	°C.	°C.	knots	mm.	hours
1	16.3	10.1	4.7	4.6	4.3
2	18.4	7.3	6.5	1.9	9.9
3	16.4	12.7	10.5	0.1	1.2
4	12.8	6.1	10.5	—	9.7
5	12.8	6.3	10.4	—	6.7
6	16.5	4.3	5.4	—	7.6
7	17.5	1.5	5.5	—	13.7
8	21.7	7.9	10.1	—	14.7
9	21.9	10.7	12.5	—	14.3
10	23.9	10.1	10.3	—	14.4
11	24.4	11.8	11.1	—	14.1
12	23.0	11.8	8.7	—	11.7
13	25.4	8.0	3.2	—	12.9
14	25.3	7.0	3.9	—	13.8
15	25.3	9.0	5.0	1.7	8.9
16	18.1	13.9	7.4	—	3.4
17	17.8	10.4	11.4	3.0	3.7
18	18.3	12.9	8.5	0.2	8.3
19	17.7	7.5	8.2	2.6	8.2
20	17.0	11.7	10.2	—	4.3
21	17.4	3.2	6.3	—	7.1
22	19.2	4.5	6.7	1.0	10.8
23	14.1	8.0	6.1	11.2	—
24	18.9	13.1	9.0	—	0.1
25	20.8	11.4	6.1	—	7.6
26	21.6	5.8	5.8	0.1	7.0
27	21.6	14.8	6.0	—	11.0
28	20.4	7.6	2.8	—	10.5
29	23.9	9.6	5.6	—	12.7
30	24.7	7.7	4.3	—	12.7
Total ..	—	—	—	26.4	265.3
Mean ..	19.8	8.9	7.4	—	—
Temp. °F.	67.6	48.0	—	—	—
Average..	68.5	52.5	7.2	44	213

Weather Record, May, 1969

	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine	Day
	Max.	Min.				
	°C.	°C.	knots	mm.	hours	
14.2	5.7	8.5	—	—	10.3	1
14.3	5.0	9.7	—	—	1.0	2
20.5	4.5	4.7	—	—	7.6	3
16.8	7.2	6.1	—	—	6.0	4
17.8	8.6	6.5	3.1	—	3.8	5
12.7	10.5	6.5	1.0	—	1.0	6
16.1	4.4	9.5	0.5	—	8.5	7
15.0	9.2	10.3	—	—	4.7	8
14.4	5.0	7.3	9.0	—	6.4	9
14.6	8.7	9.8	1.5	—	—	10
17.5	12.0	9.5	—	—	4.2	11
21.4	7.1	2.5	0.2	—	4.7	12
26.2	11.0	6.7	—	—	8.4	13
15.3	13.4	10.8	0.6	—	—	14
15.8	11.0	11.7	5.2	—	4.1	15
15.8	6.3	9.1	3.4	—	5.9	16
13.4	7.3	10.3	4.9	—	0.1	17
9.9	5.6	8.6	2.7	—	4.6	18
11.9	4.0	6.3	1.8	—	8.7	19
13.0	5.1	4.0	3.6	—	5.9	20
18.2	8.2	6.2	—	—	4.0	21
20.1	4.4	5.8	—	—	11.0	22
15.9	10.8	13.3	—	—	4.0	23
21.2	8.5	4.7	1.9	—	1.2	24
18.7	8.1	6.7	7.1	—	1.8	25
15.6	7.9	12.0	0.3	—	11.8	26
14.3	7.5	5.6	1.1	—	3.3	27
17.5	7.3	6.0	—	—	12.8	28
19.6	5.3	6.5	5.2	—	9.5	29
17.3	8.9	5.3	—	—	5.7	30
16.3	6.1	4.6	0.1	—	3.5	31
—	—	—	53.2	—	164.5	.. Total
16.5	7.6	7.6	—	—	—	.. Mean
61.7	45.7	—	—	—	—	.. Temp. °F.
62.4	46.4	7.4	46	—	198	.. Average

Weather Record, July, 1969

	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine	Day
	Max.	Min.				
	°C.	°C.	knots	mm.	hours	
24.6	11.6	2.8	0.1	—	6.8	1
23.8	15.5	4.9	—	—	7.0	2
21.4	14.1	3.1	—	—	3.3	3
25.2	10.2	6.0	—	—	14.4	4
22.6	12.6	5.7	—	—	8.9	5
14.7	12.3	5.2	32.6	—	—	6
17.1	9.9	10.5	0.1	—	6.8	7
17.6	11.1	7.4	2.0	—	6.7	8
16.5	9.8	5.3	3.1	—	4.9	9
17.6	9.3	3.7	0.1	—	1.6	10
25.8	15.2	7.5	—	—	9.2	11
25.6	13.8	5.2	—	—	7.9	12
26.6	11.5	2.0	—	—	12.9	13
26.8	12.5	3.3	—	—	14.2	14
26.9	11.3	5.9	—	—	12.9	15
31.3	12.3	6.2	—	—	13.3	16
24.8	16.8	5.0	—	—	12.0	17
22.3	9.0	3.8	—	—	9.5	18
23.5	12.5	9.5	—	—	3.9	19
23.8	17.5	5.5	—	—	0.7	20
24.8	14.5	4.9	—	—	7.3	21
26.4	15.9	5.5	—	—	10.3	22
27.1	13.8	1.2	—	—	6.2	23
19.7	13.5	6.3	—	—	—	24
24.8	16.2	4.3	—	—	9.9	25
24.9	10.0	3.0	—	—	6.6	26
26.2	8.1	3.0	0.1	—	12.5	27
24.3	16.3	3.0	5.4	—	—	28
18.7	15.5	4.7	31.5	—	—	29
22.6	9.3	2.7	—	—	11.7	30
21.7	8.8	3.7	—	—	4.1	31
—	—	—	75.0	—	225.5	.. Total
23.2	12.6	4.9	—	—	—	.. Mean
73.8	54.7	—	—	—	—	.. Temp. °F.
71.2	56.1	6.8	62	—	198	.. Average

\*not available.

See footnote, p. 1061

## Principal Book Publishers and Their Addresses

More than 3,700 firms, individuals and societies have published one or more books in recent years. The list which follows is a selective one comprising, in the main, those firms whose names are most familiar to the general public. An interleaved list containing some 2,000 names and addresses is available, price 8s. *od.* post free, from the publishers of "Whitaker."

- Abelard-Schuman, 8 King Street, W.C.2.  
 Aberdeen University Press, Aberdeen.  
 Allan (Jan), Terminal House, Shepperton, Mddx.  
 Allen (W. H.), 43 Essex St., W.C.2.  
 Allen & Unwin, 40 Museum St., W.C.1.  
 Angus & Robertson, 54 Bartholomew Close, E.C.1.  
 Architectural Press, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.  
 Arco, 1-3 Upper James St., W.1.  
 Arlington Books, 15 Duke St., S.W.1.  
 Arnold (E.), & Co., 41 Maddox St., W.1.  
 Arnold (E. J.) & Son, Butterley St., Leeds.  
 Arrow Books, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.  
 Athlone Press, 2 Gower St., W.C.1.  
 Baillière, Tindall & Cassell, 8 Henrietta St., W.C.2.  
 Baker (John), 5 Royal Opera Arcade, S.W.1.  
 Barker (Arthur), 5 Winstley St., W.1.  
 Barrie & Rockliff: The Cresset Press, 2 Clement's Inn, W.C.2.  
 Bartholomew & Son, 12 Duncan St., Edinburgh.  
 Batsford, 4 Fitzhardinge St., Portman Square, W.1.  
 Bell (Geo.) & Sons, 6 Portugal St., W.C.2.  
 Benn (Ernest), 154 Fleet St., E.C.4.  
 Bingley (Clive), 16 Pembridge Rd., W.11.  
 Black (A. & C.), 4 Soho Sq., W.1.  
 Blackie, Glasgow, and 5 Fitzhardinge St., W.1.  
 Blackwell (Basil), 49 Broad St., Oxford.  
 Blackwood, Edinburgh and Buckingham House, Buckingham St., W.C.2.  
 Blandford Press, 167 High Holborn, W.C.1.  
 Bles (Geoffrey), 52 Doughty St., W.C.1.  
 Blond (Anthony), 56 Doughty St., W.C.1.  
 Boardman (T. V.), 52 Poland St., W.1.  
 Bodley Head, 9 Bow St., W.C.2.  
 Bowes & Bowes, 9 Bow St., W.C.2.  
 Brockhampton Press, Salisbury Rd., Leicester.  
 Brown, Son & Ferguson, 52 Darnley St., Glasgow W.  
 Brython Press, 350 Stanley Rd., Liverpool.  
 Burke Pub. Co., 14 John St., W.C.1.  
 Burns & Oates, 25 Ashley Place, S.W.1.  
 Business Dictionaries, 39 East St., Epsom, Surrey.  
 Butterworth & Co., Bell Yard, W.C.2.  
 Calder & Boyars, 18 Brewer St., W.1.  
 Cambridge Univ. Press, 200 Euston Rd., N.W.1, and Cambridge.  
 Cape (Jonathan), 30 Bedford Square, W.C.1.  
 Cassell & Co., 35 Red Lion Sq., W.C.1.  
 Caxton Publishing Co., 44 Hill St., W.1.  
 Centaur Press, Fontwell, Arundel, Sx.  
 Chambers (W. & R.), 11 Thistle St., Edinburgh.  
 Chapman & Hall, 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.  
 Chatto & Windus, 40-42 William IV St., W.C.2.  
 C.M.S., 157 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1.  
 Churchill (J. & A.), 104 Gloucester Place W.1.  
 Clark (T. & T.), 38 George St., Edinburgh, 2.  
 Clarke (Jas.) & Co., 7 All Saints Passage, Cambridge.  
 Cleaver-Hume Press Little Essex Street, W.C.2.  
 Clonmore & Reynolds, 29 Kildare St., Dublin, 2.  
 Clowes (Wm.), 14 Lower Regent St., S.W.1.  
 Collier-Macmillan, 10 South Audley St., W.1.  
 Collingridge, 42 The Centre, Feltham, Mddx.  
 Collins, Sons & Co., 14 St. James's Place, S.W.1.  
 Constable & Co., 10 & 12 Orange St., W.C.2.  
 Corgi Books, Bashley Rd., N.W.10.  
 Country Life, 42 The Centre, Feltham, Mddx.  
 Darton, Longman & Todd, 64 Chiswick High Rd., W.4.  
 David & Charles, South Devon Ho., Railway Stn., Newton Abbot, Devon.  
 Davies (Peter), 15 Queen St., W.1.  
 Davis (R. Hart-), 1-3 Upper James St., W.1.  
 Bean & Son, 43 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.  
 Deane (H. F. W.), 31 Museum St., W.C.1.  
 Dent (J. M.) & Sons, 10 Bedford St., W.C.2.  
 Deutsch (A.), 105 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.  
 Dickens Press, 161 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.  
 Dobson (Dennis), 80 Kensington Church St., W.8.  
 Dryad Press, Northgates, Leicester.  
 Duckworth & Co., 3 Henrietta St., W.C.2.  
 Educational Prodn., 17 Denbigh St., S.W.1.  
 Elek, 11 All Saints St., N.1.  
 Elliot Right Way Books, Kingswood Bldg., Kingswood, Surrey.  
 Encyclopaedia Britannica, 18 Regent St., S.W.1.  
 English Universities Press, Warwick Lane, E.C.4.  
 Epworth Press, 25 City Road, E.C.1.  
 Evans Bros., Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1.  
 Eyre & Spottiswoode, 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.  
 Faber & Faber, 24 Russell Sq., W.C.1.  
 Fleetway Publications, Farringdon St., E.C.4.  
 Focal Press, 31 Fitzroy Square, W.1.  
 Foulis (G. T.), 50A Bell St., Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.  
 Foulsham & Co., Yeovil Rd., Slough, Bucks.  
 Fountain Press, 46 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.  
 Four Square Books, Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.2.  
 French (Samuel), 26 Southampton St., W.C.2.  
 Frewin (Leslie), 1 New Quebec St., W.1.  
 Gale & Polden, Wellington Press, Aldershot.  
 Gall & Inglis, 12 Newington Road, Edinburgh, 9.  
 Gee & Co., 151 Strand, W.C.2.  
 Geographia, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.  
 Gibbons (Stanley), 391 Strand, W.C.2.  
 Gifford (John), 125 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.  
 Ginn & Co., 88 Kingsway, W.C.2.  
 Gollancz (Victor), 14 Henrietta St., W.C.2.  
 Green (W.), 11 St. Giles St., Edinburgh.  
 Griffin (Charles), 42 Drury Lane, W.C.2.  
 H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic Ho., Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.  
 Hachette, 4 Regent Place, W.1.  
 Hale (Robert), 63 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.  
 Hamilton (Hamish), 90 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.  
 Hamlyn (P.), 42 The Centre, Feltham, Mddx.  
 Harrap (G. G.) & Co., 182 High Holborn, W.C.1.  
 Harvill Press, 30A Pavilion Rd., S.W.1.  
 Heffer & Sons, 4 Petty Cury, Cambridge.  
 Heinemann (Wm.), 15 Queen St., W.1.  
 Hely Thom, 33 Botanic Rd., Dublin, 9.  
 Hill (Leonard), 158 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1.  
 Hodder & Stoughton, Warwick Lane, E.C.4.  
 Hodge & Co., 12 Bank St., Edinburgh.  
 Hogarth Press, 40-42 William IV St., W.C.2.  
 Hollis & Carter, 9 Bow St., W.C.2.  
 Holmes-Macdougal, 30 Royal Terr., Edinburgh.  
 Hughes & Son, 29 Rivulet Rd., Wrexham.  
 Hurst & Blackett, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.  
 Hutchinson & Co., 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.  
 Iliffe & Sons, Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1.  
 Independent Press, 86 Tavistock Pl., W.C.1.  
 Jarrold & Sons, Cowgate, Norwich.  
 Jarrolds, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.  
 Jenkins (Herbert), 2 Clement's Inn, W.C.2.  
 Johnson Pubs., 11 Stanhope Mews West, S.W.7.  
 Johnston (W. & A. K.), P.O. Box 44 Tanfield, Edinburgh 3.  
 Jordan & Sons, 82 City Rd., E.C.1.  
 Joseph (Michael), 26 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.

- Kaye & Ward, 194 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.  
 Kelly's Directories, Neville House, Eden St., Kingston, Surrey.  
 Kimber (Wm.), 6 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.  
 Kimpton (Henry), 134 Gt. Portland St., W.1.  
 Lawrence & Wishart, 46 Bedford Row, W.C.1.  
 Lewis (H. K.), 136 Gower St., W.C.1.  
 Livingstone (E. & S.), 17 Teviot Pl., Edinburgh.  
 Lockwood (Crosby), 26 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.  
 Long (John), 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.  
 Longman Group, 74 Grosvenor St., W.1.  
 Low (S.), Marston & Co., 52 Poland St., W.1.  
 Lutterworth Press, 4 Bouverie St., E.C.4.  
 Macdonald & Co., 52 Poland St., W.1.  
 Macdonald & Evans, 8 John St., W.C.1.  
 MacGibbon & Kee, 1-3 Upper James St., W.1.  
 McGraw-Hill, Shoppenhangers Rd., Maidenhead, Berks.  
 Machinery Pub. Co., New England St., Brighton.  
 MacLellan (Wm.), 240 Hope St., Glasgow, C.2.  
 Macmillan & Co., 4 Little Essex St., W.C.2.  
 Marshall, Morgan & Scott, 1-5 Portpool Lane, E.C.1.  
 May Fair Books, 14 St James's Pl., S.W.1.  
 Mayflower, 1 Upper James St., W.1.  
 Methuen & Co., 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.  
 Mills & Boon, 50 Grafton Way, W.1.  
 Mowbray, The Alden Press, Osney Mead, Oxford.  
 Muller (F.), 110 Fleet St., E.C.4.  
 Murray (John), 50 Albemarle St., W.1.  
 Museum Press, 39 Parker St. W.C.2.  
 National C.E.C., Robt. Denholm House, Nutfield, Surrey.  
 Nelson (T.), 36 Park St., W.1.  
 New Authors, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.  
 Newman Neame, 4 Fitzroy Sq., W.1.  
 Newnes (G.), 42 The Centre, Feltham, Mddx.  
 Nisbet & Co., Digswell Pl., Welwyn, Herts.  
 Nonesuch Library, 9 Bow St., W.C.2.  
 Novello & Co., Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent.  
 Odhams Books, 42 The Centre, Feltham, Mddx.  
 Oldbourne, 52 Poland St., W.1.  
 Oliphants, 1-5 Portpool Lane, E.C.1.  
 Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.  
 Owen (Peter), 12 Kendrick Mews, S.W.7.  
 Oxford Univ. Press, 37 Dover St., W.1.  
 Pall Mall Press, 5 Cromwell Pl., S.W.7.  
 Pan Books, 33 Tothill St., S.W.1.  
 Parrish (Max), 52 Poland St., W.1.  
 Paul (Kegan), 43 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.  
 Paul (Stanley), 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.  
 Pearson (C. A.), 42 The Centre, Feltham, Mddx.  
 Pelham Books, 26 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.  
 Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Middlesex.  
 Pergamon Press, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford.  
 Phaidon Press, 5 Cromwell Place, S.W.7.  
 Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1.  
 Philip (George), 11 Long Acre, W.C.2.  
 Phoenix House, 10 Bedford St., W.C.2.  
 Pickering & Inglis, 26 Bothwell St., Glasgow, C.2.  
 Pitkins, 11 Wyfold Rd., S.W.6.  
 Pitman (Sir Isaac), 39-41 Parker St., W.C.2.  
 Putnam & Co., 9 Bow St., W.C.2.  
 Redman (Alvin), 17 Fleet St., E.C.4.  
 Reinhardt (Max), 9 Bow St., W.C.2.  
 Religious Education Press, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford.  
 Rider & Co., 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.  
 Rivingtons, Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1.  
 Routledge & Kegan Paul, 68-74 Carter Lane, E.C.4.  
 Scripture Union & C.S.S.M., 5 Wigmore St., W.1.  
 Secker & Warburg, 14 Carlisle St., W.1.  
 Seeley, Service, 196 Shaftesbury Av., W.C.2.  
 Sheed & Ward, 33 Maiden Lane, W.C.2.  
 Sidgwick & Jackson, 1 Tavistock Chambers, W.C.2.  
 Skeffington & Son, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.  
 S.P.C.K., Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone Rd., N.W.1.  
 Souvenir Press, 95 Mortimer St., W.1.  
 Spearman (N.), 112 Whitfield St., W.1.  
 Spon (E. & F. N.), 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.  
 Sporting Handbooks, 13 Bedford Square, W.C.1.  
 Stanford (Edward), 12-14 Long Acre, W.C.2.  
 Staples Press, 1-3 Upper James St., W.1.  
 Stevens & Sons, 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.  
 Student C. M. P., 58 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.  
 Studio Vista, Blue Star House, Highgate Hill, N.19.  
 Sweet & Maxwell, 11 New Fetter Lane E.C.4.  
 Talbot Press, 80 Talbot Street, Dublin.  
 Tavistock Publications, 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.  
 Technical Press 112 Westbourne Grove, W.2.  
 Temple Press Books, 42 The Centre, Feltham, Mddx.  
 Thames & Hudson, 30 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.  
 Tiranti (Alec), 72 Charlotte St., W.1.  
 University of London Press, Warwick Lane, E.C.4.  
 University of Wales Press, Cathays Park, Cardiff.  
 University Tutorial Press, 9 Gt. Sutton St., E.C.1.  
 Valentine, Mitchell, 16 Cursor St., E.C.4.  
 Ward, Lock, 116 Baker St., W.1.  
 Warne, 1-4 Bedford Court, Bedford St., W.C.2.  
 Watts & Co., 39 Parker St., W.C.2.  
 Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 11 Winsley St., W.1.  
 Wheaton (A.), Headington Hill Hall, Oxford.  
 "Whitaker," 13 Bedford Square, W.C.1.  
 Wills & Hepworth, Derby Sq., Loughborough.  
 Witherby (H. F. & G.), 61-62 Watling St., E.C.4.  
 World Distributors, 12 Lever St., Manchester.  
 World's Work, Tadworth, Surrey.  
 Wright (John), Bath Rd., Bristol.  
 Wright & Brown, 18 Stukeley St., W.C.2.

Most of the principal book publishers are members of The Publishers Association, whose address is 19 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.—*President*, Mark Longman (Longman Group); *Secretary*, R. E. Barker.

## BOOK PRODUCTION AND BOOK EXPORTS

Figures issued by The Publishers Association (based on information supplied to its Chartered Accountants by individual publishers) show a marked and continuing increase in book exports in recent years. The totals for the years 1957 to 1968 are shown below:—

Year	Total value of Books produced in U.K.	Total value of Books exported from U.K.	Year	Total value of Books produced in U.K.	Total value of Books exported from U.K.
1957	60,456,095	22,505,440	1963	90,142,709	39,043,851
1958	63,608,654	23,817,453	1964	98,489,220	43,225,649
1959	66,945,183	25,393,900	1965	104,876,998	46,123,190
1960	75,426,683	29,833,866	1966	119,578,145	51,417,786
1961	78,911,506	31,738,057	1967	125,782,262	53,838,418
1962	£81,376,301	£34,493,754	1968	£132,724,617	£58,821,420

## BOOKS PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1968

This table, from *The Bookseller* of January 4, 1969, shows the books published in 1968 with the number of new editions, translations and limited editions.

Books and pamphlets priced at less than 1s. have been omitted, as are also all Government publications except the more important issued by H.M. Stationery Office.

	Total	Reprints and New Editions	Transla- tions	Limited Editions
Aeronautics.....	113	33	3	—
Agriculture and Forestry.....	255	79	■	—
Architecture.....	275	48	3	—
Art.....	950	176	75	6
Astronomy.....	124	34	13	—
Bibliography and Library Economy.....	411	115	3	3
Biography.....	902	213	64	■
Chemistry and Physics.....	805	116	45	—
Children's Books.....	2,189	494	121	—
Commerce.....	713	173	4	■
Customs, Costume, Folklore.....	74	17	6	—
Domestic Science.....	336	119	1	—
Education.....	830	191	6	—
Engineering.....	899	228	23	1
Entertainment.....	271	64	15	1
Fiction.....	4,315	2,033	187	1
General.....	77	28	■	—
Geography and Archaeology.....	275	123	3	—
Geology and Meteorology.....	192	32	11	—
History.....	1,647	569	84	—
Humour.....	92	13	3	—
Industry.....	702	215	21	1
Law.....	368	107	2	1
Law and Public Administration.....	852	292	9	—
Literature.....	1,241	309	69	3
Mathematics.....	540	88	23	—
Medical Science.....	1,256	371	■	—
Military Science.....	119	16	6	3
Music.....	213	72	9	4
Natural Sciences.....	826	200	40	—
Occultism.....	84	■	5	—
Philosophy.....	318	94	28	—
Photography.....	93	37	10	—
Plays.....	301	113	31	—
Poetry.....	701	83	55	33
Political Science and Economy.....	1,990	479	52	2
Psychology.....	334	74	5	—
Religion and Theology.....	1,336	238	99	3
School Textbooks.....	1,889	229	29	—
Science, General.....	100	28	1	—
Sociology.....	580	127	13	—
Sports and Outdoor Games.....	485	145	■	—
Stockbreeding.....	137	35	4	—
Trade.....	367	144	1	3
Travel and Guidebooks.....	709	320	14	3
Wireless and Television.....	134	42	1	—
Totals.....	31,420	8,778	1,233	71

## COPYRIGHT

The Government Department dealing with Copyright is the *Industrial Property and Copyright Department, Board of Trade, 25 Southampton Bldgs., W.C.2.*

Subject to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1956, copyright subsists automatically in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work and continues to subsist until the end of the period of fifty years from the end of the calendar year in which the author died and shall then expire. No registration nor other formalities are required in order to obtain the protection of the Act. Protection is conferred not only against reproduction but also against the public performance of work without permission. Copyright may also subsist in sound recordings, cinematograph films

and television and sound broadcasts. Libraries entitled to receive free copies of books published in the United Kingdom are the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, University Library, Cambridge, the National Library of Wales, the National Library of Scotland and Trinity College, Dublin.

*Voluntary Registration at Stationers' Hall.*—Compulsory registration at Stationers' Hall terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, but in the following year the Stationers' Company established a new Register in which Books and Fine Arts can be registered. A copy has to be filed at Stationers' Hall and certified copies of the entries are issued, the fees being 20s. for a Book, or a Fine Art; certified copies 20s. in either case. The fee for a search is 5s.

## ANNUAL REFERENCE BOOKS

- Advertiser's Annual.—Mercury House, 103-119 Waterloo Road, S.E.1. (May). 77s.
- Advertising Agency Personnel and Data.—5 Winsley St., W.1. (May). 30s.
- "Aeroplane" Directory of British Aviation.—Temple Press Books, Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. (Mar.). 50s.
- Amateur Gardening Annual.—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. (Oct.). 7s. 6d.
- Angler's Annual.—Heathcock Court, Strand, W.C.2. (Nov.). 7s. 6d.
- Annual Charities Digest.—88 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Jan.). 18s. 6d.
- Annual Register of World Events.—74 Grosvenor St., W.1. (May). 126s.
- Antiques in Britain.—13, High St., Wendover, Bucks. (Nov.). 25s.
- Archaeological Journal.—London Museum, Kensington Place, W.8. (May). 52s. 6d.
- Astronomical Ephemeris.—H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. (Jan.). 40s.
- Aviation Year Book.—4 Mill St., Hanover Sq., W.1. (Jan.). 63s.
- Bailey's Hunting Directory.—1 Lower Grosvenor Place, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. (Oct.). 50s.
- Banker's Almanac & Year Book.—St. Alphage House, Fore St., E.C.2. (Feb.). 168s.
- Benn's Hardware Directory.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Dec.). 100s.
- Bloodstock Breeders Review.—26 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2. 168s.
- Boat World Annual.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. (Jan.). 20s.
- Boxing News Annual.—92 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Feb.). 10s.
- Brassey's Annual.—14-16 Lower Regent St., S.W.1. 84s.
- Brewers Almanack.—19 Briset St., E.C.1. 105s.
- Brewery Manual.—258 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. (Mar.). 50s.
- British Books in Print.—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 190s.
- British Commonwealth & International Trades Index.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. 60s.
- British Film & Television Year Book.—122 Wardour St., W.1. (Jan./Feb.). 50s.
- British Plastics Yearbook.—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 60s.
- Brown's Nautical Almanack.—52 Darnley St., Glasgow S.1. (Sept.). 40s.
- Building Societies Yearbook.—2-3 Burgon St., E.C.4. (July). 75s.
- Camping and Sports Equipment Year Book.—4 Spring St., W.2. 35s.
- Caravan Sites and Mobile Home Parks.—Heathcock Ct., Strand, W.C.2. (Feb.). 4s.
- Carpet Annual.—222 Strand, W.C.2. (Jan.). 60s.
- Catholic Directory.—25 Ashley Place, S.W.1. (Jan.). 35s.
- Chemical Industry Directory & Who's Who.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Nov.). 100s.
- Church of England Year Book.—Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1. (Jan.). 42s.
- Church of Scotland Year Book.—121 George St., Edinburgh 2. (Apr.). 10s.
- Clean Air Year Book.—Field House, Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. (May). 5s.
- Commercial Growers' Directory & Buyers' Guide.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Nov.). 70s.
- Commercial Television Yearbook & Directory.—Mercury House, 103-119 Waterloo Road, S.E.1. 45s.
- Commonwealth Universities Year Book.—36 Gordon Square, W.C.1. (Sept.). 170s.
- Congregational Year Book.—Livingstone House, 11 Cartaret St., S.W.1. (Sept.). 45s.
- Connoisseur Yearbook.—Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1. (Nov.). 30s.
- Corn Trade Year Book.—37 Victoria St., Liverpool. 40s.
- Cotton and Man-made Fibres Directory.—St. Alphage House Fore St., E.C.2. 100s.
- Coventry Evening Telegraph Year Book and Who's Who.—Coventry Newspapers Ltd., 18 Church St., Rugby. (Jan.). 21s.
- Cricketer Spring Annual.—178-202 Great Portland St., W.1. (March). 12s. 6d. and 16s.
- Cricketer Winter Annual.—178-202 Great Portland St., W.1. (Nov.). 12s. 6d. and 16s.
- "Daily Mail" Year Book.—Carmelite House, Fleet St., E.C.4. (Dec.). 5s.
- Debrett's Peerage.—Neville House, Eden St., Kingston-on-Thames. (May). 315s.
- Diplomatic Service List.—H.M.S.O., Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. (April). 35s.
- Directory of Directors.—St. Alphage House, Fore St., E.C.2. (Apr.). 100s.
- Dod's Parliamentary Companion.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. (Sept.). 30s.
- Do-it-Yourself Annual.—Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon. (Jan.). 3s.
- Education Authorities' Directory and Annual.—98 Kingston Road, S.W.19. (Jan.). 60s.
- Electrical & Electronic Trader Year Book.—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 35s.
- Electrical and Electronics Trades Directory.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Feb.). 150s.
- Electrical Contractor's Yearbook.—145 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. (Oct.). 40s.
- Europa Year Book.—18 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 2 vols. (April). 280s.
- Exporters Year Book.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Dec./Jan.). 105s.
- Fabric & Clothing Trades Index.—299-301 Grays Inn Road W.C.1. (Mar.). 42s.
- Finishing Handbook & Directory.—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. (Jan.). 48s.
- Fire Protection Directory.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Nov.). 60s.
- Fisheries Year Book & Directory.—222 Strand, W.C.2. (Oct.). 40s.
- Food Trades Directory.—68 Welbeck St., W.1. (April). 168s.
- Frozen Foods Yearbook.—17 John Adam St., W.C.2. (Dec.). 30s.
- Fruit Annual & Directory.—222 Strand, W.C.2. (Dec.). 40s.
- Furnishing Trade, Directory to the.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Jan.). 120s.
- Furnishing World Buyer's Guide.—103-119 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. (Jan.). 20s.
- G. B. Commart.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. (July). 60s.
- Games & Toys Yearbook.—30-31 Knightrider St., E.C.4. (Dec.). 35s.
- Gas Industry Directory.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Jan.). 80s.
- Gibbons' Simplified Stamp Catalogue.—391 Strand, W.C.2. (Oct.). 42s. 6d.
- Girls' School Year Book.—4-6 Soho Square, W.1. (May). 25s.

- Government & Municipal Contractors Register.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. (Jan.). 35s.
- Guild of Agricultural Journalists Year Book.—2 Howard St., W.C.2. 42s.
- Guinness Book of Records.—24 Upper Brook St., W.1. (Oct.) 18s.
- Hard's Yearbook for Clothing Industry.—9 Gough Sq., Fleet St., E.C.4. (Apr.). 50s.
- Harpers Directory & Manual of Wine & Spirit Trades.—22 Cousin Lane, E.C.3. (May). 40s.
- Hollis Press and P.R. Annual.—3 Old Orchard, Sunbury-on-Thames. (Oct.). 10s. 6d.
- Horse & Hound Yearbook.—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. (Winter). 21s.
- Horseman's Year.—14 St. James's Place, S.W.1. (Nov.). 30s.
- Hospitals Yearbook.—75 Portland Place, W.1. (Nov.). 122s. 6d.
- Hotel and Catering Blue Book and Diary.—1 Dorset Bldgs., Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 35s.
- Hydraulic Handbook.—Crown House, Morden, Surrey. 147s.
- Independent Schools Assn. Year Book.—4 Soho Sq., W.1. (Mar.). 25s.
- Industrial Finishing Yearbook.—65-66 Turnmill St., E.C.1. (Jan.). 65s.
- Insurance Directory & Yearbook.—12-13 Henrietta St., W.C.2. (April). 84s.
- International Antiques Yearbook.—14 St. James's Pl., S.W.1. 25s.
- International Model.—5 Winsley St., W.1. (Dec.). 67s. 6d.
- International Register of Wire Rod & Strip.—28 Chapel Ash, Wolverhampton. (Dec.). 40s.
- International Shipping & Shipbuilding Directory.—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 130s.
- International Who's Who.—18 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. (Sept.). 160s.
- International Yearbook & Statesmen's Who's Who.—103-119 Waterloo Rd., S.W.1. (Apr.). 210s.
- International Yearbook of Education.—H.M.S.O., Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. (Sept.). 77s.
- Iron & Steel Works of World.—46 Wigmore St., W.1. 160s.
- Ironmonger Directory of Branded Hardware.—28 Essex St., Strand, W.C.2. (July). 10s.
- Jane's All The World's Aircraft.—52-53 Poland St., W.1. (Nov.). 210s.
- Jane's Fighting Ships.—52-53 Poland St., W.1. (Oct.). 210s.
- Jane's Surface Skimmer Systems.—52-53 Poland St., W.1. (Dec.). 84s.
- Jane's World Railways.—52-53 Poland St., W.1. (Dec.). 210s.
- Jewish Year Book.—25 Furnial Street, E.C.4. (Jan.). 30s.
- Journal of Commerce Annual Review.—6-8 Fenchurch Buildings, Fenchurch St., E.C.3. (Jan.). 10s.
- Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed and Official Classes.—2 Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2. 126s.
- Kelly's Post Office London Directory.—2 Arundel St., Strand, W.C.2. (Jan.). 120s.
- Kempe's Engineers Year Book.—28 Essex Street, W.C.2. 100s.
- Kemp's Directory.—299-301 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. (Sept.). 100s.
- Kemp's International Film & T.V. Directory.—299-301 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. (May). 63s.
- Kime's International Law Directory.—107 St. Alban's Rd., Watford, Herts. (June). 21s.
- Kine & T.V. Yearbook.—161-166 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Spring). 42s.
- Law List.—11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. (May). 87s. 6d.
- Laxton's Building Price Book.—2 Arundel St., Strand, W.C.2. 50s.
- Libraries, Museums & Art Galleries Yearbook.—7 All Saints Passage, Cambridge. 95s.
- Library Association Yearbook.—7 Ridgmount St., Store St., W.C.1. (May). 40s.
- Lloyd's Calendar.—Leadenhall St., E.C.3. (Oct.) 18s. 6d.
- Local Government Annual and Official Directory.—1 Norwich Street, E.C.4. (April). 20s.
- Local Government Manual & Directory.—11-12 Bury St., St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. & 7-9 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. (Feb.). 117s. 6d.
- London Directory & International Register of Manufacturers, Wholesalers, & Shippers.—338 Kilburn High Rd., N.W.6. (Jan.). 120s.
- Manufacturers & Merchants Directory.—2 Arundel St., W.C.2. 120s.
- Manufacturers' Manual.—Worcester Press, Worcester. (Jan.). 63s.
- Markets (Retail) Yearbook.—Union St., Oldham. 15s.
- Mason's Publishers.—13-14 Homewell, Havant, Hants. (Feb.). 63s.
- Master Printers Annual.—11 Bedford Row, W.C.1. (Jan.). 40s. 45s.
- Medical Annual.—Stonebridge Press, Bristol 4. (June). 63s.
- Medical Directory.—104 Gloucester Place, W.1. (Apr.). 160s.
- Medical Register.—44 Hallam St., W.1. (Mar.). 160s.
- Metal Bulletin Handbook.—46 Wigmore St., W.1. 80s.
- Middle East.—18 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. 130s.
- Mining Journal Annual Review.—15 Wilson St., Moorgate, E.C.2. (May). 35s.
- Mining Yearbook.—Vinty House, Queen St. Place, E.C.4. (June). 80s.
- Modern Publicity.—Blue Star House, Highgate Hill, N.18. (Sept.). 70s.
- Motor Industry of Great Britain.—Forbes House, Halkin St., S.W.1. (Oct.). 55s.
- Municipal Yearbook & Public Utilities Directory.—3 Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.2. (Dec.). 147s.
- Music Trade Directory.—64A Lansdowne Rd., E.18. (June). 17s. 6d.
- Nautical Almanac.—H.M.S.O., Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. (Oct.). 20s.
- Newspaper & Magazine Personnel & Data, Directory of.—5 Winsley St., W.1. (Jan.). 42s.
- Newspaper Press Directory.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Feb.). 147s.
- Nuclear Energy Yearbook.—147 Victoria St., S.W.1. 105s.
- Numismatic Chronicle.—British Museum, W.C.1. 82s.
- Oil & Petroleum Yearbook.—Vinty House, Queen St. Place, E.C.4. (Nov.). 67s.
- Old Moore's Almanac.—118-119 Newgate St., E.C.1. (July). 6d.
- Overseas Media Guide.—Room 404, Daily Mirror Building, E.C.1. (Mar.). 5s.
- Packaging Review Data Book.—Old Colony House, South King St., Manchester. 63s.
- Paint Trade Manual of Raw Materials.—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. (Feb.). 58s. 6d.
- Paper Makers' & Merchants Directory of all Nations.—Mercury House, Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. 70s.
- Paper Trade Directory of Great Britain, Commonwealth, and Dominions.—29 Oakhill Road, Ashtead, Surrey. (Jan.). 15s.

- Paper Trade Directory of the World, Phillips'.—50-51 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. (Jan.). 84s.
- Paton's List of Schools and Tutors.—63 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. (Feb.). 12s. 6d.
- Pears Cyclopaedia.—26 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.2. 25s.
- Penrose Annual.—12 Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Apr.). 70s.
- Perfumery & Essential Oils Record.—84-6 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. (Feb.). 50s.
- Photography Year Book.—46-47 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 50s.
- Plastics Manual.—11A Gloucester Rd., S.W.7. 84s.
- Ports of the World.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (June). 130s.
- Poster Advertising Directory.—48 Russell Sq., W.C.1. 21s.
- Printing & Allied Trades Directory.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 90s.
- Public and Preparatory Schools Year Book.—4-6 Soho Square, W.1. (Apr.) 35s.
- Publishers in the United Kingdom and their Addresses.—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Feb.). 8s.
- Pumping Manual.—Crown House, Morden, Surrey. 147s.
- R.A.C. Guide & Handbook.—85 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Apr.). 20s.
- Raceform Annual.—10 Storey's Gate, S.W.1. (Dec.). 30s.
- Reeds Nautical Almanac.—39 St. Andrew's Hill, E.C.4. (Sept.). 40s.
- RIBA Directory.—Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, W.1. (Oct.). 168s.
- Ridley's Wine & Spirit Handbook.—110 Cannon St., E.C.4. (June). 7s. 6d.
- RTRA\* Year Book.—19 Conway St., W.1. (Jan.) 30s.
- Rubber Trade Directory of Great Britain.—Davis House, 69-77 High St., Croydon. (Nov.) 105s.
- Ruff's Guide to the Turf.—27 Floral Street, W.C.2. (Dec.). 70s.
- Salvation Army Year Book.—117-121 Judd St., W.C.1. (Nov.) 8s. 6d., 12s. 6d.
- Scottish Episcopal Church Year Book and Directory.—18 Market St., St. Andrews, Fife. (May). 25s.
- Scottish Law Directory.—12 Bank St., Edinburgh. 40s.
- Scottish Law List.—27 Thistle St., Edinburgh 2. (May.) 21s.
- Self Service and Supermarket, Annual Directory and Survey.—Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. (Feb.). 50s. 140s.
- Sell's British Aviation.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey.
- Sell's British Exporters Register & National Directory.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. 60s.
- Sell's Building & Civil Engineers Trades List.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. 70s.
- Sell's Directory of Registered Telegraphic Addresses.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. (Apr.) 98s.
- Ship & Boat Builder Annual Review.—229-243 Shepherd's Bush Road, W.6. (Apr.). 80s.
- Shoe Trades Directory & Diary.—84 Great Eastern St., E.C.2. (Jan.). 60s.
- Shop Equipment Annual & Directory.—Crown House, Morden, SW.19. (Dec.). 35s.
- Skinner's Cotton & Man Made Fibres Directory of the World.—St. Alphege House, Fore St., E.C.2. (Dec.). 100s.
- Skinner's Hosiery & Knit Goods Directory.—St. Alphege House, Fore St., E.C.2. (May). 60s.
- Skinner's Wool Trade Directory of the World.—St. Alphege House, Fore St., E.C.2. (Aug.). 100s.
- Soap, Perfumery & Cosmetics Yearbook & Buyers Guide.—9 Gough Sq., E.C.4. (Mar.). 50s.
- Specification.—9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. (May.). 55s.
- Spon's Architects' & Builders' Price Book.—167 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Oct.). 45s.
- Stage Yearbook.—19-21 Tavistock St., W.C.2. (Dec.). 32s. 6d.
- Statesman's Yearbook.—4 Little Essex St., W.C.2. (Aug.). 63s.
- Statistical Handbook.—Steel House, Tothill St., S.W.1. 63s.
- Statistical Review Advertising Directory.—25 Breems Buildings, E.C.4. 126s.
- Stone's Justices' Manual.—Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2v. (May). 168s.
- Stores of the World Directory.—68 Welbeck St., W.1. 210s.
- Tanker Register.—52 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. (May). 200s.
- Technical and Scientific Books in Print.—13 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. (Sept.). 30s.
- Technical Education, Yearbook of.—4 Soho Sq., W.1. (Mar.). 50s.
- Textile Directory of Brands and Trade Marks.—33-39 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 15s.
- Textile Recorder Annual & Machinery Review.—Old Colony House, South King St., Manchester 2. 30s.
- Times Issuing House Year Book.—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 147s.
- Trader Handbook.—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 45s.
- Trades Register of London.—299-301 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. (Jan.). 63s.
- Travel Trade Directory.—Adelphi, John Adam St., W.C.2. (July). 63s.
- U.K. Kompass Register of British Industry & Commerce.—R.A.C. House, Lansdowne Rd., Croydon. 315s.
- Veterinary Annual.—Stonebridge Press, Bristol 4. (Dec.). 65s.
- Whitaker's Almanac.—13 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. (Dec.). 16s., 27s. 6d., 45s.
- Who's Who.—4 Soho Sq., W.1. (Mar.). 168s.
- Who's Who in the Gas Industry.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Mar.). 17s. 6d.
- Who's Who in Motor & Commercial Vehicle Industry.—42 Russell Sq., W.C.1. (Sept.). 50s.
- Willing's European Press Guide.—3-4 Holborn Circus, E.C.1. (Mar.) 147s.
- Willing's Press Guide.—3-4 Holborn Circus, E.C.1. (Apr.). 55s.
- Wire Industry Yearbook.—33 Furnival St., E.C.4. (Jan.). 40s.
- Wisden Cricketers' Almanack.—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Apr.). 25s., 30s.
- Woodworker Annual.—Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1. (Dec.). 42s.
- World Fishing Guide.—229-243 Shepherds Bush Road, W.6. (June). 40s.
- World of Learning.—18 Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Jan.). 180s.
- Writers' & Artists' Year Book.—4 Soho Square, W.1. (Mar.). 16s.

\* Radio and Television Retailers' Association.

## Principal Daily Newspapers

The *Newspaper Press Directory, 1969-70*, shows that there are published in the United Kingdom 142 daily and Sunday newspapers, 1,228 weekly newspapers, 4,763 periodicals of all types and 1,373 directories and other annuals. Circulation figures at June 30, 1969, are in brackets.

## LONDON

- The Times (*Ind.*) 6d., Printing House Sq., E.C.4 (437,250).  
 Daily Express (*Ind.*) 5d., Fleet St., E.C.4 (3,731,000).  
 Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 5d., Northcliffe House, E.C.4 (1,992,474).  
 Daily Mirror (*Ind.*) 5d., Holborn Circus, E.C.1 (4,924,000).  
 Daily Sketch (*Ind.*) 5d., New Carmelite House, E.C.4 (870,496).  
 Daily Telegraph and Morning Post (*Cons.*) 5d., 135 Fleet St., E.C.4 (1,380,367).  
 Financial Times (*Ind.*) 8d., 10 Cannon St., E.C.4 (172,347).  
 Greyhound Express and Sporting Express, 15., Fleet Lane House, Fleet Lane, E.C.4.  
 The Guardian (*Lib.*), 6d., 192 Grays Inn Rd., W.C.1 (292,602).  
 Lloyd's List, 6d., Lloyd's, E.C.3.  
 Morning Advertiser (*Ind.*) 6d., 18-20 St. Andrews St., E.C.4.  
 Morning Star (*Communist*) 5d., 75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.  
 Sporting Life, 15., 92 Long Acre, W.C.2.  
 The Sun, 5d., 27 Floral Street, W.C.2 (951,132).  
 Evening News and Star (*Ind.*) 5d., Carmelite House, E.C.4 (1,088,000).  
 Evening Standard (*Ind.*) 5d., 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4 (580,000).
- ABERDEEN.....Press and Journal (*Cons.*) 5d.  
 Evening Express (*Ind.*) 5d.
- BARROW.....North-Western Evening Mail (*Ind.*) 4d.
- BATH.....Bath and Wilts Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*) 5d.
- BELFAST.....News Letter (*Un.*) 5d.  
 Telegraph (*Cons.*) 5d.  
 Irish News (*Nat.*) 3d.
- BIRMINGHAM....Post (*Ind.*) 5d.  
 Evening Mail and Despatch (*Ind.*) 5d.
- BLACKBURN....Lancs. Evening Teleg. (*Ind.*) 5d. (138,910).
- BLACKPOOL....W. Lancs. Ev. Gazette (*Ind.*) 5d. (72,369).
- BOLTON.....Evening News (*Ind.*) 5d.
- BOURNEMOUTH..Evening Echo (*Ind.*) 5d. (63,756)
- BRADFORD....Telegraph and Argus (*Ind.*) 5d.
- BRIGHTON....Evening Argus (*Ind.*) 5d.
- BRISTOL.....Western Daily Press (*Ind.*) 5d.  
 Evening Post (*Ind.*) 5d.
- BURNLEY.....Evening Star (*Ind.*) 5d.
- BURTON.....Daily Mail (*Un.*) 5d.
- CAMBRIDGE....Daily News (*Ind.*) 4d.
- CARDIFF.....South Wales Echo and Evening Express (*Ind.*) 5d.  
 Western Mail (*Ind.*) 5d.
- CARLISLE.....Cumberland Evening News (*Cons.*) 4d.
- CHELTENHAM....Gloucestershire Echo (*Ind.*) 4d.
- COVENTRY.....Coventry Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*) 5d.
- DARLINGTON....Northern Echo (*Ind.*) 5d.  
 Evening Despatch (*Ind.*) 5d.
- DERBY.....Evening Telegraph and Express (*Ind.*) 4d.
- DONCASTER.....Evening Post (*Ind.*) 5d.
- DUNDEE.....Courier and Advertiser (*Ind.*) 4d.  
 Evening Telegraph and Post (*Ind.*) 4d.
- EDINBURGH.....Scotsman (*Ind.*) 6d.  
 Evening News and Dispatch (*Ind.*) 5d.
- EXETER.....Express and Echo (*Ind.*) 4d.
- GLASGOW.....Glasgow Herald (*Ind.*) 5d.  
 Daily Record Mail (*Ind.*) 5d.  
 Evening Citizen (*Ind.*) 5d.  
 Evening Times (*Ind.*) 5d.  
 Scottish Daily Express (*Ind.*) 5d.
- GLOUCESTER....Citizen (*Ind.*) 4d.
- GREENOCK.....Telegraph (*Lib.*) 4d.
- GRIMSBY.....Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*) 4d.
- GURNESEY.....Evening Press and Star (*Ind.*) 5d.
- HALIFAX.....Evening Courier and Guardian (*Ind.*) 5d.
- HARTLEPOOL....Northern Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 5d.
- HIDDERSFIELD...Daily Examiner (*Lib.*) 5d.
- HULL.....Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 4d.
- IPSWICH.....East Anglian Daily Times (*Ind.*) 5d.  
 Evening Star (*Ind.*) 5d.
- JERSEY.....Evening Post (*Ind.*) 5d.
- KETERING.....Northants Ev. Tele. (*Ind.*) 4d.
- LEAMINGTON SPA. Leamington Spa, Warwick, etc. Morning News (*Ind.*) 2d.
- LEEDS.....Yorkshire Post (*Cons.*) 5d. (120,774).  
 Yorkshire Evening Post and News (*Cons.*) 5d.
- LEICESTER.....Mercury (*Ind.*) 4d.
- LINCOLN.....Echo (*Ind.*) 4d.
- LIVERPOOL.....Echo (*Ind.*) 4d.  
 Daily Post (*Ind.*) 4d.  
 Journal of Commerce (*Ind.*) 6d.
- LUTON.....Evening Post (*Ind.*) 4d.
- MAIDSTONE....Kent Evening Post (*Ind.*) 5d.
- MANCHESTER....Manchester Evening News & Chronicle (*Ind.*) 6d.  
 Sporting Chronicle 6d.
- NEWCASTLE....Journal (*Cons.*) 5d.  
 Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*) 5d.
- NEWPORT, MON..South Wales Argus (*Ind.*) 5d.
- NORTHAMPTON...Chronicle and Echo (*Ind.*) 5d. (56,021).
- NORWICH.....Eastern Daily Press (*Ind.*) 5d.  
 Eastern Evening News (*Ind.*) 5d.
- NOTTINGHAM....Guardian Journal (*Cons.*) 5d.  
 Evening Post & News (*Ind.*) 5d.
- NUNEATON.....Nuneaton Evening Tribune (*Ind.*) 4d.
- OLDHAM.....Evening Chronicle (*Lib.*) 5d.
- OXFORD.....Mail (*Ind.*) 5d.
- PAISLEY.....Daily Express (*Ind.*) 3d.
- PETERBOROUGH..Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*) 4d.
- PLYMOUTH.....Western Morn. News (*Ind.*) 4d.  
 Western Evng. Herald (*Ind.*) 4d.
- PORTSMOUTH....Evening News (*Ind.*) 5d.
- PRESTON.....Lancashire Evening Post (*Ind.*) 5d. (138,910).
- READING.....Evening Post (*Ind.*) 5d.
- SCARBOROUGH...Evening News (*Ind.*) 4d.
- SHEFFIELD.....Morning Telegraph (*Ind.*) 5d. (65,106).  
 Star (*Ind.*) 5d. (202,206).
- SHIELDS.....Gazette & Shipping Telegraph (*Ind.*) 5d.

SLOUGH.....Evening Mail (*Ind.*) 5d.  
 SOUTHAMPTON...Southern Evening Echo (*Ind.*)  
                   5d. (99,683).  
 SOUTHEND.....Evening Echo (*Ind.*) 5d.  
 STOKE.....Evening Sentinel (*Ind.*) 5d.  
 SUNDERLAND.....Echo (*Ind.*) 5d.  
 SWANSEA.....South Wales Evening Post (*Ind.*),  
                   5d.  
 SWINDON.....Evening Advertiser (*Ind.*) 5d.  
 TRESSIDE.....Evening Gazette (*Ind.*) 5d.  
 TELFORD.....Shropshire Star (*Ind.*) 5d.  
                   (46,970).  
 TORQUAY.....Herald Express (*Ind.*) 4d.  
 WATFORD.....Evening Echo (*Ind.*) 4d.  
 WEYMOUTH.....Dorset Evening Echo (*Ind.*) 4d.  
                   (22,495).  
 WOLVERHAMPTON...Express and Star (*Ind.*) 5d.  
                   (233,278).  
 WORCESTER.....Evening News (*Ind.*) 5d.  
 YORK.....Yorkshire E. Press (*Ind.*) 5d.

### SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

Independent—55-57 Exeter St., Plymouth. 7d.  
 Island Sun—34 David Place, St. Helier, Jersey, 6d.  
 News of the World (*Ind.*)—30 Bouverie St.,  
   E.C.4. 8d. (6,227,684).  
 Observer (*Ind.*)—160 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.  
   15. (879,024).  
 People (*Ind.*)—42, Long Acre, W.C.2. 8d.  
   (5,445,000).  
 Sunday Express (*Ind.*)—Fleet St., E.C.4. 8d.  
   (4,225,000).  
 Sunday Mail (*Ind.*)—Record House, Glasgow. 7d.  
 Sunday Mercury (*Ind.*)—Colmore Circus, Birming-  
   ham. 7d. (230,008).  
 Sunday Mirror (*Ind.*)—Holborn Circus, E.C.1. 8d.  
   (5,008,000).  
 Sunday News (*Ind.*)—7-9 Talbot St., Belfast. 7d.  
 Sunday Post (*Ind.*)—144 Port Dundas Road,  
   Glasgow. 7d.  
 Sunday Sun (*Cons.*)—Groat Market, Newcastle-on-  
   Tyne. 7d.  
 Sunday Telegraph (*Cons.*)—135 Fleet St., E.C.4. 8d.  
   (753,441).  
 Sunday Times (*Ind.*)—200 Gray's Inn Road,  
   W.C.1 15. (1,454,079).

### RELIGIOUS PAPERS

[*W.*=Weekly; *M.*=Monthly; *Q.*=Quarterly.]  
 Anglican World—29 Tufton St., Westminster,  
   S.W.1. *Q.*—5s. Sub. 25s. per annum.  
 Baptist Times—4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.  
   *W.*—6d.  
 Breakthrough—North End Rd., N.W.11. *Three*  
   *times a year*—6s. per ann.  
 British Weekly—38 Melville St., Edinburgh 3C.  
   *W.*—8d.  
 Catholic Herald—67 Fleet St., E.C.4. *W.*—7d.  
 Challenge—Revenue Buildings, Chapel Rd., Wor-  
   thing, Sussex. *M.*—3d.  
 Christian and Christianity Today—27 Camden Rd.,  
   N.W.1. *W.*—6d.  
 Christian Endeavour—31 Lampton Rd., Houn-  
   slow, Mx. *Q.*—15. 6d.  
 Christian Herald—4 Western Esplanade, Portslade,  
   Brighton, Sussex. *W.*—7d.  
 Church of England Newspaper and Record—  
   182 Fleet St., E.C.4. *W.*—8d.  
 Church of Ireland Gazette—20 High St., Belfast, 1  
   *W.*—6d.  
 Church Times—7 Portugal St., W.C.2. *W.*—7d.  
 Crusade—30 Bedford Place, W.C.1. *M.*—25.  
 English Churchman—69 Fleet St., E.C.4. *W.*—6d.

Friend—46 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. *W.*—15.  
 Inquirer—1-6 Essex St., W.C.2. *W.*—8d.  
 Jewish Chronicle—25 Farnival St., London, E.C.4.  
   *W.*—15.  
 Jewish Gazette—Cheetham Parade, Cheetham Hill  
   Rd., Manchester, 8. *W.*—3d.  
 Jewish Telegraph—Levi House, Bury Old Road,  
   Manchester, 8. *W.*—4d.  
 Life and Work—121 George St., Edinburgh 2.  
   *M.*—8d.  
 Methodist Recorder—176 Fleet St., E.C.4. *W.*—8d.  
 Sunday—Smith-Dorrien Rd., Leicester. *M.*—15.  
 Sunday Companion—Fleetway House, Farringdon  
   St., E.C.4. *W.*—7d.  
 Tablet—48 Great Peter St., S.W.1. *W.*—15. 6d.  
 Universe and Catholic Times—Universe House,  
   21 Fleet St., E.C.4. *W.*—7d.  
 War Cry—101 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. *W.*—  
   4d.

### PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

[*W.*=Weekly; *M.*=Monthly; *Q.*=Quarterly.]  
 Achievement—40-43 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. *M.*  
   —3s. 6d.  
 Aeromodeller—13-35 Bridge St., Hemel Hemp-  
   stead, Herts. *M.*—25. 6d.  
 African World—21-22 St. Bride Institute, Bride  
   Lane, E.C.4. *M.*—15. 6d.  
 Air Pictorial—142 Sloane St., S.W.1. *M.*—25. 6d.  
 Amateur Gardening—2-10 Tavistock St., W.C.2.  
   *W.*—9d. (205,406).  
 Amateur Photographer—Dorset House, Stamford  
   St., S.E.1. *W.*—25.  
 Angler's Mail—30 Bedford St., W.C.2. *W.*—10d.  
   (103,436).  
 Angling—167 Fleet St., E.C.4. *M.*—25. 6d.  
 Angling Times—Park House, Park Rd., Peter-  
   borough. *W.*—9d.  
 Animals—21-22 Great Castle St., W.1. *M.*—  
   35. 6d.  
 Antiquary's Journal—Oxford U. Press, Press Rd.,  
   N.W.10. *Twice a year*—40s. p.a.  
 Antique Collector—16 Strutton Ground, S.W.1.  
   *Six times a year*—45s. p.a.  
 Apollo—10 Cannon St., London, E.C.4. *M.*—  
   125. 6d.  
 Argosy—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4.  
   *M.*—35. 6d.  
 Art and Antiques Weekly—2 Arundel St., W.C.2.  
   15. 6d.  
 Art and Artists—75 Victoria St., S.W.1. *M.*—  
   75. 6d.  
 Asian Review—2 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. *Q.*  
   —50s. p.a.  
 Audio Record Review—Heatfcock Court, Strand,  
   W.C.2. *M.*—25. 6d.  
 Australia & New Zealand Weekly—40-43 Chan-  
   cery Lane, W.C.2. *W.*—15.  
 Autocar—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. *W.*  
   —25. 6d.  
 Birds and Country Magazine—79 Surbiton Hill  
   Park, Surrey. *Q.*—25. 6d.  
 Blackwood's Mag.—6 Buckingham St., W.C.2.  
   *M.*—35. 6d.  
 Books & Bookmen and John O'London's Books of  
   the Month—75 Victoria St., S.W.1. *M.*—45.  
 Boxing News—167 Fleet St., E.C.4. *W.*—15.  
 Brain—Macmillan (Journals) Ltd., 4 Little Essex St.,  
   W.C.2. *Q.*—25s.  
 Brides—Vogue House, Hanover Sq., W.1. *Alt.*  
   *M.*—45. (74,000).  
 British Book News—The British Council, 59  
   New Oxford St., W.C.1. *M.*—425. p.a.

- British Recruitment Services, Directory of—5 Winsley St., W.1. *Twice a year*—42s. p.a.
- Burlington Mag.—258 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, M.—10s.
- Buses—Terminal House, Shepperton. M.—3s.
- Cage and Aviary Birds—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. W.—1s.
- Caravan—Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon, Surrey. M.—2s. 6d. (47,492).
- City Press—4 Moorfields, E.C.2. W.—6d.
- Classical Quarterly—Oxford U. Press, Press Rd., N.W.10. 45s. p.a.
- Classical Review—Oxford U. Press, Press Rd., N.W.10. *Three times a year*.—50s. p.a.
- Coal News—Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. M.—3d.
- Coins and Medals, Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon, Surrey. M.—2s. 6d. (27,638).
- Competitors Journal—167 Fleet Street, E.C.4. W.—7d.
- Connoisseur—Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. M.—12s. 6d. (16,000).
- Contemporary Review—38 Farringdon St., E.C.4. M.—5s.
- Cornhill—50 Albemarle St., W.1. Q.—5s.
- Country Life—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. W.—3s. 6d.
- Countryman—10 Bouverie St., E.C.4. Q.—30s. p.a.
- Cricketer—178-202 Gt. Portland St., W.1. *Fortnightly* (May-Sept.)—2s. 6d.
- Cricket Quarterly—95 Willingdon Rd., Eastbourne. 12s. 6d.
- Criminologist—9 Old Bailey, E.C.4. Q.—30s. p.a.
- Current Literature—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. M.—20s. p.a.
- Cycling—161 Fleet Street, E.C.4. W.—2s.
- Dalton's Weekly House and Apartment Advertiser—27 South Lambeth Road, S.W.8. W.—6d.
- Dance and Dancers—75 Victoria St., S.W.1. M.—4s.
- Dancing Times—18 Hand Court, W.C.1. M.—3s. 6d.
- Disc and Music Echo—161-166 Fleet St., E.C.4. W.—1s.
- Dog World—Press House, Wotton Rd., Ashford Kent. W.—1s. 6d.
- Do It Yourself—Link House, Dingwall Ave, Croydon. M.—1s. 9d. (201,491).
- Drama—9 Fitzroy Sq., W.1. Q.—2s.
- Drive—Berkeley Sq. House, Berkeley Sq., W.1. Q.—2s. 6d.
- Economic Journal—4 Little Essex St., W.C.2. Q.—15s.
- Economica—Lond. Sch. of Economics, Houghton St., Aldwych, W.C.2. Q.—15s.
- Economist—25 St. James's St., S.W.1. W.—2s. 6d.
- Edinburgh Gazette (Official)—Exchequer Chambers, 102 George St., Edinburgh 2. *Twice a week*.—1s. 6d.
- Elizabethan—Ashford Rd., Staines, Middx. M.—2s.
- Encounter—25 Haymarket, S.W.1. M.—5s.
- English Historical Review—Longman House, Burnt Mill, Harlow. Q.—21s.
- Exchange and Mart—Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon, Surrey. W.—8d. (369,910).
- Family Circle—10-16 Elm St., W.C.1. M.—1s. 3d.
- Farm and Country—10-16 Elm St., W.C.1. M.—5s.
- Fashion—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. M.—4s.
- Field—8 Stratton St., W.1. W.—3s.
- Films and Filming—75 Victoria St., S.W.1. M.—4s. 6d.
- Fishing—Newspaper House, Broadway, Peterborough, Northants. M.—2s. 6d.
- Flair—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. M.—2s. 6d (115,595).
- Freethinker—103 Borough High St., S.E.1. W.—6d.
- Fur and Feather—Idle, Bradford. W.—1s. 2d.
- Gardeners' Chronicle—5 Winsley St., W.1. W.—2s.
- Garden News—8 Breams Buildings, E.C.4. W.—9d.
- Geographical Journal—Kensington Gore, S.W.7. Q.—20s.
- Geographical Magazine—128 Long Acre, W.C.2. M.—5s.
- Golf Illustrated—8 Stratton St., W.1. W.—1s. 3d.
- Golf Monthly—94 Hope St., Glasgow, C.2. M.—3s.
- Good Health—Stanborough Press, Ltd., Alma Park, Grantham. *Alt. M.*—2s. 6d.
- Good Housekeeping—Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. M.—3s. 6d. (195,823).
- Good Motoring—2 Ellis St., Sloane St., S.W.1. M.—1s. 6d.
- Gramophone—179 Kenton Road, Kenton, Mx. M.—2s. 6d.
- Greece and Rome—Oxford U. Press, Press Rd., N.W.10. *Twice a year*.—25s. p.a.
- Guide—17-19 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. W.—9d.
- Guider—17-19 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. M.—1s.
- Harper's Bazaar—Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1. M.—5s. (36,500).
- Health & Strength—20-23 Holborn, E.C.1. M.—3s.
- Health Education Journal—Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1. *Alt. M.*—3s. 6d.
- Hers—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. M.—2s. (200,102).
- History—59A Kennington Park Road, S.E.11. *Three times a year*.—12s. 6d.
- History Today—10 Cannon St., E.C.4. M.—4s.
- Homefinder—199 Strand, W.C.2. M.—2s. 6d.
- Homemaker—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. M.—2s. (208,810).
- Homeopathy—27A Devonshire St., W.1. M.—1s. 6d.
- Homes and Gardens—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. M.—3s. 6d. (228,753).
- Home Sewing and Knitting—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. *Six times a year*.—2s. 6d.
- Honey—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. M.—2s. 6d.
- Horse and Hound—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. W.—1s. 6d. (62,196).
- House and Garden—Vogue House, Hanover Sq., W.1. M.—4s. (76,000).
- Ideal Home—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. M.—3s.
- Illustrated London News (Ind.)—Elm House, 10-16 Elm St. W.C.1. W.—3s.
- In Britain—239 Old Marylebone Rd., N.W.1.—M.—33s. p.a.
- International Affairs—Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1. Q.—12s. 6d.
- June and Schoolfriend—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. W.—7d (316,438).
- Kennel Gazette—1-4 Clarges St., Piccadilly, W.1. M.—3s.
- Labour Monthly—134 Ballard's Lane, N.3. 2s. 6d
- Lady—39-40 Bedford St., W.C.2. W.—1s. 3d.
- Land and Liberty—177 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1. M.—2s.

- Lawn Tennis—142 Fleet St., E.C.4. M.—2s.  
 Liberal News Commentary—8-10 High St., Haverhill, Suffolk. W.—8d.  
 Light (*Psychic*)—16 Queensberry Place, S.W.7. Q.—3s.  
 Light Craft—Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon. M.—2s. 6d.  
 Light Horse—19 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2. M.—2s. 6d.  
 Lion and Eagle—8-9 Long Acre, W.C.2. W.—7d. (236,714).  
 Listener and B.B.C. Television Review—35 Marylebone High St., W.1. W.—1s. 3d.  
 Living—10-16 Elm St., W.C.1. M.—1s. 3d.  
 Local Government Chronicle (*Ind.*)—11-12 Bury St., St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. W.—2s.  
 London Gazette (*Official*)—First Avenue House, Warwick Court, High Holborn, W.C.1. *Three times a week*—2s.  
 London Magazine—30 Thurloe Place, S.W.7. M.—5s.  
 London Weekly Advertiser—Classified House, New Bridge St., E.C.4. 6d.  
 Look and Learn—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. W.—1s. 6d.  
 Man—21 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Q.—2s.5s.  
 Mayfair—95A Chancery Lane, W.C.2. M.—5s.  
 Meccano Magazine—13-15 Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead. M.—2s. 6d.  
 Medical News—10 Cannon St., E.C.4. W.—6d.  
 Melody Maker—161 Fleet Street, E.C.4. W.—1s.  
 Men Only—167-170 Fleet St., E.C.4. M.—3s. 6d.  
 Meteorological Magazine—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. M.—3s. 6d.  
 Mind—108 Cowley Rd., Oxford. Q.—7s. 6d.  
 Mirabelle—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. W.—8d. (186,151).  
 Model Boats—13-35 Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. M.—2s. 6d.  
 Model Cars—13-35 Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. M.—2s. 6d.  
 Model Railway Constructor—Terminal House, Shepperton. M.—2s. 6d.  
 Model Railway News—13-35 Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. M.—2s. 6d.  
 Modern Caravan—Heathcock Ct., Strand, W.C.2. M.—2s.  
 Modern Languages—2 Manchester Sq., W.1. Q.—7s. 6d.  
 Modern Railways—Terminal House, Shepperton. M.—3s. 6d.  
 Monthly Digest of Statistics (*Official*)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 8s. 6d.  
 Mother—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. M.—2s. 6d. (119,845).  
 Motor Cycle News—Dryland St., Kettering. W.—9d.  
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 Municipal Engineering—4 Clements Inn, W.C.2. W.—2s.  
 Municipal Journal (*Ind.*)—3 and 4 Clement's Inn, W.C.2. W.—2s. 6d.  
 Municipal Review—36-38 Old Queen St., Westminster, S.W.1. M.—1s. 6d.  
 Museums Journal—87 Charlotte St., W.1. Q.—1s.5s.  
 Music and Letters—Oxford University Press, Press Rd., N.W.10. Q.—10s. 6d.  
 Music and Musicians—75 Victoria St., S.W.1. M.—4s. 6d.  
 My Home and Family—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. M.—2s. 6d.  
 My Weekly—186 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.  
 National Advertiser—Classified House, New Bridge St., E.C.4. W.—6d.  
 Nature—4 Little Essex St., W.C.2. W.—4s.  
 Nautical Magazine—52 Darnley Street, Glasgow. M.—2s. 3d.  
 Navy—Broadway House, S.W.19. M.—2s. 6d.  
 Needlewoman and Needlecraft—School St., Bromley Cross, Bolton, Lancs. Q.—2s. 6d.  
 New Middle East—68 Fleet St., E.C.4. M.—5s.  
 New Musical Express—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. W.—7d. (214,203).  
 New Scientist—128 Long Acre, W.C.2. W.—2s.  
 New Society—128 Long Acre, W.C.2. W.—1s. 6d.  
 New Statesman (*Ind.*)—10 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, W.C.1. W.—1s. 6d.  
 19—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. M.—2s. 6d. (224,748).  
 Notes and Queries—Oxford U. Press, Press Rd., N.W.10. M.—7s.  
 Nova—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. M.—3s. 6d. (129,475).  
 Nursery World—5 Winsley St., W.1. W.—1s.  
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 Poetry Review—21 Earls Court Square, S.W.5. Q.—5s.  
 Political Quarterly—258 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1. 1s. 6d.  
 Polytechnic Magazine—309 Regent St., W.1. M.—1s.  
 Pony—19 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2. M.—2s. 6d.  
 Popular Gardening and Home Gardener—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. W.—9d. (194,789).  
 Poultry World—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. W.—1s.  
 Practical Boat Owner—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. M.—3s. 6d. (46,384).  
 Practical Home-Building and Decorating—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. M.—2s. 6d.  
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 Racing Calendar—42 Portman Square, W.1. W.—7s. 6d.

- Radio Control Models—13-35 Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. *M.*—25. 6d.
- Radio Times—35 Marylebone High St., W.1. *W.*—8d. (3,960,000).
- Railway Magazine—161-166 Fleet St., E.C.4. *M.*—35. 6d.
- Railway World—Terminal House, Shepperton. *M.*—35.
- Reader's Digest—25 Berkeley Sq., W.1. *M.*—35. 6d.
- Records and Recording—75 Victoria St., S.W.1. *M.*—35.
- Red Star Weekly—186 Fleet St., E.C.4. 5d.
- Reveille—33 Holborn, E.C.1. *W.*—8d. (1,209,083).
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- Round Table—166 Piccadilly, W.1. *Q.*—10s.
- Scotland—1 Castle St., Edinburgh. *M.*—25. 6d.
- Scotland's Magazine—24-28 Elder St., Edinburgh. *M.*—25.
- Scots Independent—16 Upper Bridge St., Stirling. *W.*—4d.
- Scottish Field—65 Buchanan St., Glasgow. *M.*—35.
- Scouter—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. *M.*—15. 6d.
- Sea Breezes—19 James St., Liverpool. *M.*—25.
- Seafarer—207 Balham High Rd., S.W.17. *Q.*—25. 6d.
- She—Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. *M.*—25. 6d. (274,000).
- Shoot!—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. *W.*—15.
- Shooting Times and Country Magazine—Braywick House, Maidenhead. *W.*—25. (31,812).
- Socialist Leader—197 King's Cross Rd., W.C.1. *W.*—6d.
- Sociological Review—University College of Keele, Staffs. *Three times a year.*—30s. p.a.
- Southern Africa (*Ind.*)—21-22 St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C.4. *W.*—15.
- Spectator (*Ind.*)—99 Gower Street, W.C.1. *W.*—25.
- Sporting Chronicle Handicap Book and Sporting Life Guide—Thomson House, Manchester 4. *W.*—15.
- Sporting Chronicle Racing Up To Date.—Thomson House, Manchester, 4. *W.*—55. 6d.
- Sputnik—Fleetway House, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. *M.*—35. 6d.
- Stamp Weekly—Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon. 15. 3d.
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- Strad—27 Soho Sq., W.1. *M.*—15. 6d.
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- True Story Magazine—12-18 Paul St., E.C.2. *M.*—25.
- TV Times—247 Tottenham Ct. Rd., W.1. *W.*—9d. (3,386,518).
- Twentieth Century—335 High Holborn, W.C.1. *Q.*—75. 6d.
- Universities Quarterly—10 Gt. Turnstile, W.C.1. 10s. 6d.
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- Vanity Fair—Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. *M.*—25. 6d. (109,000).
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- Weather—49 Cromwell Rd., S.W.7. *M.*—36s. p.a.
- Weekend—Northcliffe House, E.C.4. *W.*—6d. (1,361,014).
- Welsh Nation—8 Queen St., Cardiff. *M.*—6d.
- West Africa (*Ind.*)—Cromwell House, Fulwood Pl., W.C.1. *W.*—25.
- Woman—189 High Holborn, W.C.1. *W.*—10d. (2,600,973).
- Woman and Home—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. *M.*—25. 6d. (655,836).
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- Woman's Journal—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. *M.*—35. 6d.
- Woman's Own—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. *W.*—10d. (2,046,993).
- Woman's Realm—8-9 Long Acre, W.C.2. *W.*—8d. (1,201,697).
- Woman's Weekly—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. *W.*—9d. (1,762,200).
- World Archaeology—68-74 Carter Lane, E.C.4. *Three times a year.*—63s. p.a.
- World Today—Chatham House, St. James's Sq., S.W.1. *M.*—45.
- Yachting & Boating Weekly—10-16 Elm St., W.C.1. 15.
- Yachting Monthly—3-4 Clements Inn, W.C.2. 35. 6d.
- Yachting World (*Ind.*)—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. *M.*—35. 6d.
- Yachts and Yachting—196 Eastern Esplanade, Southend-on-Sea. *Alt. W.*—35.

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- Accountant—151 Strand, W.C.2. *W.*—25. 3d.
- Accountants' Magazine—27 Queen St., Edinburgh. *M.*—35. 6d.
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- Advertising Quarterly—1 Bell Yard, W.C.2. *Q.*—125. 6d.
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- Board of Trade Journal (Official)—1 Victoria St., S.W.1. W.—25.
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- Building—4 Catherine St., W.C.2. W.—15. 6d.
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- Caterers' Association Bulletin—Victoria House Vernon Place, Southampton Row, W.C.1. M.—35.
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- Catering Times—Elm House, 10-16 Elm Street, W.C.1. W.—6d.
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- Chemical Age—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. W.—25. 6d.
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- Electronic Engineering—28 Essex St., W.C.2. M.—55.
- Electronics Weekly—32-39 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 9d.
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- Employment and Productivity Gazette (Official)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. M.—65.
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- Engineering—35-6 Bedford St., W.C.2. W.—25.
- Engineer's Digest—120 Wigmore St., W.1. M.—65. 6d.
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- Fish Trades Gazette—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. *W.*—1s.
- Flight International—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. *W.*—2s. 6d. [5s.]
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- Frozen Foods—17 John Adam St., W.C.2. *M.*—2s.
- Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—6-7 Gough Square, E.C.4. *W.*—1s. 6d.
- Fuel—88 Kingsway, W.C.2. *Alt. M.*—189s. p.a.
- Funeral Service Journal—Hillingdon Press, Uxbridge, Mx. *M.*—21s. p.a.
- Furnishing World—109-119 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. *Alt. W.*—1s.
- Furniture and Bedding Production—33 Furnival St., E.C.4. *M.*—30s. p.a.
- Fur Review—27 Garlick Hill, E.C.4. *M.*—4s.
- Fur Weekly News—87 Lamb's Conduit St., W.C.1. 1s.
- Games and Toys—30-31 Knighttrider St., E.C.4. *M.*—40s. p.a.
- Garage—62 Doughty St., W.C.1. *W.*—2s.
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- Glass—17-19 John Adam St., W.C.2. *M.*—5s.
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- Grocers' Gazette—1-2 Pudding Lane, E.C.3. *W.*—9d.
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Authors' (1891), 1 Whitehall Place, S.W.1.	M. S. Lindsay . . . . .	..	£25- 10	Literary and Social.
The Bath (1896), 43 Brook St., W.1.	Cdr. C. E. L. Sclater, D.S.O., R.N.	30	50	Social: non-political.
Beefsteak (1876), 9 Irving St., W.C.2.	W. E. Usher . . . . .	20	20	Dining and Social.
Boodle's (1762), 28 St. James's St., S.W.1.	R. J. Edmonds . . . . .	50	40	Social: Non-political.
Brooks's (1764), St. James's St., S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. D. A. St. G. Laurie, O.B.E., M.C.	40	38	Social.
Buck's (1919), 18 Clifford Street, W.1.	K. J. Hunn . . . . .	Nil	40	Social: Non-political.
Caledonian (1897), 9 Halkin St., S.W.1.	Capt. G. G. Wilson, C.B.E., R.N.	Nil	30-3	Strictly Scottish.
Canning (1910), 1 Hamilton Place, W.1.	R. B. Baker . . . . .	—	20	Social: S. American.
Carlton (1832), 69 St. James's St., S.W.1.	M. R. D. Lord . . . . .	30	35-15	Conservative.
Cavalry (1891), 127 Piccadilly, W.1.	Sqn.-Ldr. A. F. O'Connor (Hon.)	30	25	Officers of Mounted Services.
Challoner (1949), 59-61 Pont St., S.W.1.	Brig. P. B. Cuddon, C.B.E., M.C.	2 & 1	6-3	Social: Roman Catholic.
Chemical (1918), 1 Whitehall Place, S.W.1.	M. S. Lindsay . . . . .	Nil	£20, 15 & 7	Social.
City Livery (1914), Sion College, E.C.4.	B. L. Morgan, M.B.E. (Hon.)	15	10	Liverymen of City only.
City of London (1832), 19 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.	A. C. Woollard . . . . .	100	40	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
City University (1885), 50 Cornhill, E.C.3.	C. Lazenby . . . . .	25	28	Oxford and Cambridge Graduates.
Civil Service (1953), 13-15 Great Scotland Yard, S.W.1.	J. W. R. Alexander . . .	Nil	30s.-15s.	Serving or pensioned Civil Servants.
Constitutional (1883), 86 St. James's Street, S.W.1.	S. F. Head . . . . .	Nil	£30	Social and Political.
Cowdray (1922), 20 Cavendish Sq., W.1.	R. S. Low . . . . .	5	10- £5 10s.*	Ladies
Devonshire (1874), 50 St. James's St., S.W.1.	E. G. Roberts . . . . .	Nil	30	Social.
East India and Sports' (1849), 16 St. James's Square, S.W.1.	J. Gledhill . . . . .	Nil	30-2	Social and Residential.
Eccentric (1890), 9 Ryder Street, S.W.1.	P. G. Horrobin . . . . .	■	30	Social.
Farmers' (1842), 3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. R. L. Henson, M.B.E.	15, 5 & 3	12, 5 & ■	Agricultural Interests.
Flyfishers' (1884), 71 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	H. A. Rickett . . . . .	■	18, 9 & 4	Flyfishing and Social.
Garrick (1831), 15 Garrick Street, W.C.2.	Cdr. E. S. Satterthwaite, R.N.	50	50	Dramatic and Literary.
Golfers' (1893), 4 Arlington Street, S.W.1.	Mrs. M. A. Pearce . . . .	Nil	10, 8 & 6	Members of Golf Clubs.
Green Room (1877), 9 Adam Street, W.C.2.	R. Gosse (Hon.) . . . . .	3	15	Dramatic Profession.
Gresham (1843), 15 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.	Brig. A. A. J. Allen . . .	£75	£37	Bankers, Merchants, Social.
Guards (1810), 16 Charles St., W.1.	J. E. Savage . . . . .	Nil	£40	Guards Officers only.

\*Special subscription rates for nurses and professional women.

Club and Address	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
		Entr.	Ann.	
Hurlingham (1869), Ranelagh Gardens, S.W.6.	C. J. L. Reynolds.....	G. £40	G. £30	Tennis, Swimming, Croquet, Squash, Bowls, Social.
Irish (1948), 82 Eaton Sq., S.W.1. Junior Carlton (1864), 30 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	F. C. Caulfield ( <i>Hon.</i> ).. W. A. Jolly.	1 £30	8 £40- £20	Social: Non-political. Conservative.
Kempton Park (1878), Sunbury-on-Thames.	L. W. Hargreaves .....	Nil	£25	Racing.
Kennel (1873), 1-4 Clarges St., W.1.	C. A. Binney.....	Nil	10	For improving breed of dogs.
Ladies' Alpine (1907), c/o National Book League, 7 Albemarle Street, W.1.	Mjss M. P. Darvall ( <i>Hon.</i> )	1	3	Mountaineering.
Lansdowne (1935), 9 Fitzmaurice Place, Berkeley Sq., W.1.	A. H. Paine.....	■	25, 16 & 10	Social, Sports and Residential.
London Fencing (1848), 83 Perham Road, W.14.	E. J. Morten ( <i>Hon.</i> ) ...	Nil	8	Fencing.
London Rowing (1856), Embankment, Putney, S.W.15.	A. J. Tressidder ( <i>Hon.</i> )	£2	Various	Amateur Rowing.
M.C.C. (Marylebone Cricket Club) (1787), Lord's Cricket Ground, N.W.8.	S. C. Griffith, D.F.C., T.D.	£5	£9	Headquarters of Cricket.
Mining (1910), 3 London Wall Bldgs., E.C.2.	G. Sumner.....	5	12, 4 & 3	Mining and Metallurgical Interests.
National (1845), c/o Constitutional Club ( <i>q.v.</i> )	N. Wallace ( <i>Hon.</i> )	Nil	19	Social and religious.
National Liberal (1882), Whitehall Place, S.W.1.	C. Billson .....	Nil	25 & 13	Social and political.
Naval and Military (1862), 94 Piccadilly, W.1.	Cdr. C. H. Tyers, R.N. ( <i>ret.</i> )	Nil	25 & 12	Officers of R.N., Army, Marines, R.A.F.
Oriental (1824), Stratford House, Stratford Place, W.1.	R. N. Rapson, M.V.O.	25	25-3	Social.
Oxford and Cambridge University (1830), 71-7 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	J. Harper.....	Nil	38, 20 & 10	Oxford and Cambridge Univ.
Portland (1816), 42 Half Moon Street, W.1.	H. E. Pretymann.....	50	30	Social: Non-political.
Pratt's (1841), 14 Park Place, S.W.1 Press (1882), St. Bride's House, Salisbury Sq., E.C.4.	Maj. H. N. Lucas, M.B.E. T. H. McArthur .....	Nil 3 & 1	£7 10s. 15-1	Social. Strictly Journalistic.
Public Schools (1909), 100 Piccadilly, W.1.	H. L. Bugbee.	Nil	25-5	Social: Public Schools.
Queen's (1886), W. Kensington, W.14.	R. J. Ritchie.....	15	32 & 28	Lawn Tennis, Tennis, Rackets and Squash Racquets.
Railway (1899), 112 High Holborn, W.C.1.	D. R. A. Whitnell ( <i>Hon.</i> )	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 & 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Railway interests.
Reform (1832), 104-5 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Cdr. A. C. Mathews, O.B.E., R.N.	25	£36	Social.
Roehampton (1901), Roehampton Lane, S.W.15.	J. Maples.....	25 & 10	40 & 15	Golf, Lawn Tennis, Squash Racquets, Croquet, Swimming.
Royal Aero (1901), 30 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	R. A. S. Ames.....	10	25	Aeronautics.
Royal Air Force (1917), 128 Piccadilly, W.1.	E. A. Jeffreys .....	Nil	6-1	Officers of R.A.F., R.A.F.V.R., R.A.A.F. W.R.A.F., etc.
R.A.F. Reserves (1948), 14 South Street, W.1.	Sqn. Ldr. H. C. Room, M.B.E.	Nil	5-1	Officers of R.A.F., R.A.F.V.R., R.A.F. Reserve and ex-officers.
Royal Automobile (1897), 89-91 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Cdr. D. P. Little, R.N....	25-7	35-13	And at Woodcote Park, Epsom.
Royal Cruising (1880), 42 Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, W.1.	A. P. Gray ( <i>Hon.</i> ).....	6	4	Cruising and Social.
R.N.V.R. Officers (1943), 38 Hill Street, W.1.	Lt.-Cdr. L. A. d'E. Lloyd, M.B.E., R.N.	Nil	12, 5, 2	Officers of R.N., R.M., R.N.R., R.N.V.R., and Allied Navies.
Royal Ocean Racing (1925), 20 St. James's Place, S.W.1.	A. H. Paul, O.B.E.....	£6	10, 5 & £5	Off-shore Yacht Racing.
Royal Societies (1894), 100 Piccadilly, W.1.	V. S. Gregg ( <i>Hon.</i> ) ....	Nil	20	Learned Societies, Professional, Social.

Club and Address	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
		Entr.	Ann.	
Royal Thames Yacht (1775), 60 Knightsbridge, S.W.1.	J. Finch .....	G. 50 & 25	G. 40-2	Yachting and Social.
Royal Water Colour Society Art (1884), 26 Conduit Street, W.1.	M. Fry .....	2	3	Exhibiting Art Club only.
St. James' (1859), 106 Piccadilly, W.1.	P. K. Hiller .....	25	50	Diplomatic and Social.
St. Stephen's (1870), 34 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	L. H. Coleman.....	Nil	30	Conservative and Social.
Sandown Park (1875), Esher, Surrey.	F. J. Bates.....	Nil	Various	Racing.
Savage (1857), 86 St. James's Street, S.W.1.	A. Wykes (Hon.) .....	20	25 & 12½	Drama, Literature, Art, Music, Science, Law.
Savile (1868), 69 Brook Street, W.1	(vacant).	20	30	Social: Non-political.
Service Women's (1922), 52 Lower Sloane St., S.W.1.	Miss M. F. Lindsay ...	£2	5 & 4	Social and residential.
Sesame Pioneer and Lyceum, 49 Grosvenor Street, W.1.	Miss C. Sutton.....	Nil	15-6	Social and Literary: Men and Women.
Ski Club of G.B. (1903), 118 Eaton Square, S.W.1.	J. R. Tillard.	Nil	5½ & 2½	Ski-ing and Social.
Spanish (Centro Español de Londres) (1913), 5 Cavendish Sq., W.1.	J. R. Roca.....	Nil	15- £1 10s.	Social and Residential.
Thames Rowing (1860), Embankment, Putney, S.W.15.	J. E. H. Wise (Hon.)....	Various	10-15s.	Amateur Rowing and Sculling.
Travellers' (1819), 106 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	R. P. McDouall.....	30	£48	Social: Non-political.
Turf (1868), 5 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.	J. D. Thomson.....	30	£52-15	Racing and Social.
United Nursing Services (1921), 40 South Street, W.1.	W. Oakes.....	3	■	Ladies; Nursing Services and Social.
United Service (1815), 116 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Cdr. J. C. Allan.....	£20	£30	Regular Officers.
United University (1821), 1 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.	G. Moore.....	Nil	38	Oxford and Cambridge Univ.
United Wards (1877), 92 Avenue Chambers, Vernon Pl., Southampton Row, W.C.1.	L. C. Roberts.....	1	4	Freemen, Liverymen, Ward Club members in City: Civic.
University Women's (1886), ■ Audley Square, W.1.	Miss S. F. Stallman....	4, 3 & 1	10-4	University Graduates.
V.A.D. Ladies (1920), 44 St. Cumberland Place, W.1.	Miss M. A. Simple, M.B.E.	2	7 & 5	Red Cross and St. John.
Victoria (1860), 150-162 Edgware Road, W.2.	G. Baillie.....	25	35	Sporting and Social.
Victory Ex-Services (1907), 63-79 Seymour Street, W.2.	Lt.-Cdr. J. B. Williams, R.N.	Nil	£1 10s.	Social: For Ex-Service Men and Women.
West Indian (1898), 4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Hon. Sec. (vacant)	3	12, 6 & 3	Social: West Indian.
White's (1693), 37-8 St. James's St., S.W.1.	H. L. Webb.....	£50	40	Social: Non-political.
Wig and Pen (1908), 229-230 Strand, W.C.2.	R. A. Brennan.....	3	5	Law and Journalism.
Women's Press Club Ltd., c/o The Arts Theatre Club, 6 Great Newport Street, W.C.2.	Mrs. W. Ewing (Administrator).....	Nil	5	Writers, Journalists and Authors. (Men and Women).

## FREEMEN'S GUILDS

London.—Guild of Freemen of the City of London, 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. Clerk, D. Reid.  
 Berwick upon Tweed.—Freemen's Guild of Berwick upon Tweed. Sec., W. Herriott, 65 Walkergate.  
 Chester.—Chester City Guilds. Hon. Sec. K. S. Astbury, The Guildhall, Chester.  
 Coventry.—City of Coventry Freemen's Guild. Clerk.—J. Robinson, Ashford House, Balsall Common.  
 Gloucester.—Gloucester Freemen's Committee. Secretary, B. W. Barrett, 46 Howard Street.  
 Grimsby.—Enrolled Freemen of Grimsby. Clerk, W. J. Savage, St. Mary's Chambers, Grimsby.

Lincoln.—Lincoln Freemen's Committee. Clerk, E. Mason, St. Swithin's Square, Lincoln.  
 Newcastle upon Tyne.—Freemen of Newcastle upon Tyne. Secretary R. F. Walker, 3 Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne.  
 Oxford.—Oxford Freemen's Committee. Chairman, T. E. Eeley, 126 High Street, Oxford.  
 Shrewsbury.—Association of Shrewsbury Freemen. President, M. Peele, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.  
 York.—Gild of Freemen of the City of York. Hon. Clerk, A. Heppell, Station Road, Copmanthorpe, York.

## PRINCIPAL CLUBS OUTSIDE LONDON

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Aldershot (Officers) (1856) .....	Farnborough Road	G.	G.	A. E. Jones.
Bath (Bath and County) (1858) ..	21-22 Queen Square ..	Nil	13, 8 & 4	*R. A. L. Belben.
(Bath and County Ladies) (1895)	25 Queen Square ..	1	5 & 8	*(vacant).
Birmingham—			£3 10s.	
(Chamber of Commerce) (1921)	75 Harborne Road....	Nil	12	J. R. Dixon.
(Conservative) (1883).....	Winston Churchill House, Ethel Street	Nil	30	*J. R. Bettinson.
(Midland) (1868).....	5 Ethel Street .....	Nil	25	*F. B. Murray.
(Midland Conservative) (1882) ..	Waterloo Street.....	Nil	35	*J. B. Boyd.
(St. Paul's) (1859) .....	34 St. Paul's Square ..	..	25	*R. J. Allen.
(Union) (1856) .....	87 Colmore Row .....	Various	Various	*M. N. W. Wilcox.
Bishop Auckland (The Club) (1866)	Victoria Street .....	5	7 & 3	*J. McM. Moore.
Blackburn (District & Union) (1849)	1 West Park Road .....	Nil	7½	*J. M. Walker.
Bolton (Constitutional) (1870)....	25 Mawdsley Street... ..	Nil	14-6	*R. B. Walker.
Bradford (The Club) (1870).....	41 Bank Street.....	5	24	*W. E. B. Holroyd; G. R. Turner.
(Union) (1857) .....	Piece Hall Yard.....	10	25	*C. P. Wightman.
Bridport and West Dorset (1925)	12 South Street .....	Nil	5	*W. Gibson.
Bristol (Clifton) (1882) .....	22 The Mall.....	Nil	16	Lt.-Col. C. T. Ingle.
(Constitutional) (1885).....	Marsh Street.....	10 & 5	16 & 5	Cdr. E. Aldington, R.N.
(The Bristol Club) (1888) .....	38A Corn Street.....	Nil	17-8½	*H. Nancarrow.
(University and Literary) (1890)	20 Berkeley Square....	Nil	10	*E. F. Scudamore.
Buxton (Union) (1887) .....	3 St. John's Road .....	3 & 1	11-2½	W. H. Finney.
Cambridge (Amateur Dramatic) (1855)	Park Street .....	■	3	*J. E. A. Scheele.
(Hawks) (1871) .....	Jesus Lane .....	£2 10s.	£9	*M. J. Winbolt-Lewis.
(Union) (1815) .....	Bridge Street .....	1	5	R. F. Thompson ( <i>Chief Clerk</i> ).
(University Pitt) .....	Jesus Lane .....	4	12	W. N. Selwyn.
Canterbury (Kent and Canterbury) (1868)	17 Old Dover Road ..	3	8 & 5	D. F. Andrews.
Cardiff (Cardiff and County) (1866)	2 Westgate Street....	20	£23	*W. H. Williams.
(Exchange Club) (1876) .....	Exchange Buildings ..	5	11	T. B. Phillips.
(Glamorgan Wanderers) (1923)	Wyndham Arcade .....	Nil	4½	*C. J. Cox.
Carlisle (Border) (1862).....	9 Portland Square .....	5	5	W. Shield.
(Cumberland County) (1870) ..	24 Lowther Street.....	Nil	10	*N. M. Phillips.
Cheltenham (The New Club) (1874)	Promenade .....	Nil	18- £1 12s.	*(vacant).
Chester (Grosvenor) (1866).....	3 Vicars Lane.....	Nil	18	A. H. Jolliffe, O.B.E., M.C.
(City) (1807) .....	St. Peter's Church Yd.	10-2	10-2	H. Dodd.
Chichester (W. Sussex County) (1872)	38 East Street.....	Nil	5	*L. E. Jones.
Colchester (The Club) (1874) .....	67-69 Culver Street... ..	Nil	8 & 7	P. A. Witard.
Devizes (Devizes & District) (1930)	27 St. John Street .....	Nil	4	*C. S. D. Hall.
Douglas, Isle of Man (Ellan Vannin Club) (1893)	20 Finch Road.....	■	10	*Capt. N. Wood.
Dudley (Conservative) (1884).....	Castle Hill .....	4	6	*S. W. Ordish.
Durham (County) (1890).....	52 Old Elvet .....	Nil	6, 3 & 2	*Cdr. D. A. Bickmore, R.N.
Eastbourne (Devonshire) (1872) ..	Hartington Place.....	Nil	12½	*J. B. Neal.
Evesham (Evesham) (1900) .....	Dresden House .....	4	6 & 3	*W. Cope.
Exeter (Exeter and County) (1870)	Southernhay House....	£4	£14	*L. G. Coles.
Falmouth (The Club) (1829).....	Western Terrace .....	1	4	*R. J. Hold.
Folkestone (Radnor Club) (1874) ..	136 Sandgate Road....	3	8-4	*Col. F. R. W. Hunt, O.B.E.
Guildford (County) (1882) .....	158 High Street.....	5-10	10-5	K. F. M. Loughnan.
Halifax (The Halifax Club) (1868)	Fountain Street .....	Nil	18	*D. McD. Lumsden.
Harrogate (The Club) (1857).....	36 Victoria Avenue ..	5	15 & 5	*C. L. Leslie.
Haverfordwest (Pembrokeshire County) (1877)	48 High Street.....	3	3½	*T. G. Jones.
Henley-on-Thames (Leander) (1818)	Remenham Village, Henley.	10 & 5	8 & 6	*J. D. Cazes, D.F.C.
(Phyllis Court) (1906) .....	Marlow Road .....	Nil	20	D. C. Ferguson.
Hove (The Club) (1882) .....	28 Fourth Avenue....	Nil	15	*Maj. F. R. Clifton.
Huddersfield (Huddersfield and County Conservative) (1891)	Church Street .....	Nil	7, 4 & 3½	*H. M. Dyson.

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Jersey (United) (1848) .....	Royal Sq., St. Helier	G.	G.	*H. G. L. Amy.
(Victoria) (1853) .....	Beresford St., St. Helier.	£6 6, 3 & Nil	£7 10s. 10 & 5	*H. A. Ham.
Leamington (Tennis Court) (1844)	50 Bedford Street .....	Nil	12	*J. Camkin; H. Wolton (joint).
Leeds (The Leeds Club) (1849) ....	3 Albion Place .....	..	30	*J. W. Bosomworth.
Leicester (Constitutional) (1880) ...	■ Pocklington's Walk ..	3	11	A. O. Hallam.
(Leicestershire Club) (1873) .....	9 Welford Place .....	25	20	R. J. Sparrow.
Liverpool (Artists) (1898) .....	Eberle Street .....	10	12	*G. W. Thomas.
(Athenæum) (1797) .....	Church Alley .....	Nil	£25-5	*H. C. Parkman.
(Lyceum) (1801) .....	1 Bold Street .....	5	20	*G. F. Harnden.
(Old Hall & Exchange) (1909) ..	Cotton Exchge. Bldgs. ..	£10	20	*P. W. Bullivant.
(Palatine) (1836) .....	5 Union Court .....	20	25	*S. D. Rathbone.
(Racquet) (1874) .....	102 Upper Parliament Street.	Nil	20-6	*R. L. Packer.
(University) (1895) .....	■ Mount Pleasant .....	Nil	16 (max.)	*W. D. Herring; S. R. Whipple, D.F.C. (joint).
Manchester (The Manchester Club) (1867)	81 King Street .....	Nil	20	J. Elliott.
(The Old Rectory) (1912)	90 Deansgate .....	5	17	*J. E. Wilkinson.
(St. James's) (1961) .....	Charlotte Street .....	21	31	*M. Pattinson; R. J. Skelton (joint).
Newbury (South Berks) (1881) ...	5 Bridge Street .....	Nil	6	*A. L. Osborne.
Newcastle upon Tyne (Northern Conservative & Unionist) (1882)	29 Pilgrim Street .....	Nil	21 & 9	J. B. Dunford.
(Union) (1862) .....	Westgate Road .....	Nil	25	B. Collins.
Northampton (Northampton and County) (1873) .....	George Row .....	5-2½	15-4	W. Parry.
Norwich (Norfolk) (1864) .....	17 Upper King Street ..	7	£18-£5	Hon. C. Fellowes.
Nottingham (Borough) (1893) ....	26 Market Street .....	Nil	20-5	S. Hobson.
(Nottinghamshire) (1840) .....	Bottle Lane .....	Nil	15	*Lt.-Col. G. A. Wharton, M.B.E., T.D.
Oxford (Clarendon) (1863) .....	121 High Street .....	5	12	*B. Jefferson.
(Frewen) (1863) .....	98 St. Aldate's .....	5	6	*W. H. Miller.
(O.U.D.S.) (1884) .....	O.U.D.S., Oxford .....	Nil	6s.	T. Maby.
(Union Society) (1823) .....	Frewin Court .....	£1	£12 10s.	L. W. Crawte (Steward).
(Vincent's) (1863) .....	12 King Edward Street ..	£4	15	*R. H. Phillips.
Peterborough (City and Counties) (1867)	21 Priestgate .....	£2	10 & 8	P. W. Boundy.
Portsmouth (Royal Naval) (1867)	25 Pembroke Road .....	Nil	4	*Capt. H. S. P. Watch, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.).
Preston (Conservative) (1878) ....	Guildhall Street .....	Nil	5-2½	*N. M. Brewer.
Reading (Athenæum) (1842) .....	28 Friar Street .....	10 & 5	10-3	R. E. Beasley.
Richmond, Surrey (Richmond) .. (1880)	Northumberland Ho., Petersham Road.	Nil	9	F. W. O. Nutt.
Ripon (City Club) (1930) .....	3 Water Skellgate .....	..	2	*I. L. Stephenson.
(Ripon Club) (1863) .....	Market Square .....	4	6	Lt.-Cdr. W. H. H. Stevenson, R.N.
Rochester (Castle) (1865) .....	3 Esplanade .....	5	15 & 4	*B. H. Dyer.
Rugby (The Rugby) (1866) .....	35 North Street .....	1	4	*F. P. Cronin.
Rye (Dormy House) (1895) .....	Rye .....	2	6 & 4	*J. I. S. Vidler.
St. Leonards ■ Sea (East Sussex) (1893)	Warrior Square .....	1	10	*S. G. Bradbury.
Scarborough (South Cliff) (1898)	5 West Street .....	Nil	5	*G. L. Green.
Sheffield (St. James's) (1941) .....	St. James's Row .....	Nil	18	Miss P. V. Turner.
(The Club) (1843) .....	George Street .....	20	£28 & 12	H. J. Dorking, M.B.E.
Shrewsbury (Shropshire) (1870) ...	6 The Square .....	Nil	10	A. N. Fielden, O.B.E.
Southwold (The Blyth Club) (1929)	81 High Street .....	2	6-3	*Brig. A. J. le G. Jacob.
Tavistock (West Devon) (1899) ...	Abbey Bridge .....	3 & 2	5 & 4	(vacant)
Teddington (Royal Canoe) (1866)	Trowlock Island .....	2	4	R. St. J. Sutton.
Torbay (The Paignton Club) (1882)	The Esplanade .....	1	5	*J. R. Turnbull.
(Torbay) (1906) .....	Hyde Road .....	3	4	F. Greenwood.
Tunbridge Wells (Tunbridge Wells and Counties) (1872)	40 London Road .....	Nil	6 & 4	*Mrs. I. H. Barnes.
Winchester (Hampshire Club) .... (1857)	32 Southgate Street .....	Nil	12	*R. Dudley-Utting.
Worcester (Union and County) (1861)	40 Foregate Street .....	..	8	*J. D. Schooling; E. C. Lancy (joint).
Yeovil (Ivel Club) (1884) .....	Frederick Place .....	3 & 1	6 & 2	H. Cleave.

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
York (Yorkshire) (1839) .....	17 Museum Street.....	G. Nil	G. 26	F. H. Godfrey.
(City) (1876) .....	4 Museum Street.....	■	■	*F. C. Beckwith.
Scotland				
Aberdeen (Royal Northern) (1854)	9 Albyn Place .....	£10	18 & 9	*W. S. Crosby.
Ayr (County) (1872) .....	Savoy Park Hotel .....	Nil	£6	*Col. W. W. McHarg, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.
Dundee (Eastern) (1865) .....	C/o Red Hackle Club, 25 South Ward Road 3 Queensterry Street...	Nil	18	A. G. Adamson.
Edinburgh (Caledonian United Service and Northern) (1825)	13-14 Charlotte Square.	10	15-9	*R. O. M. Williams, M.B.E., M.C., W.S.
(Ladies' Caledonian) (1908) .....	85 Princes Street.....	35 & 10	27, 20, 16	Miss P. D. Bremner.
(New) (1787) .....	7 Frederick Street.....	10	15 & 14	Maj. G. E. Thomas.
(Queen's) (1897) .....	112 Princes Street.....	Nil	£25-6	Mrs. A. MacRae.
(Scottish Conservative) (1877)...	Teviot Row.....	£3	Nil	Mrs. M. W. Hutton.
(University Union) (1889) .....	185 Bath Street .....	25 & 5	18 & 8½	D. W. M. Dow.
Glasgow (Art) (1867) .....	33 Bothwell Street .....	18 & 8	25-7	G. Middlemass.
(Conservative) (1880) .....	19 Royal Exchange Sq.	■	16	D. Cameron.
(Kelvin) (1897) .....	11 Blythswood Square.	25 & 7	16 & 8	Miss W. Hamilton.
(Royal Scottish Automobile) (1899)	32 Royal Exchange Sq.	£25	£40- £17 10s.	Maj. R. T. Reid, M.C.
(The Western Club) (1825).....	39 High Street .....	12	12-6	Lt.-Col. A. Gordon, M.C.
Inverness (Highland) (1870) .....	5 Melville Terrace.....	10	10	Capt. J. MacLaren- Marshall, M.C.
Stirling (Stirling and County)..... (1877)	Northern Ireland			
Belfast (Ulster) (1837) .....	23 Castle Place .....	■	25	*J. R. Halpin.
(Ulster Reform) (1885) .....	4 Royal Avenue.....	10	23	*R. C. Arnold.
Enniskillen (Fermanagh County) (1883)	Church Street.....	4 & 3	4 & 3	*Lt.-Col. G. E. Liddle, C.B.E.
Omagh (Tyrone County) (1849)...	High Street.....	Nil	5	*A. G. A. Davidson.

## YACHT CLUBS

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey) (1802)	6-7 Green Edge.....	G. 5 & 4	G. 5-1	*R. R. M. Jones.
Bembridge, I of W. (Sailing) (1886)	Isle of Wight.....	12 & 6	12 & 5	S. Browne.
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey) (1844)	8-10 Bedford Road, Rock Ferry.	3	6	*J. C. B. Smith.
Bridlington (Royal Yorks) (1847)	■ Windsor Crescent....	6	8 & 7	*D. P. Elliker.
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Burnham) (1895)	The Quay.....	60	20	*G. C. Paddison.
(Royal Corinthian) (1872).....	Burnham-on-Crouch, and The Parade, Coves.	6	Various	N. de W. Boul.
Caernarvon (Royal Welsh) (1847)	Porth-yr-Aur.....	3	5 & 3	*Cdr. H. Lloyd Wil- liams, D.S.O., V.R.D.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron) (1815) .....	The Castle, Cowes....	£150	£50	Maj. J. D. Dillon, D.S.C., R.M.
(Royal London) (1838) .....	The Parade.....	10	15-5	*L. H. Skull.
Dover (Royal Cinque Ports) (1872)	Waterloo Crescent....	£5	£12-3	*H. W. Andrews.
Fishbourne, I. of W. (Royal Vic- toria) (1844)	Fishbourne.....	3	4	*Mrs. A. Gilbert.
Fowey (Royal Fowey) (1894).....	Fowey.....	■	6, 3, & 2	*Capt. D. M. Fyfe.
Harwich (Royal Harwich) (1843) ..	Woolverstone, nr. Ipswich.	9 & 4	9 & 4	Cdr. R. D. S. Bennett, R.N.
Jersey (R.C.I.) (1862) .....	Le Boulevard, St. Aubin, Jersey.	£5	£5	Maj. H. Petch, M.B.E.
Kingswear (Royal Dart) (1866) ...	Kingswear, S. Devon..	4-1	5-1	*Miss A. M. Hine-Hay- cock, M.B.E.
Leigh-on-Sea (Essex) (1800) .....	Leigh-on-Sea.	4-1	8-2	Capt. H. J. Patterson.
London (Cruising Association) (1908)	Chiltern Court, Baker Street, N.W.1.	4	3-½	Miss B. Wenmoth.
(Royal Cruising) (1880) .....	42 Half Moon Street, W.1.	6	4	*A. P. Gray.

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk) (1859)	Royal Plain.....	G. 7	G. 15 & 3	Cdr. M. R. E. Fanning, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).
Penarth (Penarth) (1880).....	The Esplanade.....	■	8	D. E. Morse.
Plymouth (Royal Western) (1827)	West Hoe.....	5	6	*Capt. T. W. B. Shaw, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.)
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian) (1877)	Madeira Road.....	■	4	*C. N. P. Nicholson.
Poole (East Dorset Sailing) (1875)	Witley Pier, Parkstone	10	8	Miss A. Bailey.
(Parkstone) (1895).....	Pearce Avenue, Parkstone.	10	10	F. Ruskeil.
(Poole Harbour) (1948).....	Salterns Way, Lilliput.	6	12-5	Mrs. E. M. Perry.
(Royal Motor Yacht) (1905)....	Sandbanks, Panorama Rd., Poole	15	15	T. J. R. Dashwood, O.B.E.
(Yacht) (1865).....	New Quay Road, Hamworthy.	10	■	Lt.-Cdr. R. Kersley, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).
Ramsgate (Royal Temple) (1857).. Southampton:	6 West Cliff Mansions..	5	6	J. Baker.
(Royal Air Force) (1932).....	Riverside Ho., Hamble	5	8	Sqn.-Ldr. A. R. Middleton, D.S.O., D.F.C. (ret.).
(Royal Southern) (1837).....	Hamble, Hants.....	16-9	15-7	*Cdr. R. F. Hoyle, R.N.R.
(Royal Southampton) (1867) ...	Northlands Road and Beaulieu.	Nil	Various	Sqn. Ldr. W. C. Marshall (ret.).
(Royal Thames) (1775).....	Shore House, Warsash, Hants.	50 & 25	40-2	J. Finch.
Southend (Alexandra) (1873).....	The Cliffs.....	2	6	*N. H. Fox.
Southsea (Royal Albert) (1864)....	62 Clarence Esplanade	■ & 1	7-2½	J. R. Waterston.
Swansea (Bristol Channel) (1875)...	Southend, Mumbles ...	10	15	P. G. Cawker.
Torbay (Royal Torbay) (1863)....	Beacon Hill.....	3	6	*R. A. Edwards.
Westcliff-on-Sea (Thames Estuary) (1947).....	3 The Leas.....	3-½	5-1	*C. P. Bates.
Weymouth (Royal Dorset) (1875)	6 Charlotte Row.....	Nil	6	*J. C. T. Plummer.
Windermere (Royal Windermere) (1860)	Bowness-on-Windermere, Westmorland.	18	10-	*A. Murdoch.
Yarmouth (Royal Solent) (1878)...	Yarmouth, I.O.W.....	10 & 7	8-1	Gp.-Capt. F. R. Drew, C.B.E.
Scotland				
Edinburgh (Royal Forth) (1868)...	1 Boswall Road, Edinburgh, 5.	5	12	*D. J. S. Miller.
Glasgow (Royal Clyde) (1856)....	Rhu, Dunbartonshire.	5-2	2½-1	R. M. Whyte, 147 Blythswood St., Glasgow, C.2.
(Clyde Corinthian) (1876).....	(None).....	■	1	*I. J. Scott, The Little House, Rhu, Dunbartonshire.
Mudhook (1873).....	(None).....	5	■	*G. T. Dunlop, 14 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, C.1.
(Royal Gouronk) (1894).....	Ashton, Gouronk.....	15-5	£8 10s	H. Lindsay, 4 Argyle Street, Greenock.
(Royal Western) (1875).....	(None).....	■	1	*P. J. F. Henderson, 120 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C.2.
Oban (Royal Highland) (1881)...	Gt. Western Hotel.....	Nil	■	A. B. Wilson, Fernfield, Crinan, Argyll.
Rhu (Royal Northern) (1824) ...	Rhu, Dunbartonshire	10	Various	S. L. Revett, D.S.C., V.R.D.
Northern Ireland				
Bangor (Royal Ulster) (1866).....	Cliff Road, Bangor, Co. Down.	10	15	*(vacant).

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## Royal Academicians

- 1963 Aldridge, John.  
1949 Austin, Robert S.  
1955 Bawden, Edward, C.B.E.  
1937† Brockhurst, G. L.  
1955 Buhler, Robert.  
1962 Burn, Rodney J.  
1966 Carr, Henry.  
1968 Cowern, Raymond T.  
1944 \*Cundall, Charles.  
1969 de Grey, Roger.  
1955 Dring, William.  
1950 Dunlop, R. O.  
1968 Dunstan, Bernard.  
1967 Elwes, Simon.  
1964 Erith, Raymond C.  
1953 Eurich, Richard.  
1954 Fitton, James.  
1933\* Flint, Sir W. Russell.  
1942† Frampton, Meredith.  
1965 Freeth, H. Andrew.  
1969 Gibberd, Sir Frederick, C.B.E.  
1960 Greenham, Peter G.  
1942\* Harris, E. V., O.B.E.  
1961 Hepple, Norman.  
1967 Hillier, Tristram.  
1968 Holford, Lord  
1965\* Jones, Allan Gwynne, D.S.O.  
1930\* Kelly, Sir Gerald F., K.C.V.O.  
1936\* Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E.  
1938\* Lawrence, A. K.  
1962\* Lowry, L. S.
- 1963 McFall, David.  
1955 Machin, Arnold, O.B.E.  
1933\* McMillan, W., C.V.O.  
1947\* Maufe, Sir Edward.  
1959\* Mathuen, Lord.  
1938 Monnington, Sir Thomas.  
1951 Nash, John, C.B.E.  
1967 Nimptsch, Ull.  
1955 O'Rorke, Brian.  
1953 Pitchforth, R. V.  
1942\* Procter, Mrs. Dod.  
1966 Roberts, William.  
1969 Rosoman, Leonard.  
1961 Sanders, Christopher C.  
1968 Schilsky, Eric.  
1963 Sisson, Marshall A., C.B.E.  
1959 Skeaping, John R.  
1969 Soukup, Willl.  
1954 Spear, Ruskin.  
1960 Spence, Sir Basil, O.M., O.B.E., T.D.  
1945 Thomson, A. R.  
1954 Tunncliffe, C. F.  
1965 Ward, John.  
1965 Weight, Carel, C.B.E.  
1940\* Wheeler, Sir Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.  
1945\* Woodford, James, O.B.E.

## Associates

- 1967 Adams, Norman.  
1962 Ardizzone, Edward  
1966 † Armstrong, John.  
1959 Bratby, John R.  
1968 Brown, Ralph.  
1964 Butler, James.  
1962 Casson, Sir Hugh.  
1968 Clatworthy, Robert.  
1965 Coker, Peter.  
1965 Cooke, Miss Jean E.  
1969 Cuming, Frederick.  
1966 Darwin, Sir Robin, C.B.E.  
1964 de Sausmarez, Maurice.  
1953† Durst, Alan L.  
1969 Fell, Miss Sheila.
- 1966 Fry, E. Maxwell, C.B.E.  
1964 Gillies, William G., C.B.E.  
1964 Gore, Frederick.  
1963 Hayes, Cofin.  
1963 Hermes, Miss Gertrude.  
1969 Jones, Ivor Roberts.  
1969 La Dell, Edwin.  
1968 MacTaggart, Sir William.  
1968 Middleditch, Edward.  
1966 Sheppard, Richard, C.B.E.  
1967 Tunnard, John.  
1968 Wakeford, Edward.  
1967 Wolfe, Edward.

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Benjamin West, 1792.  
James Wyatt, 1805.  
Benjamin West, 1806.  
Sir T. Lawrence, 1820.  
Sir M. A. Shee, 1830.  
Sir C. Eastlake, 1850.  
Sir F. Grant, 1866.  
Lord Leighton, 1878.  
Sir J. Millais, 1896.  
Sir E. Poynter, 1896.  
Sir A. Webb, 1919.  
Sir F. Dicksee, 1924.  
Sir W. Llewellyn, 1928.  
Sir E. Lutyens, 1938.  
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*Hon. Academician*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T.

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- 1936 Sutherland, D. M.  
1937 Cursiter, Stanley, C.B.E.  
1944 Bone, Phyllis M.

## Royal Scottish Academicians

- 1958 Armour, Mrs. Mary.  
1966 Armour, William.  
1958 Blyth, R. Henderson.  
1962 Cola, J. A., C.B.E.  
1956 Crawford, H. Adam.  
1962 Donaldson, David A.  
1956 Fleming, Ian.  
1947 Gillies, William G., C.B.E.  
1967 Gordon, Esmé.  
1964 Hislop, Mrs. Margaret.  
1966 Johnston, Ninian.  
1956 Kininmonth, W. H.  
1957 Lorimer, Hew.  
1946 MacDougall, Leslie Graham.
- 1939 McGlashan, Arch. A.  
1948 MacTaggart, Sir William.  
1964 Miller, James.  
1966 Miller, John.  
1963 Morocco, Alberto.  
1957 Patrick, J. McIntosh.  
1966 Peplow, Denis.  
1962 Philipson, Robin.  
1956 Schilsky, Eric.  
1937 Schotz, Benno.  
1946 Thomson, Adam B., O.B.E.  
1957 Thomson, J. Murray.  
1954 Whalen, Thomas.  
1949 Wilson, William, O.B.E.

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Hutchison, Sir William.

## Associates

- Baillie, W. J. L.  
Blackadder, Elizabeth.  
Bone, W. Drummond.  
Burns, W. A.  
Cameron, Gordon S.  
Clark, James H.  
Collins, Peter.  
Crosbie, William.  
Cunning, James.  
Dempster, Miss Elizabeth.  
Dick, Miss A.M.  
Dods, Andrew.  
Forrest, Norman J.  
Glover, John Hardie.  
Henderson, Ann.  
Houston, John.  
Johnstone, Miss Dorothy.  
Littlejohn, William.  
McClure, David.  
Malcolm, Ellen.  
Matthew, Prof. Sir Robert H., C.B.E.  
Michie, David.  
Relach, Alan, O.B.E.  
Robertson, R. Ross.  
Sutherland, Scott.  
Thomson, Sinclair.  
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Whiston, Peter.  
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- BUSINESS ARCHIVES COUNCIL, 63 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Cdr. D. Doble, R.N.
- BUTCHERS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION (1828)—*Sec.*, J. A. Fordyce, 61 West Smithfield, E.C.1.
- CALOUSTE GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION, LISBON, United Kingdom and British Commonwealth Branch (1956), 98 Portland Place, W.1.—*Dir.*, A. Dunbar.
- CAMBRIDGE FUND AND WILLIAM WOODMAN CHARITY. (Applicants must be ex-soldiers who served as Regulars before the 1914-18 War.) *Address*, The Deputy Under-Secretary of State (C.2(AD)), Ministry of Defence, Old War Office Building, Whitehall, S.W.1.
- CAMBRIDGE PRESERVATION SOCIETY (1929).—*Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C.; *Sec.*, J. B. Wright, 21 Northampton Street, Cambridge.
- CAMERA CLUB (1885), 23 Manchester Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. J. Reid.
- CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN GREAT BRITAIN INC. (1921), 3 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, R. E. Parker; *Sec.*, D. K. Buik.
- CANCER CAMPAIGN FOR RESEARCH, BRITISH EMPIRE (1923), 11 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1. For research into the disease of cancer in all its forms. *Sec. Gen.*, Capt. F. B. Tours, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.).
- CANCER COUNCIL, BRITISH (1968).—*Sec.*, Dr. Graham Bennette, ■ Harley Street, W.1.
- CANCER RELIEF, NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR (1912), Michael Sobell House, 30 Dorset Square, N.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. F. Tredwell.
- CANCER RESEARCH FUND, IMPERIAL (1902), Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. B. L. Clarke, O.B.E.
- CANCER RESEARCH, INSTITUTE OF: ROYAL CANCER HOSPITAL (1911), Fulham Road, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, N. P. Hadow, O.B.E.
- CARAVAN MISSION TO VILLAGE CHILDREN (1893), 47 Marylebone Lane, W.1.—*Sec.*, H. P. M. Warde.
- CARNEGIE DUNFERMLINE TRUST (1903) (social and cultural purposes in Dunfermline).—*Sec.*, F. Mann, Abbey Park House, Dunfermline.
- CARNEGIE HERO FUND TRUST (1908). Income £33,000. Makes grants and allowances to people injured or the dependants of people killed in saving human life within the British Isles and territorial waters.—*Sec.*, F. Mann, Abbey Park House, Dunfermline.
- CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST (1913), Comely Park House, Dunfermline, Fife.—*Object*, The improvement of the well-being of the masses of the people of Great Britain and Ireland by means which are "charitable" in law and are to be selected by the Trustees themselves. The Trust is particularly concerned with social welfare schemes of a pioneer or experimental kind; grants are not made to individuals or in response to general appeals for subscriptions, Management—By trustees. *Sec.*, D. N. Lowe, O.B.E.
- CATHEDRALS ADVISORY COMMITTEE, 83 London Wall, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, Miss J. G. Scott, F.S.A.
- CATHOLIC MARRIAGE ADVISORY COUNCIL (National Office), 15 Lansdowne Road, W.11; (London Centre), 33 Willow Place, Francis Street, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, Rev. M. O'Leary, S.T.L.
- CATHOLIC RECORD SOCIETY (1904).—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss R. Rendel, 48 Lowndes Square, S.W.1.
- CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY (1868), P.O. Box 422, 38-40 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, T. H. Rittner.
- CATHOLIC UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—*Pres.*, The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.; *Sec.*, The Lord Craigmyle, 18 The Boltons, S.W.10.
- CATTLE BREEDERS' CLUB, BRITISH (1949), Lavenders, Isfield, nr. Uckfield, Sussex.—*Sec.*, C. R. Stains.
- CATTLE VETERINARY ASSOCIATION, BRITISH.—*Sec.*, Dr. A. D. Weaver, Glasgow University Veterinary Hospital, Bearsden Road, Bearsden, Glasgow.
- CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME (1895), The Chart, Limpsfield, Surrey. (For Printing, and Kindred Trades, Men and Women). *London Office*, 1 Gough Square, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, A. C. Oram.
- CECH HOUSES (Inc.), 190-192 Kensal Road, W.10.—*Sec.*, Mrs. E. Gordon Phillips.
- CEREALS AND BALTIC FRIENDLY SOCIETY (1908), 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, C. W. Stevens, M.B.E.
- CERAMIC SOCIETY, BRITISH (1900), Shelton House, Stoke Road, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, N. F. Astbury, sc.D.
- CERAMICS, INSTITUTE OF (1955), Shelton House, Stoke Road, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.—*Sec.*, G. H. Stewart.
- CEYLON ASSOCIATION IN LONDON, 2/3 Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, E.C.3.—*Dir.*, Capt. A. R. Scott, R.N. (ret.).
- CHADWICK TRUST (1895) (for the promotion of health and prevention of disease), 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Clerk*, P. A. Wells.
- CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.—*See* COMMERCE.
- CHANTREY BEQUEST (1875).—*Sec. to the Trustees*, The Secretary, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, W.1.
- CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1922), 16 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, G. A. Dummett; *Gen. Sec.*, D. H. Sharp.
- CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, SOCIETY OF, 14 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, N. A. Iliff; *Sec.*, F. J. Griffin, O.B.E.
- CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Ronald Nyholm, F.R.S.; *Gen. Sec.*, J. R. Ruck Keene, M.B.E., T.D., M.A.
- CHEMISTRY, THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF, 30 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, L. H. Williams; *Sec. and Registrar*, R. E. Parker, Ph.D.

- CHESS FEDERATION, BRITISH, 9A Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.—*Sec.*, G. H. Simmons.
- CHEST AND HEART ASSOCIATION (1899), Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Dir. Gen.*, J. H. Harley Williams, O.B.E., M.D.
- CHILD CARE OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF (1949), The Oxford House, Derbyshire Street, E.2.—*Sec.*, K. W. Bilton.
- CHILDREN, THOMAS CORAM FOUNDATION FOR, see CORAM FOUNDATION.
- CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAYS FUND, ■ York Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss L. B. Ellis.
- CHILDREN'S RELIEF INTERNATIONAL (1959), Overstream House, Cambridge.—*Dir.*, Rev. B. Duncan.
- CHINA ASSOCIATION (1889), Broad Street House, 54 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. S. Bush.
- CHIROPODISTS, THE SOCIETY OF, ■ Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, G. C. Jenkins.
- CHOIR SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION (1921).—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. D. Thomson, Cathedral Choir School, Ripon, Yorks.
- CHOLMONDELEY CHARITIES (1830), for Clergy and their families only. All correspondence to Secretary, 4 College Hill, E.C.4.
- CHRISTIAN ACTION (1949), ■ Amen Court, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Miss F. Nuell.
- CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MOVEMENT (1965), Annandale, North End Road, N.W.11.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. P. Lee-Woolf.
- CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY (1870), St. Margaret Pattens, Eastcheap, E.C.3.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. S. E. Alford.
- CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING (1868), Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.—*Dir.*, Rev. F. N. Davey, M.A., D.D.
- CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, COUNCIL OF (1942), 41 Cadogan Gardens, S.W.3.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. W. Simpson, O.B.E., M.A.
- CHURCH ARMY, P.O. Box 67, 185 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.—*Chief Sec.*, Rev. Preb. D. M. Lynch, M.A.
- CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY, INCORPORATED (1818), 7 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. A. Carter.
- CHURCH EDUCATION CORPORATION, 35 Denison House, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. F. Holmes.
- CHURCH HOUSE (1888), Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Maj. G. C. Hackett, M.B.E.
- CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE (1891), *National Headquarters*, 58 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*General Secretary*, Maj. H. S. Forbes, M.B.E., M.C.
- CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1799), 157 Waterloo Road, S.E.1. Income 1968, £1,157,640.—*Secs.*, Rev. Canon J. V. Taylor, D.D. (*General*); Miss N. M. Hill; Rev. B. J. H. de Saram (*Africa*); Rev. J. B. Carden (*Asia*); A. Iliff (*Medical*); Rev. W. F. Curtis (*Home*); Miss M. Pritchard; G. Hill (*Financial*).
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- CHURCH OF ENGLAND MEN'S SOCIETY (1899), Fulham Palace, S.W.6.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. C. Birdles.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND PENSIONS BOARD (1926), 53 Tufton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, L. J. Sillito, O.B.E.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S CLUBS, (1891), 537 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Chairman, Rear-Adm.* J. L. Blackham, C.B.; *Sec.*, Group Capt. J. A. S. Brown.
- CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY (1836), Falcon Court, 32 Flect Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Rev. T. Dudley-Smith.
- CHURCH UNION (1859), 199 Uxbridge Road, W.12.—*Sec.*, Rev. D. Carter.
- CHURCHES, BRITISH COUNCIL OF (1942), 10 Eaton Gate, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rt. Rev. C. K. Sansbury, D.D.
- CHURCHES, COUNCIL FOR THE CARE OF, 83 London Wall, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, Miss J. G. Scott, F.S.A.
- CHURCHES, FRIENDLESS, FRIENDS OF (1957), 12 Edwardes Square, W.8.—*Hon. Dir.*, I. Bulmer-Thomas; *Hon. Sec.*, L. E. Jones.
- CHURCHES MAIN COMMITTEE (1941), 2 Great Peter St., S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Sir Griffith Williams, K.B.E., C.B.
- CIRCUS PROPRIETORS OF GREAT BRITAIN, ASSOCIATION OF, 24 Denmark Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. Walker.
- CIVIC TRUST FOR THE NORTHWEST, Century House, St. Peter's Square, Manchester 2.—*Dir.*, G. Ashworth.
- CIVIL DEFENCE OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF, 8 Meadow Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 17.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, E. E. Alley.
- CIVIL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1818), Great George Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, J. H. Jellett, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, J. G. Watson, C.B.
- CIVIL LIBERTIES, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR (1934), 4 Camden High Street, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, T. Smythe.
- CIVIL SERVANTS, SOCIETY OF, 19 Surrey Street, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. R. M. Dryden.
- CIVIL SERVICE COUNCIL FOR FURTHER EDUCATION.—*Sec.*, M. L. Winspear, Whitehall, S.W.1.
- CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION (1903).—*Hon. Treas.*, Prof. L. A. Moritz, D.Phil., University College, Cardiff.
- CLASSICAL TEACHERS, JOINT ASSOCIATION OF (1962), 31-34 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. W. Baty.
- CLAY TECHNOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF (1927), Stamford House, 65/66 Turnmill Street, E.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. E. Roberts, F.R.S.A.
- CLERGY FRIENDLY SOCIETY (1882), Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
- CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION (1749), 5 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss V. B. Warters.
- CLERKS OF THE PEACE OF COUNTIES AND OF CLERKS OF COUNTY COUNCILS, SOCIETY OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. R. Davis, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham.
- CLERKS OF THE PEACE OF SCOTLAND, ASSOCIATION OF (1908).—*Hon. Sec.*, J. B. McGowan, 135 Irish Street, Dumfries.
- CLERKS OF URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS, SOCIETY OF (1926).—*Hon. Sec.*, M. Shawcross, Council Offices, Woking, Surrey.
- CLERKS OF WORKS OF GREAT BRITAIN INCORPORATED, INSTITUTE OF (1882), Sardinia House, 52 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. G. Staples.
- CLYDESDALE HORSE SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1877), 19 Hillington Gardens, Glasgow, S.W.2.
- COACHING CLUB (1871), 65 Medfield Street, S.W.15.—*Sec.*, R. A. Brown, O.B.E.
- COAL TRADE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (1888), 66 Mark Lane, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, R. W. Porcas.
- COAL UTILISATION COUNCIL (1932), 19 Rochester Row, S.W.1.—*Director*, Sir Campbell Hardy, K.C.B.
- COKE OVEN MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION, Waveney House, Adwick Road, Mexborough, Yorks.
- COLLEGE OF THE SEA (Seafarers Education Service) (1938), Mansbridge House, 207 Balham High Road, S.W.17.
- COMBINED CADET FORCE ASSOCIATION (1952), 58 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. F. L. Newcombe, O.B.E., T.D.

- COMMERCE, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH CHAMBERS OF (1860).—*Pres.*, The Lord Ebbisham, T.D.; *Sec.*, A. C. F. Hey, 68 Queen Street, E.C.4.
- COMMERCE, LONDON CHAMBER OF (1881), 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Pres.*, R. E. Brook, C.M.G.; *O.B.E.*; *Dir.*, W. J. Luxton, C.B.E.
- COMMERCE, SCOTTISH CHAMBER OF, 30 George Square, Glasgow, C.2.—*Dir.*, W. G. Buchan.
- COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, GLASGOW CHAMBER OF, (1783), 30 George Square, Glasgow C.2.—*Sec.*, M. Neil.
- COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, EDINBURGH CHAMBER OF (1786), 25 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec.*, D. M. Mowat.
- COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION, BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR (BACIE), 16 Park Crescent, Regent's Park, W.1.—*Dir.*, P. J. C. Perry, O.B.E.
- COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1849), Wax Chandlers' Hall, Gresham Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. B. Auger.
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- COMMONS, OPEN SPACES AND FOOTPATHS PRESERVATION SOCIETY (1865), Suite 4, 166 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, I. S. Campbell.
- COMMON WEALTH, 27 Meadow Walk, Wilmington, Dartford, Kent.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, D. Bannister; *Political Sec.*, W. J. Taylor.
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- COMMONWEALTH INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, LTD., 60 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, E. Holloway.
- COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION—*see* p. 359.
- COMMONWEALTH PRESS UNION (1909), 154 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Brig. L. L. Cross, C.B.E.
- COMMONWEALTH PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATION (1916), 25 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, S. Stanley-Smith.
- COMMONWEALTH SETTLEMENT, CHURCH OF ENGLAND COUNCIL FOR (1925), Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. Oates.
- COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITIES, ASSOCIATION OF, 36 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.-Gen.*, J. F. Foster, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D.
- COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (1920), 16 King Street, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Gollan.
- COMPOSERS' GUILD OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE (1945), 10 Stratford Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. Yeoman.
- COMPUTER SOCIETY, BRITISH (1957), 23 Dorset Square, N.W.1.—*Sec.-Gen.*, M. C. Ashill.
- CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL FOR WORLD MISSION (1966), Livingstone House, Carteret Street, S.W.1.—previously the London Missionary Society and the Commonwealth Missionary Society.—*Gen. Sec.*, The Rev. C. Stuart Craig, B.A.
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- CONSULTING ENGINEERS, ASSOCIATION OF (1913), Abbey House, 2 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. M. W. Prynne, C.B., C.B.E.
- CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS:—*Co-operative Party*, 158 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, T. E. Graham.  
*Co-operative Productive Federation* (1882), 42 Western Road, Leicester.—*Sec.*, J. Leonard.  
*Co-operative Union* (1869), Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester, 4.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Southern, C.B.E.  
*Co-operative Wholesale Society (C.W.S.)* (1863), New Century House, Manchester 4.—*Sec.*, R. Weir.  
*Co-operative Women's Guild*, Pioneer House, 348 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. K. Kempton.  
*Fisheries Organization Society, Ltd.* (1914), Minster House, 272 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, E. B. Hamley.  
*International Co-operative Alliance* (1895), 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, S. K. Saxena.  
*Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies* (1919), 10 Doughty Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, F. H. Webster.  
*Scottish Agricultural Organisation Society* (1905), 28 Rutland Street, Edinburgh 1.—*Sec.*, J. B. Robb.  
*Welsh Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd.*, (1922), P.O. Box 8, Brynawel, Great Dargate Street, Aberystwyth.—*Dir.*, E. R. Thomas.
- COPYRIGHT COUNCIL, BRITISH (1953), 29-33 Berners Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, R. Wreford.
- (THOMAS) CORAM FOUNDATION FOR CHILDREN (formerly FOUNDLING HOSPITAL) (1739) AND CORAM NURSERY. All inquiries to 40 Brunswick Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, F. C. Brown.
- CORONERS' SOCIETY OF ENGLAND AND WALES (1846).—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Thurston, C.B.E., Coroner's Court, 65 Horseferry Road, S.W.1.
- CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGES, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH (1955), 4-7 Chiswood Street, E.C.1.—*Sec.*, Gp.-Capt. P. H. Wood.
- COST ACCOUNTANTS' ASSOCIATION (1937), 60A Station Road, Upminster, Essex.—*Sec.*, K. D. Gilpin.
- COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF (1919), 63 Portland Place, W.1.
- COTTON RESEARCH CORPORATION (1921), 12 Chantry House, Eccleston Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, M. A. Choyce, O.B.E.
- COUNTRY LANDOWNERS' ASSOCIATION (1907), 7 Swallow Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, F. F. Taylor, C.B.E.
- COUNTY COUNCILS ASSOCIATION (1890) Eaton House, 66A Eaton Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. C. Hetherington, M.B.E.
- COUNTY PLANNING OFFICERS' SOCIETY, County Planning Dept., Park End Street, Oxford.—*Hon. Sec.*, M. W. Robinson.
- COUNTY SURVEYORS' SOCIETY (1884).—*President*, R. A. Downs, Shire Hall, Bearlan, Gloucester; *Hon. Sec.*, Col. W. C. S. Harrison, C.B.E., County Hall, Chichester.

- COUNTY TREASURERS, SOCIETY OF (1903), County Hall, Taunton, Som.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. Hollinrake.
- CRAFT EDUCATION, INSTITUTE OF.—*Gen. Sec.*, T. E. Atkinson, Hillside, Little Wightton, Hull.
- CRAFTS CENTRE OF GREAT BRITAIN (1948), 43 Earlam Street, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, Mrs. S. Robins.
- CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF. See "ROYAL."
- CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, CENTRAL COUNCIL OF SOCIETIES IN SCOTLAND FOR PREVENTION OF (1950), 19 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. F. S. Brian.
- CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, ULSTER SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF, 65-67 May Street, Belfast, 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. L. Pitt.
- CRUELTY TO CHILDREN. See "NATIONAL" and "ROYAL SCOTTISH."
- CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND (1866), East Wing, Fulham Palace, S.W.6.—*Sec.*, Rev. M. L. Nicholas.
- CYCLISTS TOURING CLUB (1878), Cotterell House, 69 Meadow, Godalming, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Leslie C. Warner.
- CYMMODORION, THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF (1751).—*Hon. Sec.*, B. G. Jones, 118 Newgate Street, E.C.1.
- DAIRY ASSOCIATION, UNITED KINGDOM (1950), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, R. O. Hubl.
- DAIRY TECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY OF (1943), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, M. Sonn.
- D DAY FELLOWSHIP.—*Hon. Sec.*, Cdr. A. D. Gilbert, R.N. (*ret.*), Cathedral House, St. Thomas's Street, Portsmouth, Hants.
- DEAF, ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE (1911) AND NATIONAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY AND EX-SERVICEMEN'S FUND FOR THE DEAF, 105 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. Sydenham.
- DEAF AND DUMB, ROYAL ASSOCIATION ■ AID OF THE (Registered under the National Assistance Act, 1948 and Charities Act, 1960), 7-11 Armstrong Road, W.3.—*Sec.*, M. Thompson.
- DEAF AND DUMB WOMEN, BRITISH HOME FOR, 26 Clapton Common, E.5.—*Sec.*, Miss B. M. Ayton.
- DEAF CHILDREN, ROYAL SCHOOL FOR (1792), Margate. *Office*, 90 Queen Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. Coombs.
- DEAF WELFARE EXAMINATION BOARD.—*Hon. Registrar*, Rev. A. F. Mackenzie, 10 Treves Road, Dorchester, Dorset.
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- DEER SOCIETY, BRITISH.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. J. T. Page, 43 Brunswick Square, Hove, Sussex.
- DELINQUENCY, INST. FOR THE STUDY AND TREATMENT OF (1931), 8 Bourdon Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss E. Saville, M.B.E.
- DENTAL COUNCIL, GENERAL, 37 Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Registrar*, D. Hindley-Smith.
- DENTAL HOSPITALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, ASSOCIATION OF (1942).—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss J. Irwin, M.A., Dental Hospital, Bridgeford Street, Manchester, 15.
- DESIGN AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION (1915) ■■ Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Plummer.
- DESTITUTE SAILORS' FUND (1827), c/o The Red Ensign Club, Dock Street, E.1.
- DEVON AND CORNWALL RECORD SOCIETY (1904).—c/o Devon and Exeter Institution, 7 The Close, Exeter.
- DEVONIAN ASSOCIATION, LONDON (1888).—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. D. Gunzl, 59 Elms Road, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
- DICKENS FELLOWSHIP, Dickens House, 48 Doughty Street, W.C.1.
- DIRECTORS, INSTITUTE OF (1903), 10 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir. Gen.*, Sir Richard Powell, Bt., M.C.
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- HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL** (1868), University  
College, London, Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Pres.*,  
Prof. R. W. Southern, D.Litt., F.B.A.; *Hon. Sec.*,  
Prof. I. H. Burns, Ph.D.
- HISTORY OF SCIENCE, BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE**.—  
*Pres.*, Dr. G. J. Whitrow; *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. M. P.  
Earles, 393 Cowley Road, Oxford.
- HOMELESS CHILDREN'S AID AND ADOPTION SOCIETY**,  
and F. B. Meyer Children's Home (1920), 54  
Grove Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.10.—*Gen. Sec.*,  
Rev. R. H. Johnson.
- HONG KONG ASSOCIATION** (1961), 54 Old Broad  
Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. S. Bush.
- HORATIAN SOCIETY** (1933).—*Chairman of Committee*,  
J. H. Doggart, Flat 90, 22 Park Crescent, W.1.
- HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BRITISH** (1858), 35  
Northampton Square, E.C.1.—*Sec.*, F. West,  
M.B.E., F.R.A.S.
- HOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, ANTIQUARIAN** (1953), 35  
Northampton Square, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.—  
*Hon. Sec.*, J. C. Stevens.
- HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS, INSTITUTE OF** (1902),  
75 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. F. Milne.
- HOSPITAL FEDERATION, INTERNATIONAL** (1947), The  
Hospital Centre, 24 Nutford Place, W.1.—*Dir.  
Gen.*, D. G. H. Hawes.
- HOSPITALS CONTRIBUTORY SCHEMES ASSOCIATION**,  
BRITISH (1948), 87 Lord Street, Liverpool 2.—  
*Hon. Sec.*, R. G. Whitehead.
- HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND THE** (1873).—*Head  
Office*, 192-198 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—  
*Sec.*, L. B. Dart.

- HOSPITAL SAVING ASSOCIATION, THE, 30 Lancaster Gate, W.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, Air Vice-Marshal A. A. Case, C.B., C.B.E.
- HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 20 Upper Brook Street, W.1.
- HOUSE OF HOSPITALITY LTD., Holy Cross Priory, Cross-in-Hand, Heathfield, Sussex. Ten homes for old people.—*Sec.*, Sister Mary Garson.
- HOUSE OF ST. BARNABAS IN SOHO (House of Charity for Distressed Women in London) (1846), 11 Greek Street, Soho Square, W.1.—*Warden*, Mrs. Masters.
- HOUSECRAFT (EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING) LTD., NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR, Boston Manor House, Boston Manor Road, Brentford, Middlesex.
- HOUSING AID SOCIETY, CATHOLIC (1956), 137 Holland Road, W.14.—*Hon. Sec.*, The Lord Hylton.
- HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COUNCIL, NATIONAL (1900), 11 Green Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. J. Berry.
- HOUSING ASSOCIATION FOR OFFICERS' FAMILIES (1916), The Manor House, 341 London Road, Mitcham, Surrey.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Davis.
- HOUSING MANAGERS, INSTITUTE OF, Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. Key.
- HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM (1866), 125 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11. For the advancement of knowledge of constructive penal and social policies.—*Sec.*, Hugh Klare, C.B.E.
- HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF LONDON (1885), c/o Barclays Bank, Ltd., 1 Pall Mall East, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss I. Scouldi, M.Sc., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.
- HUNTERIAN SOCIETY.—*Secs.*, K. W. G. Heathfield, M.D., 7 Parklands Close, Chigwell, Essex; A. Kingley Brown, M.B.E., F.R.C.S., 130 Harley Street, W.1.
- HUNTERS' IMPROVEMENT AND NATIONAL LIGHT HORSE BREEDING SOCIETY (1885), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, G. W. Evans.
- ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY (1909), York House, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, G. F. Cole.
- INCOME TAX PAYERS' SOCIETY, 136-0 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.—*Dir.*, E. C. L. Hulbert-Powell.
- INDEXERS, SOCIETY OF, c/o Barclays Bank, 1 Pall Mall East, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss H. M. Townley.
- INDIA, PAKISTAN AND CEYLON, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR (1966), 2 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.—*Hon. Sec.*, B. Fane-Saunders, C.B.E.
- INDUSTRIAL ARTISTS AND DESIGNERS, SOCIETY OF (1930), 12 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, D. A. Jefferies.
- INDUSTRIAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP (1877), St. Katharine Cree Church, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. N. F. P. Brown.
- INDUSTRIAL CO-PARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATION (1884), 60 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Director*, J. Ward Daw; *Sec.*, Mrs. I. S. Ramsey, M.B.E.
- INDUSTRIAL MARKETING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.—*Chairman*, R. A. Evans, Fosco Minsep Ltd., 36 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
- INDUSTRIAL SAFETY OFFICERS, INSTITUTION OF (1953), 23 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, W. H. Welstead.
- INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, THE (1918), Robert Hyde House, 48 Bryanston Square, W.1.—*Dir.*, J. Garnett; *Sec.*, D. Fazakerley.
- INLAND WATERWAYS ASSOCIATION LTD., 114 Regent's Park Road, N.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. W. Shoplund.
- INNER WHEEL CLUBS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, ASSOCIATION OF (1934), Berners Hotel, Berners Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss J. Dobson.
- INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED (1960), Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. B. A. Cleaver.
- INSURANCE AGENTS, CORPORATION OF (1906), 63 Gt. Cumberland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, G. Leigh.
- INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1917), Aldermanbury House, Queen Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.-Gen.*, R. T. D. Wilmot.
- INSURANCE INSTITUTE, CHARTERED (1897), 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. A. L. Cockerell, O.B.E., B.A.
- INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION (1873), 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, The Lord Wilberforce, P.C., C.M.G., O.B.E.; *Sec.-Gen.*, J. B. S. Edwards.
- INTERNATIONAL POLICE ASSOCIATION (British Section).—*National Headquarters*, 1 Fox Road, W. Bridgford, Nottingham.—*Sec.-Gen.*, K. Robinson.
- INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING FEDERATION (1909), 146-150 Minorities, E.C.3.—*President*, R. A. Huskisson; *Gen. Manager*, Sir Richard Snedden, C.V.O., C.B.E.; *Sec.*, J. K. Rice-Oxley.
- INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS (1959), *Headquarters*, 106 Jermy Street, S.W.1.—*Exec. Dir.*, T. H. Scott.
- INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS TRUST (1962), 1-6 Park Crescent, W.1.—*Chairman*, The Earl of Euston; *Dir.*, H. A. Shaw, O.B.E.
- INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR LAND VALUE TAXATION AND FREE TRADE, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, V. H. Blundell.
- INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE (1920), 91 High Street, Harlesden, N.W.10.—*Sec.-Gen.*, R. Manley.
- INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION. See p. 359.
- INVALID CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION (LONDON), INCORPORATED (1888), 126 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Family social work*, 4 special schools, World Blind Centre, information service on all problems connected with child handicap.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss E. Hilton.
- INVALIDS-AT-HOME (1966).—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. Pierce, 23 Farm Avenue, N.W.2.
- IRISH LINEN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION (1872), 7 Donegal Square West, Belfast.—*Sec.*, E. O. L. Seccombe.
- IRISH SOCIETY, THE HONOURABLE THE (1613), Irish Chamber, Guildhall Yard, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. H. Shackcloth; *Gen. Agent and Solicitor (Ireland)*, Peter W. Dickson.
- IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE (1869), 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. Post, T.D.
- JAPAN ASSOCIATION (1950), 54 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. S. Bush.
- JAPAN SOCIETY OF LONDON (1891), 630 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. E. F. Dobson.
- JERUSALEM AND THE EAST MISSION (1887), 11 Warwick Square, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. B. Wilson.
- JEWISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GIRLS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN (administered by the Jewish Welfare Board) (1885).
- JEWISH WELFARE BOARD (1859), Lionel Cohen House, 74A Charlotte Street, W.1.
- JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, Mocatta Library, University College, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. Ettinghausen, 33 Seymour Place, W.1.
- JEWISH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, CENTRAL COUNCIL OF, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—*Secs.*, S. Cohen; Miss R. Barnett.
- JEWISH YOUTH, ASSOCIATION FOR (1899), 33 Henriques Street, E.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Michael Goldstein, M.B.E.

- JEWES, LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE** (1809), 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Secs.*, Rev. W. A. Curtis, B.Sc.; Rev. W. F. Barker; Rev. G. H. Stevens, M.Th.
- JEWES AND CHRISTIANS, LONDON SOCIETY OF** (1927), 28 St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.—*President*, The Dean of Westminster; *Joint Chairmen*, Rabbi Leslie I. Edgar, M.A., D.D.; The Ven. E. F. Carpenter, Ph.D., M.A., D.D.
- JOHN INNES INSTITUTE** (1910), Colney Lane, Norwich.—*Director*, Prof. R. Markham, Ph.D., F.R.S.
- JOHNSON SOCIETY OF LONDON** (1928).—*Hon. Sec.*, A. G. Dowdeswell, 92 St. Paul's Road, N.1.
- JOURNALISTS, THE INSTITUTE OF**, 2-4 Tudor Street, E.C.4.—*Pres.*, N. Walker; *Gen. Sec.*, R. F. Farmer.
- JUSTICES' CLERKS' SOCIETY** (1839).—*Hon. Sec.*, J. B. Horsman, 32 Chapel Lane, Wigan, Lancs.
- KEEP BRITAIN TIDY GROUP** (1954), 27 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—*Dir. Gen.*, D. J. Lewis.
- KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON** (1897), 14 Palace Court, W.2.—Annual income of about £650,000 divided between several major activities: grants to hospitals both within and outside the National Health Service, in the Greater London Area only; provides education for hospital staffs through its four colleges; provides special services through the Emergency Bed Service. Each year the Fund publishes a number of reports on matters of interest to hospitals. *Chairman of Management Cttee.*, The Lord Hayter; *Treas.*, A. H. Carnwath; *Sec.*, G. A. Phalp.
- KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS** (1917), 11 Chesham Street, S.W.1. (the central fund for the Marine Benevolent Institutions in the Commonwealth). About £250,000 is given annually to Marine Benevolent Institutions, working for the Royal Navy, the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets.—*Gen. Sec.*, Capt. I. M. Clegg, R.N.
- KING GEORGE'S JUBILEE TRUST**, 166 Piccadilly, W.1.—Inaugurated in 1935 in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of King George V. Its objects are the advancement of the physical, mental and spiritual welfare of the younger generation.—*Sec.*, D. S. Miller, C.B.E.
- KING'S FUND, THE** (1940), State House, High Holborn, W.C.1.—To give temporary assistance in directions which are beyond the province of State liability to war-disabled members of the Navy, Army, Air Force, Auxiliary Services, Home Guard, Merchant Navy and Civil Defence organizations and to widows, children and other dependants of those who lost their lives through war service.
- LABOUR PARTY**, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. R. Nicholas.
- LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF** (1886), Lancaster House, Malvern, Worcs.—*Sec.*, A. J. Weller.
- LANCASTRIANS ■ LONDON, ASSOCIATION OF** (1892), Burnley House, 129 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. H. Butler.
- LAND AGENTS' SOCIETY, CHARTERED** (1902), 21 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Pres.* (1969-70), A. R. Eden; *Sec.*, K. V. Arrowsmith.
- LAND AND PROPERTY OWNERS, ASSOCIATION OF**—*Sec.*, W. R. Gillespie, 14-16 Bressenden Place, S.W.1.
- LAND-VALUE TAXATION LEAGUE**, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, V. G. Saldji.
- LANDS VALUATION ASSESSORS OF SCOTLAND, ASSOCIATION OF**—*Sec.*, T. F. Phillips, 14 Alva Street, Edinburgh 2.
- LAW AGENTS SOCIETY, SCOTTISH**—*Sec.*, J. W. Barty, 61 High Street, Dunblane, Perthshire.
- LAW REPORTING FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, INCORPORATED COUNCIL OF** (1865), 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
- LEAGUE OF THE HELPING HAND, Cherford Cottage, Nr. Chiddingfold, Surrey**—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. W. Knight.
- LEAGUE OF REMEMBRANCE** (1914-45), 48 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Administrator*, Miss M. Marriot, O.B.E.
- LEAGUE OF WELDOERS (incorporated)** (1893), 119 & 133 Limekiln Lane, Liverpool, 5.—*Warden and Sec.*, W. J. Horn.
- LEATHER AND HIDE TRADES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION** (1860) 9 St. Thomas Street, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, H. G. Forward.
- LEPROSY GUILD (St. Francis)** (1895), 20 The Boltons, S.W.10.
- LEPROSY MISSION, THE** (formerly The Mission to Lepers) (1874), 7 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, Sir Harry Greenfield, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Gen. Sec.*, G. N. Fox.
- LEVERHULME RESEARCH AWARDS COMMITTEE** (1933), Room 904, 21-33 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. Exists to promote research work by senior persons of established position and for the award of post-graduate scholarships for specified purposes abroad.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Branney.
- LIBERAL CENTRAL ASSOCIATION**, 7 Exchange Court, Strand, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, T. D. Nudds.
- LIBERAL PARTY ORGANIZATION**, 7 Exchange Court, Strand, W.C.2. *Head of Organization*, P. C. Chittis.
- LIBERAL PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT** (1887), 7 Exchange Court, Strand, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. E. Hill.
- LIBRARY ASSOCIATION** (1877), Ridgmount Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. D. Barry.
- LIFEBOATS.** See "ROYAL NATIONAL."
- LIFE OFFICES' ASSOCIATION, THE** (1889), Aldermary House, Queen Street, E.C.4.—*Chief Executive*, R. W. Boss.
- LINGUISTS, INSTITUTE OF** (1910), 91 Newington Causeway, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, G. H. Smith, O.B.E.
- LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON, Burlington House, W.1**—*Pres.*, Prof. A. R. Clapham, F.R.S.; *Treas.*, The Earl of Cranbrook, C.B.E.; *Secs.*, J. P. M. Brenan (Botany); Dr. P. H. Greenwood (Zoology); Dr. Doris M. Kermack (Editorial); *Exec. Sec.*, T. O'Grady.
- LOYD'S**, Lime Street, E.C.3.—*Chairman* (1969), H. S. Mance; *Deputy Chairmen*, P. A. G. Dixey; A. C. Sturge; *Principal Clerk*, C. G. Wastell. International Insurance Market, Office of Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette, Shipping Index, Loading List, etc.
- LOYD'S PATRIOTIC FUND** (1803), Lloyd's Building, 5 Lime Street, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, A. J. Carter.
- LOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING** (1760), 71 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.—*Chairman*, A. C. Grover; *Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the Sub-Committees of Classification*, R. M. Turnbull; *Deputy Chairman and Treas.*, G. Milling; *Chief Ship Surveyor*, W. I. Roberts; *Chief Engineer Surveyor*, B. Hildrew; *Secretary*, John Huxster, Office of Lloyd's Register Book, Lloyd's Register of Yachts, etc.
- LOCAL AUTHORITIES, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF** (1913), British Section, 36 Old Queen Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. M. Franklin.
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATORS, INSTITUTE OF**—*Hon. Sec.*, B. J. N. Gleave, 3 Vermont Close, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex.
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT BARRISTERS, SOCIETY OF**—*Hon. Sec.*, N. A. L. Rudd, Town Clerk, Louth, Lincs.
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEGAL SOCIETY**—*Hon. Sec.*, J. B. Chirnside, County Hall, Oxford.

- LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1911), Locomotive House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec. and Editor*, G. T. Hart, B.Sc.
- LOMBARD ASSOCIATION (1930), 80 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. L. Cockburn.
- LONDON AND MIDDLESEX PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION (1926), 38 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. D. N. Forbes, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).
- LONDON APPRECIATION SOCIETY (1932), ■ Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, W.8. Visits to places of historic and modern interest in and around London.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. L. Bryant Peers.
- LONDON BOARD OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS, City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.—*Chairman* (1968–69), Rev. H. A. Jacquet; *Sec.*, Rev. J. R. Plowman, M.A.
- LONDON BOROUGHS ASSOCIATION (1964), City Hall, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. G. Dawtry, C.B.E., T.D. (*Town Clerk of Westminster*).
- LONDON CITY MISSION (1835), The Mission House, 6 Eccleston Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. D. M. Whyte.
- LONDON CORNISH ASSOCIATION (1898), *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, N. S. Bunney, 119 Warwick Road, N.11.
- LONDON COURT OF ARBITRATION (1892), 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, N. Brooks; *Registrar*, H. F. Hoare.
- LONDON DIOCESAN FUND AND LONDON DIOCESAN HOME MISSION, 33 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Ven. M. M. Hodgins.
- LONDON LIBERAL PARTY, St. Margaret's Mansions, 51–53 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, George B. Patterson.
- LONDON LIBRARY, THE (1841), 14 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Librarian*, S. G. Gillam.
- LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, *see* CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.
- "LONDON OVER THE BORDER" CHURCH FUND (1878), Guy Harlings, New Street, Chelmsford.—*Sec.*, H. J. Matthews.
- LONDON PLAYING FIELDS SOCIETY (1891), 45 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- LONDON SOCIETY, THE (1912), 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. B. Ashford.
- LONDON SOLICITORS AND FAMILIES ASSOCIATION (formerly LAW ASSOCIATION) (1817), Maesgwyn, 52 Orchard Close, Normandy, Guildford, Surrey.—*Sec.*, T. W. Hugh-Jones.
- LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 50 Grove Lane, S.E.5.—*Hon. Sec.*, S. N. P. Marks.
- LORD KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND. *See* p. 514.
- LORD MAYOR TRELOAR TRUST (Incorporating Lord Mayor Treloar College and Florence Treloar School), Froyle, nr. Alton, Hants.—*Sec. and Bursar*, B. E. T. Roberts.
- LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE SOCIETY (1831), 55 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. J. W. Legerton.
- LORD'S TAVERNERS, THE, 1 St. James's Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, D. A. L. Camm.
- LUSO BRAZILIAN COUNCIL (1943), Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, S. M. Mackenzie, C.B.E.
- MAGISTRATES' ASSOCIATION (1920), 28 Fitzroy Square, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Chancellor; *Sec.*, A. J. Brayshaw, O.B.E.
- MALAYSIA-SINGAPORE COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION INC. (1955), 5th Flr., Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, W. C. S. Corry, C.B.E.
- MALONE SOCIETY (for the study of Early English Drama)—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss K. M. Lea, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.
- MANAGEMENT, BRITISH INSTITUTE OF, Parker Street, W.C.2.—*Dir.-Gen.*, H. J. Marsh, C.B.E.
- MANAGEMENT RESEARCH GROUPS (1926), Mansfield House, 376 Strand, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, Brig. T. Mainprize-King.
- MARINE BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE U.K. (1884), The Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth.—*Sec. to Council and Director of Plymouth Laboratory* J. E. Smith, Sc.D., F.R.S.
- MARINE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTE OF (1889), Memorial Building, 76 Mark Lane, E.C.3.—*Dir. and Sec.*, J. Stuart Robinson, M.A.
- MARINE SOCIETY (1756), Hanway House, Clark's Place, E.C.2. Ensures as far as possible that no boy is prevented by lack of means from going to sea in the capacity for which he is suited. Advice on training and entry of boys for the sea services.
- MARKET AUTHORITIES, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH, Cattle Market, Gloucester.
- MARKETING, INSTITUTE OF (1911), Marketing House, Richbell Place, Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, D. A. Chatt.
- MARKET RESEARCH SOCIETY (1947), 39 Hertford Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. Anderson.
- MARK MASTER MASONS, GRAND LODGE OF (1856), Mark Masons' Hall, 40 Upper Brook Street, W.1.—*Grand Master*, The Lord Harris, M.C.; *Deputy Grand Master*, Cdr. the Earl of Stradbroke; *Grand Sec.*, Lt.-Col. Hon. M. G. Edwards, M.B.E.
- MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL (1842), 20 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Sqn.-Ldr. D. A. Lloyd, D.F.C., D.F.M.
- MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS IN IRELAND; Masonic Girls' School (1792); Masonic Boys' School (1867); Victoria Jubilee Masonic Annuity Fund (1887).—*Sec.*, R. J. Clinton, 19 Molesworth Street, Dublin, 2.
- MASONIC DEGREES—ORDER OF THE TEMPLE, Mark Masons' Hall, 40 Upper Brook Street, W.1.—*Grand Master*, The Lord Harris, M.C.; *Great Vice-Chancellor*, Lt.-Col. Hon. M. G. Edwards, M.B.E.
- MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, ROYAL (Incorporated) (1798), 26 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. R. Jole.
- MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, ROYAL (1788), Schools, Rickmansworth and Weybridge; Offices, 31 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. A. Huckle.
- MASTER BUILDERS, FEDERATION OF (1941), 33 John Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.* (vacant).
- MASTERS OF FOXHOUNDS ASSOCIATION (1856), The Elm, Chipping Norton, Oxon.—*Hon. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. E. S. Chamberlayne.
- MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR (1911), Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. Hall.
- MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION (1871), ■ Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Lady Jeffreys, Ph.D.; *Hon. Secs.*, A. G. Howson; Miss R. K. Tobias.
- MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, LONDON (1865), Burlington House, W.1.—*Hon. Secs.*, D. E. Cohen; S. J. Taylor.
- MATHEMATICS AND ITS APPLICATIONS, INSTITUTE OF (1964), Maitland House, Warrior Square, Southend, Essex.—*Sec.*, N. Clarke.
- MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL, INSTITUTE OF (1944), 20 Peel Street, W.8.—*Sec.*, E. Eden.
- MECHANICAL ENGINEERING FEDERATION (1912), 25 Victoria Street, S.W.1.
- MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 1 Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, D. F. Galloway, C.B.E., Ph.D.; *Sec.*, K. H. Platt, C.B.E.
- MEDICAL AUXILIARIES, THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (1936), B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec. and Registrar*, A. E. Vince.

- MEDICAL COUNCIL, GENERAL**, 44 Hallam Street, W.1.—*Registrars*, W. K. Pyke-Lees (*General Council of England and Wales*); A. B. Brown, M.C., 8 Queen Street, Edinburgh 2; Miss M. Hoolan, 20 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin 2.
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- MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, GROUP AND ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY** (England and Wales).—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Ramage, M.D., County Health Dept., Martin Street, Stafford.
- MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON** (1773), 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Pres.*, H. R. Thompson; *Hon. Sec.*, K. Owen, F.R.C.S.; *Registrar*, Maj. H. R. Mitchell, T.D.
- MEDICAL WOMEN'S FEDERATION** (1917), Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Dr. C. Gray; *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. Jean Lawrie.
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- MEN OF THE TREES** (1922), Hollybank House, Emsworth, Hants.—*Sec.*, W. C. Browning.
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*British Women's Temperance Association, S.C.U.* (1876), ■ North Bank Street, Edinburgh 1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. I. D. Smith.  
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*Church of Scotland Department of Social and Moral Welfare,* 121 George Street, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec.*, Rev. L. B. Garden.  
*Church of Scotland Women's Committee on Social Service and Moral Welfare,* 121 George Street, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. R. Gray.  
*Congregational Church in England and Wales, Committee on Temperance, Drug Dependence and Gambling,* Livingstone House, Carteret Street, S.W.1.  
*Department of Christian Citizenship of the Methodist Church,* 1 Central Buildings, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Edward Rogers, M.A., B.D.  
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*National Temperance Federation* (1884), ■ Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. T. Brake.  
*National Unitarian and Free Christian Temperance Association* (1893), 35 Oakington Manor Drive, Wembley.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. W. M. Long.  
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- TRADES UNION CONGRESS (T.U.C.).—*See* p. 1117.
- TRAFFIC ADMINISTRATION, INSTITUTE OF (1944), 185 Oxford Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. H. S. Bangay.
- TRANSPORT ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1945), ■ Cromwell Place, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, J. A. Fletcher, M.B.E.
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- WOMEN'S HOLIDAY FUND (1895), 76 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. A. Brown.
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- WORLD ENERGY CONFERENCE (1927). *Central Office*, 201-2 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Sec.-Gen.*, International Executive Council, E. Rutley.
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- YOUTH CLUBS, NORTHERN IRELAND ASSOCIATION OF, 26 Wellington Place, Belfast 1.—*Sec.*, Miss C. M. P. Copeland.
- YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) (1930), National Office, Trevelyan House, St. Albans, Herts.—*Sec.*, H. B. Livingstone.
- YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION (SCOTTISH) (1931), National Office, 7 Glebe Crescent, Stirling.
- YOUTH HOSTEL ASSOCIATION OF NORTHERN IRELAND LTD. (1931), 11 Bedford Street, Belfast.—*Organizing Sec.*, R. G. Carinduff.
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- CUTLERY AND SILVERWARE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, UNITED KINGDOM**, Light Trades House, Melbourne Avenue, Sheffield, 10.—*Gen. Sec.*, I. D. Sutherland.
- CYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE TRADERS, ASSOCIATION OF**, 66 Grafton Way, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. F. Mayo.
- DRAPEYERS' CHAMBER OF TRADE**, 4 Harley Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, J. Ramage, O.B.E.
- ELECTRICAL AND ALLIED MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH** (1905), ■ Leicester Street, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, S. F. Steward, C.B.E.
- ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE ASSOCIATION (R.T.R.A.) LTD.**, 19-21 Conway Street, Fitzroy Square, W.1.—*Dir.*, D. M. Keegan.
- ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL FEDERATED**, 55 Catherine Place, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, B. E. Gray.
- ENGINEERING EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION**, Broadway House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. K. Mitchell.
- ENGINEERING FEDERATION, BRITISH MECHANICAL** (1912), 25 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. H. Ward.
- FARMERS' UNION, NATIONAL** (1908), Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. K. Knowles, C.B.E.
- FILM PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN**, 25 Green Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. P. H. Walton.
- FISH FRIERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF**, 289 Dewsbury Road, Leeds 11.—*Gen. Sec.*, P. Worthington.
- FISHMONGERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF**, ■ Buckingham Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. A. Bridges.
- FLAT GLASS ASSOCIATION, THE**, 6 Mount Row, W.1.—*Sec.*, L. F. Brett.
- FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURERS FEDERATION, BRITISH**, Royalty House, 72 Dean Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, P. Glennie-Smith.
- FREESTONE QUARRY OWNERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF**, 138 Lord Street, Southport, Lancs.—*Sec.*, H. Hodson.
- FRESH MEAT WHOLESALERS, FEDERATION OF**, District Bank Buildings, 236 Telegraph Road, Heswall, Wirral, Cheshire.—*Sec.*, J. F. Moore.
- FURNISHERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL**, 42-44 Sun Street, E.C.2.—*Dir.*, H. S. S. Few.
- GLASS MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION**, 19 Portland Place, W.1.—*Dir.*, D. L. T. Rider, O.B.E.
- GROCERS' FEDERATION, NATIONAL**, 24A High Street, Camberley, Surrey.—*Sec.*, L. E. Reeves-Smith.
- GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WHOLESALE**, 18 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, D. Ellam.
- HAIRDRESSERS' FEDERATION, NATIONAL**, Britannia House, 958-964 High Road, Finchley, N.12.—*Sec.*, T. Briggs.
- IRON ORE PRODUCERS, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ASSOCIATED**, 41 Meadow Road, Kettering, Northants.—*Sec.*, P. T. M. Wilson.
- JEWELLERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH**, St. Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, E.C.2.—*Dir.-Gen.*, F. W. Bibb.
- JUTE SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, Chamber of Commerce Buildings, Panmure Street, Dundee.—*Dir.*, D. A. Borrie.
- LAUNDERS AND CLEANERS, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH, LTD.**, 16-17 Lancaster Gate, W.2.—*Dir.*, E. W. Swetman.
- LEATHER PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Leather Trade House**, 9 St. Thomas Street, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, P. A. T. Smith.
- LINOLEUM AND FELT BASE EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION**, 69 North End, Croydon, Surrey.—*Sec.*, C. M. Secrett.

- MALTSTERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 75 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Group Capt. V. Fairfield, O.B.E.
- MEAT TRADERS' ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATED, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 29 Linkfield Lane, Redhill, Surrey.
- MENSWEAR ASSOCIATION OF BRITAIN LTD., 293 Regent Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, K. E. Smith.
- MILLERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH AND IRISH, LTD. (1878), 21 Arlington Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, L. Carrington, M.B.E.
- MINES OF GREAT BRITAIN, FEDERATION OF SMALL, 30 King Street, Wigan, Lancs.—*Chairman and Sec.*, J. Wainwright.
- MOTOR AGENTS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., 201 Great Portland Street, W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.* F. E. Higham.
- MOTOR MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS, SOCIETY OF (1902), Forbes House, Halkin Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. D. W. Gent.
- PAINTERS AND DECORATORS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF MASTER, 6 Haywa Street, Harrogate, Yorks.—*Dir.*, K. A. C. Blease.
- PAINTING AND DECORATING TRADE EMPLOYERS, CONFEDERATION OF, 6 Haywa Street, Harrogate, Yorks.—*Sec.*, P. Catchpole.
- PAINTMAKERS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN LIMITED, Prudential House, Wellesley Road, Croydon, Surrey.—*Dir.*, K. S. Flory.
- PAPERMAKERS AND BOARDMAKERS, EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF, 1 Clements Inn, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, M. Lambert.
- PAPER MERCHANTS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 35 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, S. R. W. Bailey.
- PLUMBERS AND DOMESTIC HEATING ENGINEERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 6 Gate Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. Leighton.
- PLYWOOD AND VENEER MANUFACTURERS, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH, 25-35 City Road, E.C.1.—*Sec.*, A. C. T. Dawe.
- PORT EMPLOYERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Three Quays, Tower Hill, E.C.3.—*Gen. Manager*, E. Bainbridge.
- POTTERY MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION, BRITISH, Federation House, Station Road, Stoke-on-Trent.—*Sec.*, D. Turner.
- PRECAST CONCRETE FEDERATION, BRITISH, 9 Catherine Place, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, R. W. Parks.
- PRINTERS, BRITISH FEDERATION OF MASTER, 11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, L. E. Kenyon, C.B.E.
- PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 519 Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, J. P. Wells.
- QUARRY OWNERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FEDERATED, Manfield House, 376-9 Strand, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, N. J. Perrott.
- RADIO AND TELEVISION RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION, 19-21 Conway Street, Fitzroy Square, W.1.—*Dir.*, D. M. Keegan.
- ROAD HAULAGE ASSOCIATION LTD., 22 Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, G. K. Newman.
- ROOFING CONTRACTORS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, West Bar Chambers, 38 Boar Lane, Leeds 1.—*Sec.*, A. K. Davidson, M.B.E.
- RUBBER MANUFACTURING EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION, 236 and 237 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.—*Sec.*, G. T. Hulmston.
- SAND AND GRAVEL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 48 Park Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. B. Mills, M.B.E.
- SAWMILLING ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, Clareville House, Oxendon Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. Bick.
- SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 20 Peel Street, W.8.—*Dir.*, F. D. Outridge, O.B.E.
- SCOTCH WHISKY ASSOCIATION, 77 George Street, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec.*, P. J. Woodhouse. *Information Office*, 17 Half Moon Street, W.1.
- SHIPBUILDERS AND REPAIRERS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, 21 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. *Joint Secs.*, R. D. Brown; A. G. Robertson; C. H. Stansfield.
- SHIPPING FEDERATION, LTD., BRITISH (1890), 146-150 Minorics, E.C.3.—*Dir.*, J. K. Rice-Oxley.
- TAILORS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FEDERATION OF MERCHANT, 19 Hanover Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, P. Barron.
- TEXTILE EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 5th Flr., Royal Exchange, Manchester.—*Sec.*, J. Platt.
- TIMBER TRADE FEDERATION OF THE U.K., Clareville House, Whitcomb Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. J. Bocking.
- TOBACCONISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF RETAIL, 546-548 Commercial Road, E.1.—*Sec.*, G. H. Scott.
- TRAWLERS FEDERATION LTD., BRITISH, Trinity House Chambers, 12 Trinity House Lane, Hull. *Sec.*, I. C. Thorburn.
- TYRE DISTRIBUTORS ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, Broadway House, The Broadway, S.W.19.—*Sec.*, M. Thomas.
- WATER COMPANIES ASSOCIATION, THE, 15 Great College Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. A. Liddell.
- WATERWORKS ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATED), BRITISH, 34 Park Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, L. W. F. Millis, O.B.E.
- WOOL FEDERATION, BRITISH, Commerce House, Bradford.—*Sec.*, J. K. Turner.

## CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRY

21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

[01-930-6711]

The Confederation of British Industry was founded in August 1965 to promote the prosperity of British industry. It combines in a single, democratic and voluntary association the rôles previously played by the British Employers' Confederation, the Federation of British Industries and the National Association of British Manufacturers.

The C.B.I. is recognized nationally and internationally as the representative organization of British industry. It acts as a national point of reference for all those who seek the views of industry as a whole, and it advises the Government on all aspects of Government policy which affect the interests of industry, both at home and abroad.

Membership of the C.B.I. consists of some 14,000 companies and 300 trade associations and employers' organizations. In addition to these full members the nationalized industries are able to apply for membership as industrial associates, and thereby to

work with the C.B.I. on problems that are the concern of all industry.

The governing body of the C.B.I. is the Council, which meets monthly in London. It is assisted by some 30 expert standing committees which advise on the main aspects of industrial policy. There is a C.B.I. Regional Council with office staff in each of the standard industrial development regions of the United Kingdom, including Northern Ireland. These Regional Councils send their representatives to the governing body. The C.G.I. is represented in more than 100 centres overseas.

The C.B.I. provides its members with a wide range of services and practical advice on economic, commercial, technical, social and export questions. Member companies pay subscriptions, fixed according to a scale based on the numbers employed.

*President*, Sir Stephen Brown, K.B.E.

*Deputy President*, A. G. Norman.

*Vice-Presidents*, Sir Peter Runge; L. Jenkins.

*Director-General*, C. Adamson.

*Secretary*, J. Gough.

**TRADES UNION CONGRESS (T.U.C.)**  
Congress House, 23-28 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.  
[01-636-4030]

The Trades Union Congress, founded in 1868, is a voluntary association of Trade Unions, the representatives of which meet annually to consider matters of common concern to their members. The Congress has met annually since 1871 (with the exception of 1914) and in recent years has met normally on the first Monday in September, its sessions extending through the succeeding four days. Congress is constituted by delegates of the affiliated unions on the basis of one delegate for every 5,000 members, or fraction thereof, on whose behalf affiliation fees are paid. Affiliated unions (in 1968-69) totalled 155\* with an aggregate membership of 8,875,381.

The main business of the annual Congress is to consider the report of its General Council dealing with the activities of the Congress year, along with motions from affiliated societies on questions of policy and organization. Although 155 trade union organizations are affiliated to Congress, some of these, especially in cotton, are themselves federal bodies including in total 150 more unions. Only one large British union is not affiliated to the T.U.C.

One of the important responsibilities of the annual Congress is to elect a General Council to keep watch on all industrial movements, legislation affecting labour and all matters touching the interest of the trade union movement, with authority to promote common action on general questions, and to assist trade unions in the work of organization. The General Council is elected by Congress and is composed of 39 members (37 representing 19 trade groups and two representing women workers). Following is a list of these trade groups with the aggregate membership of unions in each group and with the number of representatives each group is entitled to have on the General Council. *Women Members.*—In 1969, a total of 1,842,427 women were members of unions in the T.U.C. The largest groups were members of the Transport and General Workers Union (200,473), National Union of General and Municipal Workers (213,095), Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (150,626), and National Union of Public Employees (153,734).

Among the powers vested in it by consent of the Unions in Congress is the responsibility of adjusting disputes and differences between affiliated organizations; such cases being dealt with by a Disputes Committee of the General Council which investigates matters referred to it and issues its findings thereon, which are invariably accepted by the parties to the dispute. The General Council has power also if there appears to be justification to institute an investigation into the conduct of any affiliated organization on the ground that its activities are detrimental to the interests of the trade union movement or contrary to the declared principles and policy of the Congress; but membership of the Congress is voluntary and Unions retain full control of their own affairs, and a penalty of suspension from membership of the Congress or exclusion from membership is the only measure that can be taken to enforce Congress decisions. Through the General Council, the trade union movement maintains systematic relations with the Government and Government Departments, with the Confederation of British Industry and with a large number of other bodies. A major instrument for Government relations is the National Joint Advisory Council which functions on the Cabinet

level; in this body the Confederation of British Industry and the boards of nationalized industries are represented along with the T.U.C. for purposes of consultation and advice on matters of governmental policy and administration, affecting industry. The General Council is represented on the National Economic Development Council, established to examine problems associated with faster economic growth. The Council includes Ministers dealing with economic and industrial affairs, representatives of public and private industry and independent members. The General Council nominates members to serve on numerous other bodies, e.g. Central Training Council, National Insurance Advisory Committee, British Productivity Council, Consumer's Councils, etc. *Chairman* (1969-70), S. F. Greene, C.B.E. *General Secretary*, V. Feather, C.B.E.

Trade Group (with numbers of unions)	Total Member- ship
Mining and Quarrying (3).....	371,408
Railways (3) .....	300,672
Transport (other) (9).....	1,599,798
Shipbuilding (3) .....	122,552
Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building (13).....	1,397,789
Technical Engineering and Scientific (5)	208,121
Electricity (1).....	364,929
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades (12).....	142,799
Building, Woodworking and Fur- nishing (10).....	401,589
Printing and Paper (6).....	384,346
Textiles (25).....	149,213
Clothing (7).....	169,130
Leather and Boot and Shoe (5).....	87,823
Glass, Pottery, Chemicals, Food, Drink, Tobacco, Brushmaking, and Dis- tribution. (14).....	449,443
Agriculture (1).....	115,000
Public Employees (10).....	858,019
Civil Servants (14).....	634,036
Professional, Clerical and Entertain- ment (12).....	316,290
General Workers (2).....	802,424
<b>TOTAL (155*).....</b>	<b>8,875,381</b>

\* Since these statistics were prepared the Society of Technical Civil Servants has amalgamated with the Institution of Professional Civil Servants.

### SCOTTISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

12 Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, C.3.

The Congress was formed in 1897 and acts as a national centre for the trade union movement in Scotland. In 1969 it consisted of 85 unions with a membership of 836,862 and 44 directly affiliated Trades Councils. The majority of the unions organize throughout Britain and affiliate on their membership in Scotland.

The Annual Congress in April elects a 17-member General Council on the basis of 10 industrial sections. Congress has been prominent in pressing for economic expansion and full employment in Scotland and the development of the social services, most of which are separately organized in Scotland.

*Chairman* (1969-70), J. Matheson.  
*General Secretary*, J. Jack, C.B.E.

## TRADE UNIONS

- A list of the Trade Unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress in September, 1969. The number of members of each Union is shown in parenthesis.
- ACTORS' EQUITY ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (incorporating The Variety Artists' Federation).—**(18,445).—*Sec.* G. Croasdel, O.B.E., 11 Harley Street, W.1.
- AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (115,000).—**308 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. *Sec.* (vacant).
- ASPHALT WORKERS, THE AMALGAMATED UNION OF (3,144).—***Sec.*, H. M. Wareham, Jenkin House, 173A Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E.15.
- BAKERS UNION (45,000),** Station House, Darkes Lane, Potters Bar, Herts.—*Gen. Sec.*, S. Gretton.
- BAKERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, SCOTTISH UNION OF (11,562).—***Sec.*, W. Mowbray, O.B.E., Baxterlee, 127 Fergus Drive, Glasgow, N.W.
- BAKERS' UNION, LONDON JEWISH (12), 13 Sylvester Path, E.8.—***Sec.*, Miss R. Brooks.
- BANK EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF (82,371).—***Gen. Sec.*, A. G. Brooks, 11 Holly Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.
- BASKET, CANE, WICKER AND FIBRE FURNITURE MAKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NATIONAL UNION OF (58).—***Sec.*, T. Burrows, 9 District Road, Wembley, Middlesex.
- BEAMERS, TWISTERS AND DRAWERS (HAND AND MACHINE), AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF (1,780).—***Gen. Sec.*, J. Bleackley, 80 St. George's Road, Bolton.
- BLASTFURNACEMEN, ORE MINERS, COKE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (18,386).—***Sec.*, J. Barry, 93 Borough Road West, Middlesbrough.
- BLIND AND DISABLED OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NATIONAL LEAGUE OF THE (4,750).—***Sec.*, T. J. Parker, 262 Langham Road, N.15.
- BOILERMAKERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, BLACKSMITHS AND STRUCTURAL WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (121,976).—**Lifton House, Eslington Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 2.—*Pres.*, D. McGarvey.
- BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES, NATIONAL UNION OF (69,575).—***Sec.*, T. A. Moore, The Grange, Earls Barton, Northampton.
- BOOT, SHOE AND SLIPPER OPERATIVES, ROSSENDALE UNION OF (6,091).—***Sec.*, T. Whittaker, 7 Ten-terfield Street, Waterfoot, Rossendale, Lancs.
- BRITISH AIR LINE PILOTS ASSOCIATION (3,411).—***Gen. Sec.*, A. F. Sherman, 81 New Road, Harlington, Hayes, Middlesex.
- BROADCASTING STAFF, ASSOCIATION OF (10,791),** King's Court, 2-16 Goodge Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. T. Rhys.
- BRUSHMAKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (2,700).—***Sec.*, T. B. Thomas, 18-20 High Street, Watford, Herts.
- BUILDING TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (2,000).—***Sec.*, F. E. Shrosbree, 11 London Bridge Street, S.E.1.
- BUILDING TRADE WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (68,581).—***Sec.*, G. H. Lowthian, C.B.E., "The Builders," Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
- CARD SETTING MACHINE TENTERS' SOCIETY (180),—***Sec.*, J. Bennett, 29 Pyenot Hall Lane, Cleckheaton, Yorks.
- CARPET TRADE UNION, NORTHERN (1,140).—***Sec.*, R. Townsend, 9 St. James Street, Halifax, Yorks.
- CHAIN MAKERS AND STRIKERS' ASSOCIATION (258).—***Sec.*, A. E. Head, M.B.E., Unity Villa, Sidney Road, Cradley Heath, Warley, Worcs.
- CHEMICAL WORKERS' UNION (16,071).—***Sec.*, R. J. Edwards, M.P., 155 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.
- CIGARETTE MACHINE OPERATORS' SOCIETY (300).—**R. E. Williams, 3 Mascot Road, Bedminster, Bristol 3.
- CINEMATOGRAPH, TELEVISION AND ALLIED TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (14,077).—***Sec.*, A. Sapper, 11 Soho Square, W.1.
- CIVIL AND PUBLIC SERVICES ASSOCIATION (173,822).—***Sec.*, W. L. Kendall, 215 Balham High Road, S.W.17.
- CIVIL SERVICE UNION (28,460).—***Sec.*, J. O. N. Vickers, 15-21 Hatton Wall, E.C.1.
- CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS' UNION (86,481).—***Gen. Sec.*, H. Chapman, 22 Worpole Road, S.W.19.
- CLOTH PRESSERS' SOCIETY (120).—***Sec.*, G. Kaye, 34 Southgate, Honley, Yorks.
- COLLIERY OVERMEN, DEPUTIES AND SHOTFIRERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (27,078).—***Sec.*, J. Crawford, Argyle House, 29-31 Euston Road, N.W.1.
- COMMERCIAL MOTORMEN'S UNION, SCOTTISH (21,000).—***Sec.*, A. H. Kitson, 308 Albert Drive, Glasgow, S.1.
- COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (195).—***Treas.*, J. F. Denning, 8-13 New Inn Street, E.C.2.
- CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING UNION, THE (26,804).—***Sec.* E. Marsden, 140 Lower Marsh, S.E.1.
- CO-OPERATIVE OFFICIALS, NATIONAL UNION OF (7,559).—***Sec.*, A. W. Potts, 56 Market Street, Manchester, 1.
- COOPERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (2,215).—***Sec.* E. H. Pettengell, 269 Burdett Road, Limehouse, E.14.
- COUNTY COURT OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (4,922).—***Sec.*, F. Humphries, c/o Westminster County Court, 82 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.
- CUSTOMS AND EXCISE FEDERATION (4,460).—***Hon. Sec.*, H. E. Buckingham, Bloomsbury Mansion, Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.
- CUSTOMS AND EXCISE PREVENTIVE STAFF ASSOCIATION (2,869).—***Sec.*, R. J. Lowe, 20 Eastcheap, E.C.3.
- DOMESTIC APPLIANCE & GENERAL METAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (6,384).—***Sec.*, J. Higham, M.B.E., Stove Grate Offices, Imperial Bldgs, High Street, Rotherham.
- DRAUGHTSMEN'S AND ALLIED TECHNICIANS' ASSOCIATION (75,754).—***Sec.*, G. H. Doughty, Onslow Hall, Little Green, Richmond, Surrey.
- DYERS, BLEACHERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS NATIONAL UNION OF (52,561).—**Unity Chambers, 26 Manningham Lane, Bradford 1.—*Sec.*, J. A. Peel.
- ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION (27,241).—***Gen. Sec.*, H. Norton, O.B.E., Station House, Fox Lane North, Chertsey, Surrey.
- ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, TELECOMMUNICATION UNION/PLUMBING TRADES UNION (364,929).—***Sec.*, F. J. Chapple, Hayes Court, West Common Road, Hayes, Bromley, Kent.
- ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY WORKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (1,073,485), 110 Peckham Road, S.E.15.—***Gen. Sec.*, J. Conway.
- FOUNDRY SECTION (62,537).—***Sec.*, W. Simpson, 164 Chorlton Road, Manchester 16.

- ENGINEERS' AND FIREMEN'S UNION, GRIMSBY STREAM AND DIESEL FISHING VESSELS (261).—*Sec.*, A. B. Stuart, 10 Orwell Street, Grimsby.
- ENGINEER SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION (2,126).—*Sec.*, A. Thompson, Bermuda House, 4 Hall Street, Manchester 2.
- ENGRAVERS, UNITED SOCIETY OF (563).—*Sec.*, D. Hill, 34 Anson Road, Manchester, 14.
- FELT HATTERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF JOURNEMEN (1,048).—*Sec.*, H. Walker, 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.
- FELT HAT TRIMMERS, WOOL FORMERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED (886).—*Sec.* H. Walker, 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.
- FILE TRADES, SHEFFIELD AMALGAMATED UNION OF (604).—*Sec.*, J. Thorpe, 37 Orchard Street, Sheffield 1.
- FILM ARTISTES' ASSOCIATION, THE (2,785).—*Sec.*, S. Brannigan, 61 Marloes Road, W.8.
- FIRE BRIGADES UNION, THE (30,000).—*Sec.*, T. Parry, O.B.E., 59 Fulham High Street, S.W.6.
- FUNERAL AND CEMETERY WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,035).—*Sec.*, D. R. Coates, 42-44 Wellington Street, Woolwich, S.E.18.
- FURNITURE TRADE OPERATIVES, NATIONAL UNION OF (60,846).—*Sec.* A. G. Tomkins, C.B.E., Fairfields, Roe Green, Kingsbury, N.W.9.
- GENERAL AND MUNICIPAL WORKERS UNION (798,224), Ruxley Towers, Claygate, Esher, Surrey.—*Gen. Sec.*, The Lord Cooper of Stockton Heath.
- GLASS BEVELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES SOCIETY, MIDLAND (326).—*Sec.*, H. L. Bignell, 28 Hazel Croft, Northfield, Birmingham 31.
- GLOVERS AND LEATHER WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,445).—*Sec.*, C. L. Parkin, 7 Borough Arcade, Yeovil, Som.
- GOLD, SILVER AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF (3,304).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. W. Hodgkinson, Kean Chambers, 11 Mappin Street, Sheffield 1.
- GOVERNMENT SUPERVISORS AND RADIO OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF (10,449).—*Sec.*, P. L. Avery, 90 Borough High Street, S.E.1.
- GRAPHICAL AND ALLIED TRADES, SOCIETY OF (229,089), Sogat House, 13-16 Borough Road, S.E.1.—*Joint Secretaries*, R. W. Briginshaw; T. J. Smith.
- GRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (106,783) *Secs.*, J. M. Bonfield; R. Willis, 63-67 Bromham Road, Bedford.
- GREATER LONDON COUNCIL STAFF ASSOCIATION (12,112).—*Sec.*, F. T. Hollocks, Room 380, County Hall, S.E.1.
- HEADERS AND TWISTERS TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY, HUDDERSFIELD (248).—*Sec.* H. S. Hillingham, Room 8, Friendly and Trade Societies Club, Huddersfield.
- HEALTH SERVICE EMPLOYEES, CONFEDERATION OF (75,183).—*Gen. Sec.*, F. J. Lynch, Glen House, High Street, Banstead, Surrey.
- HEALTH VISITORS' ASSOCIATION (5,063).—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. Wyndham-Kaye, 36 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.
- HOSIERY FINISHERS' ASSOCIATION, NOTTINGHAM AND DISTRICT (3,041).—*Sec.* J. Charlesworth, 45a Lincoln Street, Basford, Nottingham.
- HOSIERY TRIMMERS ASSOCIATION, LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE (1,588), Boot and Shoe Trade Hall, Earl Street, Leicester.—*Sec.*, W. Bee.
- HOSIERY AND KNITWEAR WORKERS', NATIONAL UNION OF (50,609).—*Sec.*, H. L. G. Gibson, 55 New Walk, Leicester.
- INLAND REVENUE STAFF FEDERATION (46,946).—*Sec.*, C. T. H. Plant, O.B.E., 7-9 St. George's Square, S.W.1.
- INSURANCE STAFFS, UNION OF (12,313).—*Sec.*, M. W. Reynolds, Wardrobe Court, 146A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
- INSURANCE WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (36,199).—*Sec.*, J. P. Brown, 59A St. John's Road, S.W.11.
- IRON AND STEEL TRADES CONFEDERATION (102,306).—*Sec.*, D. H. Davies, Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
- IRON, STEEL AND WOOD BARGE BUILDERS' AND HELPERS' ASSOCIATION (506).—*Sec.*, W. H. Harris, 32 Woolwich Road, S.E.10.
- JOURNALISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF (21,290).—*Sec.*, K. Morgan, Acorn House, 314 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
- JUTE, FLAX AND KINDRED TEXTILE OPERATIVES, UNION OF (5,003).—*Sec.*, R. Doyle, 93 Nethergate, Dundee.
- LACE MAKERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE (1,338).—*Sec.*, J. E. Flewitt, 1 North Road, The Park, Nottingham.
- LAMINATED AND COIL SPRING WORKERS' UNION (220).—*Sec.*, F. M. Hynes, 144 Rural Lane, Wadsley, Sheffield.
- LEATHER WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (8,148).—*Sec.*, A. L. Barrett, M.B.E., 4 Mexborough Avenue, Leeds, 7.
- LEATHER WORKERS AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,564), 158 High Road, N.22.—*Gen. Sec.*, L. F. Childs.
- LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, ENGRAVERS AND PROCESS WORKERS, SOCIETY OF (15,963).—*Sec.*, H. G. Bellingham, 54 Doughty Street, W.C.1.
- LOCK AND METAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (4,463).—*Sec.*, J. Martin, Bellamy House, Wilkes Street, Willenhall, Staffs.
- LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN, ASSOCIATED SOCIETY OF (31,700).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. E. Griffiths, 9 Arkwright Road, N.W.3.
- LOOM OVERLOOKERS, THE GENERAL UNION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF (4,119).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. Howcroft, Derby Chambers, 6 The Rock, Bury.
- MACHINE CALICO PRINTERS, TRADE SOCIETY OF (482).—*Sec.*, D. J. Barr, Room 43, 62 George Street, Manchester 1.
- MANAGERS AND OVERLOOKERS' SOCIETY (1,754).—*Sec.*, D. Kirkbright, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford 1.
- MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' UNION (5,520).—*Gen. Sec.*, Dr. P. S. Greaves, 55-56 Russell Square, W.C.1.
- MERCHANT NAVY AND AIRLINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (20,000).—*Sec.*, D. S. Tennant, C.B.E., Oceanair House, 133-137 Whitechapel High Street, E.1.
- METALWORKERS' SOCIETY, ASSOCIATED (6,010).—*Sec.*, E. Tullock, Lord's Chambers, 26 Corporation Street, Manchester 4.
- METAL MECHANICS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (45,022).—*Sec.*, F. Briggs, 70 Lionel Street, Birmingham 3.
- MILITARY AND ORCHESTRAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS TRADE SOCIETY (144).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. N. Barker, 11 Bideford Close, Edgware, Middx.
- MINERWORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (344,030).—*Sec.* L. Daly, 222 Euston Road, N.W.1.
- MINISTRY OF LABOUR STAFF ASSOCIATION (14,159).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. L. Tindall, 244 Tolworth Rise South, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey.
- MUSICIANS' UNION (31,401).—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Ratcliffe, 29 Catherine Place, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
- NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION (373,046).—*Sec.*, W. C. Anderson, C.B.E., Nalگو House, 8 Harewood Row, N.W.1.

- NATIONAL COAL BOARD LABOUR STAFF ASSOCIATION (300).—*Sec.*, R. Gordon, 20 Pettycur Road, Kinghorn, Fife.
- PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (63,872).—*Sec.*, A. G. Austin, 55 South Side, Clapham, S.W.4.
- PATTERNMAKERS AND ALLIED CRAFTSMEN, ASSOCIATION OF (12,159).—*Sec.*, S. P. McLaren, 15 Cleve Road, W. Hampstead, N.W.6.
- PATTERN WEAVERS' SOCIETY (228).—*Sec.*, J. D. Townend, 2 Holme Park Court, Berry Brow, Huddersfield.
- POST OFFICE MANAGEMENT STAFFS ASSOCIATION (15,507).—*Sec.*, L. F. Pratt, 52 Broadway, Bracknell, Berks.
- POST OFFICE ENGINEERING UNION (106,372).—*Sec.*, Lord Delacourt-Smith, Greystoke House, Hanger Lane, Ealing, W.5.
- POST OFFICE EXECUTIVES, ASSOCIATION OF (12,055).—*Sec.*, J. K. Glynn, 345 Upper Richmond Road, S.W.14.
- POST OFFICE WORKERS, UNION OF (192,310).—*Sec.*, T. Jackson, U.P.W. House, Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
- POTTERY WORKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (29,742).—*Sec.*, A. Dulson, 5 Hillcrest Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.
- POWER LOOM CARPET WEAVERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION (4,900).—*Sec.*, C. S. Yarsley, Callows Lane, Kidderminster.
- POWER LOOM OVERLOOKERS, YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF (1,829).—*Sec.*, E. D. Sleeman, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.
- POWER LOOM OVER-LOOKERS, SCOTTISH UNION OF (500).—*Sec.*, J. McCann, 33 Glenclava Terrace, Dundee.
- PRISON OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (12,585).—*Sec.*, F. G. Castell, Cronin House, 245 Church Street, N.9.
- PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALLERS' ASSOCIATION (2,160).—*Sec.*, C. Lloyd, 124 Corn Exchange Buildings, Hanging Ditch, Manchester 4.
- PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF (283,471).—*Sec.*, A. W. Fisher, Civic House, Aberdeen Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.3.
- RADIO AND ELECTRONIC OFFICERS UNION (2,823), 4-6 Branfill Road, Upminster, Essex.—*Sec.*, K. A. Murphy.
- RAILWAYMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF (198,713).—*Sec.*, S. F. Greene, C.B.E., Unity House, Euston Road, N.W.1.
- RETAIL BOOK, STATIONERY AND ALLIED TRADES EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION, THE (3,503).—*Sec.*, A. J. Johnson, 152-3 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.
- ROLL TURNERS' TRADE SOCIETY, BRITISH (1,000).—*Sec.*, B. W. Johnson, 44 Collingwood Avenue, Corby, Northants.
- RUBBER WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED (4,200).—*Sec.*, L. Walsh, 219 Bury New Road, Whitefield, Prestwich, Manchester.
- SAILMAKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (70).—*Sec.*, J. Pyc, 58 Winskill Road, Liverpool 11.
- SAWMAKERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY, SHEFFIELD (346).—*Sec.*, H. Lambert, 46 Archer Lane, Sheffield, 7.
- SCALEMAKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,584).—*Gen. Sec.*, S. W. Parfitt, 2-4 & 6 St. John Street, E.C.1.
- SCHOOLMASTERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (41,848).—*Sec.*, T. A. Casey, Swan Court, Waterhouse Street, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.
- SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL STAFFS, ASSOCIATION OF (101,000).—*Joint Gen. Sec.*, J. K. Dutton; C. Jenkins, 15 Half Moon Street, W.1.
- SCREW, NUT, BOLT AND RIVET TRADE SOCIETY (2,524).—*Sec.*, H. Cater, 368 Dudley Road, Birmingham 18.
- SEAMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF (56,000).—*Gen. Sec.*, W. Hogarth, Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, S.W.4.
- SHEET METAL WORKERS, COPPERSMITHS AND HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (80,483).—*Gen. Sec.*, L. W. Buck, 75-77 West Heath Road, N.W.3.
- SHEET METAL WORKERS' SOCIETY, BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND (8,809).—*Sec.*, A. E. Cooper, 134 Bromsgrove Street, Birmingham, 5.
- SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED WORKERS, UNION OF (311,013).—*Sec.*, A. W. H. Allen, C.B.E., 188 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester 14.
- SHUTTLEMAKERS, SOCIETY OF (130).—*Sec.*, S. Brown, 6 Moysse Avenue, Walshaw, Bury.
- SIGN AND DISPLAY TRADES UNION (3,413), 67 Albert Road, S. Woodford, E.18.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. C. Torode.
- SPINNERS AND TWINERS, THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE COTTON (1,876).—*Sec.*, J. Richardson, 115 Newton Street, Manchester.
- SPRING TRAPMAKERS' SOCIETY (90).—*Sec.*, J. Martin, Bellamy House, Wilkes Street, Willenhall, Staffs.
- TAILORS AND GARMENT WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (110,838), 14 Kensington Square, W.8.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Macgougan.
- TEACHERS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS, ASSOCIATION OF (27,961).—*Gen. Sec.*, T. Driver, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.1.
- TEXTILE AND ALLIED WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (23,174).—*Sec.*, J. King, 81 Fountain Street, Manchester 2.
- TEXTILE CRAFTSMEN, YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF (1,088).—*Sec.*, C. Hall, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford, 1.
- TEXTILE WAREHOUSEMEN, AMALGAMATED (5,020).—*Sec.*, T. Ashe, 6 The Rock, Bury.
- TEXTILE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (7,000).—*Sec.*, H. Lisle, Foxlowe, Market Place, Leek, Staffs.
- THEATRICAL AND KINE EMPLOYEES, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (17,684).—*Sec.*, Sir Tom O'Brien, 20 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2.
- TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION, THE (16,710).—*Sec.*, C. A. Butler, 218 Upper Street, Islington, N.1.
- TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION (1,475,556).—*Sec.*, J. Jones, M.B.E., Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.
- TRANSPORT SALARIED STAFFS' ASSOCIATION (70,259).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. P. Coldrick, Walkden House, 10 Melton Street, N.W.1.
- TRANSPORT UNION, UNITED ROAD (17,253).—*Sec.*, J. Moore, 76 High Lane, Manchester 21.
- TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (7,221).—*Sec.*, P. Whigham, 136 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.
- VEHICLE BUILDERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (71,514).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. Roberts, 44 Hathersage Road, Manchester 13.
- WALL PAPER WORKERS' UNION (4,000).—*Sec.*, D. A. McIntosh, 223 Bury New Road, Whitefield, Manchester.
- WARDRESSERS, TWISTERS AND KINDRED TRADES ASSOCIATIONS, LEEDS AND DISTRICT (144).—*Sec.*, B. Jowett, 34 Greenhill Drive, Bramley, Leeds 13.
- WATERMEN, LIGHTERMEN, TUGMEN AND BARGE-MEN'S UNION (3,494).—*Sec.*, W. A. Lindley, 33 East India Dock Road, E.14.
- WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' TRADE UNION, THE (1,120).—*Sec.*, F. C. Henry O.B.E., 88a Miller Street, Manchester, 4.
- WATER WORKS EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF (3,815).—*Sec.*, A. R. Bevan, 484 London Road, Mitcham, Surrey.

WEAVERS' AND WOOLLEN TEXTILE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, SADDLEWORTH AND DISTRICT (1,398).—*Sec.*, F. G. Battye, 4 Grains Road, Delph, nr. Oldham.

WEAVERS' ASSOCIATION, AMALGAMATED (31,096)—*Gen. Sec.*, H. C. Kershaw, Chronicle Buildings, 74 Corporation Street, Manchester 4.

WIRE DRAWERS AND KINDRED WORKERS, THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (11,795).—*Sec.*, L. Carr, Prospect House, Alma Street, Sheffield 3.

WOODCUTTING MACHINISTS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (24,140).—*Sec.*, C. Stewart, 8 Fairfield Street, Manchester 1.

WOODWORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (174,285).—*Sec.*, G. F. Smith, C.B.E., 9-11 Macaulay Road, S.W.4.

WOOL SHEAR WORKERS' TRADE UNION, SHEFFIELD (27).—*Sec.*, J. Billard, 19 Rivelin Park Drive, Sheffield 6.

WOOL SORTERS' SOCIETY, NATIONAL (1,683).—*Sec.*, N. Newton, M.B.E., 40 Little Horton Lane, Bradford 5.

WRITERS' GUILD OF GREAT BRITAIN (1,583).—*Sec.*, A. Griffiths, 430 Edgware Road, W.2.

### INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

A notable development in modern industry is the growth in numbers and importance of Industrial Research Associations and their increasing influence on the scientific and economic life of the country. The total income of these Associations exceeds £15,000,000 per annum. In 1969-70, £4,087,000 is being provided by the Ministry of Technology (1968-69, £4,016,000) and the remainder by subscriptions of individual members or through other sources.

The Government Scheme for Co-operative Industrial Research was launched by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1917. Its aim was to stimulate the industries of the United Kingdom to undertake co-operative research as a means of increasing their efficiency.

Research Associations formed under this scheme are registered companies, limited by guarantee of a nominal sum and working without the division of profits in the form of dividends. To assist the formation of such Associations the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Technology keep a model Memorandum and Articles of Association, to which Research Associations under the scheme conform in all essential points.

The income of the Research Associations is derived from subscriptions from their individual members, supplemented by substantial grants from the Government, through the Ministry of Technology.

The Research Associations are autonomous bodies free to determine their own policy for the development of their research programmes and the use to be made of the results of their research. Membership is open to any British firm in the particular industry, subject to the approval of the Councils of the Research Associations.

There are now 45 Research Associations and many other organizations in receipt of grants from the Ministry. They cover most of the principal industries of the country, as follows:—

#### *Brushes.*

BRITISH BRUSH MANUFACTURERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 90 COWCROSS STREET, E.C.1.—*Dir.*, D. I. Fothergill.

#### *Cast Iron.*

BRITISH CAST IRON RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, BORDSELY HALL, ALVECHURCH, BIRMINGHAM.—*Dir.*, H. Morrough, C.B.E., F.R.S.

#### *Ceramics.*

BRITISH CERAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, QUEEN'S ROAD, PENKULL, STOKE-ON-TRENT.—*Dir.*, N. F. Astbury, C.B.E., Sc.D.

#### *Civil Engineering.*

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND INFORMATION ASSOCIATION, OLD QUEEN STREET HOUSE, 6 STOREY'S GATE, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, A. R. Collins, M.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

#### *Coal Utilization.*

BRITISH COAL UTILISATION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, RANDALLS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.—*Dir.-Gen.*, L. C. F. Blackman, Ph.D.

#### *Coke.*

BRITISH COKE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, COKE RESEARCH CENTRE, CHESTERFIELD, DERBYSHIRE.—*Dir.*, G. W. Lee, O.B.E., D.Sc.

#### *Cotton, Silk, etc.*

COTTON, SILK AND MAN-MADE FIBRES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, SHIRLEY INSTITUTE, DIDDSBURY, MANCHESTER, 20.—*Dir.*, L. A. Wiseman.

#### *Cutlery.*

CUTLERY AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, DONCASTER STREET, SHEFFIELD; 3.—*Dir.*, E. A. Oldfield.

#### *Drop Forging.*

DROP FORGING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, SHEPHERD STREET, SHEFFIELD, 3.—*Director*, P. H. R. Lane, Ph.D.

#### *Electrical.*

ELECTRICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, CLEEVE ROAD, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.—*Dir.*, B. C. Lindley, Ph.D.

#### *Flour Milling and Baking*

FLOUR MILLING AND BAKING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, RESEARCH STATION, CHORLEYWOOD, RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS.—*Dir.*, G. A. H. Elton, D.Sc., Ph.D.

#### *Food Manufacture.*

BRITISH FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, RANDALLS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.—*Dir. of Research*, A. W. Holmes, Ph.D.

#### *Fruit and Vegetable Canning.*

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRESERVATION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, CHIPPING CAMPDEN, GLOS.—*Dir.*, H. R. Hinton.

#### *Furniture.*

FURNITURE INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, MAXWELL ROAD, STEVENAGE, HERTS.—*Dir.*, G. A. McMillan.

#### *Gelatine and Glue.*

GELATINE AND GLUE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, SARDINIA HOUSE, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, A. Courts, D.Sc., Ph.D.

#### *Glass.*

BRITISH GLASS INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, NORTHUMBERLAND ROAD, SHEFFIELD 10.—*Dir.*, R. G. Newton, O.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

#### *Heating and Ventilating.*

HEATING AND VENTILATING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, OLD BRACKNELL LANE, BRACKNELL, BERKS.—*Dir.*, N. S. Billington, O.B.E.

#### *Hosiery.*

HOSIERY AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, THORNEYWOOD, 7 GREGORY BOULEVARD, NOTTINGHAM.—*Dir.*, W. A. Dutton.

#### *Hydromechanics.*

BRITISH HYDROMECHANICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, CRANFIELD, BEDFORD.—*Dir.*, L. E. Prosser, O.B.E.

#### *Industrial Psychology.*

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY, 14 WELBECK STREET, W.1.—*Dir.*, R. B. Buzzard.

*Instrumentation.*

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, South Hill, Chislehurst, Kent.—*Dir.*, S. S. Carlisle.

*Jute and Polypropylene.*

SCOTTISH TEXTILE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Kin-noull Road, Kingsway West, Dundee.—*Dir.*, H. P. Stout, Ph.D.

*Lace.*

LACE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Glaisdale Drive West, Bilborough, Nottingham.—*Dir.*, D. I. Griggs.

*Laundering.*

BRITISH LAUNDERERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, The Laboratories, Hill View Gardens, Hendon, N.W.4.—*Dir.*, J. Leicester.

*Leather.*

BRITISH LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Milton Park, Egham, Surrey.—*Dir.*, R. L. Sykes, Ph.D.

*Linen.*

LINEN INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Research Institute, Lambeg, Lisburn, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland.—*Dir.*, H. A. C. Todd.

*Machine Tools.*

MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Hully Road, Hurdsfield, Macclesfield, Cheshire.—*Dir.*, A. E. De Barr.

*Motor Vehicles.*

MOTOR INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Lindley, nr. Nuneaton, Warwickshire.—*Dir.*, R. H. Macmillan.

*Mycology.*

COMMONWEALTH MYCOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey.—*Dir.*, R. Johnston.

*Non-Ferrous Metals.*

BRITISH NON-FERROUS METALS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Euston Street, N.W.1.—*Dir.*, A. J. Kennedy, D.Sc., Ph.D.

*Paint.*

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH PAINT, COLOUR AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS, Paint Research Station, Waldegrave Road, Teddington, Middlesex.—*Dir.*, G. de W. Anderson, Ph.D.

*Paper, Board, Printing and Packing.*

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PAPER AND BOARD, PRINTING AND PACKAGING INDUSTRIES, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, G. L. Riddell, Ph.D.

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND UNITS

The following research institutes are under the direct control of the Agricultural Research Council (see p. 366):—

Unit of Animal Genetics, University of Edinburgh, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh 9.—*Director*, D. S. Falconer, B.Sc., Ph.D.

Unit of Developmental Plant Physiology and Pathology.—University of Cambridge, Botany School, Downing Street, Cambridge.—*Director*, Prof. P. W. Brian, F.R.S.

Unit of Experimental Agronomy, Department of Agriculture, University of Oxford.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. G. E. Blackman, F.R.S.

Unit of Flower Crop Physiology, Horticultural Research Laboratories Shinfield Grange, Shinfield, Reading, Berks. *Hon. Dir.*, Prof. O. V. S. Heath, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Unit of Invertebrate Chemistry and Physiology, University of Sussex, The Chemical Laboratory, Falmer, Brighton.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. A. W. Johnson, F.R.S.

Unit of Invertebrate Chemistry and Physiology (Subgroup), University of Cambridge, Zoology

*Production Engineering.*

PRODUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Melton Mowbray, Leics.—*Dir.*, D. F. Galloway, C.B.E., Ph.D.

*Rubber and Plastics.*

RUBBER AND PLASTICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Shawbury, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.—*Dir.*, W. F. Watson, D.Sc., Ph.D.

*Ships.*

BRITISH SHIP RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Research Station, Wallsend, Northumberland.—*Dir.*, R. Hurst, G.M., Ph.D.

*Shoes.*

SHOE AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Satra House, Rockingham Road, Kettering, Northants.—*Dir.*, A. R. Payne, D.Sc.

*Springs.*

SPRING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Doncaster Street, Sheffield 3.—*Dir.*, R. Haynes, Ph.D.

*Steel Castings.*

STEEL CASTINGS RESEARCH AND TRADE ASSOCIATION, East Bank Road, Sheffield 2.—*Directors*, J. Bolton; H. T. Hall, Ph.D.

*Tar.*

COAL TAR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Oxford Road, Gomersal, Cleckheaton, Yorks.—*Dir.*, D. McNeil, O.B.E., Ph.D.

*Timber.*

TIMBER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, Hughenden Valley, High Wycombe, Bucks.—*Dir.*, J. S. McBride.

*Toxicology.*

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton, Surrey.—*Dir.*, R. F. Crampton, Ph.D.

*Water.*

WATER RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Ferry Lane, Medmenham, Marlow, Bucks.—*Dir.*, R. G. Allen, Ph.D.

*Welding.*

WELDING INSTITUTE, Abington Hall, nr. Cambridge.—*Dir.*, R. Weck, C.B.E., Ph.D.

*Whiting, Chalk and Lime.*

WELWYN HALL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, The Hall, Church Street, Welwyn, Herts.—*Dir.*, W. G. B. Mills.

*Wool.*

WOOL INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Headingley Lane, Leeds 6.—*Dir.*, B. E. King, Ph.D.

Dept., Downing Street, Cambridge.—*Associate Director*, Dr. J. E. Treherne.

Unit of Muscle Mechanism and Insect Physiology, Dept. of Zoology, University of Oxford, Parks Road, Oxford.—*Hon. Dir.*, Prof. J. W. S. Pringle, M.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Unit of Nitrogen Fixation, University of Sussex, Brighton.—*Director*, Prof. J. Chatt, Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Unit of Plant Physiology, Imperial College of Science and Technology, Prince Consort Road, S.W.7.—*Director*, Prof. C. P. Whittingham, Ph.D., D.Sc.

Unit of Reproductive Physiology and Biochemistry, 307 Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.—*Director*, Prof. T. R. R. Mann, C.B.E., M.D., Sc.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Unit of Soil Physics, School of Agriculture, Cambridge.—*Hon. Dir.*, E. C. Childs, Sc.D., Ph.D.

Unit of Statistics, University of Edinburgh, 21 Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh 8.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. D. J. Finney, Sc.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Unit of Structural Chemistry, Inveresk House, Strand, London, W.C.2.—*Hon. Dir.*, Prof. Sir Ronald Nyholm, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.

Systemic Fungicide Unit, Wye College, Ashford, Kent.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. R. L. Wain, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Institute for Research on Animal Diseases, Compton, Newbury, Berks.—*Director*, W. M. Henderson, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

Institute of Animal Physiology, Babraham, Cambs.—*Director*, R. D. Keynes, Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Animal Breeding Research Organisation, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, H. P. Donald, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Poultry Research Centre, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, T. C. Carter, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Statistics Group, School of Agriculture, Cambridge.—*Officer-in-Charge*, R. C. Campbell, Ph.D.

Letcombe Laboratory, Letcombe Regis, Wantage, Berks.—*Director*, R. Scott Russell, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Ditton Laboratory, Larkfield, Maidstone.—*Director*, R. G. Tomkins, Ph.D.

Pest Infestation Laboratory, London Road, Slough, Bucks.—*Director*, E. A. Parkin, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Weed Research Organization, Begbroke Hill, Sandy Lane, Yarnton, Oxford.—*Director*, J. D. Fryer.

Food Research Institute, Colney Lane, Norwich.—*Director*, Prof. S. R. Elsdon, B.A., Ph.D.

Meat Research, Centre, Langford, nr. Bristol.—*Director*, Prof. M. Ingram, Ph.D.

#### GRANT-AIDED RESEARCH INSTITUTES

In addition to the above there are other institutes which, while retaining their own individuality, are financed wholly or in the main by grants made from Government funds. Most of these Institutes have governing bodies of their own to which they are directly responsible. The maintenance grants for Institutes in England and Wales are met from funds voted by Parliament and administered by the Agricultural Research Council; the Scottish Institutes are borne on the vote of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.

Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton, Bristol.—*Director*, Prof. J. P. Hudson, M.B.E., G.M., Ph.D.

Animal Diseases Research Association, Moredun Institute, Gilmerton, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, J. T. Stamp, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.

Animal Virus Research Institute, Pirbright, Surrey.—*Director*, J. B. Brooksby, D.Sc., Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S.

East Malling Research Station, Maidstone, Kent.—*Director*, H. C. Pereira, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, Worthing Road, Rustington, Littlehampton, Sussex.—*Director*, F. W. Toovey, O.B.E., B.Sc.

Grassland Research Institute, Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.—*Director*, Prof. E. K. Woodford, O.B.E., Ph.D.

Hannah Dairy Research Institute, Ayr.—*Director*, J. A. B. Smith, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

Hill Farming Research Organisation, 29 Lauder Road, Edinburgh 9.—*Director*, J. M. M. Cunningham, Ph.D.

Hop Research Centre, Wye College, Ashford, Kent. *Head of Dept.*, R. A. Neve, B.Sc., Ph.D.

Houghton Poultry Research Station,\* Houghton Grange, Huntingdon.—*Director*, R. F. Gordon, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

John Innes Institute, Colney Lane, Norwich.—*Director*, Prof. R. Markham, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen.—*Director*, R. L. Mitchell, Ph.D.

National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Wrest Park, Silsoe, Beds.—*Director*, C. J. Moss, B.Sc.

National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Scottish Station, Bush and Dryden Estates, Milton Bridge, Penicuik, Midlothian.—*Director*, W. J. West.

National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, nr. Reading.—*Director*, Prof. B. G. F. Weitz, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

National Vegetable Research Stn. Wellesbourne, Warwickshire.—*Director*, D. W. Wright.

Plant Breeding Institute, Maris Lane, Trumpington, Cambridge.—*Director*, G. D. H. Bell, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Plas Gogerddan, nr. Aberystwyth.—*Director*, Prof. P. T. Thomas, C.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D.

Scottish Plant Breeding Station, Pentlandsfield, Roslin, Midlothian.—*Director*, N. W. Simmonds, Sc.D.

Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen.—*Director*, J. L. Blaxter, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—*Director*, Sir Frederick Bawden, F.R.S.

Scottish Horticultural Research Institute, Invergowrie, Dundee.—*Director*, C. H. Cadman, Ph.D.

\* Financed jointly by the Agricultural Research Council and the Animal Health Trust.

#### PERIODS OF GESTATION AND INCUBATION

The table shows approximate periods of gestation or incubation for some common animals and birds. In some cases the periods may vary considerably from average and where doubt arises professional advice should be sought.

Species	Shortest Period. Days	Usual Period. Days	Longest Period. Days	Species	Shortest Period. Days	Usual Period. Days	Longest Period. Days
Human.....	240	273	313	Turkey.....	25	28	28
Mare.....	305	336	340	Duck.....	28	28	32
Ass.....	365	—	374	Goose.....	28	30	32
Cow.....	273	280	294	Pigeon.....	17	18	19
Ewe.....	140	147-50	160	Canary.....	■	14	14
Goat.....	147	151	155	Guinea Pig.....	63	—	70
Sow.....	109	112	125	Mouse.....	■	—	19
Bitch.....	55	63	70	Rat.....	21	—	24
Cat.....	53	56	63	Elephant.....	■	■ years	
Rabbit.....	30	32	35	Camel.....	■	45 weeks	
Hen.....	20	■	22	Zebra.....	■	56 weeks	

## PRINCIPAL CHARITABLE BEQUESTS OF THE YEAR

SIXTY estates in the appended alphabetical list show the principal charitable bequests noted since our last publication. The Wills of fifty women and ten men, with estates ranging from £20,000 to £1,000,000, provide the bequests and in each case the gross figure shown has to be reduced by the sum of death duties, legacies and other charges. After these deductions, however, this year's list still shows a total figure in the region of £2,800,000 remaining for distribution to charities in accordance with the testators' directions. The Treasury, by way of death duties, is still the principal beneficiary but this year's Finance Bill concession abolishing estate duty on estates under £10,000, may benefit charitable bodies by way of small legacies.

Mrs. Diana Gubbay, the only millionairess in the list, left over £100,000 to be shared between the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and St Dunstan's, the second member of the family in two years to leave £1,000,000—the residue of the estate of Mrs. Hannah Gubbay was shown in last year's list ■ passing to the National Trust. The millionaire, "Tizer King" Mr. Fred Pickup, who started selling his well-known drink from a horse and cart to Yorkshire and Lancashire children, left £10,000 for cancer research. Another "self-made" man, Mr. Elias Jolley, who owned the first ply-for-hire taxi concerns, with the first cab at Nottingham Victoria Station Hotel rank, left the balance of his £670,921 estate for various charitable purposes and Sir Stuart Coldwell Goodwin, who started as an 11-year-old boy in a steel mill and in his lifetime gave over £500,000 to charity made bequests to 55 charities by his Will disposing of his £909,692 estate. Other large legacies are noted in the estate of Mrs. Lillian M. Flanagan, who left over £100,000 for various purposes, including ■ share to the Imperial Patent Wadding Co. Ltd., "in which I have an especial interest"; £50,000 to ten charities by Mrs. Lillian Goss who stated "having assisted my relations during my lifetime, it is my earnest desire to make provision for helping the helpless"; £50,000 by Miss Margaret R. Greig between the N.S.P.C.C. and St. Dunstan's, £60,000 by Miss Ettie C. Hawley for research purposes and the National Trust, nearly £100,000 by Mr. Charles B. Lyon, including a portion for the Metropolitan and City Police Orphans' Fund, and, after a £25,000 legacy to the Crusade of Rescue, the balance—over £60,000—of Mrs. Edith M. Scott-Mason's estate goes to an order of friars in Dublin. The blind are aided by £60,000 under the Will of Miss Jessie D. Miller. Legacies to the National Trust include £50,000 by the Rev. John K. Nettlefold; two Manchester schools receive the balance of the £221,618 estate of Mrs. Marion A. Noble after a legacy of £10,000 to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and £70,000 goes to the British Empire Cancer Campaign under the Will of Miss Esther Raworth.

The parish of Buckingham—population 3,286—benefits by £40,000 under the Will of Miss Gladys Harrison. Miss Edith Adams, Miss Edith M. Haywood, Mr. William S. Peet, and Miss Rosa Williams, whose total gross estates amount to £776,837, all left their properties for charitable purposes as their executors decide.

Lord Iveagh, head of the famous Guinness brewing firm, stated in his Will:—"As I have throughout my life made numerous gifts to charity I am not making any charitable bequests by my Will", Mr. Norman Laski, a shareholder in Marks & Spencer Ltd., stated that he had created the "Norman Laski Charitable Trust" and given "as fully as I have been able" and that he had made no charit-

able gifts by his Will "as I cannot foresee the effects of taxation on my estate". Mr. Norman M. Benton, former chairman of the Chinnor Cement Company, who made various charitable bequests, stated:—"I regret that owing to the ever increasing amounts levied by the Government of the day on the estates of deceased persons which in my case are likely to approach more than three-quarters of my possessions my bequests cannot be on as generous a scale as I had at one time hoped but I trust that those of my beneficiaries or friends who are disappointed may derive some measure of satisfaction from the thought that in depriving them the State may succeed in making others happier". Mrs. Marguerite Hinder, ■ widow, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, left the bulk of her estate—nearly £50,000—"for the Reduction of the National Debt".

Charities for the welfare of animals receive ■ number of benefits by this year's list, but the luckiest dog of the year was Sherry, an eight-year-old Cairn terrier, whose mistress Mrs. Vera Rae, a widow, of New Brighton, left about £30,000 for his upkeep. Sherry is installed in luxury kennels near Heswall with a sum put by for his upkeep for life and the balance of the money has been distributed by the executors of the estate to six animal charities nominated by Mrs. Rae.

The principal figure in the list below is that of the gross value of the estate:

Miss Edith Adams, of Bournemouth. . . . .	£236,930
(The residue for charitable purposes as her executors decide)	
Miss Georgiana Jane Anderson, of Tunbridge Wells. . . . .	£53,630
(The residue equally between the Cancer Research Society, the National Trust for England, the National Trust for Scotland, the Soldiers & Sailors Society, OXFAM, the R.S.P.C.A., St. Barnabas Church, Tunbridge Wells, and the Broad Oak House, Tunbridge Wells)	
Mrs. Elsie May Arter, of Lambeth. . . . .	£47,052
(The residue to the Royal Masonic Hospital)	
Mr. Alexander William Lancashire Barlow, of Bournemouth. . . . .	£150,338
(The residue to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.)	
Mr. Bertram Charles Barnes, of Weston-super-Mare. . . . .	£33,094
(All of his property to the Salvation Army)	
Mrs. Anne Evenden Beach, of Taunton. . . . .	£54,123
(The residue equally between the British Empire Cancer Campaign and Dr. Barnardo's)	
Mrs. Constance Margaret Rule Beevers, of Scalby	£36,369
(The residue to The Cheshire Homes)	
Miss Constance Gladys Bourne, of Penkhull	£70,062
(The residue equally between the National Society for Cancer Relief and the British Empire Cancer Campaign)	
Mrs. Annie Emma Brand, of Weybridge. . . . .	£41,422
(The residue equally between The Bible Lands Society and the British Sailors Society)	
Mrs. Ada Alice Brown, of Palmers Green. . . . .	£33,701
(The residue to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund)	
Miss Beatrice Ethel Amy Cooper, of Leysbourne, Chipping Campden . . . . .	£129,106
(Her home to the Church of England Pensions Board, and the residue equally between the English and Scottish National Trusts)	
Miss Eleanor Dixon, of Gloucester. . . . .	£94,418
(The residue to Dr. Barnardo's)	

- Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Dorrington, of Sidmouth  
£68,664  
(The residue to the Church of England Children's Society)
- Mrs. Elizabeth Laurie Downie, of Edgware  
£43,674  
(The residue to the National Trust)
- Miss Louie Blanche Dyer, of Armley, Leeds  
£24,749  
(All of her property equally between the Retired Methodist Ministers Association, the N.S.P.C.C., and the Imperial Cancer Research Fund)
- Miss Bertha Cicely Ellis, of Highgate.... £47,237  
(The residue equally between The Guide Dogs for the Blind Association and the Cheshire Homes)
- Mrs. Evalina Ficken, of Streatham..... £61,062  
(The residue equally between the National Society for Cancer Relief, and the British Home and Hospital for Incurables, Streatham)
- Mrs. Lillian Mary Flanagan, of Chapel-en-le-Frith  
£327,154  
(The residue for the benefit of the Imperial Patent Wadding Co. Ltd., the R.N.L.I., the British & Foreign Bible Society, the Shaftesbury Homes and Aethusa Training Ship, the Boys and Girls Welfare Society, Manchester, the Church Missionary Society, and the Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Association)
- Miss Isabel Bessie Glover, of Paignton... £66,590  
(The residue to the National Trust)
- Mrs. May Glover, of Bournemouth..... £40,997  
(The residue to the Royal National Institute for the Blind)
- Sir Stuart Coldwell Goodwin, of Sheffield  
£909,692  
(£5,000 to the Royal Masonic Hospital, and the residue equally between the Cutlers Company of Hallamshire, the West Riding Masonic Charities Ltd., and the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce)
- Mrs. Lillian Goss, of Hove..... £98,110  
(The residue variously to the National Children's Home & Orphanage, The School for the Blind, the Homes for Blind Babies, the P.D.S.A., the Council of Justice to Animals and Humane Slaughter Society, the London & Provincial Anti-Vivisection Society, Our Dumb Friends League, the N.S.P.C.C., the R.S.P.C.A., the National Institute for the Blind, and the International League for the Protection of Horses)
- Miss Margaret Robb Greig, of Westcliff-on-Sea  
£118,142  
(The residue equally between the N.S.P.C.C., and St. Dunstan's)
- Mrs. Diana Gubbay, of London..... £1,713,682  
(£5,000 to the Jewish Board of Guardians, and the residue equally between the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and St. Dunstan's)
- Miss Gladys Harrison, of London..... £95,963  
(The residue for the benefit of the Parish of Buckingham)
- Miss Ettie Caroline Hawley, of Bath... £131,934  
(One-half of the residue to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, one-third to the National Trust, and one-sixth to the Tuberculosis Research Fund)
- Miss Edith Mary Haywood, of Shipham.. £352,783  
(The residue for charitable purposes as her executor decides)
- Mrs. Ethel Elizabeth Heale, of Worthing. £85,325  
(One-half of the residue to the Church of England Children's Society, and one-fourth each to the Royal National Institute for the Blind and the National Library for the Blind)
- Dr. Margaret Helbing, of Withington... £31,909  
(The residue to the Homes for the Aged, London)
- Mr. Elias Jolley, of West Bridgford... £670,921  
(One-eleventh of the residue each to Nottingham and Notts Artificial Kidney Fund, the Mansfield and North Notts Multiple Sclerosis Society, BLESMA, Nottingham, the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council for Research, the Royal National Institute for the Deaf, St. Dunstan's, Dr. Barnardo's, the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, the Salvation Army, and the National Trust)
- Mrs. Rose Kraemer, of London..... £32,243  
(The residue to Dr. Barnardo's)
- Miss Evelyn Caroline Loxley, of Cheam... £76,661  
(The residue to the Royal National Institute for the Blind)
- Miss Amy Constance Lupton, of Penrith.. £24,874  
(The residue equally between the National Trust and the Imperial Cancer Research Fund)
- Mr. Charles Benton Lyon, of Dumfries.. £301,802  
(The residue equally between Dr. Barnardo's, the Royal U.K. Beneficent Association, the Salvation Army, John Groom's Crippleage, the P.D.S.A., the National Trust for Scotland, Dr. Graham's Homes, Calcutta, St. George's Fund, Harrogate, the Metropolitan and City Police Orphans' Fund, and the Gurney Fund, Worthing)
- Mrs. Edith Mary Scott-Mason, of Petersfield  
£260,732  
(£25,000 to The Crusade of Rescue, and the residue to the Order of Friars Minor Capuchin, Church Street, Dublin)
- Miss Alice McGorty, of East Boldon.... £23,092  
(The residue to OXFAM)
- Miss Jessie Dorothea Miller, of London.. £137,549  
(The residue equally between St. Dunstan's and the Metropolitan Society for the Blind)
- Mrs. Maud Mary Moore, of Parkend near Lydney  
£204,613  
(£10,000 to benefit handicapped children in the county and city of Gloucester, and the residue variously to Shelter National Campaign for the Homeless, the National Society for Cancer Relief, the British Red Cross Society, the Salvation Army, the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, the Church of England Children's Society, the Church Army, Dr. Barnardo's, and OXFAM)
- Mr. Stanley Day Neale, of Bristol..... £43,794  
(£10,000 to the National Deaf Blind Helpers League, Peterborough, £5,000 each to St. Dunstan's and Bristol Institute for the Deaf, and the residue equally between the Y.M.C.A., Bristol, Mullers Homes for Children, Dr. Barnardo's, and the Salvation Army)
- Rev. John Kenrick Nettlefold, of Tewkesbury  
£99,585  
(The residue to the National Trust)
- Mrs. Marion Amy Noble, of Budleigh Salterton  
£221,618  
(£10,000 to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and the residue equally between Manchester Grammar School and Manchester High School for Girls)
- Mr. William Surr ridge Peet, of Birkdale.. £155,241  
(The residue for charitable purposes as his executors decide)
- Mr. Fred Pickup, of Alkington..... £1,086,917  
(£5,000 each to the British Empire Cancer Campaign and the Imperial Cancer Research Fund)

- Miss Esther Raworth, of Harrogate. . . . . £163,651  
(The residue to the British Empire Cancer Campaign)
- Miss Edith Royle, of Southport. . . . . £67,090  
(£5,000 to the British Red Cross Society, East Lancashire, and the residue equally between the East Lancashire Homes for Disabled Sailors and Soldiers, Manchester & Salford Methodist Mission, the Royal Masonic Hospital, the British Empire Cancer Campaign, and the Empire Rheumatism Council)
- Mrs. Beatrice Maud Sangster, of Worthing  
£36,758  
(The residue to the P.D.S.A.)
- Mrs. Ruth Simpson, of Broadstairs. . . . . £118,909  
(The residue equally between the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association, the Royal National Institute for the Blind, and the British Heart Foundation)
- Miss Dora Carr Skinner, of Hove. . . . . £105,046  
(All of her property equally between St. Dunstan's, the British Red Cross Society, the National Spastics Society, and the Yorkshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign)
- Mrs. Hilda Slater, of Prestatyn. . . . . £53,158  
(The residue equally between St. Dunstan's, the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and the N.S.P.C.C.)
- Mrs. Eileen Bass Smith, of Hornsey. . . . . £64,499  
(The residue to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund)
- Mrs. Helen Boyd Smith, of Petts Wood. . . . . £33,698  
(The residue equally between the Spastics Society, the Cheshire Homes, and the P.D.S.A.)
- Mr. Gilbert Nelson Southall, of London. . . . . £718,115  
(£10,000 to the British Empire Cancer Campaign)
- Mrs. Edith Marie Taylor, of Hampstead. . . . . £174,755  
(£6,000 to the National Society for Epileptics, Chalfont Colony)
- Miss Gladys Winifred Tyler, of Southwick  
£37,032  
(£5,000 each to the League of Friends of Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea, the Royal Alexandra Home for Children, Brighton, Chailey Heritage Craft School and Hospital, and Sussex Kidney Trust, and the residue equally between the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association and the Imperial Cancer Research Fund)
- Miss Muriel Kate Wakeford, of Thornton Heath  
£10,876  
(All of her property to the Civil Service Sanatorium Society)
- Miss Louisa Mary Sampson White, of Budleigh Salterton. . . . . £80,193  
(The residue equally between the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, St. Dunstan's, and the Missions to Seamen)
- Mrs. Doris Marguerite Whittle, of London  
£30,318  
(The residue equally between the P.D.S.A., the R.S.P.C.A., the R.N.L.I., the Institute of Cancer Research, the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, and the British School of Osteopathy, London)
- Miss Rosa Williams, of Salford. . . . . £31,883  
(The residue for charitable purposes as her executor decides)
- Mrs. Elsie Madge Wilson, of Worthing. . . . . £68,822  
(Two-thirds of the residue to the National Society for Cancer Relief and one-third to the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association)
- Miss Kathleen Amy Woodham, of Bickley  
£49,909  
(The residue equally between the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, the R.S.P.C.A., the Cherry Tree Farm Stables for Horses and Donkeys, and the Ada Cole Memorial Stables).

### MOTOR VEHICLE AND DRIVING LICENCES

Road licences and driving licences for mechanically-propelled vehicles are issued in England and Wales by county councils and by county borough councils (Scotland, 4 cities and Greenock, Motherwell, Paisley, Coatbridge and Kirkcaldy), on behalf of the Ministry of Transport. Renewal licences are issued in certain circumstances by the Post Office. Details of the excise duties chargeable on motor vehicles are set out in the Vehicles (Excise) Act, 1962, which provides *inter alia* that any vehicle kept on a public road but not used on roads is chargeable to excise duty if it were in use.

Rates of duty for motor car and motor cycle licences taken out after March 19, 1968, are shown below. For Hackney Carriages the rates of duty are: Hackney carriage with seating capacity not exceeding 20 persons, £12 os. od.; additional for each person above 20 (excluding the driver) for which the vehicle has seating capacity, 10s. od.

### MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC.

Type of vehicle	Exceeding	Not Exceeding	12 months	4 months
<b>MOTOR CARS</b>				
Electric and those first registered before January 1, 1947. . . . .	—	7 h.p.	£ 5.	£ 5.
Other than the above . . . . .	—	—	18 0	6 12
<b>MOTOR CYCLES</b>				
With or without sidecar. . . . .	—	150 C.C.	2 10	—
With or without sidecar. . . . .	150 C.C.	250 C.C.	5 0	—
With or without sidecar. . . . .	250 C.C.	—	10 0	3 13
<b>THREE WHEELERS</b>				
Other than pedestrian controlled. . . . .	—	—	10 0	3 13
<b>PEDESTRIAN-CONTROLLED VEHICLES</b>				
—	—	—	5 0	—

### Driving Licence Rates

Three-year Driving Licence* . . . . .	£ 5. 4.
Replacement of lost or defaced licence. . . . .	0 15 0
Amendment of licence (e.g. for additional Group of vehicles), for the unexpired period. . . . .	0 2 6
	■ 5 0

Provisional Driving Licence: 6 months	0 10 0
Public Service Vehicle Driving Licence: 3 years† . . . . .	0 3 0
†Additional to ordinary driving licence.	

\* It was announced on Sept. 26, 1969 that the fee for a three-year licence would be increased to £1 in 1970.

## LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE

## LIFE ASSURANCE

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of Commonwealth companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked (O) in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. Those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letter (I).

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended December 31, 1968.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reinsuring parts of the risks.

CONSIDERATION FOR ANNUITIES.—These are the amounts received to provide various types of Annuities.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of

British offices is about 18½%, of which about 6½% is expended on commission and 12% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policy holder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is before deduction of Income Tax except where marked (N)—net.

VALUATION.—The valuation returns which are required to be made by the companies to the Board of Trade indicate liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table (various tables are used), and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation. The foregoing remarks, however, do not apply in the case of an office which has adopted a Bonus Reserve Valuation.

## FIRE INSURANCE RATES

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

*Private Dwelling Houses*, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity 3s. 6d.

*Household goods therein*, usually 2s.

A number of companies issue a comprehensive policy embracing in one contract all risks incidental to private houses and contents.

*Shops and Warehouses*, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 3s. 6d.

*Stock and Utensils* in trade fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 3s. 6d. A minimum premium of £1 is required under all of these insurances.

Most fire insurance companies transact accident

(including Motor) and miscellaneous business and if a strong company be selected it will probably be found to the advantage of an insurer that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. The "comprehensive" policies, previously referred to, combine in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, etc. and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This is usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s. per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate, but can be included under the same policy, if desired. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

NOTE.—As Insurance is highly technical, particularly where business risks are involved, the advice and assistance of a qualified Insurance Broker can be utilized with considerable advantage.

## PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS					Interest % assumed at Valuation
			Life and Annuity Funds	Life Premium Income	Consideration for Annuities	% of Expenses to Prems.	Rate of Interest Earned	
			£	£	£		£ s. d.	
1808	PO	Atlas .....	89,333,500	5,997,017	4,526,699	17-5	7 6 10	2½ & 2½
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)...	843,719,190	99,367,020	2,686,406	—	6 8 7	2 to 4½
1925	PO	Avon .....	3,185,209	395,732	65,881	14-82	7 16 11	2½ & 3½
1961	P	Bedford Life .....	2,735,479	583,159	291,241	19-3	6 18 0	3
1839	PIO	Blackburn (Ord.) .....	4,069,981	590,695	Nil	18-0	6 13 7	2½
1866	PIO	Britannic (Ord.) .....	71,178,044	7,114,901	81,934	16-26	7 3 3	2½
1896	■	British Life .....	3,357,191	631,108	68,972	—	5 0 0	3
1920	PO	British National .....	3,352,980	374,587	74,686	34-0	6 0 0	2½ & 4
1805	PO	Caledonian .....	52,600,221	4,267,051	1,793,360	13-8	7 9 5	2½ & 2½
1847	■	Canada Life (C) .....	423,545,429	36,851,569	14,074,412	—	6 4 5	1½ to 5½
1862	MI	City of Glasgow (Ord.) ..	2,435,415	285,566	—	14-6	5 11 2(N)	2½
1824	■	Clerical, Medical & Genl...	108,645,282	8,944,967	5,179,039	—	6 15 2	4
1873	M	Colonial Mutual (C) .....	361,756,784	45,540,866	439,242	18-3	6 10 10	3
1861	PO	Commercial Union* .....	469,779,326	50,828,542	15,586,080	16-85	7 5 6	2½
1871	P	Confederation (C)† .....	237,241,845	21,746,604	3,389,911	—	6 3 5(N)	2 to 3½
1867	MIO	Co-operative (Ord.) .....	185,173,189	23,271,574	88,709	18-38	6 16 2	3½
1900	P	Crown Life† .....	233,493,803	26,603,512	4,730,641	—	6 1 8(N)	2½ to 4
1899	PO	Crusader .....	36,435,688	5,424,705	1,247,305	21-52	7 1 9	2½ to 5½
1904	PO	Eagle Star* .....	328,325,166	30,330,005	4,338,536	13-5	6 7 3(N)	2
1887	PO	Ecclesiastical* .....	3,528,672	392,771	152,360	7-18	5 5 7	2 & 3
1901	PO	Economic .....	2,570,533	249,037	256,895	—	6 2 11	2½
1762	M	Equitable .....	90,758,166	7,721,155	1,859,922	7-9	6 19 0	4½ Bonus Reserve
1844	P	Equity & Law .....	183,504,527	10,757,926	9,390,088	22-2	7 18 5	2½ & 3
1925	M	Federation Mutual .....	965,352	117,578	22,649	24-8	6 11 9	2 to 3½
1832	M	Friends Prov. & Cent. ....	220,008,307	23,953,664	1,956,642	15-89	6 19 0	2½
1848	P	Gresham .....	55,972,971	6,773,298	524,079	27-04	5 8 11(N)	2½ & 2½
1821	PO	Guardian* .....	313,947,423	33,593,230	20,310,353	14-1	7 5 8	2½ to 4
1932	PO	Ideal† .....	1,262,685	124,976	1,951	23-0	6 7 11	3
1897	P	Imperial Life of Can. (C) ..	181,878,604	21,005,237	—	—	6 0 11	2½ & 3
1939	PI	Irish Life (Ord.) .....	42,972,076	5,928,443	431,426	15-2	6 12 9	2½
1836	PO	Legal & General .....	928,545,371	98,790,087	5,451,252	16-05	6 14 0	2½ to 5
1890	PO	Licenses and General, The ..	9,614,333	797,004	82,998	14-3	6 17 7	2½ to 3½
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland ...	27,731,060	3,255,936	452,981	23-06	7 6 4	2½
1843	■	Liverpool Victoria (Ord.) ..	46,085,431	4,428,942	—	18-07	6 0 5	3 Bonus Reserve
1869	PIO	London & Manch. (Ord.) ..	70,257,687	6,650,702	54,277	18-55	7 8 9	2½
1806	M	London Life .....	93,025,894	8,174,477	1,519,238	9-1	7 1 4	3 & 3½ Bonus Reserve
1887	M	Manufacturers Life (C)† ..	585,578,920	44,564,506	21,830,425	23-9	6 1 7(N)	2½ to 4
1852	M	Marine & General .....	23,880,257	2,782,089	1,070,185	24-92	6 14 11	2½
1884	■	Medl. Sickness Ann. & Life ..	11,086,390	1,010,656	8,819	18-41	5 8 8(N)	2½
1898	PO	Midland Assurance .....	16,819,834	1,747,802	63,893	17-5	6 16 8	2½ & 2½
1886	P	Mutual Life & Citizens (C) ..	284,236,664	33,021,094	30,053	17-85	6 4 9	3
1890	M	Nalgo Assoc. ....	3,474,443	354,780	Nil	13-8	7 5 2	2½
1925	PI	Nation Life & Gen. (Ord.) ..	471,094	142,607	—	35-9	5 14 9(N)	3½
1935	P	Natl. Employers Life .....	9,240,747	2,581,952	52,056	26-8	7 10 8	3½
1910	MO	Natl. Farmers' Union .....	44,752,308	3,950,429	1,034,959	13-26	7 11 9	2½ & 3½
1830	M	Natl. Mutual .....	44,424,420	4,059,138	2,387,944	20-7	7 2 1	4
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austr. (C)* ..	359,744,881	47,038,126*	—	10-4	6 12 11	Various
1835	M	Natl. Provident .....	90,130,279	7,894,301	2,719,981	18-16	7 1 2	2½ & 3
1925	PI	New Ireland (Ord.) .....	18,771,443	2,302,683	—	16-73	6 17 3	3 & 3½
1960	P	Noble Lowndes Annty. ....	38,186,640	1,000,352	12,310,334	3-82	7 13 5	3½
1808	M	Norwich Union Life .....	532,042,942	56,501,528	3,840,474	18-2	6 1 9(N)	2½ to 6
1864	PIO	Pearl (Ord.) .....	261,405,717	25,175,198	2,269,872	23-69	7 11 3	3
1782	PO	Phoenix .....	112,358,376	10,865,161	2,748,968	20-71	7 2 10	2½
1891	PI	Pioneer (Ord.)* .....	6,146,427	451,193	111,717	59-3*	7 8 4(N)	2 & 2½
1877	P	Prov. Life Assoc. of Lond. ..	46,658,276	4,798,716	640,973	23-3	5 14 6	2½, 2½ & 3
1840	■	Provident Mutual .....	63,657,364	8,225,042	1,751,662	18-72	7 5 4	4 Bonus Reserve
1848	PIO	Prudential (Ord.) .....	1,179,754,190	137,410,858	9,734,134	17-62	6 19 4	2½ & 3
1864	PIO	Refuge (Ord.) .....	117,380,594	12,181,415	172,032	14-69	7 1 6	2½
1911	MI	Reliance Mutual (Ord.) .....	3,905,587	909,822	142,324	—	6 2 6	2½, 2½
1845	PO	Royal* .....	263,961,000	17,640,000	17,245,000	15-78	6 5 11	2 & 3
1720	PO	Royal Exchange .....	80,908,606	5,942,844	2,880,111	15-4	7 8 6	2½
1850	MI	Royal Liver (Ord.) .....	25,376,928	2,864,417	2,668	18-04	6 4 11	2½

## PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS					Interest % assumed at Valuation
			Life and Annuity Funds	Life Premium Income	Consideration for Annuities	% of Expenses to Prem.	Rate of Interest Earned	
			£	£	£		£ s. d.	£
1861	MIO	Royal London (Ord.)....	68,814,254	6,473,373	53,231	21.41	7 5 1	2½
1867	PI	Salvation Army (Ord.)...	8,271,205	810,938	200	22.91	5 3 1(N)	2½
1826	M	Scottish Amicable.....	206,459,873	21,861,748	4,333,574	16.5	6 17 6	2½
1831	M	Scottish Equitable.....	67,236,462	7,106,367	3,800,547	23.05	6 17 6	2½ & 3
1852	MI	Scottish Legal (Ord.)†....	2,536,594	272,038	—	15.12	5 17 1(N)	2½
1881	P	Scottish Life.....	73,034,976	8,592,350	838,345	18.78	6 19 6	2½ & 3
1883	MO	Scottish Mutual.....	54,914,774	6,734,896	1,058,710	19.1	7 4 1	2½
1837	M	Scottish Provident.....	117,103,980	9,781,594	1,668,218	16.8	7 9 1	2½ & 2½
1815	M	Scottish Widows.....	321,909,560	29,006,354	6,842,175	13.4	7 11 2	2½
1904	P	Sentinel*.....	11,344,143	1,050,744	39,546	47.46	8 0 9	3½ Bonus Reserve
1899	■	Stamford Mutual (Ord.)..	1,779,465	542,708	Nil	25.9	5 12 5(N)	3
1825	M	Standard*.....	692,311,474	66,155,974	6,440,456	12.5	6 18 0	2 & 2½
*	PO	Sun Alliance & London...	162,303,000	15,566,000	2,973,000	—	6 15 1	2½
1810	P	Sun Life.....	357,439,000	38,300,000	19,820,000	16.53	7 1 4	2½, 2½ & 3
1865	M	Sun Life of Canada (C)...	1,187,407,277	94,813,967	9,398,176	—	5 12 7(N)	2½, 3 & 3½
1839	M	Tunstall & District.....	2,480,285	57,000	Nil	14.16	6 2 7	2½
1908	P	United Friendly.....	74,830,342	17,740,322	Nil	38.8	5 18 0	3
1804	M	United Kingdom Prov....	125,789,058	10,386,129	2,228,139	13.6	8 6 4	2½, 2½ or 3
1825	P	University.....	14,718,291	2,095,517	400,494	5.2	6 16 6	4 Bonus Reserve
1841	MIO	Wesleyan & General (Ord.)	27,550,977	2,841,638	65,538	19.05	6 17 10	2½
1824	PO	Yorkshire.....	145,881,340	16,499,718	3,780,359	18.78	6 13 5	3
1837	P	Yorkshire General.....	66,239,962	8,710,576	1,122,017	23.63	6 10 11	3, 4 & 5

## INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

Established	Class	Name of Office	Life Funds	Life Premium Income	% of Expenses to Prens.	Rate of Interest Earned	Interest % assumed at Valuation
			£	£		£ s. d.	£
1839	PO	Blackburn.....	11,910,425	1,438,000	39.98	7 14 9	2½
1866	PO	Britannic.....	113,030,035	16,102,001	36.0	7 4 7	2½
1862	■	City of Glasgow†.....	6,424,075	799,182	32.5	5 8 6(N)	2½
1867	MO	Co-operative.....	260,580,248	40,646,777	29.0	6 15 9	3
1939	P	Irish Life.....	23,638,758	3,843,354	36.9	6 14 5	3
1843	■	Liverpool Victoria.....	224,464,021	24,392,492	33.96	6 0 0	2½
1869	PO	London & Manchester.....	57,792,807	6,135,692	37.11	7 8 10	2½
1925	P	Nation Life & General.....	1,439,064	293,712	36.0	5 14 9(N)	3½
1925	P	New Ireland.....	8,664,680	2,287,555	41.17	6 19 9	3½
1864	PO	Pearl.....	303,171,461	34,237,829	31.97	7 12 1	2½
1891	P	Pioneer*.....	2,508,161	478,651	65.33*	6 17 7(N)	2½
1848	PO	Prudential.....	693,159,431	81,180,715	31.59	7 16 4	2½
1864	PO	Refuge.....	120,654,879	15,768,259	34.72	7 3 10	2½
1911	MO	Reliance Mutual.....	3,961,134	834,678	—	6 2 6	2½
1850	■	Royal Liver.....	98,860,502	13,057,965	34.76	6 4 11	2½ & 3
1861	MO	Royal London.....	169,550,965	14,652,069	36.67	7 6 2	2½
1867	P	Salvation Army.....	19,121,306	2,421,368	40.26	5 17 10	2½
1852	M	Scottish Legal†.....	27,879,484	2,668,052	—	—	2½
1899	M	Stamford Mutual.....	8,072,053	1,429,497	41.3	5 13 5(N)	3
1841	MO	Wesleyan & General.....	29,204,690	3,879,205	38.47	6 19 8	3

† 1967 figures.

C—Commonwealth Office.

\* Commercial Union—Including figures of associated companies.

■ Eagle Star—Group figures.

\* Ecclesiastical—Year ending Feb. 28, 1969.

\* Guardian—Group figures.

\* Nat.-Mut. of Austral.—Year ending Sept. 30, 1968. Includes consideration for Annuities.

■ Pioneer—Nine months ending Dec. 1968. Includes special non-recurring management charge.

■ Royal—Including figures of associated companies.

\* Sentinel—Year ending March 31, 1969.

\* Standard—Year ending Nov. 15, 1968

\* Sun Alliance &amp; London—Formed 1967—Incorporating Funds established 1720, 1824 &amp; 1883.

## LIFE ASSURANCES ■ FORCE

British Life Assurance Statistics show that 14,000,000 ordinary assurance policies to the amount of £27,100,000,000 were in force at the end of 1968, with total yearly premiums of £601,000,000 compared with 13,800,000 £23,400,000,000 and £553,000,000,000 respectively in 1967. These figures include the Ordinary Branch business of Friendly Societies.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES (payable half-yearly, in arrear) FOR EVERY £100 PAID (See notes, p. 1131)

These rates may vary from month to month according to current conditions

	MALES								FEMALES															
	Age 50		Age 60		Age 65		Age 70		Age 50		Age 60		Age 65		Age 70									
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.								
Atlas*	10	3	3	11	17	10	13	6	4	15	7	0	9	13	1	10	18	5	11	19	5	13	9	6
Australian Mutual	7	19	1	9	13	11	11	2	10	13	4	1	7	8	11	8	14	4	9	15	6	11	6	0
Avon*	10	10	0	12	2	0	13	12	0	15	16	0	9	18	0	11	4	0	12	4	0	13	16	0
Bedford Life*	9	15	5	11	19	1	13	11	4	15	15	11	9	7	8	10	16	10	12	0	11	13	4	9
Britannic*	9	10	0	11	6	0	12	15	0	14	18	0	9	1	0	10	6	0	11	7	0	12	18	0
British National	9	11	3	11	9	1	13	0	2	15	4	0	9	0	5	10	7	8	11	10	7	13	3	5
Caledonian*	10	1	8	11	16	11	13	6	5	15	8	7	9	11	7	10	17	0	11	18	5	13	9	7
Canada Life	10	0	9	11	14	2	13	2	9	15	4	0	9	11	4	10	15	3	11	15	6	13	6	3
City of Glasgow*	9	2	2	10	18	10	12	8	2	14	9	5	8	9	2	9	17	3	11	0	3	12	14	1
Clerical, Medical and General*	8	4	4	10	0	4	11	10	2	13	12	6	7	13	10	9	0	2	10	2	0	11	13	6
Colonial Mutual*	10	0	11	11	14	9	13	3	2	15	4	0	9	10	6	10	14	5	11	14	10	13	4	9
Commercial Union*	10	5	9	12	1	0	13	10	8	15	13	3	9	15	8	11	0	11	12	2	5	13	13	10
Confederation*	9	17	1	11	15	1	13	6	0	15	11	0	9	7	3	10	16	11	12	0	5	13	13	7
Co-operative Ins.*	9	9	2	11	5	0	12	14	8	14	17	0	8	18	8	10	4	10	11	6	8	12	18	0
Crusader*	10	0	2	12	4	4	13	13	7	15	15	11	9	11	1	11	4	7	12	5	8	13	16	7
Eagle Star*	10	9	3	12	4	10	13	14	1	15	16	1	9	18	10	11	4	9	12	6	4	13	17	4
Ecclesiastical*	10	7	0	12	0	0	13	8	0	15	8	0	9	17	8	11	1	4	12	1	4	13	10	8
Economic	10	3	6	12	0	7	13	12	1	15	17	10	9	12	10	10	19	6	12	2	3	13	15	6
Equitable*	10	10	7	12	6	8	13	16	6	15	19	0	10	0	3	11	6	6	12	8	5	13	19	10
Equity & Law	10	0	2	11	13	9	13	3	7	15	3	4	9	12	0	10	15	9	11	17	2	13	6	2
Friends Prov. & Cent.*	10	1	4	11	15	4	13	4	0	15	4	8	9	12	0	10	16	0	11	16	8	13	6	8
Gresham*	9	18	0	11	12	8	13	1	4	15	2	0	9	12	4	10	17	4	11	18	0	13	8	4
Guardian*	10	1	8	11	16	11	13	6	5	15	8	7	9	11	7	10	17	0	11	18	5	13	9	7
Imperial Life*	9	9	0	11	0	1	12	9	11	14	10	5	8	19	7	10	3	4	11	3	4	12	12	8
Irish Life*	10	5	0	12	2	6	13	14	2	15	19	10	9	14	4	11	1	2	12	4	2	13	17	9
Legal and General*	9	18	0	11	12	8	13	1	4	15	2	0	9	12	4	10	17	4	11	18	0	13	8	4
Licenses & General*	10	1	8	11	16	11	13	6	5	15	8	7	9	11	7	10	17	0	11	18	5	13	9	7
Life Assoc. of Scotland*	10	0	6	11	15	2	13	5	10	15	8	4	9	10	8	10	15	4	11	17	8	13	8	10
London and Manchester	8	9	9	10	7	4	11	16	8	13	18	10	7	19	9	9	7	5	10	8	9	11	19	10
London Life*	10	11	8	12	7	2	13	17	2	16	0	0	10	1	8	11	6	10	12	8	5	14	0	0
Manufacturers	8	16	10	10	9	5	11	17	3	13	13	7	8	5	0	9	8	10	10	8	9	11	17	10
Marine & General*	9	19	9	11	15	6	13	4	11	15	6	11	9	9	8	10	15	6	11	17	2	13	8	2
Medl. Sickness An. & Life	8	4	9	10	0	1	11	9	4	13	11	4	7	14	6	9	0	2	10	1	7	11	12	7
Midland Assurance*	9	11	8	11	7	2	12	16	7	14	18	6	9	1	4	10	7	3	11	8	9	12	19	10
Nation Life & General	8	11	4	10	6	8	11	17	4	14	1	0	7	19	8	9	5	0	10	8	10	12	2	6
National Employers Life	10	6	4	12	2	4	13	12	4	15	16	8	9	12	8	10	17	4	11	19	8	13	11	0
National Farmers Union*	10	10	0	12	2	0	13	12	0	15	16	0	9	18	0	11	4	0	12	4	0	13	16	0
National Mutual	10	12	0	12	6	0	13	16	0	15	18	0	9	2	0	11	7	0	12	8	0	13	19	0
National Provident*	9	17	0	12	0	0	13	8	0	15	11	0	9	7	0	11	1	0	12	2	0	13	14	0
Noble Lowndes*	10	13	5	12	7	9	13	17	1	15	19	5	10	3	10	11	8	1	12	9	1	14	0	0
Northern*	10	5	9	12	1	0	13	10	8	15	13	3	9	15	8	11	0	11	12	2	5	13	13	10
Norwich Union Life*	10	9	2	12	6	7	13	15	7	15	16	5	9	19	10	11	5	2	12	8	2	13	18	2
Pearl*	9	17	0	11	14	4	13	4	6	15	6	8	9	6	8	10	14	4	11	16	8	13	7	10
Phoenix*	10	3	8	11	19	0	13	8	2	15	9	8	9	13	2	10	19	4	12	0	8	13	11	8
Pioneer*	10	14	4	12	11	2	14	2	9	16	8	10	10	4	1	11	10	0	12	12	7	14	6	0
Prov. Life Ass. of London*	9	11	4	11	6	10	12	16	0	14	17	6	8	17	10	10	4	0	11	5	6	12	16	4
Prudential*	10	2	0	11	18	0	13	8	0	15	10	0	9	16	0	11	2	0	12	4	0	13	16	0
Refuge	9	2	0	10	18	0	12	8	0	14	11	0	8	12	0	9	18	0	11	0	0	12	12	0
Reliance	10	2	4	11	17	7	13	6	9	15	9	2	9	12	4	10	17	7	11	18	9	13	10	0
Royal*	10	6	3	12	1	4	13	10	10	15	13	0	9	16	1	11	1	6	12	2	10	13	11	11
Royal Exchange*	10	3	3	11	17	10	13	6	4	15	7	0	9	13	1	10	18	5	11	19	5	13	9	6
Royal London	8	10	8	10	5	4	11	14	8	13	16	0	8	0	8	9	6	0	10	6	8	11	17	4
Salvation Army	8	1	4	9	17	6	11	7	8	13	10	8	7	10	8	8	17	2	9	19	2	11	11	0
Scottish Equitable*	10	7	5	12	4	3	13	14	10	15	15	7	9	17	3	11	2	10	12	5	10	13	18	0
Scottish Life*	9	13	0	11	8	6	12	17	10	15	0	0	9	2	8	10	8	6	11	10	2	13	1	2
Scottish Mutual*	9	13	10	11	8	7	12	18	0	15	0	2	9	3	10	10	8	7	11	10	0	13	1	0
Scottish Provident	10	6	9	12	0	0	13	8	0	15	9	2	9	14	2	10	18	9	12	0	0	13	11	1
Scottish Widows*	9	19	10	11	16	2	13	6	10	15	10	10	9	9	7	10	15	7	11	17	10	13	10	2
Sentinel*	10	13	0	12	9	0	13	9	0	16	1	0	10	13	0	11	9	0	12	11	0	14	2	0
Stamford Mutual*	10	3	7	11	18	7	13	8	11	15	11	2	9	13	11	10	18	5	11	19	11	13	9	8
Standard*	10	7	8	12	1	11	13	11	1	15	13	4	9	17	2	11	1	1	12	2	0	13	12	8
Sun Alliance & London*	9	18	2	11	13	10	13	3	0	15	5	0	9	8	0	10	13	10	11	15	5	13	6	2
Sun Life*	10	5	0	12	0	4	13	10	0	15	12	2	9	14	9	11	0	4	12	2	0	14	3	2
United Kingdom*	9	9	9	11	5	5	12	14	11	14	17	0	8	19	5	10	5	5	11	7	0	12	18	1
University*	10	4	2	12	1	10	13	12	7	15	16	2	9	13	5	11	1	0	12	3	10	13	15	10
Wesleyan & General*	9	8	0	11	0	0	12	6	0	14	4	0	9	0	0	10	2	0	11	0	0	12	8	0
Yorkshire	10	0	0	11	15	0	13	4	4	15	6	0	9	9	8	10	15	4	11	16	8	13	7	4
Yorkshire General*	10	0	0	11	15	0	13	4	4	15	6	0	9	9	8	10	15	4	11	16	8	13	7	4

Note P.P.—Purchase Price. \*Deduction required or increase in Annuity rate as shown. Atlas—Deduct £2 per contract. Avon—Deduct £2 per contract. Bedford Life—Deduct £2 per contract. Britannic—Deduct £3 per contract. Caledonian—Deduct £2 per contract. City of Glasgow—Deduct £2 per contract. Clerical, Med. & Gen.—Minimum P.P. £500.—Deduct £2 10s. 0d. per contract. Colonial Mut.—Rates for P.P. £1,000—£10,000. Commercial Union—Deduct £2 10s. 0d. per contract. Rates reviewed every month. Confederation—Deduct £15 from P.P. Co-operative—2s. % if P.P. over £2,000. Crusader—Deduct £2 per contract. Eagle Star—Deduct £2 10s. 0d. per contract. Ecclesiastical—Deduct £1 10s. 0d. per contract. Equitable—Deduct £3 per contract. Friends Prov. & Cent.—Deduct £3 per contract. Gresham—Deduct £2 per contract. Guardian—Deduct £2 per contract. Imperial—2s. % if P.P. £5,000 or over. Irish Life—Deduct £3 per contract. Legal and General—Deduct £2 per contract. Licences & General—Deduct £2 per contract. Life Assoc. of Scotland—Deduct £2 10s. 0d. per contract. London Life—Deduct £2 10s. 0d. per contract. Marine & General—Deduct £2 per contract. Midland Assurance—2s. % if P.P. £2,000—£4,999. 3s. % £5,000 or over. Natl. Farmers Union—Deduct £2 per contract. Nat. Provident—Deduct £2 per contract. Noble Lowsnes—Deduct £1 10s. 0d. per contract. Northern—Deduct £2 10s. 0d. per contract. Norwich Union—Deduct £4 per contract. Pearl—3s. % if P.P. £2,500—£4,999. 6s. % £5,000—£9,999. Phoenix—Rates for P.P. £2,500—£4,999. Reductions for less. Pioneer—Deduct £3 per contract. Prov. Life Assoc. of Ldn.—5s. % if P.P. £2,000 or over. Prudential—Deduct £3 per contract. Royal—Deduct £2 per contract. Royal Exchange—Deduct £2 per contract. Scottish Equitable—Deduct £2 per contract. Scottish Life—Deduct £2 per contract. Scottish Mutual—Deduct £2 per contract. Scottish Widows—Deduct £1 5s. 0d. per contract. Sentinel—Deduct £2 10s. 0d. per contract. Stamford Mutual—Deduct £2 10s. 0d. per contract. Standard—Deduct £2 10s. 0d. per contract. Sun Alliance & Lond.—Deduct £3 per contract. Sun Life—Deduct £1 10s. 0d. per contract. United Kingdom—Deduct £1 10s. 0d. per contract. University—Deduct £2 per contract. Wesleyan & General—Rates for P.P. £1,000. Increased for more. Yorkshire—Rates for P.P. up to £2,499. Increased for more. Yorkshire General—Rates for P.P. up to £2,499. Increased for more.

## BONUSES

The following table gives examples of Bonus last declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60.

Office	Last* Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances	Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonus
Atlas.....	1967*	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound*
Australlan Mutual.....	1968A	£2/9/0 compound	£2/5/0 compound	At rate last declared†
Avon.....	1968	£3/15/0	£3/15/0	£3/15/0*
Bedford Life.....	1968	£1/7/6 up to Dec. 31. 1967	£1/0/0 from Jan. 1. 1968	At rate last declared
Blackburn.....	1968A	£3/0/0	£3/0/0	£3/0/0
Britannic.....	1968A	£3/6/0	£3/6/0	£3/6/0
British National Life.....	1968	£2/10/0	£2/10/0	£2/10/0
Caledonian.....	1968*	£3/5/0 compound	£3/5/0 compound	£3. New compound series.
Canada Life.....	1968A	Vary with age,	plan and duration	Allowed on death after 1 year
City of Glasgow Friendly.	1964	£1/12/0	£1/12/0	£2/0/0
Clerical, Medical & Gen.	1968	£4/5/0†	£4/5/0†	£3/15/0†
Colonial Mutual.....	1968A	£3/6/0*	£3/0/0*	At rate last declared†
Commercial Union.....	1966*	£3/5/0 compound	£3/5/0 compound	£3/5/0 compound
Confederation.....	1968	Vary	with age, plan and	duration
Co-operative.....	1968A	£3/6/0†	£3/6/0†	£3/6/0
Crown Life.....	1968	Vary with age,	plan and duration	Allowed on death after 2 years
Crusader.....	1968A	£3/15/0 compound	£3/10/0 compound	At rate last declared
Eagle Star.....	1966*	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound
Ecclesiastical.....	1969*	£4/0/0 compound*	£4/0/0 compound*	£3/10/0 compound
Economic.....	1968	£3/5/0 compound	£3/5/0 compound	£3/5/0 compound
Equitable.....	1967	£4/0/0 and upwards according to duration	£4/0/0 plus £2/0/0 on existing Bonus	W.L.—£4/0/0 and upwards Endmt.—£4/0/0 plus £2/0/0
Equity & Law.....	1967*	£3/5/0*	£3/5/0*	£3/2/0
Federation Mutual.....	1967	£3/0/0	£3/0/0	£3/0/0
Friends Prov. & Century.	1967	£3/6/0 compound*	£3/6/0 compound*	£3/6/0 compound*
Gresham.....	1967	£2/10/0 to £6/0/0	£2/10/0 to £4/3/0	At rate last declared
Guardian.....	1968A	£4/10/0	£4/5/0	W.L. £4/0/0 Endmt. £3/15/0
Ideal Life.....	1965*	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Imperial Life of Canada.	1968	Vary with age, plan	and duration—	Allowed at death
Irish Life.....	1968	£4/0/0	£4/0/0	At rate last declared
Legal and General.....	1968*	£3/0/0*	£3/0/0*	At rate last declared
Life Assoc. of Scotland..	1966*	£3/14/0	£3/14/0	£3/14/0
Liverpool Victoria.....	1967*	£3/12/0	£3/12/0	£3/12/0
London & Manchester...	1968A	£3/3/0*	£3/3/0*	—
London Life.....	1968A	£3/18/0 compound for year	beginning July 1, 1969	Nil
Marine & General.....	1966	£3/15/0*	£3/10/0*	At rate last declared
Med. Sickness, An. & Life	1967	£3/15/0	£3/15/0	£3/15/0
Midland Assurance.....	1966	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound
Mutual Life.....	1968A	£2/3/0 compound	£2/3/0 compound	At rate last declared
Nation Life & General..	1968A	£3/6/0	£3/6/0	£3/6/0
Nalگو.....	1968	£5/0/0*	£5/0/0*	£5/0/0
National Employers Life	1968*	14/-	14/-	14/-
Nat. Farmers' Union*...	1967	£3/5/0	£3/5/0	£3/5/0*

Office	Last* Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances	Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonus
National Mutual.....	1968*	£3/0/0 compound	£2/15/0 compound	At rate last declared
Natl. Mut. of Austr.....	1968*	£2/7/6 compound	£2/7/6 compound	At rate last declared
National Provident.....	1966*	£3/12/6	£3/0/0	£3/7/6 & £2/15/0*
New Ireland.....	1968A	£2/6/0†	£2/6/0†	At rate last declared
Noble Lowndes Annty. . .	1967*	£2/8/0 compound	£2/8/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound
Northern.....	1966	£3/10/0*	£3/10/0*	£3/10/0*
Norwich Union.....	1968A	£2/17/6 compound*	£2/17/6 compound*	£3/2/6 compound*
Pearl.....	1968A	£3/5/0†	£3/5/0†	—
Phoenix.....	1966*	£3/5/0	£3/5/0	£3/5/0†
Pioneer*.....	1968A	£3/4/0 compound	£3/4/0 compound	—
Prov. Life Assoc. of Lond	1967	£3/10/0	£3/10/0	At rate last declared†
Provident Mutual.....	1965	{ £4/0/0—Age 65 or over £3/10/0—Under age 65	£3/0/0	At rate last declared†
Prudential.....	1968A	£3/4/0	£3/4/0	At rate last declared
Refuge.....	1968A	£3/7/0†	£3/7/0†	£3/7/0†
Reliance Mutual.....	1968*	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound
Royal Exchange.....	1966*	£3/5/0	£3/5/0	£3/10/0†
Royal.....	1968	£3/12/0 compound	£3/12/0 compound	£3/12/0 compound
Royal Liver Friendly... .	1968A	£3/7/0	£3/7/0	£3/7/0
Royal London.....	1968	£4/0/0†	£4/0/0†	£4/0/0†
Salvation Army.....	1968A	£3/0/0	£3/0/0	—
Scottish Amicable.....	1968	£3/12/6 compound	£3/12/6 compound	£3/10/0 compound
Scottish Equitable.....	1968*	£3/5/0 compound	£3/5/0 compound	£3/3/0 compound†
Scottish Legal Life.....	1965	£2/10/0	£2/10/0	At rate last declared
Scottish Life*.....	1968*	{ Old series £4/5/0† New series £2/17/6	Old series £4/5/0† New series £2/17/6	Old series £3/5/0†. New £2/15/0
Scottish Mutual.....	1967*	£3/0/0 compound*	£3/0/0 compound*	£3/0/0 compound†
Scottish Provident.....	1968	£4/4/0 compound*	£4/4/0 compound*	£3/15/0 compound
Scottish Widows.....	1968	£4/0/0 compound	£4/0/0 compound	£3/15/0 compound
Sentinel.....	1968*	£3/16/0	£3/16/0	£3/14/0
Stamford Mutual.....	1968A	£3/0/0	£3/0/0	£3/0/0
Standard.....	1968*	£3/10/0 on sum assured and	£5/0/0 on vested bonuses	£3/0/0 and £4/10/0 on vested bonus†
Sun Alliance & London . .	1966	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound
Sun Life.....	1966*	£3/15/0*	£3/7/6*	At rate last declared*
Sun Life of Canada.....	1968A	Vary with age, plan	and duration	—
Tunstall & District.....	1965	£3/3/0	£3/3/0	£3/3/0
United Friendly.....	1968	£3/5/0	£3/5/0	—
United Kingdom.....	1968*	{ £3/9/0 compound Temperance Section £3/8/0 compound All other Policies		£3/4/0 Temperance Section† £3/3/0 Others
University Life.....	1966	£4/0/0*	£3/10/0*	At rate last declared
Wesleyan & General... .	1968A	£3/8/0	£3/8/0	£3/8/0†
Yorkshire.....	1968*	£4/0/0*	£4/0/0*	£4/0/0
Yorkshire General.....	1968*	£2/17/0	£2/12/0	At rate last declared

\* Note.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.

A.—Annual Valuation. † Plus special additions.

Atlas.—Three years ending December 31, 1967. Plus a further special Bonus.

Avon.—Plus special final Bonus.

Caledonian.—One year ending December 31, 1968.

Colonial Mutual.—On an increasing scale.

Commercial Union.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1966.

Eagle Star.—Three years ending December 31, 1966.

Eccelesiastical.—Five years ending February 28, 1969.

Plus 20% of existing Bonus.

Equity & Law.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1967. Plus £2 3s. 0d.% on existing Bonus.

Friends Prov. & Cent.—Plus 10% of Bonus allocated prior to Dec. 31, 1964.

Ideal Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1965.

Legal and Genl.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1968.

Plus 20s.% on existing Bonus.

Life Assoc. of Scot.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1966.

Liverpool Victoria.—Two years ending Dec. 31, 1967.

London & Manchester.—Plus special Bonus.

Marine & Genl.—Increasing by 10s.% after 12 years.

Nalگو.—Plus terminal Bonus £1 10s. 0d.% p.a.

National Employers.—Special Profit-sharing System.

Natl. Farmers Union.—Plus special final Bonus.

National Mutual.—Two years ending December 31, 1968.

National Mut. of Austr.—One year ending Sept. 30, 1968.

National Provident.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1966.

Plus terminal Bonus.

Noble Lowndes.—Three years ending Oct. 31, 1967.

Northern.—Two years ending Dec. 31, 1966. Plus supplementary Bonus 10%.

Norwich Union.—Compound Series from Jan. 1, 1965.

Phoenix.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1966.

Pioneer.—Nine months end Dec. 31, 1968.

Reliance Mutual.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1968.

Royal Exchange.—Three years ending December 31, 1966.

Scottish Equitable.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1968.

Scottish Life.—Old series—Simple. New series Compound Bonus.

Scottish Mutual.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1967. Plus 12% of existing Bonus.

Scottish Provident.—Plus 15% of existing Bonus.

Sentinel.—Three years ending March 31, 1968.

Standard.—One year ending Nov. 15, 1968.

Sun Life.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1966. Plus 12½% of existing Bonus

United Kingdom.—Three years ending December 31, 1968.

Plus 10% (Interim—20%) of existing Bonus.

University.—Four years ending Dec. 31, 1966. Plus 10% of existing Bonus.

Yorkshire.—Two years ending December 31, 1968. Plus 10% of existing Bonus.

Yorkshire General.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1968.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If with participation then a higher premium is charged and the Policy is entitled to a Bonus, which is a share in the profits made by the Office, as and when declared. Valuations are made by Offices at periods varying from one to five years and the rate of Bonus then

declared is usually in respect of each year since the previous valuation. These Bonuses are normally payable with the Sum Assured for their full amount, but, if desired, they can be applied to reduce the premium or surrendered for a cash payment. If a Policy is effected without participation the Sum Assured only is payable.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100

Age at Entry	With Profits			Without Profits			Age at Entry	With Profits			Without Profits									
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.							
21	1	18	9	1	2	0	31	2	11	9	1	9	11	41	3	5	7	2	2	10
22	1	19	9	1	2	7	32	2	11	1	1	10	8	42	3	7	9	2	4	8
23	2	0	9	1	3	3	33	2	12	6	1	11	9	43	3	10	1	2	6	6
24	2	1	9	1	3	11	34	2	13	11	1	12	11	44	3	12	5	2	8	7
25	2	2	10	1	4	8	35	2	15	5	1	14	2	45	3	14	10	2	10	9
26	2	3	11	1	5	5	36	2	16	11	1	15	5	46	3	17	4	2	12	11
27	2	5	1	1	6	0	37	2	18	7	1	16	9	48	4	2	8	2	17	8
28	2	6	3	1	6	10	38	3	0	3	1	17	3	50	4	9	3	3	3	5
29	2	7	5	1	7	9	39	3	1	11	1	18	9	55	5	9	1	4	0	0
30	2	8	7	1	8	8	40	3	3	10	2	1	3	60	6	13	11	5	2	4

The next table shows the annual premiums for a policy of £1000 payable at death, with and without profits. Normally premiums are payable throughout life but with some Offices they cease at age 85 or earlier, according to age at entry. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such

interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses especially in cases of endowment assurance. A without profit Insurance provides the maximum amount of cover at the lowest cost and if an Office as in some cases, is prepared to allow the option of converting the Insurance at any time to "with" profits either for whole of Life or on the Endowment plan, this gives an attractive contract. The change would, of course, entail a higher premium being paid but under this arrangement the highest cover can be obtained in the early years and the alteration made when the increased cost can be met.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. MALE LIVES (lower premiums are quoted by many offices for female lives)

WITH PROFITS

WITHOUT PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	WITH PROFITS					WITHOUT PROFITS				
	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 30	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
*Atlas	25 3	28 9	32 12	44 19	66 3	11 2	17 1	27 7	45 6	
*Australasian Mutual	21 14	25 2	29 7	41 16	64 12	15 7	21 18	33 12	55 0	
*Avon	20 12	24 0	28 12	41 8	62 12		Under Revision			
*Bedford Life	15 3	18 3	22 0	33 12	53 6	12 10	18 16	29 16	48 18	
*Blackburn	24 15	28 7	32 15	45 14	68 10	16 2	22 15	34 2	53 15	
*Britannic	21 18	25 8	29 18	42 15	64 10	13 6	19 16	31 2	51 3	
*British National	23 11	26 17	31 0	43 2	64 16	14 11	20 5	30 3	47 10	
*Caledonian	23 13	26 17	30 16	43 6	64 0	11 3	17 2	27 8	45 7	
*Canada Life	18 15	22 0	26 3	38 17	62 7	14 7	20 14	31 18	52 1	
City of Glasgow Friendly	20 15	24 2	28 10	42 0	67 8		Not issued			
*Clerical, Medical & General	23 7	27 3	31 14	44 13	67 8	10 18	16 14	26 18	46 3	
Colonial Mutual	23 13	27 5	31 16	44 2	67 12	14 2	20 3	31 0	50 14	
*Commercial Union	25 14	29 0	33 2	45 0	64 13	12 2	17 18	28 8	47 7	
*Confederation	15 18	18 18	22 15	33 18	52 17	11 6	17 2	27 1	44 6	
*Co-operative	23 0	27 10	32 10	48 0	71 0		Not issued			
*Crown Life	16 12	19 9	23 7	35 5	56 2	12 7	18 7	28 17	47 3	
*Crusader	25 13	29 2	33 16	46 12	69 6	11 19	18 1	28 17	48 1	
*Eagle Star	21 12	25 3	29 12	42 10	65 0	11 10	17 9	27 15	45 12	
*Ecclesiastical	21 18	25 4	29 8	42 0	64 14	10 18	16 17	27 2	45 12	
*Economic	25 10	28 17	33 0	45 6	67 6	12 4	18 0	28 10	48 10	
*Equitable	26 10	29 0	32 10	43 0	62 0	9 19	15 9	25 4	42 19	
*Equality & Law	23 10	27 7	32 4	46 14	72 4	12 4	18 0	28 2	45 14	
*Federation Mutual	25 16	29 6	33 12	46 7	68 14	14 13	21 2	32 3	51 6	
*Friends' Prov. & Century	24 10	27 17	32 4	44 12	65 17	12 18	19 7	30 11	49 12	
*Gresham	22 7	25 12	29 14	41 18	63 2	11 0	17 0	27 12	47 0	
*Guardian	22 7	25 18	30 7	43 2	64 7	11 2	17 2	27 7	45 7	
*Ideal	22 14	26 6	30 15	43 7	64 1	13 2	19 10	30 8	49 7	

WITH PROFITS

WITHOUT PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	Age 30		Age 35		Age 40		Age 50		Age 60		Age 30		Age 40		Age 50		Age 60	
	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
*Impl. Life of Canada...	18	11	21	15	25	14	37	18	60	19	13	4	19	3	29	16	48	8
*Irish Life.....	23	12	27	12	32	7	45	17	67	10	13	0	19	5	30	2	48	5
*Legal and General.....	24	4	27	8	31	8	44	12	67	10	11	0	17	0	27	12	47	0
*Licenses & General.....					See Note*						11	2	17	2	27	7	45	7
*Life Assoc. of Scotland...	22	18	26	9	30	17	43	11	64	2	10	12	16	4	26	8	43	18
*Liverpool Victoria.....	21	15	25	9	30	2	43	13	66	6	14	9	21	2	32	14	53	5
*London & Manchester...	24	12	28	2	32	10	45	5	67	7	11	3	16	19	27	2	44	18
*London Life.....	21	8	24	7	28	2	38	19	58	12	10	8	16	3	26	17	45	2
*Manufacturers.....	17	5	20	10	24	14	37	6	59	5	11	5	17	2	27	0	44	6
*Marine & General.....	22	4	25	12	29	17	42	7	64	10	11	8	17	2	27	7	45	2
*Medical Sickness.....	23	5	26	18	31	11	44	13	65	18	11	17	17	13	27	17	45	12
*Midland Assurance.....	23	13	27	2	31	7	44	2	65	2	14	19	21	9	32	12	51	16
Mutual Life.....	19	2	22	6	26	6	38	7	59	7	13	15	19	17	30	15	50	8
Nalco Assoc.....	21	9	25	7	29	15	44	7	66	16	13	13	20	0	30	14	49	14
*Nation Life and General	24	0	27	10	32	10	45	10	69	0	15	2	21	12	32	17	52	17
*Nat'l. Employers Life..	14	10	17	0	21	0	32	0	52	0	13	10	19	10	30	0	49	10
*National Farmers' Union	18	8	21	17	26	0	38	4	58	17	10	6	16	4	26	12	45	11
*National Mutual.....	28	0	31	10	36	0	48	0	68	0	15	0	22	10	33	10	53	10
*Nat. Mut'l of Australasia.	19	7	22	12	26	14	38	19	60	2	13	0	18	17	29	2	47	3
*National Provident....	21	14	25	8	30	0	43	4	64	17	14	8	20	7	28	4	45	15
*New Ireland.....	21	17	25	11	29	16	42	18	66	2	16	2	22	12	33	15	53	1
*Noble Lowndes Annty..	18	12	21	14	25	14	37	5	56	12	10	18	16	14	26	19	44	17
*Northern.....	21	7	25	2	29	15	43	2	64	8	12	2	17	18	28	8	47	7
*Norwich Union.....	24	16	27	18	31	18	43	4	64	2	13	10	19	8	29	12	48	12
*Pearl.....	23	15	27	7	31	17	44	17	66	2	14	19	21	11	32	15	52	4
*Phoenix.....	21	4	24	14	29	0	41	17	63	0	10	14	16	5	26	2	43	12
*Pioneer.....	22	16	26	2	30	10	43	3	64	0	11	2	17	3	27	16	46	15
*Prov. Life Assoc. of Lond.	23	15	27	4	31	11	43	18	67	5	14	0	20	10	30	0	47	10
*Provident Mutual.....	22	17	26	7	30	15	43	13	66	15	12	19	19	7	30	12	50	6
*Prudential.....	21	0	24	15	29	10	43	0	65	5	11	15	17	15	28	5	47	5
*Refuge.....	24	0	27	10	32	0	45	0	68	0	—	—	21	10	33	0	54	0
*Reliance.....	21	15	25	2	29	5	41	7	61	8	12	13	18	18	29	13	48	14
*Royal.....	26	3	29	12	33	17	46	0	66	5	12	13	18	13	28	19	47	10
*Royal Exchange.....	22	15	26	2	30	11	42	19	63	13	11	2	17	2	27	7	45	7
*Royal Liver Friendly...	23	19	27	10	32	4	45	17	70	12	15	12	28	1	35	17	55	8
*Royal London.....	22	0	25	12	30	3	43	7	65	12	—	—	20	14	31	18	52	0
Salvation Army.....	23	16	27	10	32	3	45	17	70	11	16	13	23	16	36	7	58	8
*Scottish Amicable.....	25	12	28	14	32	17	45	14	66	8	14	4	20	4	30	6	48	2
*Scottish Equitable.....	24	16	28	0	32	4	44	8	64	14	11	0	16	16	27	0	44	16
Scottish Legal.....	22	5	26	6	31	8	46	7	73	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Scottish Life.....	25	18	29	2	33	4	44	16	64	0	12	12	18	12	29	2	47	18
*Scottish Mutual.....	23	18	27	2	31	6	43	18	65	12	10	18	18	10	29	0	47	16
*Scottish Provident.....	25	12	29	0	33	5	45	8	65	3	12	12	18	12	28	19	46	19
*Scottish Widows.....	24	8	27	16	32	0	44	4	64	6	11	12	17	14	28	11	47	6
*Sentinel.....	22	7	25	17	30	7	43	2	64	4	12	11	18	12	29	3	47	10
*Stamford Mutual.....	22	3	26	0	31	0	45	17	70	7	12	0	18	4	28	18	47	12
*Standard.....	25	10	28	8	32	2	43	6	63	11	11	2	17	3	27	12	44	12
*Sun Alliance & London.	26	2	29	8	33	12	45	16	66	14	12	18	18	19	29	10	47	17
*Sun Life.....	22	8	25	17	30	0	42	8	62	18	11	17	18	4	28	10	46	12
*Sun Life of Canada.....	25	4	28	5	32	5	44	7	66	12	16	13	23	7	34	14	56	8
Tunstall and District...	20	3	23	14	28	2	41	9	64	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*United Friendly.....	21	8	25	0	29	11	42	13	64	5	13	10	20	1	31	12	51	17
*United Kingdom Prov...	24	6	27	12	31	16	43	17	63	18	11	14	18	1	29	3	48	19
*University Life.....	19	14	23	8	28	0	40	0	60	0	9	10	15	0	24	14	42	12
*Wesleyan & General....	23	8	26	18	31	6	44	3	66	14	13	2	19	4	30	2	49	11
*Yorkshire.....	23	0	27	0	31	0	44	0	65	0	13	0	19	0	29	0	47	0
*Yorkshire General.....	24	10	27	10	31	10	43	10	63	10	13	0	19	0	29	0	47	0

\* † For notes see p. 1136.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realization of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as much depends upon profit-

earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance. Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death together with any Bonuses attaching under a "with profit" Policy. The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £1000 at the end of 15, 20 and 25 years, at death, if previous, with profits.

# 1970] Annual Premiums for Endowments of £1000, with profits II 35

MALE LIVES (lower premiums ■■ quoted by many offices for female lives)

NAME OF OFFICE	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH, OR AT ■■ END OF									
	15 YEARS			20 YEARS			25 YEARS			
	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
*Atlas.....	73 4	73 17	75 4	54 5	54 14	55 13	43 12	43 17	44 12	45 19
*Australian Mutual.....	66 0	66 14	68 2	48 5	48 15	49 15	37 12	37 19	38 13	40 0
*Avon.....	70 10	71 10	72 10	52 10	53 0	54 0	41 0	41 10	42 0	43 10
*Bedford Life.....	59 10	60 4	61 11	42 3	42 12	43 13	31 16	32 2	32 16	34 3
*Blackburn.....	71 15	72 9	73 15	53 3	53 15	54 16	41 17	42 6	43 3	44 11
*Britannic.....	70 7	71 1	72 8	52 6	52 16	53 17	41 6	41 12	42 7	43 15
*British National.....	70 15	71 12	72 17	52 12	53 4	54 7	41 12	42 2	42 18	44 7
*Caledonian.....	71 17	72 9	73 12	52 7	52 15	53 12	41 10	41 16	42 8	43 12
*Canada Life.....	65 10	66 7	67 15	46 18	47 12	48 14	35 18	36 7	37 5	38 15
City of Glasgow.....	64 15	65 17	67 12	46 12	47 8	48 15	35 18	36 8	37 10	39 7
*Clerical, Med. & Gen.....	73 14	74 8	75 12	55 12	56 0	57 0	44 7	44 12	45 7	46 14
Colonial Mutual.....	70 11	71 ■■	72 13	52 3	52 15	53 18	41 1	41 12	42 9	44 2
*Commercial Union.....	71 10	72 3	73 9	54 2	54 12	55 10	43 12	43 17	44 12	45 18
*Confederation.....	63 1	64 0	65 13	44 11	45 1	46 9	33 17	34 7	35 7	36 15
*Co-operative.....	72 0	73 0	74 0	53 10	54 0	55 0	42 10	42 10	43 10	45 0
*Crown Life.....	61 19	62 17	64 9	43 8	44 1	45 6	32 12	33 1	33 19	35 12
*Crusader.....	72 5	72 16	74 5	53 18	54 15	55 13	43 2	43 8	44 5	45 9
*Eagle Star.....	69 16	70 11	71 17	51 2	51 16	52 17	40 1	40 11	41 7	42 17
*Ecclesiastical.....	67 12	68 ■■	69 12	50 2	50 14	51 14	39 10	40 0	40 17	42 4
*Economic.....	71 16	72 12	74 0	54 6	54 16	55 16	43 14	44 0	44 14	46 0
*Equitable.....	71 0	71 12	72 12	53 8	53 12	54 8	42 8	42 12	43 4	44 4
*Equity & Law.....	76 17	77 17	79 10	54 0	55 0	56 14	41 2	41 18	43 4	45 7
*Federation Mutual.....	71 12	72 7	73 12	53 15	54 7	55 7	42 18	43 7	44 4	45 11
*Friends' Prov. & Cent.....	71 6	72 2	73 10	52 14	53 4	54 6	42 2	42 10	43 6	44 16
*Gresham.....	69 10	70 2	71 8	51 2	51 10	52 10	40 7	40 12	41 4	42 10
*Guardian.....	71 14	72 10	73 14	52 14	53 7	54 7	40 12	41 1	41 17	43 6
*Ideal Life.....	71 14	72 8	73 16	53 13	54 2	55 3	42 11	42 18	43 13	45 2
*Imperial Life of Canada.....	67 11	68 10	70 2	48 9	49 2	50 ■■	37 16	38 7	39 5	40 19
*Irish Life.....	75 0	75 15	77 2	56 7	56 17	58 0	44 15	45 2	46 0	47 10
*Legal and General.....	71 8	72 0	73 0	52 4	52 14	53 10	41 17	42 4	42 17	43 18
*Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	71 12	72 7	73 13	53 11	54 1	55 0	42 12	42 18	43 12	44 18
*L'pool Vict. Friendly.....	71 0	71 15	73 4	52 12	53 2	54 5	41 6	41 13	42 10	44 0
*London & Manchester.....	71 12	72 7	73 11	53 16	54 7	55 7	43 1	43 9	44 5	45 12
*London Life.....	67 17	68 10	69 14	50 2	50 10	51 7	39 17	40 0	40 12	41 18
*Manufacturers.....	63 3	64 6	66 2	44 15	45 13	47 1	33 17	34 9	35 11	37 7
*Marine & General.....	69 10	70 7	71 10	50 18	51 8	52 10	40 0	40 10	41 7	42 14
*Med. Sickness An. & Life.....	73 8	74 3	75 10	55 1	55 10	56 10	43 13	44 0	44 13	46 0
*Midland Assurance.....	72 2	72 15	74 2	53 16	54 6	55 5	42 15	43 1	43 17	45 3
Mutual Life.....	64 12	65 6	66 12	47 5	47 14	48 13	36 17	37 2	37 16	39 2
Nalgo Assoc.....	74 2	75 2	76 11	54 12	55 2	56 11	42 8	42 18	43 17	45 7
*Nation Life and General.....	72 0	73 0	74 0	53 0	54 0	55 0	42 0	42 10	43 0	44 10
*Natl. Employers.....	57 10	58 0	59 10	40 10	41 0	42 0	30 10	30 10	31 10	32 10
*Natl. Farmers' Union.....	66 10	67 10	68 10	49 0	49 10	50 10	38 0	38 10	39 0	40 10
*National Mutual.....	72 0	72 10	74 0	54 10	55 0	56 0	44 0	44 10	45 10	46 10
*Natl. Mut. of Austr.....	64 18	65 13	67 0	47 ■■	47 18	48 19	36 18	37 5	37 19	39 8
*National Provident.....	67 0	68 8	70 10	48 17	49 18	51 12	37 10	38 ■■	39 17	42 ■■
*New Ireland.....	69 2	69 19	71 6	50 7	51 1	52 2	39 2	39 12	40 8	41 19
*Noble Lowndes Annty.....	65 14	66 7	67 10	47 10	47 19	48 17	36 18	37 3	37 17	39 3
*Northern.....	74 0	74 12	75 15	54 19	55 7	56 4	43 2	43 7	43 19	44 18
*Norwich Union.....	70 10	71 0	72 2	52 18	53 6	54 2	42 6	42 12	43 2	44 6
*Pearl.....	72 11	73 6	74 13	54 5	54 15	55 16	43 0	43 7	44 2	45 12
*Phoenix.....	72 18	73 10	74 10	54 7	54 12	55 ■■	42 14	42 18	43 8	44 12
*Pioneer.....	70 0	70 14	71 19	52 9	52 18	53 18	41 14	42 0	42 14	48 2
*Prov. Life Assoc. of Lond.....	70 6	71 2	72 7	52 7	52 19	54 0	41 10	41 18	42 14	44 2
*Provident Mutual.....	69 8	70 3	71 8	51 12	52 5	53 5	40 17	41 6	42 2	43 10
*Prudential.....	70 5	71 5	72 5	52 0	52 10	53 15	40 15	41 5	42 0	43 10
*Refuge.....	71 10	72 10	73 10	53 10	54 0	55 0	42 10	43 0	43 10	45 0
*Reliance.....	68 2	68 17	70 2	50 8	51 0	52 0	39 15	40 4	41 0	42 9
*Royal.....	71 7	72 3	73 10	54 3	54 13	55 15	43 15	44 3	44 18	46 7
*Royal Exchange.....	70 12	71 4	72 12	52 12	53 2	54 0	41 13	41 19	42 13	44 2
*Royal Liver Friendly.....	71 14	72 16	74 6	52 19	53 12	54 19	41 3	41 13	42 12	44 6
*Royal London.....	71 12	72 7	73 12	53 0	53 12	54 13	41 16	42 5	43 1	44 8
Salvation Army.....	77 9	73 6	74 12	54 0	54 12	55 14	42 18	43 7	44 5	45 15
*Scottish Amicable.....	73 12	74 7	75 12	55 7	55 17	56 14	43 18	44 7	44 18	46 4
*Scottish Equitable.....	71 10	72 4	73 10	53 10	54 0	55 0	42 16	43 4	43 18	45 4
Scottish Legal.....	73 3	74 2	75 12	53 2	53 17	55 1	41 4	41 14	42 13	44 5
*Scottish Life.....	71 1	71 14	72 19	53 14	54 2	55 1	43 3	43 9	44 2	45 8
*Scottish Mutual.....	71 0	71 14	73 0	53 14	54 2	54 18	43 2	43 6	43 18	45 2
*Scottish Provident.....	72 19	73 12	74 17	55 8	55 16	56 16	44 14	45 0	45 14	47 0
*Scottish Widows.....	72 18	73 12	74 18	54 12	55 2	56 2	43 12	43 18	44 14	46 2
*Sentinel.....	70 10	71 5	72 12	52 10	53 0	54 1	41 7	41 15	42 9	43 17

NAME OF OFFICE	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH OR AT THE END OF									
	15 YEARS			20 YEARS			25 YEARS			
	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
*Stamford Mutual .....	70 10	71 7	73 0	51 7	52 0	53 13	39 13	40 3	41 10	43 17
*Standard .....	69 11	70 6	71 10	51 14	52 6	53 6	41 14	42 3	42 18	44 5
*Sun Alliance & London ..	75 7	76 2	77 8	55 18	56 8	57 8	44 18	45 3	46 0	47 8
*Sun Life .....	69 12	70 7	71 14	51 17	52 7	53 8	41 0	41 8	42 2	43 10
*Sun Life of Canada .....	72 2	72 17	74 7	53 15	54 7	55 7	42 18	43 5	44 0	45 8
Tunstall & District .....	70 18	71 15	73 7	51 12	52 2	53 6	39 19	40 6	41 2	42 12
*United Friendly .....	70 12	71 7	72 17	52 2	52 13	53 16	40 16	41 2	41 19	43 9
*United Kingdom Prov ..	71 0	71 14	73 0	53 11	54 0	55 0	43 1	43 8	44 2	45 8
University Life .....	68 10	69 0	70 0	49 0	50 0	51 0	38 0	38 10	39 10	41 0
*Wesleyan & Genl. ....	70 19	71 12	72 12	52 14	53 3	54 0	41 16	42 2	42 16	43 17
*Yorkshire .....	72 10	73 10	74 10	54 10	55 0	56 0	43 10	43 10	44 10	45 10
*Yorkshire Genl. ....	68 10	69 0	70 10	51 0	51 10	52 10	40 10	41 0	41 10	43 0

\* Reductions allowed and additions required, are ■ shown, and some offices allow further reductions for sums assured of £5,000 and over.

Atlas—Add £2 per policy.	Nation Life—10/- per mille £2,500 and over.
Australian Mut.—10/- per mille £2,000—£4,999.	Natl. Empl. Life—10/- per mille £2,000—£4,999.
Avon—Add £3 per policy.	National Farmers' Union—Add £3 per policy.
Bedford—Add £2 per policy.	National Mutual—10/- per mille £2,500—£3,999. 20/- per mille £4,000—£4,999.
Blackburn—Increased for less than £1,000.	Natl. Mut. of Aust.—Ages nearest birthday. 10/- per mille £2,000—£4,999.
Britannic—Add £1 10s. 0d. per policy.	Nat. Prov.—Add £2 per policy.
British National—Reductions up to 5/-% with profits, 8/-% without profits.	New Ireland—10/- per mille £2,000—£2,999. 20/- per mille £3,000—£3,999. 30/- per mille £4,000—£4,999.
Caledonian—Add £2 per policy.	Noble Lowndes Annty.—Add £1 10s. 0d. per policy.
Canada Life—Ages nearest birthday. 20/- per mille £2,500—£9,999.	Northern—Add £2 per policy.
Clerical Medl. & Gen.—Add £2 10s. 0d. per policy.	Norwich Union—15/- per mille £2,000—£4,999.
Commercial Union—Add £2 per policy.	Pearl—10/- per mille £2,500—£4,999.
Confederation—Add £3 per policy. Whole life, minimum policy £5,000.	Phoenix—£400 and over add £3 per policy.
Co-operative—2/-% in excess of £2,000.	Pioneer—Add £2 per policy.
Crown Life—Ages last birthday—Add £3 per policy.	Prov. Life Assoc. of London—10/- per mille £2,000—£3,499. 20/- per mille £3,500—£4,999.
Whole Life minimum policy £2,000 with profits. £5,000 without.	Prov. Mut.—10/- per mille £2,000—£4,999.
Crusader—Add £2 per policy.	Prudential—Add £1 10s. 0d. per policy.
Eagle Star—Add £1 10s. 0d. per policy.	Refuge—10/- per mille £2,500—£4,999.
Ecclesiastical—Add £1 5s. 0d. per policy.	Reliance—Add £1 10s. 0d. per policy.
Economic—10/- per mille £2,500—£4,999 with profits. Add £1 10s. per policy without profits.	Royal—Add £2 per policy.
Equitable—20/- per mille £2,500—£4,999. Add £3 per policy without profits.	Royal Exchange—Add £2 per policy.
Equity & Law—10/- per mille £2,500—£4,999.	Royal Liver—10/- per mille £2,500 and over.
Fedn. Mutl.—10/- per mille £2,000—£4,999.	Royal London—Add £1 per policy.
Friends Prov. & Cent.—10/- per mille £2,500—£4,999.	Scot. Amic.—20/- per mille £2,500—£4,999.
Gresham—Add £2 per policy.	Scottish Equitable—Add £2 per policy.
Guardian—Add £2 per policy.	Scottish Life—Add £2 per policy.
Ideal—10/- per mille £2,500—£4,999. Add £1 per policy.	Scot. Mut.—Add £2 per policy. Rebates allowed to Total Abstainers.
Imp. Life of Can.—Reduced Whole Life £5,000 and over. Endowment £2,000 and over.	Scottish Prov.—10/- per mille £2,000—£4,999.
Irish Life—10/- per mille £2,000—£4,999.	Scottish Widows—Add £2 per policy.
Legal and General—Add £2 per policy.	Sentinel—20/- per mille £2,500—£4,999.
Licenses & Gen.—With profit policies at "Guardian" rates. Add £2 per policy.	Stamford Mutual—Subject to temporary addition of 2/-% Whole Life. 10/-% Endowment.
Life Assn. of Scot.—15/- per mille £2,500—£4,999 without profits. Add £2 10s. 0d. per policy. U.K. only.	Standard—Add £2 per policy.
Liverpool Victoria—Add £1 5s. 0d. per policy.	Sun Alliance & Lond.—20/- per mille £2,000—£4,999. Under £1,000 add £1 per policy.
Lond. & Man.—10/- per mille £2,500—£4,999, with profits. Whole Life without profit rates are for £5,000—£9,999.	Sun Life—Add £1 10s. 0d. per policy £500 and over.
London Life—Add £2 10s. 0d. per policy.	Sun Life of Can.—Rates for £750—£1,249 with profits. £1,000—£1,249 without. 20/- per mille £1,250—£2,499. Further reductions for higher amounts.
Manufacturers—Add £3 per policy.	United Friendly—Add £1 10s. 0d. per policy.
Marine & Gen.—Add £2 per policy.	United K. Prov.—Add £1 10s. 0d. per policy.
Medical Sickness—Special reductions in first year. 10/- per mille £2,500—£4,999.	University Life—Add £2 per policy.
Midl. Assur.—10/- per mille £2,500—£4,999.	Wes. & Gen.—10/- per mille £3,000—£9,999.
	Yorkshire—10/- per mille £2,000—£4,999.
	Yorkshire General—10/- per mille £2,000—£4,999.

## LIFE INSURANCE NEW BUSINESS, 1968

The following tables show the net business (after allowing for amount reassured) and net annual and single premiums received during the year ended December 31, 1968, unless otherwise stated.

Name of Office	No. of policies issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premiums	Net single premiums
			£	£
Atlas.....	14,402	60,505,139	1,036,593	69,212
Australian Mutual Prov.....	170,281	671,250,140	15,869,113	3,805,213
Avon.....	1,953	4,915,438	68,511	213
Bedford.....	5,580	15,812,432	166,165	5,299
Blackburn (Ord.).....	2,637	4,593,945	124,740	3,602
Britannic (Ord.).....	21,772	26,034,778	880,650	140,761
British Life.....	3,998	6,013,075	148,753	698,972
British National.....	726	2,226,750	55,199	5,465
Caledonian.....	8,333	83,874,102	604,064	52,452
Canada Life.....	37,181	263,217,170	4,475,760	6,355,317
City of Glasgow Friendly.....	866	893,395	35,055	28,545
Clerical, Medl. & Genl.....	25,504	69,656,775	1,555,570	61,583
Colonial Mutual.....	—	305,672,951	6,994,891	—
Commercial Union*.....	65,889	438,216,626	5,190,688	3,214,484
Co-operative (Ord.).....	122,361	204,853,469	4,056,790	83,114
Crown Life†.....	31,693	274,799,339	3,211,694	631,076
Crusader.....	10,751	66,995,572	740,341	75,015
Eagle Star*.....	21,327	234,951,951	6,101,958	4,868,230
Ecclesiastical.....	1,214	3,193,316	68,526	2,183
Economic.....	1,619	2,123,670	38,103	291
Equitable.....	14,573	16,019,360	789,385	557,032
Equity & Law.....	22,535	114,118,002	1,395,317	100,471
Federation Mutual†.....	432	610,439	14,995	18,400
Friends Provident & Century.....	31,509	160,937,952	2,941,091	135,235
Gresham Life.....	11,641	33,371,172	843,464	48,248
Guardian*.....	65,672	424,800,984	6,829,210	712,915
Ideal†.....	187	442,748	9,602	1,040
Imperial Life of Canada.....	22,053	128,886,257	1,746,514	655,229
Irish Life.....	14,468	34,662,060	1,091,001	406,804
Legal and General.....	94,492	349,215,605	15,217,119	5,323,424
Licenses and General.....	837	4,115,721	131,302	5,743
Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	7,480	21,921,330	632,479	731,619
Liverpool Victoria.....	21,621	15,247,590	555,035	9,522
London & Manchester (Ord.).....	14,066	19,811,478	1,013,924	76,380
London Life.....	11,766	36,483,020	1,011,809	297,848
Manufacturers†.....	45,801	364,415,790	5,620,455	1,498,821
Marine & General.....	4,509	15,580,487	532,923	5,580
Medical Sickness.....	1,373	7,122,343	90,726	14,127
Midland Assurance.....	3,215	12,720,684	189,681	19,754
Mutual Life.....	91,899	203,659,673	5,066,380	521,030
Nalgo Association.....	2,022	4,158,052	51,309	Nil
Nation Life.....	1,350	2,273,248	65,453	—
Natl. Employers.....	5,251	67,858,306	597,945	9,394
Natl. Farmers Union.....	6,743	19,692,799	528,526	12,735
Natl. Mutual of Australasia*.....	80,139	361,599,273	7,421,829	2,160,437
Natl. Mutual.....	5,557	31,259,853	531,459	11,739
Natl. Prov.....	9,827	31,228,427	961,417	70,170
New Ireland (Ord.).....	11,316	16,132,421	396,488	39,627
Noble Lowndes Annty.....	18,331	17,085,091	405,170	88,478
Norwich Union.....	94,214	300,029,376	5,473,149	395,298
Pearl (Ord.).....	77,723	126,871,299	3,391,413	2,999,314
Phoenix.....	23,500	162,786,518	1,494,782	153,669
Pioneer*.....	4,308	1,715,853	102,740	15,803
Prov. Life Assoc. of London.....	13,146	34,467,159	595,131	4,065
Prov. Mutual.....	25,701	62,197,222	833,164	29,438
Prudential (Ord.).....	260,605	1,132,100,101	20,926,026	12,595,019
Refuge (Ord.).....	32,183	37,700,023	1,232,870	855,217
Reliance Mutual.....	3,408	9,153,914	110,588	319,454
Royal Exchange.....	5,432	74,869,946	755,811	23,530
Royal*.....	48,711	411,288,000	4,018,000	10,748,000
Royal Liver (Ord.).....	15,846	11,115,044	458,008	35,195
Royal London (Ord.).....	22,638	38,869,234	1,064,248	57,523
Saivation Army (Ord.).....	2,914	1,819,050	78,077	2,616
Scottish Amicable.....	14,683	67,050,640	1,333,326	13,610
Scottish Equitable.....	12,326	55,619,471	889,206	34,638
Scottish Legal (Ord.)†.....	1,374	576,959	28,208	6,357
Scottish Life.....	10,268	52,098,397	853,682	14,622
Scottish Mutual.....	12,228	40,416,262	1,269,599	25,252
Scottish Prov.....	13,176	66,500,647	1,172,337	262,572

Name of Office	No. of policies issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premiums	Net single premiums
		£	£	£
Scottish Widows .....	45,500	151,540,000	1,969,000	62,900
Sentinel* .....	5,799	18,940,665	324,250	3,190
Stamford Mutual .....	1,942	2,569,421	170,745	—
Standard* .....	46,850	420,841,993	4,980,868	347,274
Sun Alliance & London .....	—	154,831,000	2,359,000	2,990,000
Sun Life of Canada .....	104,063	638,380,816	9,779,678	575,255
Sun Life .....	28,557	229,633,000	4,189,000	202,000
Tunstall & District .....	203	93,025	5,226	Nil
United Friendly .....	16,389	34,264,087	624,534	610
United Kingdom .....	12,958	45,464,269	1,266,132	100,124
University Life .....	3,696	5,261,659	212,156	695,909
Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord.) .....	8,110	14,012,999	384,534	26,456
Yorkshire .....	25,702	141,130,656	2,684,643	137,262
Yorkshire General .....	19,281	87,594,962	1,613,898	218,343

## Industrial Companies

Office	Policies Issued	Net Assured	Office	Policies Issued	Net Assured
		£			£
Blackburn .....	27,324	2,750,220	Pioneer* .....	4,715	2,505,746
Britannic .....	329,149	36,588,181	Prudential .....	1,196,210	234,728,216
City of Glasgow Friendly† .....	24,000	2,840,000	Refuge .....	281,966	43,732,281
Co-operative .....	769,053	139,354,736	Reliance Mutual .....	32,059	4,353,740
Irish Life .....	81,335	9,000,192	Royal Liver .....	287,495	26,666,495
Liverpool Victoria .....	528,520	58,882,230	Royal London .....	218,035	33,181,579
London and Manchester .....	105,877	12,608,437	Salvation Army .....	44,047	3,888,937
Nation Life & General .....	6,400	931,575	Stamford Mutual .....	32,862	3,580,206
New Ireland .....	51,711	3,826,178	Wesleyan and General .....	58,377	8,400,931
Pearl .....	622,892	77,092,738			

\* Commercial Union, including figures of associated companies. Eagle Star, Group figures. Guardian, Group figures. Natl. Mutual of Australasia, year ending September 30, 1968. Pioneer, Nine months ending December 31, 1968. Royal, including figures of associated companies. Sentinel, year ending March 31, 1969. Standard, year ending November 15, 1968. † 1967 figures.

## DIRECTORY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

The class of Insurance undertaken is shown in the second column as follows:— A—Accident (which includes Motor, Employers' Liability, etc.); F—Fire (including Burglary); L—Life; and M—Marine.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1961	L	Abbey Life .....	1-3, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.
1960	AFLM	Ansvar .....	24-28, London Rd., Wembley, Mdx.
1904	Annuities	African Life .....	Johannesburg: 1, Kingsway, W.C.2.
1951	AFM	Albion .....	Albion House, 34-35 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1824	AFM	Alliance .....	1, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2. Life Dept. Sun Alliance Bldg., Horsham, Sussex.
1921	L	American Life .....	Delaware, U.S.A. Holt Hatch, Blacknest, Alton, Hants.
1904	AFM	Army, Navy & General .....	Eagle Star House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1808	AFLM	Atlas .....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1849	L	Australian Mutual Provident ..	Sydney: 73-76 King William St., E.C.4.
1925	AFL	Avon .....	■ Church St., Stratford-upon-Avon; 88-89 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
1905	AFM	Baptist .....	4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.
1883	AFM	Beacon .....	1, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2.
1894	AFM	Bedford General .....	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood Pl., High Holborn, W. C.1.
1961	L	Bedford Life .....	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood Pl., High Holborn, W.C.1.
1839	L	Blackburn Assurance .....	151 Dale St., Kingsway, Liverpool.
1925	AFM	Black Sea and Baltic .....	106 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1959	AFLM	Bradford .....	Peckover St., Bradford, 1.
1866	AFL	Britannic .....	Moor Green, Birmingham 13. 44-46 Kingsway, W.C.2. [Liverpool 2; Lime St., E.C.3.
1863	M	British & Foreign Marine .....	Liverpool & London Chambers, Exchange,
1878	Machinery	British Engine, &c. ....	Longbridge House, Manchester 4; 80 Lombard
1854	AFL	British Equitable .....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3. [St., E.C.3.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1904	AFM	British General.....	24 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1888	AFM	British Law.....	1 Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2.
1896	L	British Life.....	Reliance House, <i>Tunbridge Wells</i> , Kent; 123-127 Cannon St., E.C.4.
1920	AFL	British Nat. Life.....	4 South Place, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1920	AF	British Merchants.....	92-94 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
1908	AFM	British Oak.....	81-82 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1881	A	Builders' Accident.....	31 & 32 Bedford St., Strand, W.C.2.
1805	AFLM	Caledonian.....	13 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh EH 2 2YL; 81-82
1934	AFM	Cambrian.....	68 King William St., E.C.4. [Cornhill, E.C.3.]
1847	AL	Canada Life.....	Toronto: 6 Charles II St., S.W.1.
1932	Dog Ins.	Canine Ins. Assoc.....	24-26 Spring St., W.2.
1903	AFM	Car & General.....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1899	AFM	Central.....	1 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1885	AFM	Century.....	7 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1922	AFMex-motor	Chemists' Mutual.....	321 Chase Rd., Southgate, N.14.
1862	L	City of Glasgow Friendly.....	200 Bath Street, <i>Glasgow</i> C.2.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical & Gen.....	15 St. James's Square, S.W.1.
1873	L & Pers. Acc.	Colonial Mutual.....	330 Collins St., <i>Melbourne</i> , C.1; 24 Ludgate Hill,
1919	AFM	Comrcl. Ins. Co. of Ireland.....	10 Donegal Square, S., <i>Belfast</i> . [E.C.4.]
1861	AFML	Commercial Union.....	24 Cornhill, E.C.3. Life Dept., 66 Cheapside,
1871	L	Confederation.....	Toronto: 120 Regent St., W.1. [E.C.2.]
1891	AF	Congregational.....	21-22 Apsley Crescent, <i>Bradford</i> 8,
1962	L	Consumers.....	3, Berkeley Square, W.1.
1867	AFML	Co-operative.....	Miller St., <i>Manchester</i> M60 0AL; <i>Rochdale</i> Ho.,
1905	AFM	Cornhill.....	32 Cornhill, E.C.3. [Theobald's Road, W.C.1.]
1807	AFM	County Fire.....	50 Regent St., W.1.
1900	L	Crown Life.....	Toronto: 130 Jermyn St., S.W.1. [E.C.3.]
1899	AFML	Crusader.....	Woodhatch, <i>Reigate</i> , Surrey; Tower Place,
1908	AFM	Dominion.....	41 Melville St., <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 18 Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.
1904	AFML	Eagle Star.....	1 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.
1887	AFL	Ecclesiastical.....	Aldwych House, W.C.2.
1901	AFML	Economic.....	Lloyd's Building, 19 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1823	AFM	Edinburgh.....	24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1880	AFML	Employers' Liability.....	Hamilton House, <i>Victoria</i> Embankment, E.C.4.
1762	L	Equitable Life.....	4 Coleman St., E.C.2.
1844	L	Equity & Law.....	Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
1802	AF	Essex & Suffolk.....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1894	AFM	Excess.....	13 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1900	AF	Farmers' Finance and Ins.....	Rougier St., York.
1904	AF	Federated Employers'.....	77 Whitworth St., <i>Manchester</i> 1; 34-35 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1925	AFL	Federation Mutual.....	29 Linkfield Lane, <i>Redhill</i> , Surrey; Terminus Ho., <i>Holborn</i> Viaduct, E.C.1.
1890	AF	Fine Art & General.....	24 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1832	L	Friends' Prov. & Century.....	<i>Dorking</i> , Surrey; 7 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1885	AFML	General Accident.....	General Buildings, <i>Perth</i> , Scotland; General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1848	L	Gresham Life.....	Barrington Ho., 59 Gresham St., E.C.2.
1910	AFM	Gresham Fire & Accident.....	11 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
1840	AFM	Guarantee Society.....	36 Old Jewry, E.C.4.
1821	AFML	Guardian.....	68 King William St., E.C.4. Life Dept. 66-73 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.
1908	AFM	Hibernian.....	Hawkins St., <i>Dublin</i> , 2.
1966	AF	Household & General.....	107 Cheapside, E.C.2.
1932	FL	Ideal.....	<i>Pitaston</i> , <i>Birmingham</i> , 13.
1897	L	Imperial Life of Canada.....	Toronto: Portland Ho., Stag Place, S.W.1.
1824	M	Indemnity Marine.....	4 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1935	AFM	Insurance Corp. of Ireland.....	33-36 Dame St., <i>Dublin</i> 2; 40 Lime St., E.C.3.
1939	L	Irish Life.....	Mespil Road, <i>Dublin</i> 4.
1880	A	Iron Trades Employers'.....	Iron Trades Ho., 21-24 Grosvenor Pl., S.W.1.
1845	AF	Law Fire.....	114 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
1806	AFM	Law Union & Rock.....	7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
1907	AFM	Legal.....	24-28 Lombard St., E.C.3.
1836	AFML	Legal and General.....	Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
1890	AFML	Licenses & General.....	68 King William St., E.C.4.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	10 George St., <i>Edinburgh</i> 2; 1 Finsbury Sq. E.C.2.
1836	AFM	L'pool & London & Globe.....	1 Dale St., <i>Liverpool</i> ; 24 Lombard St., E.C.3.
1918	AFM	Liverpool Marine & General.....	7 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1843	L	Liverpool Victoria Friendly.....	Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.
1890	AFM	Local Government Guarantee.....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1836	AFM	Lombard Insurance.....	3 & 4 Lime St., E.C.3.
1720	AFLM	London Assurance.....	1 Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2.
1869	AFM	London Guar. & Accident.....	4 King William St., E.C.4.
1861	AFM	London & Lancashire.....	45 Dale St., <i>Liverpool</i> ; 24 Lombard St., E.C.3.
1806	L	London Life.....	87 King William St., E.C.4.
1919	AFLM	London & Edinburgh.....	1 Seething Lane, E.C.3.
1869	AFL	London & Manchester.....	50 Finsbury Square, E.C.2.
1860	AFM	London & Provincial Marine..	4 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1862	AFM	London & Scottish.....	1 Moorgate, E.C.2.
1887	L	Manufacturers Life.....	<i>Toronto</i> : 197 Knightsbridge, S.W.7.
1836	M	Marine.....	159 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1852	L	Marine & General.....	1 St. Swin's Lane, E.C.4.
1864	M	Maritime.....	Water St., <i>Liverpool</i> , 2, 51 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1884	L	Med., Sickness, Ann. and Life.	7-10 Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.1.
1907	Reinsurance A	Mercantile & General.....	Moorfields House, Moorfields, E.C.2.
1871	M	Merchants' Marine.....	4 Fenchurch Ave., E.C.3.
1872	AF	Methodist.....	51 Spring Gardens, <i>Manchester</i> . [E.C.3.]
1808	AFLM	Midland Assurance.....	Hagley Rd., <i>Birmingham</i> 16; 52-54 Leadenhall, <i>Tel-Aviv</i> , Israel; Migdal Ho., <i>Finsbury Sq.</i> , E.C.2
1934	L	Migdal-Binyan.....	Minster House, Arthur St., E.C.4.
1940	AFM	Minster.....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1906	AFM	Motor Union.....	22 Old Queen St., Westminster. S.W.1.
1903	AF	Municipal Mutual.....	P.O. Box 200 North Sydney, N.S.W., 2060
1886	L	Mutual Life & Citizens'.....	Australia; 1 Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.
1890	AFL	Nalgo Insurance Association..	8 Harewood Row, N.W.1.
1925	AFL	Nation Life & Gen.....	Nation House, Teddington, Mdx.
1864	Boilers, etc.	National Boiler.....	{ St. Mary's Parsonage, <i>Manchester</i> 3; Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.
1935	L	National Employers' Life.....	Milton Court, <i>Dorking</i> , Surrey.
1914	AFM	National Employers' Mutual..	National Employers House, Bury Street, E.C.3.
1910	AFL	National Farmers' Union.....	Church St., <i>Stratford-upon-Avon</i> ; 25 Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
1863	{ Fidelity Guar. etc. }	National Guarant. & Suretyship	{ 17 Charlotte Sq., <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 4 The Broadway, N.8.
1830	L	National Mutual Life.....	5 Bow Churchyard (off Cheapside), E.C.4.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral....	<i>Melbourne</i> : Austral Ho., Basinghall Ave., E.C.2.
1835	L	National Provident.....	48 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
1854	Plate Glass	National Provincial.....	Royex Ho., Aldermanbury Sq., E.C.2.
1921	{ Naval Officers' risks, etc. }	Navigators & General.....	Woodruffe Ho., Coopers Row. Trinity Square, E.C.3.
1924	L	New Ireland.....	11/12 Dawson St., <i>Dublin</i> , C.2.
1960	L	Noble Lowndes Annuities.....	Lowndes St., S.W.1.
1809	AFLM	North British & Mercantile..	24 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1862	FM	North Pacific.....	<i>Hong Kong</i> : 78-80 Cornhill, E.C.3. [Ideen.]
1836	AFLM	Northern.....	1 Moorgate, E.C.2 and 1 Union Terrace, <i>Aber-Surrey St.</i> , <i>Norwich</i> ; 51-54 Fenchurch St., E.C.3
1797	AFM	Norwich Union Fire.....	P.O. Box 4, <i>Norwich</i> 51-54 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life.....	24 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1871	AFM	Ocean Accident.....	37-39 Lime St., E.C.3.
1859	M	Ocean Marine.....	70-72 King William St., E.C.4.
1931	AFM	Orion.....	24 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1886	AF	Palatine.....	40-43 Nassau St., <i>Dublin</i> 2.
1824	AF	Patriotic.....	High Holborn, W.C.1.
1864	AFLM	Pearl.....	7-10 Chandos Street, Cavendish Sq., W.1.
1958	Sickness A	Permanent.....	Phoenix House, King William St., E.C.4.
1782	AFLM	Phoenix.....	16 Crosby Road, North Waterloo, <i>Liverpool</i> L 22 ONY.
1891	L	Pioneer.....	183 Rushey Green, S.E.6.
1920	AFM	Planet Assurance.....	246 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
1877	L	Prov. Life Assoc. of London..	25-31 Moorgate, E.C.2.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life.....	<i>Kendal</i> : Provincial Ho., 100 Cannon St., E.C.4.
1903	AFM	Provincial.....	Holborn Bars, E.C.1.
1848	AFLM	Prudential.....	<i>Sydney</i> : Trent House, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
1886	AFM	Queensland.....	24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1849	AF	Railway Passengers.....	Oxford St., <i>Manchester</i> 1. [St., E.C.4.]
1864	AFL	Refuge.....	Reliance Ho., <i>Tunbridge Wells</i> ; 123-7 Cannon
1911	L	Reliance Mutual.....	Reliance Ho., <i>Tunbridge Wells</i> ; 123-7 Cannon St., E.C.4. [St. E.C.3.]
1906	AF	Reliance Fire & Accident.....	Reliance Ho., Water St., <i>Liverpool</i> ; 51 Lime
1881	AFM	Reliance Marine.....	4 Coleman St., E.C.2.
1823	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society..	77 Upper Richmond Rd., S.W.15. [E.C.3.]
1918	AF	Road Transport & General..	1, North John St., <i>Liverpool</i> , 2; 24, Lombard St.,
1845	AFLM	Royal.....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1720	AFL	Royal Exchange.....	

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1850	L	Royal Liver Friendly .....	Royal Liver Building, <i>Liverpool</i> 3.
1861	AFI	Royal London .....	Royal London House, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.
1887	L	Royal Nat. Pensions (Nurses) ..	15 Buckingham St., W.C.2.
1867	L	Salvation Army .....	220-226 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.
1909	AFM	Salvation Army Fire .....	4 Holywell Hill, St. Albans, Herts.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable .....	35 St. Vincent Place, <i>Glasgow</i> , C.1.; 17 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2.
1881	FM	Scottish Boiler .....	22 Queen St., <i>Glasgow</i> , C.1.; 36 Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable .....	28 St. Andrew Sq., <i>Edinb.</i> : 13 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1919	AFM	Scottish General .....	136-138 Hope St., <i>Glasgow</i> , C.2.; 99 Aldwych, W.C.2.
1877	AFI	Scottish Insurance .....	115 George St., <i>Edinb.</i> : 66-67 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1852	L	Scottish Legal .....	95 Bothwell St., <i>Glasgow</i> , C.2.
1881	L	Scottish Life .....	19 St. Andrew Sq., <i>Edinburgh</i> , 2; 6 Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1876	AF	Scottish Metropolitan .....	1 Moorgate, E.C.2.
1883	AL	Scottish Mutual .....	109 St. Vincent St., <i>Glasgow</i> , C.2.; 6 Bell Yard Law Courts, W.C.2.
1837	L	Scottish Provident .....	6 St. Andrew Sq., <i>Edinburgh</i> , 2; 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
1824	AFI	Scottish Union & National ..	35 St. Andrew Sq., <i>Edinburgh</i> , 2; 25 Bucklersbury, E.C.3.
1815	L	Scottish Widows' .....	9 St. Andrew Sq., <i>Edinburgh</i> , 2; 28 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1875	AFM	Sea .....	1 Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2.
1904	AFL	Sentinel .....	11-13 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
1872	AFM	South British .....	Shortland St., <i>Auckland</i> , C.1., N.Z.; 4 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1899	L	Stamford Mutual .....	Salisbury Sq. House, Salisbury Sq., E.C.4.
1825	L	Standard Life .....	3 George St., <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 3 Abchurch Yard, Cannon St., E.C.4.
1871	M	Standard Marine .....	Exchange, <i>Liverpool</i> , 2; 159 Leadenhall St. E.C.3.
1891	AFM	State .....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1710	AFM	Sun .....	1, Bartholomew Lane E.C.2.
1967*	AFI	Sun Alliance & London .....	1, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2; Life Dept., North St., Horsham, Sussex.
1810	AFL	Sun Life .....	107 Cheapside, E.C.2.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada .....	<i>Montreal</i> : 2, 3 & 4 Cockspur St., S.W.1.
1936	FL	Teachers' Assurance .....	Hamilton Ho., Mabledon Pl., W.C.1.
1860	M	Thames & Mersey .....	<i>Liverpool</i> & London Chambers, Exchange, <i>Liverpool</i> , 2; 3-6 Lime St., E.C.3.
1894	FM	Thistle .....	3 Lime St., E.C.3.
1916	AF	Timber & General .....	Moor Ho., London Wall, E.C.3.
1850	FM	Triton .....	<i>Calcutta</i> : 3-4 Lime St., E.C.3.
1839	L	{Tunstall & District Assurance Collecting Society .....	Station Chambers, Tunstall, <i>Stoke on Trent</i> .
1867	M	Ulster Marine .....	1 Linen Hall St., <i>Belfast</i> .
1714	AFM	Union Assurance .....	24 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1835	AFM	Union Ins. Soc. of Canton ..	<i>Hong Kong</i> : 78 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1863	M	Union Marine .....	11 Dale St., <i>Liverpool</i> , 2; 3-4 Lime St., E.C.3.
1915	AFM	United British .....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1908	AFL	United Friendly .....	42 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.
1840	L	United Kingdom Prov. ....	33-36 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
1912	AFM	United Scottish .....	118/119 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1825	L	University .....	4 Coleman St., E.C.2.
1923	AFL	Vehicle & General .....	Bushey, Herts.; 960 High Road, N.12.
1919	Reinsurance	Victory Insurance .....	73-76 King William St., E.C.4.
1859	Machinery	Vulcan Boiler and General ..	14 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester 3; Empire Ho., St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.
1875	AFM	Warden .....	24-28 Lombard St., E.C.3.
1911	AF	Welsh Insurance Corp'n .....	1 Moorgate, E.C.2.
1841	AFL	Wesleyan & General .....	Colmore Circus, Ringway, <i>Birmingham</i> , 4; 116 Cannon St., E.C.4.
1886	AF	West of Scotland .....	26 George St., <i>Edinburgh</i> , 2; 24 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1851	AFM	Western Assurance .....	<i>Toronto</i> : Kent Ho., Telegraph St., E.C.2.
1912	AFI	Western Australian .....	I.O.O.F. Building, 224 St. George's Terrace, <i>Perth</i> , W. Australia; 107-111 Fleet St., E.C.4.
1717}	AF	Westminster Fire .....	50 Regent St., W.1.
1906}	AF	White Cross .....	1 Moorgate, E.C.2.
1865	AF	World Auxily. Ins. Corp'n ..	4 & 7 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1919	AFM	World Marine & General ..	4 & 7 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1894	AFM	Yorkshire .....	Rougier St., <i>York</i> .; 9 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
1824	AFI	Yorkshire General Life .....	Rougier St., <i>York</i> .; 9 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
1837	L	Zurich .....	<i>Zurich</i> : Fairfax Ho., Fulwood Place, W.C.1.
1872	AF		

\* Sun Alliance & London—Incorporating Funds established 1720, 1824 and 1883.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

(English Life Table No. 12, 1960-62)

Expectation of life at under 1 year of age is: Males, 68.09 years; Females, 74.00 years.

Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
0	68.80	74.43	26	44.89	50.11	51	21.84	26.69	76	6.66	8.27
1	67.90	73.52	27	43.93	49.14	52	21.02	25.81	77	6.28	7.77
2	66.97	72.58	28	42.98	48.17	53	20.21	24.95	78	5.92	7.28
3	66.02	71.62	29	42.02	47.20	54	19.42	24.09	79	5.57	6.83
4											
5	65.06	70.66	30	41.06	46.23	55	18.65	23.24	80	5.25	6.39
6	64.09	69.69	31	40.11	45.26	56	17.89	22.39	81	4.94	5.98
7	63.13	68.71	32	39.16	44.30	57	17.16	21.56	82	4.66	5.60
8	62.16	67.73	33	38.21	43.34	58	16.44	20.73	83	4.39	5.24
9	61.18	66.75	34	37.26	42.38	59	15.74	19.91	84	4.14	4.90
10											
10	60.21	65.77	35	36.31	41.42	60	15.06	19.11	85	3.90	4.58
11	59.23	64.79	36	35.37	40.47	61	14.40	18.31	86	3.68	4.29
12	58.25	63.80	37	34.43	39.52	62	13.76	17.53	87	3.48	4.01
13	57.28	62.82	38	33.49	38.57	63	13.14	16.76	88	3.30	3.76
14	56.30	61.83	39	32.55	37.63	64	12.54	16.00	89	3.13	3.53
15											
15	55.33	60.85	40	31.62	36.69	65	11.95	15.26	90	2.97	3.32
16	54.36	59.87	41	30.70	35.75	66	11.39	14.53	91	2.83	3.12
17	53.40	58.89	42	29.77	34.82	67	10.84	13.81	92	2.70	2.94
18	52.45	57.91	43	28.86	33.90	68	10.31	13.12	93	2.58	2.78
19	51.51	56.93	44	27.95	32.98	69	9.79	12.44	94	2.47	2.63
20											
20	50.57	55.95	45	27.05	32.06	70	9.29	11.78	95	2.38	2.49
21	49.63	54.98	46	26.15	31.15	71	8.81	11.14	96	2.29	2.37
22	48.69	54.00	47	25.27	30.25	72	8.35	10.52	97	2.21	2.26
23	47.74	53.03	48	24.40	29.35	73	7.90	9.93	98	2.14	2.16
24	46.80	52.06	49	23.53	28.46	74	7.47	9.35	99	2.07	2.07
25											
25	45.84	51.08	50	22.68	27.57	75	7.05	8.80	100	2.00	1.99

Comparative Table

Age	Males				Females			
	England and Wales	England	Wales	Greater London	England and Wales	England	Wales	Greater London
0	68.1	68.2	66.8	68.7	74.0	74.1	73.2	75.0
10	60.2	60.3	59.2	60.6	65.8	65.9	65.1	66.6
20	50.6	50.7	49.6	51.0	56.0	56.0	55.3	56.7
30	41.1	41.2	40.2	41.4	46.2	46.3	45.6	47.0
40	31.6	31.7	30.8	32.0	36.7	36.8	36.1	37.5
50	22.7	22.7	21.9	23.0	27.6	27.6	27.1	28.3
60	15.1	15.1	14.5	15.2	19.1	19.2	18.7	19.8
70	9.3	9.3	8.9	9.4	11.8	11.8	11.4	12.3
80	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.8

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN YEARS 1935-65

Age	ENGLAND AND WALES 1963-65		SCOTLAND 1963-65		NORTHERN IRELAND 1963-65		UNITED STATES 1965		FRANCE 1964	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	68.3	74.4	66.3	72.5	67.8	72.9	66.8	73.7	68.0	75.1
1	..	..	..	..	68.8	73.6	67.7	74.4	68.5	75.3
5	65.1	71.0	63.5	69.3	65.1	69.9	64.0	70.6	64.8	71.6
10	60.3	66.1	58.6	64.4	60.2	65.0	59.1	65.7	59.9	66.7
15	55.4	61.2	53.8	59.5	55.3	60.0	54.3	60.8	55.1	61.8
20	50.6	56.3	49.3	54.6	50.5	55.1	49.6	56.0	50.3	56.9
30	41.1	46.5	39.5	44.9	41.0	45.4	40.4	46.4	41.1	47.3
40	31.6	37.0	30.1	35.4	31.6	35.8	31.3	37.0	31.9	37.8
50	22.8	27.9	21.5	26.5	22.8	26.8	22.9	28.1	23.4	28.8
60	15.1	19.4	14.2	18.3	15.3	18.5	15.9	20.0	16.0	20.3
65	12.0	15.6	11.4	14.6	12.2	14.8	12.9	16.2	12.9	16.3
70	9.4	12.1	8.9	11.3	9.6	11.3	10.4	12.8	10.1	12.7
75	7.1	9.1	6.9	8.6	7.4	8.6	8.1	9.7	7.5	9.5
80	5.3	6.7	5.1	6.3	5.4	6.2	6.2	7.0	5.6	6.9
85	4.0	4.9	3.8	4.7	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.2	4.9

# Friendly Societies—Great Britain

Acts 1896-1968

Friendly societies are mutual insurance societies in which the members subscribe for provident benefits, in particular sickness, death, endowment and old age benefits. Those friendly societies that are known as "collecting societies" because they collect members' premiums for life assurance by house-to-house visits of collectors or agents are subject to the provisions of the Industrial Assurance Acts as well as the Friendly Societies Acts. The totals in ordinary type in the table below relate to registered friendly societies proper (including both centralized societies and the Orders with their branches); those in italics relate to collecting societies.

End of Year	No. of Societies on Register		Member-ship	Assurances or Policies	Total Funds	
			Thousands		£,000's	
1967.....	8,370	79	5,362	28,537	301,949	435,413
1938.....	19,600	149	8,491	25,738	151,613	84,837
1913.....	25,475	71	6,783	7,481	51,489	11,165

The first column headed "No. of Societies on Register" in the above table includes (for 1967) 809 societies without branches and 34 societies with branches ("Orders"), the remainder being the separately registered branches of the Orders.

Although recent years have seen the growth of societies registered for such specific purposes as the provision of Institutional treatment or assuring annuities and pensions, most friendly societies continue to provide the customary benefits in sickness and at death. During 1967 Friendly Societies proper paid out £5.6 millions in sickness benefit and £2.3 millions in death benefit.

As compared with the previous year the number of societies without branches decreased by 37 and the number of branches by 595. Total membership decreased by 140,000 but was still in excess of 5 millions.

Many societies still operate mainly on the old system of accumulating funds on a mutual basis. Others, usually termed deposit societies, allocate all the greater part of their funds annually to the individual credit of the members to be withdrawn by them as the rules provide. Apart from the National Deposit Society's method of a uniform contribution throughout membership there are several systems operated on individual account lines, one of which (known as the "Holloway" principle) is worked by a contribution increasing with each year of attained age after the member reaches age 30 up to age 65.

The latest available figures of membership and funds set out below indicate the relative strength of several leading old established societies, including the three largest Orders which operate through registered districts and branches subject to a central body:—

FRIENDLY SocS.—Name with (in brackets) Year Established	Membership	Total Funds
National Deposit Friendly Society (1868).....	449,000	£26,324
Hearts of Oak Benefit Society (1842).....	429,000	19,111
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity (1810).....	337,000	30,458
Ancient Order of Foresters (1834).....	281,000	21,719
Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity (1835).....	138,000	7,551

COLLECTING SocS.—Name and Year Established	No. of Industrial Premium Paying	Assurances Free Paid-up	Total Funds
			£,000's
Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society (1843).....	10,562,000	4,116,000	278,476
Royal Liver Friendly Society (1850).....	6,521,000	2,196,000	131,693
Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society (1852).....	2,092,000	1,000,000	33,017

Long before the term "Friendly Society" came into use, the seeds of voluntary mutual insurance had been sown in the ancient religious and trade "Guilds." As is evident from the many extant parchment returns detailing their rules and possessions under a decree of Richard II, Guilds had become widespread in Britain by the 14th century. By then, the purely charitable character of the original Guilds had largely changed with the emergence of numerous small institutions adopting primitive mutual insurance methods of a regular flat rate contribution to insure relief when sick or in old age and a payment to the widow in the event of death.

The present register of Friendly Societies includes several societies which have been in existence for upwards of 200 years, the oldest, operating in Scotland, being the "Incorporation of Carters in Leith" established long ago as 1555. The oldest

society now on the register in England is the Bottesford Friendly Society established in Leicestershire in 1747.

The first Act for the encouragement and protection of "Friendly Societies" in this country was not passed until 1793, but various amending Acts were put on the Statute Book during the next century as the result of the recommendations of successive Select Committees (including a Royal Commission in 1871). For example, it was not until the 1829 Act that all registered Friendly Societies were required to keep proper records of individual sickness and mortality amongst their members, which data enabled the construction of standard actuarial tables showing the expected (average) duration of sickness in successive ages, and also (with data from the Census) the corresponding mortality rates.

The rules and other documents of societies

deposited with local justices passed into the custody of the Registrar following the Act of 1846 and are of considerable interest to social historians. Those relating to some societies no longer on the register have been transferred to the Public Record Office for permanent preservation.

The present consolidating Act of 1896 allows various specific classes other than "Friendly Societies" to be registered thereunder, but tax exemption (irrespective of the extent of interest income) is enjoyed only by registered "Friendly Societies."

Important changes in the conditions under which friendly societies enjoy tax exemption were made by the Finance Act, 1966. In general, societies registered after May 3, 1966 are not entitled to any tax exemption on their life or endowment business. The same restriction applies to any society registered after December 31, 1957, which during the period of three months ending May 3, 1966 entered into a life or endowment contract on payment of a single premium. Other societies continue to enjoy tax exemption on life and endowment business which satisfies the requirements of Schedule 8 of the Act. These conditions are broadly that the term of an endowment assurance must not be less than ten years and the premiums

must be of equal or rateable amounts payable at yearly or shorter intervals over the whole term of the policy. At the same time by Part II of the Schedule the limits of assurance imposed on friendly societies were raised. The limits for tax exempt business remained unchanged at £500 gross and £104 per annum by way of annuity, but in addition a society is permitted to insure up to £2,000 as lump sum (£3,000 under a mortgage protection policy) and £208 per annum by way of annuity. All these limits are exclusive of bonuses. Profits arising from the business under the new limits are liable to tax.

The Friendly and Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1968 made substantial changes in the statutory requirements for the keeping and auditing of the accounts of societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896 and the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1965. The system of "approved auditors" was abolished and the requirements were brought generally into line with those of the Companies Act. A number of provisions in the Act apply only to friendly societies and affect their periodical actuarial valuations among other matters. The requirements for giving notice of a meeting of a collecting society at which an amendment of rules is to be proposed were also varied.

## Building Societies—Great Britain

Act 1962

Building Societies are associations incorporated with limited liability under the Building Societies Act. All Building Societies are required to register their rules and file their accounts with the Registry of Friendly Societies. The following particulars showing the growth of Building Societies (as also that of Friendly and Co-operative Societies tabulated on pp. 1143 and 1150) are based on the Chief Registrar's Annual Reports. The Editor is also indebted to the publishers of the "Building Societies Year Book" for details of individual societies from which the second table hereunder has been compiled.

During 1968 the total assets of all building societies increased by £850 millions to nearly £8,300 millions. The growth of societies in the past 20 years may be illustrated by the fact that total assets reached £1,000 millions as recently as 1948. Only seven years later the assets reached £2,000 millions and after a further eight years they doubled again to £4,000 millions. Now after only another five years they have doubled again.

Advances on mortgage increased in 1968 by £130 millions to a new record figure of £1,590 millions. The bulk of the money advanced by building societies is to owner occupiers to assist them to buy their homes. The average advance on new mortgages in 1968 was £3,125 as compared with £2,366 in 1964, an indication of the ever-increasing cost of house property and of the greater percentage of the price of a house which mortgagors expect to borrow. There is also a tendency for mortgage loans to extend for a longer period than the usual 20 years. Of the total advances in 1968, 7.9 per cent. were on repayment terms extending for periods of 26 years or more.

The number of societies on the register dropped from 554 at the beginning of 1968 to 525 at the end of the year. Thirty-one societies were removed from the register during the year, twenty-seven of them as a result of transfers of engagements. Only two societies were added to the register during the year. The largest society to merge with another during 1968 was the Borough Building Society (assets £35 millions) which transferred its engage-

ments to the Burnley Building Society (assets £148 millions).

Over the past five years the number of societies on the register has decreased by 137, 118 societies having been removed as a result of mergers. Seven societies now have assets exceeding £250 millions while over half of the societies on the register have assets of less than £1 million.

Shareholders added £2,070 millions to their accounts during 1968. This is the first year in which the intake of new monies has exceeded £2,000 millions. The reason why this record intake did not lead to an even greater expansion than in 1967 lies essentially in the fact that withdrawals also reached a record level. In addition to share and deposit interest societies paid out £1,440 millions of investors' balances. No single factor can account for this high rate of withdrawal but it is probable that societies are more and more tending to attract the kind of investor who looks on a building society account rather as a deposit account with a bank than as a long-term investment. Indeed some societies by the very nature of their advertisements encourage the short-term saver.

Mortgage balances increased from £6,538 millions at the end of 1967 to £6,901 millions at the end of 1968. The remainder of the total assets consisted mainly of investments and cash. The investments in which societies may invest their surplus funds are restricted to those authorized by the Building Societies (Authorised Investments) Orders.

For the year 1968 interest received by societies from borrowers amounted to £483 millions. Interest paid or credited to shareholders and depositors totalled £321 millions. Expenses at £149 millions for 1968 averaged only about 12s. 5d. per £100 of the mean total assets.

Payment of interest by mortgagors represents 85 per cent. of the societies' income; a further 12 per cent. is interest on investments. Payment of share and deposit interest represents 57 per cent. of the societies' expenditure; taxation takes 29 per cent. and management costs 8½ per cent. leaving approximately 4½ per cent. to add to accumulated surplus.

The rate of interest usually charged on mortgage

advances to new borrowers who are owner-occupiers is at present 8½ per cent. Interest rates paid on share and deposit accounts are usually 5 and 4½ per cent. respectively (income tax on both share and deposit interest being paid by the societies).

Section 1 of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, empowered the Chief Registrar to designate building societies for the purposes of the section. Societies that had been designated up to the time of going to press are marked "D" in the list which follows. Deposits in a designated building society rank as "narrower-range investments requiring advice" and shares in such a society as "wider-range investments" under the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act, 1961.

The basic requirements for designation are contained in the Building Societies (Designation for Trustee Investment) Regulations, 1964 (as amended by The Building Societies (Designation for Trustee Status) (Amendment) Regulations, 1968). These regulations prescribe £1 million as the minimum asset requirement and lay down a scale of reserves required to be held by designated societies ranging from 1½ per cent. of assets exceeding £1,000 million to 2½ per cent. of assets not exceeding £100 million. At the end of 1968 there were 245 designated societies (including 21 with assets of less than

£1 million which continued to enjoy designation by virtue of transitional provisions in the 1968 regulations). All but 17 of the 241 societies with assets exceeding £1 million had been designated by the end of the year. The total assets of designated societies amounted to 98.6 per cent. of the assets of all building societies.

Under the Building Societies Acts, the Chief Registrar exercises certain power of control over building societies. Section 11 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958, under which the Registrar had prohibited certain societies from inviting investments was repealed by the Building Societies Act, 1960 (but without prejudice to any order currently in force) and the Chief Registrar was empowered to direct that a building society shall not advertise at all or to give directions to a particular society as to the matter included in its advertisements. In addition he may make an order prohibiting a building society from accepting further investments. The Chief Registrar's Report to Parliament for 1968 disclosed that at the end of that year 9 orders under the 1958 Act were still in force while 6 orders under the 1960 and 1962 Acts prohibiting the acceptance of further investments were in force at the end of 1968. Directions controlling advertising were in force in respect of 5 societies at the end of the year.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, GREAT BRITAIN, 1968—with 1967 in italics.

Class	Number	Share Investors	Advances during Year	Amount due to		General Reserve and Balance C/fd.	Mortgage Assets	Total Assets
				Shareholders	Depositors			
<i>Assets over</i>			£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
£10m.....	76	7,505,119	1,467,567	6,869,723	310,949	284,049	6,352,370	7,644,573
<i>Other Soc.s.....</i>	449	673,295	122,318	583,459	23,960	31,112	548,152	653,699
<b>1968 TOTALS</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>8,178,414</b>	<b>1,589,884</b>	<b>7,453,182</b>	<b>334,909†</b>	<b>315,162</b>	<b>6,900,522*</b>	<b>8,298,273</b>
<i>1967 ..</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>7,397,071</i>	<i>1,462,714</i>	<i>6,664,734</i>	<i>321,944</i>	<i>285,788</i>	<i>6,037,514</i>	<i>7,445,528</i>

† Total Depositors, 619,104.

\* Total Borrowers, 3,333,522.

SOCIETIES WITH TOTAL ASSETS EXCEEDING £500,000—AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR, 1968

Year Establd.	* Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Assets Total £'000
1849D	Abbey National, Abbey House, Baker St., London, N.W.1.....		1,373,396	1,116,618
1869D	Accrington Savings and Bldg. Soc., 15 Dutton St., Accrington, Lancs...		2,218	1,964
1875	Accrington Victoria, 7 St. James's St., Accrington, Lancs.....		631	637
1866	Alfreton, 103 High St., Alfreton, Derby.....		1,035	947
1863D	Alliance, Alliance House, Hove Park, Hove, Sussex.....		190,165	283,996
1886	Anchor, 11 Cornwallis St., South Shields, Co. Durham.....		597	521
1848D	Anglia, Abington St., Northampton.....		195,693	160,776
1870D	Argyle, Argyle House, 105 Seven Sisters Rd., Holloway, London, N.7		3,683	3,425
1945	Ashton-Stamford, Booth St., Chambers, Ashton-u-Lyne.....		411	551
1905	Banner, Banner Cross Hall, Sheffield.....		11	6,226
1853D	Barnsley P., Regent St., Barnsley, Yorks.....		11,071	12,078
1850D	Barnstaple and North Devon, 17 Joy St., Barnstaple, Devon.....		1,583	1,339
1922D	Barry Mutual, Lombard Bldgs., Barry, Glam.....		925	1,044
1953D	Bath Investment and Bldg. Soc., 20 Charles St., Bath, Som.....		5,906	2,973
1870D	Bath Liberal, 1 South Parade, Bath, Som.....		2,184	2,049
1863	Bede P., 5, Grange Road West, Jarrow, Co. Durham.....		580	555
1881D	Bedford Crown, 117 Midland Rd., Bedford.....		1,782	1,212
1879D	Bedford P., 41 Midland Rd., Bedford.....		4,825	3,928
1924D	Bedfordshire, Kingsway, Bedford.....		40,538	37,560
1866D	Beverley, 16 Lairgate, Beverley, Yorks.....		2,088	1,065
1914D	Bexhill-on-Sea, 2 Devonshire Sq., Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.....		1,442	1,804
1853D	Bideford and North Devon, 5 The Quay, Bideford, Devon.....		2,114	2,234

\*P.=Permanent; B.=Benefit. The words "Building Society" are the last words in every society's

Year Establ.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Assets Total £'000
1889D	Birmingham Citizens, 20 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham, 2		9,001	12,321
1847D	Birmingham Incorporated, 42-44 Waterloo St., Birmingham		17,921	25,374
1857D	Bishop Auckland P., 56 North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham		763	817
1903D	Blackheath, Cranford House, 14, Long Lane, Rowley Regis, Warley, Worcs		5,418	3,864
1873	Blyth and Morpeth Dt P. B., 3, Stanley St., Blyth, Nbl.		609	536
1864D	Bolton, 213 Baker St., London, N.W.1		1,583	2,026
1866D	Bournemouth and Christchurch, 162 Old Christchurch Rd., Bourne- mouth, Hants		3,372	5,521
1851D	Bradford and Bingley, P.O. Box 2, Bingley, Yorks		176,761	197,096
1885D	Bradford P., 57-63 Sunbridge Rd., Bradford, 1		54,767	78,913
1921D	Bridgwater, 11 King Sq., Bridgwater, Som.		35,450	29,745
1849D	Brierley Hill and Stourbridge Incorporated, 12 Hagley Rd., Stourbridge, Worcs		5,346	4,342
1867D	Brighton and Shoreham, 115 Western Rd., Brighton, Sussex		609	874
1853D	Bristol Econ., 40 Broad St., Bristol		2,037	2,417
1850D	Bristol and West, Broad Quay, Bristol		85,581	104,487
1883D	Bromley, 182 High St., Bromley, Kent		1,370	1,468
1907D	Buckinghamshire, High St., Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks		4,327	2,948
1850D	Burnley, 12 Grimshaw St., Burnley, Lancs.		1,466	1,735
1866D	Bury St. Edmunds P. B., 87 Guildhall St., Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk		8,757	9,647
1850D	Cambridge, 32, St. Andrew's St., Cambridge		1,745	2,388
1865D	Cardiff, Old Vestry Hall, 75 St. Mary St., Cardiff		945	645
1960D	Catholic, 48 Gt. Peter St., London, S.W.1		1,142	1,684
1899D	Century, 21-23 Albany St., Edinburgh, 1		10,179	7,894
1898D	Chatham Reliance, Reliance House, Manor Rd., Chatham, Kent		1,071	1,194
1845	Chelmsford and Essex, 20 London Rd., Chelmsford, Essex		36,547	44,193
1878D	Chelsea and South London, 110/112, Kings Road, London, S.W.3		98,487	104,932
1850D	Cheltenham and Gloucester, 37-43 Clarence St., Cheltenham, Glos.		2,782	2,469
1845D	Chesham, 15 Market Sq., Chesham, Bucks			
1888D	Chesham and Dt. Mut. & P., Norfolk Hse., Station Rd., Chesham, Bucks.		953	947
1870D	Cheshire and Northwich, Castle St., Macclesfield		22,333	19,367
1861D	Cheshunt, 100 Crossbrook St., Waltham Cross, Herts.		5,796	8,930
1859D	Chorley and Dt., 51 St. Thomas's Rd., Chorley, Lancs.		1,903	1,859
1866	Chorley P. B. 41, Chapel St., Chorley, Lancs.		576	581
1905D	Citizens Regency, Citizens Hse., Marlborough Pl., Brighton, Sussex		8,149	9,927
1946D	City and Metropolitan, 145 Moorgate, London, E.C.2		5,160	6,307
1862D	City of London, 34 London Wall, London, E.C.2		10,802	16,271
1931D	Civil Service, 26 Caxton St., London, S.W.1		5,708	6,142
1894D	Clacton, 72 Station Rd., Clacton-on-Sea, Essex		641	721
1859D	Clay Cross Benefit, 42 Thanet St., Clay Cross, Derbyshire		1,190	809
1912D	Coalville P., 42 High St., Coalville, Leics.		1,394	1,274
1864	Cockermouth Court Hse., Cocker Bridge, Cockermouth, Cumb.		626	501
1869D	Colchester Eq., 1-3 Pelhams Lane, Colchester, Essex		2,028	2,585
1856D	Colchester P. B., 11 Sir Isaac's Walk, Colchester, Essex		1,505	2,139
1866D	Colne, Albert Rd., Colne, Lancs.		3,791	4,357
1884D	Co-operative P., New Oxford House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1		802,912	592,213
1866D	Corporation and Eligible, 91-99 Fowler St., South Shields, Co. Durham		4,137	4,483
1884D	Coventry Economic, 19 and 20 High St., Coventry, Warw.		75,832	55,140
1872D	Coventry Provident Mut., Provident Hse., 25 Warwick Rd., Coventry, Warw.		14,240	14,800
1848	Coventry and Warwickshire B., 23 Bayley Lane, Coventry, Warw.		557	529
1906D	Cradley Heath, 194 High St., Cradley Heath, Warley, Worcs		3,371	2,667
1850D	Cumberland, 38 Fisher St., Carlisle		21,032	16,531
1946D	Darlington, Tubwell Row, Market Place, Darlington, Co. Durham		16,063	15,376
1847D	Deal and Walmer, 7 Victoria Rd., Deal, Kent		508	646
1865	Denton, 13, Hyde Rd., Denton, Manchester		540	580
1859D	Derbyshire P.O. Box No. 48, 7 Iron Gate, Derby		52,161	47,958
1866D	Dewsbury and West Riding P.O. Box 19 Church St., Dewsbury, Yorks.		16,216	19,483
1923	Dillwyn P., 28 Walter Rd., Swansea, Glam.		900	1,005
1879	Dorking, 124 High St., Dorking, Surrey		689	988
1861	Dover Dt., 3 Market Sq., Dover, Kent		506	537
1858D	Dudley, Dudley Hse., Stone St., Dudley, Worcs.		5,149	4,859
1952D	Dunedin, 32 Castle St., Edinburgh 2		2,315	2,721
1869	Dunfermline P.O. Box 4, 56 East Port, Dunfermline, Fife		17,435	19,601
1852D	Dunstable, 13A West St., Dunstable, Beds.		1,956	2,022
1956	Eagle, Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2		679	624
1927D	Ealing and Acton, 55 The Mall, Ealing, London, W.5		1,768	2,656
1857D	Earl Shilton, 11 The Hollow, Earl Shilton, Leicester		4,322	3,067
1903D	East Surrey, 54 Station Rd., Redhill, Surrey		4,128	3,272
1877D	Eastbourne Mut., 147 Terminus Rd., Eastbourne, Sussex		12,403	16,043

Year Establd.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Assets Total £'000
r855D	Eastern Counties, 13 and 15 Queen St., Ipswich, Suffolk		22,988	25,563
r870D	Edinburgh, 37 Melville St., Edinburgh		1,454	1,899
r880D	Enfield, 47 London Rd., Enfield, Middx.		9,387	9,118
r899D	Essex and Kent P., 1 Orsett Rd., Grays, Essex		1,120	1,403
r874D	Essex Eq., 13, Orsett Rd., Grays, Essex		1,918	1,916
r866D	Failsworth P., 546 Oldham Rd., Failsworth, Manchester		984	821
r876D	Falkirk, Manse Place, Falkirk, Stirlingshire		1,989	870
1902D	Finchley, 767 High Rd., North Finchley, London, N.12		6,076	8,804
r860D	Frome Selwood P., Bath St., Frome, Som.		2,473	2,349
r865D	Furness, 36 Cornwallis St., Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.		14,622	11,156
1911D	Gainsborough, 26 Lord St., Gainsborough, Lincs.		871	1,018
1906D	Glantawe P., 49 Mansel St., Swansea, Glam.		566	1,101
r876D	Goldhawk 15-17 High Rd., Chiswick, London, W.4.		9,254	12,518
1957D	Grainger and Percy, Hood St., Newcastle upon Tyne		13,332	17,368
r880D	Grays, ■ New Rd., Grays RM17 6PH Essex		6,237	5,533
r852D	Greenwich, 281 Greenwich High Rd., London, S.E.10		4,939	5,825
r848D	Grimby and North Lincolnshire, Osborne Chambers, Osborne St., Grimby, Lincs.		917	1,325
r871D	Guardian, Guardian House, 120 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.		30,188	47,491
1928D	Hadrian, 3 Winchester St., South Shields, Co. Durham		1,153	1,157
r849	Halesowen B., 20 Stourbridge Rd., Halesowen, Worcs.		1,232	1,138
r853D	Halifax, Permanent Bldgs, Halifax, Yorks.		1,341,999	1,470,850
r866D	Hampshire, 44 Commercial Rd., Portsmouth, Hants		3,384	3,963
r854D	Hanley Econ., 42 Cheapside, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.		12,580	9,361
r882D	Harrow, Cunnigham Hse., Bessborough Rd., Harrow, Middx.		3,460	3,880
1951D	Hasbury and Cradley, 5 Summer Hill, Halesowen, Worcs.		2,389	1,879
r831D	Hastlemere, 17 Petworth Rd., Haslemere, Surrey		524	534
r851D	Hastings and East Sussex, 12-13 Wellington Place, Hastings, Sussex		23,057	21,099
r849D	Hastings and Thanet, 12/14 Wigmore St., London, W.1.		113,145	114,188
r890D	Haywards Heath and Dt., 33 The Broadway, Haywards Heath, Sussex		7,915	6,977
r875D	Hearts of Oak P., 47-49 Oxford St., London, W.1		7,722	14,092
r884D	Hemel Hempstead, 43 Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.		3,572	4,348
1926D	Hendon, Central Circus, Hendon, London, N.W.4		3,641	2,596
r888	Herne Bay, 39 William St., Herne Bay, Kent		1,813	2,176
r888D	Herts and Essex P., 4 Market Sq., Bishop's Stortford, Herts.		1,966	2,167
r874	Hibernian P., 49 Churchill Way, Cardiff, Glam.		1,320	1,105
r860D	Highgate, Northway Hse., High Rd., Whetstone, London, N.20		401	789
r853D	Hinckley and Country, 9 Castle St., Hinckley, Leics.		7,256	9,060
r865D	Hinckley P., 31 Castle St., Hinckley, Leics.		10,396	9,120
r881D	Holloway, 246 Upper St., London, N.1		3,167	3,274
r855D	Holmesdale B., 43 Church St., Reigate, Surrey		4,764	4,679
r856D	Horsham, 30 Carfax, Horsham, Sussex		2,080	2,051
r864D	Huddersfield, Britannia Bldgs., Huddersfield, Yorks.		76,143	91,791
r868	Hyde, 5 Corporation St., Hyde, Cheshire		964	1,044
r853D	Ilkeston P., Queen St., Ilkeston, Derby		1,745	1,583
r891D	Inverness, 21-23 Union St., Inverness		3,047	2,653
r876D	Ipswich and Dt., 8, Northgate St., Ipswich		2,970	2,115
r849D	Ipswich and Suffolk, 44 Upper Brook St., Ipswich		10,418	6,355
1954	Kensington P., Permanent Hse, 133 Hammersmith Rd., London, W.14		370	511
r847	Kent and Canterbury P.B., 3 The Parade, Canterbury, Kent		386	504
r865	Keswick P., Council Chambers, Keswick, Cumb.		795	843
r869D	Kettering P. B., Norwich Union Chambers, Market Place, Kettering		495	607
r851	Kidderminster P. B., 29 Church St., Kidderminster, Worcs.		1,269	1,059
r864	Kilmarnock Bldg. and Investment Soc., P.O. Box 16, Royal Bank Bldgs., The Cross, Kilmarnock		618	774
1917	King Edward, 19 Castle St., Liverpool		1,078	566
r865D	Kingston, 6 Eden St., Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey		4,684	5,131
r852D	Lambeth, 118/120 Westminster Bridge Rd., London, S.E.1		19,564	25,567
r867D	Lancashire, 127 Union St., Oldham, Lancs.		1,967	2,273
1957	Law Mutual, Chancery Hse., Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2		496	533
r853D	Leamington Spa, 10 Euston Place, Leamington Spa, Warws.		2,889	3,507
r875D	Leeds and Holbeck, 105 Albion St., Leeds		47,099	50,794
r848D	Leeds P., Permanent Hse., The Headrow, Leeds, 1		388,802	414,045
r856D	Leeds and Westbourne, New Stockwell Hse., Stockwell St., Leek, Staffs.		232,297	243,238
r863D	Leek United and Midlands, 50 St. Edward St., Leek, Staffs.		23,829	18,840
r853D	Leicester, P. Oadby, Leics.		166,956	223,838
r875D	Leicester Temperance, Halford Hse., Charles St., Leicester		58,256	69,393
r875	Leigh P., Lonsdale Hse., Cook St., Leigh, Lancs.		609	859
r870D	Lewes, 11 High St., Lewes, Sussex		6,667	6,112
r854	Liverpool and Provincial, 13 Tempest Hey, Liverpool		525	502
r877D	Liverpool P.O. Box 831 107 Duke St., Liverpool		21,280	25,079
r859	London B., St. Bride's Hse., Salisbury Sq., E.C.4		865	948

Year Establd.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Assets Total £'000
1863D	London Commercial, Guilford Hse., Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1.		1,531	1,533
1883D	London and Essex, Security Hse., Romford Rd., London, E.15.		2,932	3,528
1879D	London Investment, 54 Goldhawk Rd., London, W.12.		8,480	10,118
1848	London P. B., 231-232 Strand, London, W.C.2.		591	861
1867D	Loughborough P., 16 Baxter Gate, Loughborough, Leics.		3,395	4,310
1877	Louth, Mablethorpe and Sutton P. B., 3 Eastgate, Louth, Lincs.		666	624
1866D	Luton, 24 King St., Luton, Beds.		4,694	6,283
1868D	Magnet, North West Hse., Marylebone Rd., London, N.W.1.		36,475	40,526
1922D	Manchester, 18-20 Bridge St., Manchester		1,698	2,666
1956	Mancunian, 22, Dickinson St., Manchester		1,097	1,226
1870D	Mansfield, Regent Hse., Regent St., Mansfield, Notts.		6,634	7,892
1870D	Market Harborough, Welland Hse, The Square, Market Harborough, Leics.		11,458	7,398
1860D	Marsden, 6-20 Russell St., Nelson, Lancs.		19,567	16,205
1875D	Melton Mowbray, 43 Nottingham St., Melton Mowbray, Leics.		6,668	8,036
1882	Mersey P., 41 North John St., Liverpool, 2.		458	626
1886D	Metrogas, 709 Old Kent Rd., London, S.E.15.		1,567	913
1872D	Middleton, 99 Long St., Middleton, Manchester		10,472	7,381
1933	Midland, P., 3 Lower High St., Cradley Heath, Warley, Worcs.		437	519
1880D	Mid-Sussex, Mid-Sussex Hse., Church Rd., Burgess Hill, Sussex.		1,591	1,443
1883	Mitcham, 173 London Rd., Mitcham, Surrey		1,340	531
1866D	Mornington P., 240 Kentish Town Rd., London, N.W.5.		6,880	6,006
1869D	Monmouthshire and S. Wales, Friars Chambers, Dock St., Newport, Mon.		4,425	6,142
1896D	National Post Office, Waterloo Hse., High St., Epsom, Surrey		20,541	31,379
1866D	New Cross, 470 New Cross Rd., London, S.E.14.		2,403	3,073
1958	New Homes, 342 Richmond Rd., Twickenham, Middx.		724	807
1882D	New Swindon, 36 Regent Circus, Swindon, Wilts.		1,198	1,629
1856D	Newbury, 17/20 Bartholomew St., Newbury, Berks.		7,274	8,093
1863D	Newcastle and Gateshead, St. Nicholas Sq., Newcastle upon Tyne.		2,602	2,623
1861D	Newcastle upon Tyne P., 37-41 Grainger St. (P.O. Box No. 1DT), Newcastle upon Tyne		13,502	17,448
1876D	North East Globe, 18 Ridley Place, Newcastle upon Tyne		1,941	2,542
1907D	North Herts, 6 Portmill Lane, Hitchin, Herts.		653	812
1866D	North Kent, North Kent Hse., Windmill St., Gravesend, Kent.		4,936	4,065
1886	North London, 407 Holloway Rd., London, N.7.		574	1,065
1877D	North of England, 57 Fawcett St., Sunderland, Co. Durham		10,224	12,794
1875D	North Shields Mercantile, 75 Howard St., North Shields, Nblid		5,798	6,083
1899D	North Wilts Eq., 18 and 19 Commercial Rd., Swindon, Wilts.		2,391	2,495
1888D	Northampton and Midlands, 60 Gold St., Northampton		12,553	10,096
1850D	Northern Rock, Northern Rock Hse., Gosford, Newcastle upon Tyne.		104,951	100,604
1868D	Northumbria P. B., 11 Beaconsfield St., Blyth, Nblid.		923	993
1852D	Norwich, St. Andrew's Hse., St. Andrew St., Norwich, Norfolk.		15,317	23,901
1850D	Nottingham, Friar Lane, Nottingham, Notts.		16,801	22,288
1935D	Nottingham Oddfellows, Imperial Bldg., Victoria St., Nottingham		2,344	1,312
1849	Nuneaton and Warwickshire, 9 Queen's Road, Nuneaton, Warws.		797	621
1909	Oldbury Britannia, Britannia Hse., 19 High St., West Bromwich, Staffs.		717	559
1848D	Otley, 34 Boroughgate, Otley, Yorks.		4,457	5,101
1869D	Over Darwen, 24 Railway Rd., Darwen		1,230	1,181
1860D	Oxford Prov., 154 Cowley Rd., Oxford		1,521	1,056
1874D	Paddington, 17-19 Gt. Western Rd., London, W.9.		1,287	1,773
1877D	Padiham, Burnley Rd., Padiham, Lancs.		3,520	4,056
1853D	Paisley, 7 Glasgow Rd., Paisley, Renfrew		4,090	4,592
1879D	Peckham Mut., Hanover Park Hse., London, S.E.15.		3,393	3,166
1855D	Peckham P., 6-8 Queens Rd., London, S.E.15.		1,289	1,416
1870	Peebleshire Savings Inv., National Commercial Bank Bldgs, Peebles		811	590
1877D	Penrith, King Street, Penrith, Cumb.		1,168	1,472
1860D	Peterborough, 5 Cathedral Sq., Peterborough		12,064	13,891
1884	Pioneer P., 8 Breams Bldgs., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.		448	535
1848D	Planet, Planet Hse., 215, Strand, London, W.C.2.		18,922	25,402
1866D	Pontypridd and Provincial, 4, Gelliwastad Rd., Pontypridd, Glam.		892	1,688
1881D	Portman, 40 Portman Sq., London, W.1.		31,962	42,720
1896D	Portsmouth, 176 London Rd., North End, Portsmouth		4,637	6,147
1860D	Principality, Principality Bldgs., Queen St., Cardiff		23,281	28,515
1850	Productive, 231-232 Strand, London, W.C.2.		476	602
1941D	Property Owners, 4 Cavendish Place, London W.1.		10,415	16,306
1849D	Provincial, Provincial Hse., Market St., Bradford, 1, Yorks.		214,455	250,235
1933D	Prudential Inv., 1 Leopold Place, Edinburgh, 7.		886	1,231
1868D	Queen Anne, Queen Anne Chambers, The Strand, Barnstaple, Devon.		1,610	1,414
1886D	Queen Victoria Street, Pearl Assurance Hse., 1A Katherine St., Croydon		833	1,057
1846D	Ramsbury, The Square, Ramsbury, Marlborough, Wilts.		12,935	11,495
1859D	Redditch B., Church Green West, Redditch, Worcs.		13,892	11,784

Year Establd.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Assets Total £'000
1883	Rowland Hill P., Danes Inn Hse., 265 Strand, London, W.C.2.		633	771
1888D	Rowley Regis, 223 Halesowen Rd., Cradley Heath, Warley, Worcs.		5,904	5,044
1870D	Royal Arcade, 25 Grey St., Newcastle upon Tyne.		688	791
1865	Royal Mut. B., 110 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2.		1,540	1,360
1906	Royston and Dt., P., John St., Royston, Herts.		664	737
1854D	Rugby and Warwick, Temple Bldgs, Rugby, Warws.		26,948	19,792
1861D	Rugby Prov., 34 North St., Rugby, Warwicks.		2,712	2,017
1849D	Saffron Walden and Dt., Market Place, Saffron Walden, Essex.		2,551	3,283
1867D	St. Andrew's P., 3 Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne.		905	1,142
1858D	St. Helens and Rainford, 82 Church St., St. Helens, Lancs.		976	1,274
1937	St. Pancras, 200 Finchley Rd., London, N.W.3.		2,352	2,903
1850	St. Philip's B., Queens College Chambers, 38A Paradise Street, Birmingham, 1.		528	797
1852	Sandbach, 5 Middlewich Rd., Sandbach, Ches.		1,283	1,414
1875D	Sandy, 6 Bedford Rd., Sandy, Beds.		1,586	1,687
1846D	Scarborough, York Hse., York Place, Scarborough, Yorks.		7,948	8,494
1848D	Scottish, 4 York Place, Edinburgh, 1.		2,322	2,974
1935D	Sheffield, 66 Campo Lane, Sheffield, Yorks.		1,214	1,683
1879D	Shepshed P. B., Bull Ring, Shepshed, Loughborough, Leics.		2,906	2,092
1875D	Shields Commercial, Barrington St., South Shields, Co. Durham.		1,843	2,145
1887D	Shields Premier, 3 Westoe Village, South Shields, Co. Durham.		688	819
1853D	Skipton, 59 High St., Skipton, Yorks.		38,333	52,066
1855D	Smethwick, 346 High St., Smethwick, Warley, Worcs.		2,192	1,841
1849	Somersetshire, 9 Market Place, Glastonbury, Som.		629	661
1859D	South of England, 58 King St., Maidenhead, Berks.		36,744	52,133
1877D	South Shields Nelson P., Queen St., South Shields, Co. Durham.		1,447	1,343
1905	South Shields Royal P., 28-30 Fowler St., South Shields, Co. Durham.		594	714
1876	South Shields Sun P., Sun Bldgs., Winchester St., Sth. Shields, Durham		396	539
1902D	South Staffordshire, 5 Princess St., Wolverhampton, Staffs.		29,851	19,480
1875D	South West Wales, 17 The Kingsway, Swansea, Glam.		1,260	1,513
1876D	South Western, 11-13 Regent Parade, Brighton Rd., Sutton, Surrey.		5,310	3,471
1867D	Stafford and County P., 1 Martin St., Stafford.		2,860	3,877
1877D	Stafford Railway, 4 Market Sq., Stafford.		3,408	3,661
1875D	Standard, 64 Church Way, North Shields, Nbid.		2,002	1,716
1878D	Steyning and Sussex County, Bank Hse., 62 High St., Steyning, Sussex.		5,629	6,901
1808D	Stockport Mersey P., 72/74 Wellington Rd. South, Stockport, Ches.		670	950
1852D	Stoke-on-Trent P., 66-68 Liverpool Rd., Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.		1,015	1,403
1889D	Stourbridge, Lye and Dt. P., Victoria Chambers, 94 High St., Stourbridge, Worcs.		3,052	2,799
1850D	Stroud, 4 Rowcroft, Stroud, Glos.		5,022	4,885
1901D	Summers, Hawarden Bridge Steel Works, Shotton, Deeside, Flint.		6,532	2,150
1853D	Sunderland, 51 Fawcett St., Sunderland, Co. Durham.		15,342	15,832
1872D	Sussex Mutual, Sussex Hse., 126/127 Western Rd., Hove, Sussex.		9,884	14,117
1887	Swansea Albion and Gower, 60 Mansel St., Swansea, Glam.		430	526
1868D	Swindon P., 1 Commercial Rd., Swindon, Wilts.		2,282	2,960
1854D	Tamworth P. B., 6 Victoria Rd., Tamworth, Staffs.		2,240	2,156
1906	Teachers, Hamilton Hse, Mabledon Place, London W.C.1.		9,110	7,157
1854D	Temperance P., P.O. Box 18, Worthing, Sussex.		70,336	106,180
1883D	Tewkesbury and Dt. 142-143 High St., Tewkesbury, Glos.		1,532	1,519
1901D	Tipton and Cosely P., 57-60 High St., Tipton, Staffs.		5,914	3,403
1852D	Tunstall, Victoria Chambers, 48 The Boulevard, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.		2,630	2,109
1866D	Tyldesley, 213-215 Elliott St., Tyldesley, Lancs.		2,816	2,678
1877D	Tyne Commercial, 10 Grange Rd. West, Jarrow, Co. Durham.		2,145	2,143
1855D	Tynemouth, 53-55 Howard St., North Shields, Nbid.		2,853	2,383
1887D	Tynemouth Victoria, 23 West Percy St., North Shields, Nbid.		2,287	2,618
1863D	Universal, 36 Grey St., Newcastle upon Tyne.		10,802	10,776
1924D	Vernon, 26 St. Petersgate, Stockport, Ches.		2,299	3,103
1919D	Victory, Victory Hse., Burrow St., South Shields, Co. Durham.		577	729
1846D	Wakefield, 57 Westgate, Wakefield, Yorks.		14,619	11,245
1881D	Wallingford and Dt. P., 1 Church Lane, Wallingford, Berks.		1,263	1,549
1863D	Walsall Mut., 41-45 Bridge St., Walsall, Staffs.		11,047	10,626
1847D	Waltham Abbey, 5 Church St., Waltham Abbey, Essex.		3,608	4,834
1877D	Walthamstow, 223/7 Hoe St., London, E.17.		13,513	15,209
1851D	Wednesbury, 52 Lower High St., Wednesbury, Staffs.		14,554	9,384
1878D	Welsh Economic, Old Bank Chambers, Pontypridd, Glam.		634	929
1949D	Wessex P., 115 Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth, Hants.		6,713	7,584
1849D	West Bromwich, 321 High St., West Bromwich, Staffs.	[S.W.14]	41,372	37,546
1850D	West London, 246 Upper Richmond Rd. West, East Sheen, London.		1,464	1,626
1903	West Stanley and Dt., P., Cromarty Hse., Front St., Stanley, Co. Durham		700	618
1869	West Sussex, 1 Arundel Rd., Littlehampton, Sussex.		475	509
1907	Westbury and Dt. P., Laverton Institute, Westbury, Wilts.		471	533
1862D	Western Counties, 20 The Quay, Bideford, Devon		12,014	11,609

Year Estabd.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Assets Total £'000
1854	Whitehaven and W. Cumberland B., Strand Hse., Strand St., Whitehaven, Cumb.		585	505
1873D	Wigan, 1 Library St., Wigan, Lancs.		1,593	1,464
1875D	Wimbledon, 22a Wimbledon Bridge, London, S.W.19.		647	798
1877D	Wolverhampton and Dt., 37-41 Lichfield St., Wolverhampton, Staffs.		12,366	15,551
1849D	Wolverhampton Freeholders' P., 37 Queen Square, Wolverhampton		17,092	16,766
1847D	Woolwich Eq., Equitable Hse., London, S.E.18.		414,571	463,512
1859D	Worcester, 5 Foregate St., Worcester.		10,495	8,462
1882	Workington and West Cumberland P. B., Gray St., Workington, Cumb.		1,229	1,289
1878	Wotton-under-Edge and Dursley, 11 Long St., Wotton-under-Edge...		1,184	1,054

## MORTGAGE REPAYMENT TABLE

Calendar monthly subscriptions required to pay off principal and interest of mortgages at  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest\* over various periods of years. Intermediate amounts can be determined by addition of subscription rates, e.g., Calendar monthly subscription for a mortgage of £3,500 over 20 years—£26 10s. 0d. + £4 8s. 4d = £30 18s. 4d. Part ■ of the table shows repayment figures under the Government Option Mortgage Scheme (interest rate,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.).

Period of Years	£100		£200		£300		£500		£1,000		£2,000		£3,000	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
10.....	1	5 5	2	10 10	3	17 3	6	7 1	12	14 2	25	8 4	38	2 6
15.....	1	0 ■	2	0 ■	3	0 3	5	0 5	10	0 10	20	1 ■	30	■ 6
20.....	17	■	1	15 4	2	13 0	4	8 4	8	16 ■	17	13 4	26	10 ■
25.....	16	4	■	12 8	2	9 0	4	1 ■	8	3 4	16	6 8	24	10 0
30.....	15	7	1	11 2	2	6 9	3	17 11	7	15 10	15	11 8	23	7 6
35.....	15	1	1	10 ■	2	5 3	3	15 5	7	10 10	15	1 ■	22	12 6

Government Option Mortgage Scheme ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.)

10.....	1	3 3	■	6 6	3	9 9	5	16 3	11	12 6	23	5 0	34	17 6
15.....	17	9	1	15 6	2	13 3	4	8 9	8	17 6	17	15 0	26	12 6
20.....	15	2	1	10 4	■	5 6	3	15 10	7	11 8	15	3 4	22	15 0
25.....	13	8	1	7 4	2	1 0	3	8 4	6	16 8	13	13 4	20	10 0
30.....	12	10	1	5 8	1	17 6	3	4 2	6	■ 4	12	16 8	19	5 0
35.....	12	3	■	4 6	1	16 9	3	1 3	6	2 6	12	5 0	18	7 6

\* Most of the Building Societies were charging  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on new mortgages to owner-occupiers at the time of going to press.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—GREAT BRITAIN

During the period 1958-1968 Co-operative Retail Trading Societies (almost all "consumer societies") expanded their membership and assets by 1 per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively as shown by the following particulars covering the 641 societies on the register at the end of 1968 and 1,025 societies in 1958:

Year	Number of Members	Share Capital	Sales	Year's Surplus	Interest on Shares	Dividends on Sales	Total Assets
1968	12,575,000	£,000's 219,115	£,000's 1,059,576	£,000's 37,884	£,000's 6,781	£,000's 27,064	£,000's 514,262
1958	12,420,000	251,751	976,318	63,814	7,242	49,935	460,007

In addition, 122 Co-operative Wholesale and Productive Trading Societies (with ■ total membership of 48,000) were on the register at the end of 1968. The total figures for these societies are dominated by those of the two main Wholesale Trading Societies (with their "Joint" undertaking) whose combined sales for 1968 amounted to £573,628,000, their assets at the end of the year totalling £195,673,000.

## NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

The National Health Service came into being on July 5, 1948, as a result of the *National Health Service Act, 1946*. The Act places a duty on the Secretary of State for Social Services to promote the establishment in England of a comprehensive Health Service designed to secure improvement in the mental and physical health of the people and the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness. The Secretary of State for Wales administers the National Health Service in Wales. There are separate Acts for Scotland and Northern Ireland, where the Health Services are run on very similar lines. The Secretaries of State are responsible to Parliament for seeing that Health Services of all kinds of the highest possible quality are available to all who need them. They are advised by the Central Health Services Council (and certain Standing Advisory Committees dealing with special subjects), appointed after consultation with the various interested bodies.

The National Health Service which covers a comprehensive range of hospital, specialist, practitioner (medical, dental, ophthalmic), pharmaceutical, appliance and local authority services, is available to every man, woman and child in the country. Everyone normally resident in the country is entitled to use the Service as a whole or any complete part of it. No insurance qualification is necessary. Most of the cost of running the Service is met from the Consolidated Fund—that is, from taxes. Other sources of finance are: (i) the weekly National Health Service contributions (since September, 1957), which are estimated to produce about £165,000,000, approximately 11.4 per cent. of the total cost of the Service in 1968-69. (For convenience these are collected with the National Insurance contribution in a single combined weekly stamp); (ii) local taxation, which with Consolidated Fund grants pays for 87.2 per cent of the cost of local health and welfare services; (iii) partial charges to patients for drugs and dressings, spectacles, dentures and dental treatment and amenity beds in hospital. The cost of the Health and Welfare Services in England and Wales rose from £860,000,000 in 1960-61 to an estimated total of £1,708,000,000 in 1969-70. In Scotland the National Health Service vote totalled £158,303,000 for 1969-70 compared with a revised estimate of £150,405,000 in 1968-69.

### THE HEALTH SERVICES

#### Family Doctor Service

In England and Wales the Family Doctor Service is organized by 134 Executive Councils which also organize the General Dental, Pharmaceutical and Ophthalmic Eye Services for their areas. With few exceptions there is an Executive Council for each county and county borough area; members, who serve voluntarily, are appointed by local doctors, dentists, pharmacists and opticians (15), the Local Health Authority (8) and the Secretary of State for Social Services (7). Any doctor may take part in the Family Doctor Scheme, provided the area in which he wishes to practise has not already an adequate number of doctors, and about 20,000 general practitioners do so. They may at the same time have private fee-paying patients. Family doctors are paid for their Health Service work in accordance with a scheme of remuneration which includes *inter alia* a basic practice allowance, capitation fees, reimbursement of certain practice expenses and payments for "out of hours" work.

Everyone aged 16 or over can choose his doctor (parents or guardians choose for children under 16) and the doctor is also free to accept a person or not as he chooses. A person may change his doctor if he wishes, either at once if he has changed his address or obtained permission of the doctor on whose list he is, or by informing the local Executive Council (in which case 14 days must elapse before the other doctor can accept him). When people are away from home they can still use the Family Doctor Service if they ask to be treated as "temporary residents", and in an emergency, if a person's own doctor is not available, any doctor in the service will give treatment and advice.

Patients are treated either in the doctor's surgery or, when necessary, at home. Doctors may prescribe for their patients all drugs and medicines which are medically necessary for their treatment and also a certain number of surgical appliances (the more elaborate being provided through the hospitals).

**Drugs, Medicines and Appliances.**—The number of chemists (including drug stores and appliance suppliers) in England and Wales, within the National Health Service at December 31, 1968, was 13,301. 267,377,706 prescriptions were dispensed in 1968.

#### Dental Service

Dentists, like doctors, may take part in the Service and may also have private patients. About 20,400 of the dentists available for general practice

have joined the National Health Service. They are responsible to the Executive Councils in whose areas they provide services.

Patients are free to go to any dentist taking part in the Service and willing to accept them, and do not require to register with any particular dentist. Dentists receive payment for items of treatment for individual patients, instead of the capitation fee received by doctors. There is no need for the patient to obtain a recommendation before seeking dental treatment. The dentist is able to carry out at once all normal conservative treatment (*e.g.* fillings), provision of dentures in some cases, emergency treatment and ordinary denture repairs; he seeks prior approval from the Dental Estimates Board before undertaking treatment when it involves the extraction of teeth and the provision of dentures (in some cases); extensive and prolonged treatment of the gums; inlays and crowns (in some cases); special appliances and oral surgery and certain other items.

A dentist may, with the approval of the Dental Estimates Board, charge his patient a prescribed sum for such types of treatment as crowns, inlays or metal dentures where these are not clinically necessary, if the patient wishes to have them. Where a denture supplied under the Service has to be replaced because of loss or damage the whole or part of the cost may be charged to the patient if he has been careless. In May, 1951, charges were introduced for dentures; these were increased in May, 1961, to £2 5s.—£2 15s. for the supply of one denture or up to £5 for a set. In June, 1952, a charge of £1, or the full cost of any treatment if less than £1, was introduced. This charge was increased to £1 10s. from May 1, 1968. From Aug. 11, 1969, the charge for a set of dentures was increased to £6 5s., with proportionate increases for partial dentures. No charge is made for clinical examination of a patient's mouth. Expectant mothers or mothers who have had a child during the preceding twelve months, children under 16, or 16 or over, but still in full-time attendance at school, do not pay charges. Other patients between 16 and 20 years of age pay charges for dentures only.

#### General Ophthalmic Service

General Ophthalmic Services, which are administered by Executive Councils, form part of the ophthalmic services available under the National Health Service and provide for the testing of sight and supply of glasses to meet more normal

needs only. Diagnosis and specialist treatment of eye conditions is available through the Hospital Eye Service as well as the provision of glasses of a special type. Testing of sight may be carried out by any ophthalmic medical practitioner or ophthalmic optician, and glasses supplied by any ophthalmic optician or dispensing optician taking part in the Services. On the first occasion a person wishes to use the Services he must obtain a medical recommendation from his doctor that his sight needs testing. No further recommendation is required subsequently and the Services may be used direct.

Until 1951 there were no charges under the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services except, in certain cases, for the renewal or repair of glasses or where the patient chose a more expensive spectacle frame than one of the standard frames available free, or asked to be supplied with special lenses. In May, 1951, charges to patients of 10s. for each lens, plus the actual cost of the frames, were introduced. As from Aug. 11, 1969, charges to patients have been increased to 16s. for each single-vision lens or 25s. for each bi-focal lens. As hitherto, children's glasses in the standard type of children's frame remain free of charge. As from May, 1961, schoolchildren aged 10 years or over may be supplied with lenses without charge if any other type of N.H.S. frame is used. The charge for the frame must then be paid.

#### Hospitals and Specialists

On July 5, 1948, ownership of 2,688 out of 3,040 voluntary and municipal hospitals in England and Wales was vested in the Minister of Health. The Minister has a duty to provide hospital accommodation and specialist services to such an extent as he considers necessary to meet all reasonable requirements for the treatment of the acutely ill, maternity cases, the chronic sick and those suffering from tuberculosis or infectious diseases as well as the mentally disordered. Convalescent treatment is also provided for those who need it and surgical and medical appliances are supplied in appropriate cases.

In the main, this part of the Service is organized by 15 Hospital Boards (see p. 390); in 14 of these regions there is a University having a teaching hospital or medical school. Hospitals are administered on behalf of the Boards by about 330 Hospital Management Committees. The only hospitals in the Service outside the Regional Boards' immediate responsibility are the teaching hospitals which provide facilities for undergraduate and post-graduate medical or dental education and which are administered by Boards of Governors. There are 26 Boards of Governors in London and 10 in the rest of the country.

Specialists and consultants who take part in the Service (and nearly all of them are doing so) hold hospital appointments. They can take up whole-time or part-time service and those who have part-time appointments can still accept fee-paying patients outside the Service.

Certain hospitals have accommodation in small wards or single rooms which, if not required for patients who need privacy for medical reasons, may be made available to patients who desire it as an amenity. Amenity bed charges are fixed under Regulations and are at present 8-10 guineas per week in single rooms and 4-5 guineas per week in small wards. In such a case the patient pays nothing for the cost of treatment or the normal cost of maintenance. In some hospitals a number of pay-beds has been placed at the disposal of part-time specialists taking part in the Service for use by private patients who agree to pay full hospital maintenance costs, and (usually) private fees to the

specialist as well. Since January 1, 1967, medical fees for private patients in National Health Service hospitals are a matter for agreement between doctor and patient.

From April 1, 1969, new charges for private patients in National Health Service Hospitals came into effect, reflecting average costs instead of costs to the individual hospital. Hospitals are divided into 5 classes for which the charges per day (with own consultant) are:

	Single room	Other
Long stay hospitals*	£4 15s.	£4 5s.
Psychiatric hospitals*	£2 15s.	£2 10s.
Acute and other hospitals*	£8 5s.	£7 10s.
London teaching hospitals...	£11 15s. †	£10 15s.
Other teaching hospitals †	£10	£9

In addition, private patients pay the consultant the fee agreed for their private medical treatment.

Where all necessary medical or surgical treatment is provided by the hospital, charges in those hospitals marked\* above are 5s. more per day; Teaching hospitals, 15s. more per day (except London teaching hospitals where a single room is £1 more per day).

Arrangements to obtain the service or advice of a hospital specialist are made by the patient's family doctor as in the past. A specialist usually sees a patient at the hospital or clinic at which he works, but arrangements will be made for the specialist to visit the patient at home if he is unable, for medical reasons, to be taken to hospital. No charges are made to National Health Service in-patients (except for amenity beds as above or dentures or glasses of a special type supplied at the patient's request). With certain exceptions, hospital out-patients have to pay fixed charges for dentures and glasses.

#### Local Authority Health and Welfare Services

The authorities mainly concerned with the care of patients in their own homes are the County Councils, County Borough Councils, London Borough Councils and the City of London. There are 175 local health and welfare authorities in England and Wales and 29 other authorities with delegated health and welfare functions. The only local health authority function of the Greater London Council is the provision of the ambulance service.

Local Health Services provide such services as midwifery; ante-natal, post-natal and infant welfare clinics, and priority dental services for expectant and nursing mothers and young children; health visiting; home nursing; ambulances; provision of home help on health grounds; special care and after-care of the sick; health education; local mental health services; and also vaccination and immunization. Most authorities also provide a chiropody service with priority for the elderly, physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers. The provision of Health Centres is also a local Health Authority responsibility in England and Wales. In Scotland such centres are the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Scotland.

All these services are free of charge except for domestic help and, in certain cases, provision of residential accommodation, meals, chiropody, nursing requisites, bedding and other services for care and after-care, for which a charge may be made according to means. Since June, 1952, Local Health Authorities have also had power to make charges for the use of day nurseries. A charge may also be made for yellow fever vaccinations. The Local Health Authorities may only charge what is reasonable, having regard to the means of the users.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE AND RELATED CASH BENEFITS

*For Combined Contributions, see p. 1160.*

The State insurance and assistance schemes in force from July 5, 1948, comprised schemes of national insurance and industrial injuries insurance, national assistance and non-contributory old age pensions, and family allowances. The Ministry of Social Security Act, 1966, introduced a scheme of non-contributory benefits in place of national assistance and non-contributory old age pensions, and provided for the establishment of a new Ministry of Social Security (now the Department of Health and Social Security), with overall responsibility for the existing insurance schemes and family allowances scheme and the new scheme of non-contributory benefits, in place of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Assistance Board, which were abolished.

Acts consolidating the provisions of the National Insurance, Industrial Injuries, Family Allowances and National Health Service Contributions Acts passed since 1946 were brought into effect on September 6, 1965, and the Statute Law Revision (Consequential Repeals) Act, 1965, which repealed the provisions of the old Acts came into effect on the same date.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE

The National Insurance Scheme operates under the National Insurance Act, 1965, as amended by the National Insurance Acts, 1966 and 1967, the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1967 and 1968, the Public Expenditure and Receipts Act, 1968, and the National Insurance Acts, 1969, and Regulations made under those Acts.

The scheme provides, in return for regular weekly flat-rate contributions, weekly flat-rate cash benefits as stated below. For employees over 18 earning over £9 a week and their employers there are additional contributions graduated according to earnings, with related graduated additions to retirement pensions for employees or their widows.

The National Insurance Act, 1966, provides for the payment to persons over 18 of earnings-related short-term benefits supplementing unemployment and sickness benefit and widow's allowance.

The National Insurance Act, 1969, increased retirement pensions and other insurance benefits, together with flat-rate and graduated contributions, from the week beginning November 3, 1969.

### INSURED PERSONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Subject to certain statutory exceptions, every person living in Great Britain who is over school leaving age and under pension age becomes insured under the Acts.

There are three classes of insured persons namely:

- (a) Class 1. Employed persons, i.e. persons who work for an employer under a contract of service or are paid apprentices.
- (b) Class 2. Self-employed persons, i.e. persons gainfully occupied but not working under the control of an employer.
- (c) Class 3. Non-employed persons, i.e. persons who are not gainfully occupied.

The estimated number of persons in respect of whom flat-rate contributions were payable in 1966 was as follows: employed, 23.56 million; self-employed, 1.44 million; non-employed, 0.25 million.

National Insurance contributions are payable by insured persons, by employers of employed persons (see p. 1160), and out of moneys provided by Parliament.

The ordinary flat-rate contributions are usually paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card; the stamp also covers the National Health Service contributions; in the case of employed persons the Industrial Injuries contribution; the Selective Employment Tax payable by all employers; and, in the case of employees aged 18 and over, the employer's contribution to the Redundancy Fund (see p. 1160).

Since November 3, 1969, employed persons over age 18 earning more than £9 in any week unless contracted out in part as members of approved occupational pension schemes, and their employers, have each paid, in addition to the flat-rate contribution covering earnings up to £9 a week, a graduated contribution of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of earnings over £9 and up to £18 a week, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on earnings over £18 and up to £30. Employed persons over age 18 who are contracted out, and their employers, have each paid a graduated contribution of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on earnings between £9 and £18 a week, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on earnings between £18 and £30. People in class 1 who are contracted out pay a higher flat-rate contribution (see pp. 1156, 1160).

Regulations made under the Acts give married women and widows, upon certain conditions, the choice whether to pay the National Insurance flat-rate contribution or not.

Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over in classes (1) and (2) pay no National Insurance contribution. Men aged 65 to 70 and women aged 60 to 65 in these classes, with certain exceptions, are liable to pay contributions, including any graduated contributions, if they have not retired from regular employment. Normally no contributions are payable by men over 65 or women over 60 in class (3).

Regulations state the cases in which insured persons may be exempted from paying National Insurance contributions, and the conditions upon which contributions are credited to persons who are exempted.

The yearly Exchequer Supplement to flat-rate contributions is equal to one-quarter of the national insurance portion of the contributions paid by employers and employed persons (excluding graduated contributions and the extra flat-rate contributions paid by employed persons who are in part contracted out of the graduated scheme and their employers) and one-third of the national insurance portion of self-employed and non-employed contributions. To maintain the Exchequer proportion of the total contribution income of the scheme at its present level of about 18 per cent., the Exchequer will also make a special contribution of £10 million in 1969-70 and £45 million in each later year.

### BENEFITS

The Acts give the following benefits:—

- Unemployment benefit.
- Sickness benefit.
- Maternity benefits, including maternity grant and maternity allowance.
- Widow's benefits, including widow's allowance, widowed mother's allowance and widow's pension.
- Child's special allowance.
- Guardian's allowance.
- Retirement pension.
- Death grant.

The benefits available to the various classes of insured persons are as follows:

Employed persons.... All benefits.

Self-employed persons.	All benefits <i>except</i> unemployment benefit.
Non-employed persons	All benefits <i>except</i> unemployment and sickness benefits and maternity allowance.

There is one system of adjudication on all claims for benefit under the Acts; with certain exceptions, questions as to the right to benefit are decided by independent statutory authorities, consisting of insurance officers, local tribunals and the Chief National Insurance Commissioner and National Insurance Commissioners.

### UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

The *standard weekly rates of flat-rate benefit* are as follows:

	s.	d.
Man, single woman or widow over 18...	100	0
Married woman over 18: ordinary rate	70	0
Person under 18: ordinary rate.....	55	0
Increase of benefit for only child or elder or eldest child (where payable).....	31	■
Increase of benefit for second child (where payable).....	13	0
Increase of benefit for each additional child (where payable).....	11	0
Increase of benefit for adult dependant (where payable).....	62	0

*Normal Contribution Conditions.*—The claimant must have paid 26 Class ■ contributions since he last became insured, and, to be entitled to benefit at the standard rate during a benefit year, must have paid or had credited 50 Class ■ contributions during the preceding contribution year.

*Waiting Period.*—Benefit is not payable for the first three days of a spell of unemployment or sickness unless the claimant has twelve days or more of unemployment or sickness within a period of 13 weeks beginning with the first of these days. Odd days of unemployment or sickness count for benefit only where any two or more of them fall within a period of six consecutive days, excluding Sundays, and such spells of two or more days are treated ■ “linked up” if not separated by more than 13 weeks.

*Duration of Benefit.*—Benefit is payable in a period of interruption of employment for up to 312 days (a year).

*Requalification for Benefit.*—A person who has exhausted benefit requalifies therefor when he has paid 13 Class 1 contributions.

*Disqualifications.*—There are disqualifications for receiving benefit, e.g. for a period not exceeding six weeks if ■ person has lost his employment through his misconduct, or has voluntarily left his employment without just cause, or has, without good cause, refused an offer of suitable employment or training.

*Earnings-related Supplement.*—The supplement payable to claimants over 18 and under pensionable ■ who are entitled to flat-rate unemployment benefit is one third of the amount by which average weekly earnings exceed £9, subject to a maximum supplement of £7 (payable where average earnings are £30 a week or more) and a maximum total benefit, including increases for dependants, of 85 per cent. of earnings. Average weekly earnings will normally be taken ■ one-fiftieth of total earnings in the previous income tax year. The supplement starts from the thirteenth day of a period of interruption of employment and lasts for up to a maximum of six months. Periods of unemployment or sickness not separated by more than 13 weeks are treated as one period of interruption of employment. Where employment ■

suspended but not terminated by the employer, e.g. short-time working or lay-off, the supplement is not payable for the first six days (except Sundays and holidays) in any continuous period of suspension.

*Numbers Unemployed.*—During the year 1968 the average number of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain was 564,100. In November, 1967, 318,000 persons were receiving unemployment benefit.

### SICKNESS BENEFIT

*Standard Rates of flat-rate Benefit.*—Same as for unemployment benefit.

*Normal Contribution Conditions.*—Same as for unemployment benefit, except that Class 2 as well as Class ■ contributions and credits are counted.

*Waiting Period.*—Same as for unemployment benefit. Days of sickness are “linked up” with days of unemployment falling within the same period of 13 weeks.

*Duration of Benefit.*—A person who has paid 156 Class 1 or Class ■ contributions receives sickness benefit of unlimited duration. If he has paid less than 156 such contributions, benefit is limited to 312 days (one year); but he will requalify for benefit when he has paid contributions for 13 weeks.

*Disqualifications.*—Regulations provide for disqualifying ■ person for receiving sickness benefit for ■ period not exceeding six weeks if he has become incapable of work through his own misconduct, or if he fails without good cause to attend for or submit himself to prescribed medical or other examination or treatment, or if he acts in ■ way which would retard his recovery.

*Earnings-related Supplement.*—The supplement and the rules as to duration are the same as for the supplement to unemployment benefit.

*Number of Claims.*—During 1967, about 10 million new claims for sickness benefit were received.

### MATERNITY BENEFITS

*Maternity Grant.*—A cash grant of £25 is payable on the mother's own insurance or on her husband's whether she is confined at home or in hospital. Extra grants are payable, in certain circumstances, if more than one child is born. The normal contribution conditions for this grant are (i) that the mother or her husband has paid not less than 26 contributions of any class since his or her entry into insurance, and (ii) that not less than 26 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to that person during the previous contribution year, or the mother has satisfied the contribution conditions for a maternity allowance at the standard rate or at ■ reduced rate.

*Maternity Allowance.*—A woman who is gainfully occupied receives in addition a maternity allowance of 100s. a week normally for 18 weeks beginning eleven weeks before the expected week of confinement, provided that she abstains from work. The rate of allowance is increased where the woman has dependants. The normal contribution conditions for this benefit are (i) that the claimant has paid or had credited 50 Class 1 or 2 contributions during the 52 weeks ending 13 weeks before the expected week of confinement; and (ii) that in the same 52 weeks at least 26 Class 1 or 2 contributions have been paid.

During the year ended March 31, 1967, maternity grants were paid for about 933,000 births; in addition, about 254,000 women received weekly maternity allowances.

### WIDOW'S BENEFITS

This benefit in any of its three forms is payable to the widow of any class of insured person. The normal contribution conditions to be satisfied by the husband are (a) that he had paid not less than 156 contributions of any class since his last entry into insurance (104 if he was married before July 5, 1948, and insured from before September 30, 1946), and (b) that the yearly average of the contributions paid by or credited to him since his insurance started was not less than 50.

*Widow's Allowance.*—A woman who at her husband's death is under 60 (or over 60, if he had not retired), receives (during the first 26 weeks of widowhood) a cash allowance usually of 140s. ■ week with increases of 49s. for the first or only child, 31s. for the second child and 29s. for each other child, in addition to family allowances. Women widowed on or after October 5, 1966, before the husband's retirement, also receive a supplement to widow's allowance amounting to one-third of the husband's average weekly earnings between £9 and £30 (reckoned in the same way ■ for earnings-related supplements to unemployment and sickness benefit) (see p. 1154).

*Widowed Mother's Allowance.*—When the 26 weeks of widow's allowance have elapsed, a widow who is left with one or more dependent children receives a cash allowance usually of 149s. ■ week as long as she has ■ child of qualifying age, and in addition 31s. ■ week for the second child and 29s. for each additional child, as well as family allowances. A widowed mother's personal allowance, usually 100s. a week, is payable to widows who, when their widow's or widowed mother's allowance ends, have living with them ■ child under 19, who has left school and is not ■ apprentice.

*Widow's Pension.*—A widow receives this pension usually of 100s. a week (i) when widow's allowance ends, if she was over 50 at the time of her husband's death and had been married for not less than three years; or (ii) when her widowed mother's allowance or widowed mother's personal allowance ends, if she is then over 50 (40 if widowed before February 4, 1957) and not less than three years have elapsed since marriage.

Widow's benefit of any form ceases upon remarriage. The National Insurance etc. Act, 1964, abolished the earnings rule previously applied to widowed mother's allowance and widow's pension.

If a woman who was married before July 5, 1948, to a ■■ insured under the old scheme immediately before that date does not qualify for widow's benefit, she may qualify for a widow's basic pension, usually, since March 29, 1965, of 30s. ■ week.

At the end of 1967, about 568,000 widows were receiving widowed mother's allowance, widow's pension or widow's basic pension, and about 41,000 widow's allowances were current.

### CHILD'S SPECIAL ALLOWANCE

A woman whose marriage has been dissolved or annulled and who has not re-married is paid ■ special allowance on the ex-husband's death. The normal condition is that she has a child to whose maintenance he was contributing at least 5s. a week in cash or its equivalent. The allowance is 49s. ■ week for the first or only child, 31s. for the second child and 29s. for each other child, in addition to family allowances. The contribution conditions for the allowance are substantially the same as for widow's benefit.

### GUARDIAN'S ALLOWANCE

Where the parents of ■ child are dead, and one at least of them was an insured person, any person who has the child in his family receives a guardian's

allowance of 49s. ■ week while the child ■ of qualifying age. At the end of 1967 about 4,800 allowances were being paid.

### RETIREMENT PENSIONS

A flat-rate retirement pension is payable for life to ■ insured person who (a) is over pension age (65 for ■ man and 60 for a woman), (b) has retired from regular employment, and (c) has paid the prescribed number of contributions. Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over are not required to satisfy condition (b).

The standard flat-rate pension for an insured person or widow is 100s. a week, plus 62s. for ■ dependent wife who is not qualified for a pension, plus 31s. for the first or only child, 13s. for the second child and 11s. for each other child, in addition to family allowances.

Where the insured person postpones retirement beyond minimum pension age, the weekly rate of pension is increased, when he or she finally retires or reaches the age of 70 (65 for women), in respect of contributions paid ■ an employed or self-employed person during the five years after reaching minimum pension age. The increment to pension is now 1s. for every 9 contributions. A retirement pensioner between the ages of 65 and 70 (60 and 65 for women) can choose to be treated as not retired and thus earn pension increments by temporarily forgoing his pension and paying contributions during employment or self-employment.

A man aged 65 to 70 (or ■ woman aged 60 to 65) who has qualified for pension will have it reduced by sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of £7 10s. and ■ further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of £9 10s.

The Normal Contribution Conditions for the flat-rate pension are (a) that 156 contributions of any class have been paid (104 if insurance began before September 30, 1946), and (b) that the yearly average of contributions paid or credited is not less than 50.

*Special Provisions as to Women.*—Subject to certain conditions, a married woman over the age of 60 or ■ woman on marriage after that age receives by virtue of her husband's insurance a retirement pension of 62s. a week when he retires at 65 or after or reaches 70. A retirement pension payable to a woman by virtue of her husband's insurance is increased by 6d. during his lifetime and 1s. on widowhood for every 12 (from October, 1967, 9) contributions paid by the husband as an employed or self-employed person while he is over 65 and under 70 and she is over 60, and her pension in widowhood is increased by 6d. for every 12 of these contributions paid by him on or after December 25, 1961, while she is under 60 (from October, 1967, 9). A widow who qualifies for retirement pension on her own insurance can receive, in addition to any increments she may earn by deferring her own retirement and paying contributions beyond age 60, half of all the 1s. increments which her husband earned by deferring retirement and paying contributions on or after December 25, 1961.

Unemployment and sickness benefit is payable to men between 65 and 70 and women between 60 and 65 who have not retired from regular employment at the ■■■■ rate as the retirement pension they would have been entitled to had they retired from regular employment.

At the end of 1967 retirement pensions, or contributory old age pensions under the old Acts, were being paid to approximately 6,770,000 persons, about 230,000 more than a year earlier.

### THE GRADUATED PENSION SCHEME

Since April, 1961, when the graduated pension scheme came into operation, National Insurance contributions and retirement pensions have been

graduated, within specified limits, according to earnings. The scheme does not apply to employed persons under 18, or to self-employed or non-employed persons (see p. 1160).

**Graduated Contributions.**—Employed persons over 18 (including men over 65 and under 70, and women over 60 and under 65, who have not retired), unless contracted out in part as members of occupational pension schemes satisfying certain conditions, and their employers, each pay, in addition to the weekly flat-rate contribution covering earnings up to £9 a week, a graduated contribution of 4½ per cent on all earnings over £9 and up to £18 a week; plus, since November 3, 1969, 3½ per cent on earnings between £18 and £30 (see p. 1160).

The flat-rate contribution, which includes the separate National Health Service and Industrial Injuries contributions, the Selective Employment Tax (employer only) and the employer's contribution to the Redundancy Fund, is 83s. 7d. for an employed man (of which the employee pays 17s. 8d. and the employer 65s. 11d.) and 54s. 1d. for an employed woman (of which the employee pays 15s. and the employer 39s. 1d.) (see p. 1160).

The graduated contribution is the same for men and women. Employed married women, and widows receiving certain benefits, are still able to choose not to pay the flat-rate contribution (other than the 8d. Industrial Injuries contribution), but, unless contracted out, they pay their share of the graduated contribution on their earnings over £9 a week.

The graduated contributions are in general payable on the gross earnings (including overtime pay, bonus, etc.) received in each week (or month, etc.) taken separately, and not on the cumulative total over the year.

Contracted-out employees over age 18 (whatever their earnings) and their employers pay flat-rate contributions which are higher than those payable by or for employees who are not contracted out (see p. 1160). Since November 3, 1969, they have also been liable for graduated contributions of about ½ per cent. of earnings between £9 and £18 a week and ¾ per cent of earnings between £18 and £30 (see p. 1160).

The flat-rate contributions are usually paid by means of a combined weekly stamp. The graduated contributions are collected through the P.A.Y.E. system, in association with income tax.

**The graduated pension.**—The graduated addition to the flat-rate retirement pension for each contributor is at the rate of 6d. a week for each unit of graduated contributions paid by him or her since the start of the new scheme. A unit of contributions is £7 10s. for men, and £9 for women, of graduated contributions paid by the employee. A widow gets a graduated addition to her flat-rate retirement pension equal to half of any graduated addition earned by her late husband, plus any addition earned by her own graduated contributions.

Graduated additions are subject to the usual condition of retirement and initially are subject to the same earnings rules as the flat-rate retirement pension (see p. 1155). Persons who defer retirement will continue to pay graduated contributions until they retire or reach 70 (65 for women) whether retired or not, when they will qualify for graduated additions to pension in respect of graduated contributions they have paid. In addition, half of the graduated additions they have forgone by deferring retirement will be treated as extra graduated contributions paid by them and will count towards further graduated pension.

**Contracting out.**—Adult employees who have retirement pension rights in an occupational pension

scheme can be contracted out of part of the graduated National Insurance retirement pensions scheme if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) the occupational scheme is financially sound;
- (2) it provides the employees contracted out with retirement pension rights at least equal to the maximum graduated pension that could have been earned in the State scheme for a corresponding period of service up to age 65 (women 60);
- (3) pension rights at least up to this amount are preserved should the employee change his job.

To be contracted out, an employee must be in an employment covered by a Certificate of Non-participation issued to his employer by the Registrar of Non-participating Employments. In general, the application for a certificate must come from the employer. An employer who wishes to contract out all or particular groups of employees must first give notice to the employees and others concerned (e.g. trustees, insurers, committee of management) and allow a period for consultation, and the Registrar can defer the issue of a certificate to allow time for further consultation. There is a right of appeal to the Adjudicator against a refusal by the Registrar to issue a certificate.

If an application was not made in sufficient time before the new scheme came into force, graduated contributions will be payable until a certificate is issued and takes effect. It is open to an employer to seek the Registrar's advice as to whether a pension scheme is suitable for contracting out before a formal application is made. A leaflet R 1, which explains the arrangements for contracting out and for modifying schemes for the purpose of satisfying the contracting out conditions, can be obtained from the Registrar of Non-participating Employments, 287 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

#### DEATH GRANT

A death grant is payable on the death of an insured person or of his wife, child or widow or, if the insured person is a woman, of her husband, child or widow, and also in respect of the deaths of certain handicapped persons on the insurance of close relatives. The normal grant is for an adult £30, a child aged 6-17 £22 10s., a child aged 3-5 £15, a child under 3 £9. For the deaths of people who on July 5, 1948, were between 55 and 65 (men) or between 50 and 60 (women) the grant is £15.

The normal contribution conditions for death grant are that (a) not less than 26 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to the deceased or the person by virtue of whose insurance the grant is claimed since July 5, 1948, and (b) either not less than 45 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to him in the previous contribution year, or the yearly average of the contributions paid or credited since July 5, 1948 (or 16th birthday if later) is not less than 45. No grant is payable for deaths of persons already over pension age on July 5, 1948. For deaths in 1965 about 399,000 grants were awarded.

The grant is paid to the deceased person's executors or administrators, if any; otherwise it is paid to the person who meets the funeral expenses or to the next of kin.

#### FINANCE

Under the National Insurance Acts two funds are set up, viz. the National Insurance Fund, and the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund. The income from contributions, Exchequer grants and interest from both funds are paid into the National Insurance Fund, and payments are made out of the Fund to meet the cost of benefits and administration.

Under the National Health Service Contributions Act, provision is made for separate National Health Service contributions to be collected in conjunction with the National Insurance contributions, in place of payments formerly made from the Fund towards the cost of the National Health Service. (See p. 1160.)

Approximate receipts and payments of the National Insurance Fund for the year ended March 31, 1968, were as follows:—

Receipts		£'000
Balance, April 1, 1967.....		207,579
Flat-rate contributions from employers and insured persons.....	1,242,401	
Exchequer contribution.....	300,000	
Graded contributions.....	417,382	
Income from investments.....	12,447	
Transfer from the Reserve Fund of income from investments, etc.....	49,545	
Other receipts.....	597	
		<u>2,229,952</u>
Payments		£'000
Benefit:—	£'000	£'000
Unemployment benefit... ..	121,695	
Sickness benefit.....	322,865	
Maternity benefit.....	36,500	
Widow's benefit.....	148,000	
Guardian's allowance.....	520	
Child's special allowance..	50	
Retirement pension.....	1,384,581	
Death grant.....	9,495	
		<u>2,023,705</u>
Administration expenses.....	71,178	
Other payments.....	18,935	
Balance, March 31, 1968.....	116,134	
		<u>2,229,952</u>

Payments exceeded receipts during the year by £91.45 million. Compared with 1966-67, receipts increased by £158.85 million and payments by £237.46 million.

The balance in the Reserve Fund at March 31, 1968, was £1,168.7 million.

### INDUSTRIAL INJURIES INSURANCE

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, substituted for the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925 to 1945, a system of insurance against personal injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of a person's employment and against prescribed diseases and injuries due to the nature of a person's employment. The scheme, which insures against personal injury caused and prescribed diseases and injuries developed on or after July 5, 1948, now operates under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1965, as amended by the National Insurance Act, 1966, the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Amendment) Act, 1967, the National Insurance Act, 1967, the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1967 and 1968, the National Insurance Act, 1969, and Regulations made under those Acts. The National Insurance Act, 1969, provided for increases in the rates of benefit and in amounts of contribution, with effect from the week beginning November 3, 1969.

The Workmen's Compensation Acts continue to apply, subject to certain amendments, to cases arising before the Industrial Injuries scheme started. Statutory schemes have also been made providing for the payment of allowances supplementing workmen's compensation in certain circumstances, and for the payment of benefits in certain cases

where neither workmen's compensation nor Industrial Injuries benefits are payable.

### INSURED PERSONS

The persons covered by the Industrial Injuries scheme correspond closely to the class of "employed persons" under the National Insurance scheme (excluding members of the Forces), and numbered in 1965 23.5 million, of whom more than one-third were women.

### CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions are payable by insured persons and their employers, unless exempted, and the Exchequer contributes an amount equal to one-fifth of the combined contributions of insured persons and employers.

The normal weekly rates of contributions payable by insured persons and employers respectively are 11d. and 1s. for men over 18, 8d. and 9d. for women over 18, 5d. and 5d. for boys under 18, and 3d. and 4d. for girls under 18. Normally contributions are paid by means of stamps on ■ single insurance card, the same stamp also covering the flat-rate National Insurance and the National Health Service contributions, etc. (see p. 1160).

There are no contribution conditions for the payment of benefits. Persons employed in insurable employment are covered from the time of starting work, but if employed while of school age pay no contributions.

### BENEFITS

*Injury Benefit* is payable for not more than the first 26 weeks of incapacity. The day of the accident is not usually treated as ■ day of incapacity. The rules as to "waiting days" have, since October 6, 1966, been brought into line with those for sickness benefit under the National Insurance scheme (see p. 1154). Benefit is payable to persons over 18 and to juveniles with dependant's allowances, at the weekly rate of 155s. (days being paid for at one-sixth of the weekly rate), plus 62s. for one adult dependant, plus 31s. for the first or only child, 12s. for the second child, and 11s. for each other child, in addition to family allowances. Other juveniles receive lower rates. Where a claimant who is entitled to sickness benefit under the National Insurance scheme draws injury benefit instead, any earnings-related supplement to sickness benefit to which he is entitled will be paid with the injury benefit (see p. 1154).

*Disablement Benefit* is payable if at or after the end of the injury benefit period the insured person suffers from loss of physical or mental faculty such that the resulting disablement is assessed at not less than one per cent. (In cases of pneumoconiosis and byssinosis disablement benefit is paid from the start without a period of injury benefit.) The amount of disablement benefit varies according to the degree of disablement (in the form of a percentage) assessed by ■ medical board or medical appeal tribunal by reference to the claimant's disabilities (incurred ■ ■ result of the loss of faculty) ■ compared with ■ normal person of the same age and sex. In cases of disablement of less than 20 per cent., except in pneumoconiosis or byssinosis cases, benefit normally takes the form of a gratuity paid according to ■ prescribed scale, but not exceeding £550. Where the degree of disablement is 20 per cent. or more, or if it is due to pneumoconiosis or byssinosis, the benefit is a weekly pension payable either for a limited period or for life according to the following scale:

Degree of disablement	Weekly Rate
	s. d.
100 per cent	168
90 " "	151
80 " "	134
70 " "	118
60 " "	101
50 " "	84
40 " "	67
30 " "	50
20 " "	34

These are basic rates applicable to adults and to juveniles entitled to an increase for a child or adult dependant; other juveniles receive lower rates.

Basic rates of pension are not related to the pensioner's loss of earning power, and are payable whether he is in work or not. Upon prescribed conditions, however, pension is supplemented for unemployability and in cases of special hardship. There is provision also for increases of pension during approved hospital treatment or if the pensioner requires constant attendance or if his disablement is exceptionally severe. An increase of 62s. for an adult dependant and of 31s. for the first or only child, 23s. for the second child, and 11s. for each other child (in addition to family allowances) is also payable where the pensioner is either entitled to an unemployability supplement or receiving approved hospital treatment. Subject to certain exceptions, a pensioner who is not in receipt of unemployability supplement can draw other national insurance benefits in full in addition to disablement pension.

**Death Benefit**, in the form of a pension, a gratuity or a weekly allowance for a limited period, available for widows and other dependants in fatal cases, depends in amount upon their relationship to the deceased and their circumstances at the time of death and not upon the deceased's earnings. A widow who was living with her husband at the time of his death receives a pension of 140s. a week for the first 26 weeks and thereafter of 111s. or less a week according to circumstances, plus 49s. for the first or only child, 31s. for the second child and 29s. for each other child, in addition to family allowances.

Regulations impose certain obligations on claimants and beneficiaries and on employers, including, in the case of the former, that of submitting to medical examination and treatment and attending courses of vocational training or rehabilitation approved by the Ministry of Labour.

**Industrial Diseases, etc.**—The Industrial Injuries Act extends insurance to prescribed industrial diseases and prescribed personal injuries not caused by accident, which are due to the nature of an insured person's employment and developed on or after July 5, 1948.

**Determination of Questions and Claims.**—Provision is made for the determination of certain questions (e.g. as to insurability and liability to contribute) by the Minister, and of "disablement questions" by a medical board (or a single doctor) or medical appeal tribunal or, on appeal on a point of law, by the National Insurance Commissioners, subject to leave. Claims for benefit and certain questions arising in connection with a claim for or award of benefit (e.g., whether the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment) are determined by an insurance officer appointed by the Minister, or a local appeal tribunal consisting of a chairman appointed by the Minister and equal numbers of members representing employers and insured persons, or, on appeal, by the Commissioners.

Almost a million new claims for injury benefit are made each year. The number of disable-

ment pensions in payment at September 30, 1966, was 200,200, of which 47,600 were in respect of pneumoconiosis. During the year ended September 30, 1966, the number of special hardship allowances in payment increased from 133,000 to 135,400. The annual number of awards of death benefit is nearly 2,000; at the end of 1966, about 26,300 widows' pensions and 13,400 allowances to dependent children were in payment.

#### FINANCE

Contributions from employers, insured persons and the Exchequer are paid into, and benefits and administrative expenses are paid out of, a fund established under the Industrial Injuries Act, viz., the Industrial Injuries Fund.

Receipts, 1967-68		£'000
Balance, April 1, 1967	.....	337,908
Contributions from employers and insured persons	.....	80,465
Exchequer contribution	.....	15,693
Income from investments	.....	15,956
Other receipts	.....	28
		<hr/>
		450,950

Payments, 1967-68		£'000
Benefit:—		
Injury	.....	34,709
Disablement	.....	54,113
Death	.....	7,400
Other benefits	.....	2,969
		<hr/>
		99,191
Administration expenses	.....	10,071
Other payments	.....	72
Balance, March 31, 1967	.....	340,716
		<hr/>
		450,950

#### NON-CONTRIBUTORY CASH BENEFITS

The National Assistance scheme in force from 1948 to 1966 was designed to substitute for certain existing services provided by the State or by local authorities a unified State service of financial assistance according to need. This service was administered by the National Assistance Board, the ultimate responsibility to Parliament resting with the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance. The National Assistance Board also administered non-contributory old age pensions payable, according to a test of means, under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, to persons aged 70 and over, and under the Blind Persons Act, 1938, to blind persons aged 40 and over, and had power to supplement old age pensions by national assistance in case of need.

The Ministry of Social Security Act, 1966, introduced a scheme of non-contributory benefits termed supplementary allowances and pensions in place of national assistance and of non-contributory old age pensions, and vested responsibility for these non-contributory benefits in a new Ministry of Social Security (now the Department of Health and Social Security) in place of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Assistance Board. A Supplementary Benefits Commission within the Department is now responsible, subject to Regulations made by the Secretary of State for Social Services, for operating the scheme of non-contributory benefits.

The supplementary pension may be claimed by persons over pension age and the supplementary allowance by persons aged 16 or over but under pension age, who are not in full-time work. The benefit payable is the amount, assessed under the provisions of the Act, by which the claimant's income requirements exceed his resources. The scale of normal income requirements (exclusive of

rent) since the week beginning November 3, 1969, is as follows:

	Ordinary		Blind persons	
	£	s.	£	s.
Married couple	7	17	9	2 (a)
Single householder	4	16		
Other persons:—				
Aged 21 or over	3	17	6	■
Aged 18-20	3	4	4	4
Aged 16-17	2	16	3	12
Aged 13-15	2	4	2	4
Aged 11-12	2	1	2	1
Aged 5-10	1	13	1	13
Aged under 5	1	■	1	8

(a) £9 18s. when both are blind.

For long-term cases, in place of discretionary additions under national assistance to meet small special needs, there is an addition of 10s. a week to the income requirements. It applies to those over pension age who claim supplementary pensions (with certain exceptions), and also to those below pension age, other than the unemployed, after they have been in receipt of an allowance for two years.

The amount to be added for rent if the claimant (or his wife or her husband) is the householder is normally his net rent and rates in full; and in the case of the non-householder aged 18 or over, 11s. a week.

The rules for the computation of resources contain provisions for the treatment of capital and earnings and for certain disregards.

Individual awards of benefit are determined by the Commission; a claimant who is dissatisfied with the amount assessed has a right of appeal to an independent Appeal Tribunal.

The Commission may vary its assessment if there are exceptional circumstances but, in the case of a claim to supplementary pension, may not reduce it. The Commission also has powers, similar to those in the national assistance scheme, to award lump-sum payments to meet non-recurring exceptional requirements, and to meet charges for appliances or services supplied under the National Health Service, e.g. for glasses, dentures or dental treatment.

The number of supplementary benefits in payment at the end of 1967 was: pensions 1,796,000; allowances 763,000.

At the end of November, 1967, about 229,000 recipients were registered at the Employment Exchange; most of the rest were old, sick or otherwise out of the employment field. At the same date, 98 per cent. of those with pensions and 34 per cent. of those with allowances were receiving the long-term addition (then 9s.). In 1967 assistance amounting to £2,009,000 was given to meet charges under the National Health Service for spectacles, dentures and dental treatment.

### FAMILY ALLOWANCES

The Family Allowances Act, 1945, which was brought into operation from August 6, 1946, provided for a payment by the Minister of National Insurance out of moneys provided by Parliament of an allowance of 5s. a week for each child in a family other than the elder or eldest. The scheme now operates under the Family Allowances Act, 1965, as amended by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1967 and 1968. Increases in the allowance took place in 1952, 1956 and 1967 and twice in 1968. From October 8, 1968, under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1968, the allowance was increased to 18s. for second children and 20s. for subsequent children, and consequential reductions were made in dependency benefit for second and subsequent children under

the National Insurance Acts and the Industrial Injuries Acts.

The Ministry of Social Security Act, 1966, transferred the administration of the family allowances scheme from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance to the new Ministry of Social Security (now the Department of Health and Social Security). The allowance is payable (through the Post Office) while a child is of school age or, if handicapped, under 16, and up to 19 if he or she is undergoing full-time instruction in a school or is an apprentice. Claim forms for allowances can be obtained at any post office or local Social Security Office. Claims are decided by the National Insurance adjudication authorities.

At the end of 1967, allowances were in payment for about 4 million families (comprising about 10½ million children). It is estimated that in the year ended March 31, 1967, over £149 million was paid in allowances (excluding administrative expenses), as compared with £63 million in 1951 and nearly £146 million in 1965-66.

### EARNINGS-RELATED SOCIAL SECURITY PROPOSALS

In two White Papers published in 1969 (Cmd. 3883 and Cmd. 4124) the Government announced proposals for replacing the present national insurance scheme by a new scheme of national superannuation and social insurance under which employees will pay wholly earnings-related contributions and qualify for benefits based upon them. Public comment on the proposals was invited and consultations with interested bodies followed. The Government planned to introduce legislation early in 1970 and to start the new scheme in April, 1972.

The present scheme was considered to have failed to provide adequate pensions and nearly 30 per cent. of all pensioners (about two million out of seven million) are dependent to some extent on supplementary benefit. An objective of the new scheme is that benefits must normally be sufficient to live on without other means.

The new earnings-related contributions payable by men and women employees alike will be a straight percentage of their earnings in each year, up to a maximum of about 1½ times national average earnings. At the start of the scheme and for some years thereafter their total contribution rate will be 6½ per cent. After twenty years of new-scheme contributions, employees reaching pension age will receive earnings-related pensions at the full new-scheme rates, which, for a single person, will be made up of 60 per cent. of earnings up to half national average earnings and 25 per cent. of additional earnings up to the scheme's ceiling. Pensions for those reaching pension age during the 20-year build-up period will be at intermediate rates. These rates, as well as new-scheme rates and present-scheme pensions, will be reviewed every two years to offset rising prices and rising living standards. Earnings-related widowhood benefits based on similar principles are also proposed. Other proposals are for a new earnings-related long-term sickness benefit (invalidity pension) and an attendance allowance for the very severely disabled.

The proposals contemplate that the State scheme will work in partnership with occupational pension schemes which can both complement and supplement the State provision, and that arrangements for partial contracting out of the retirement pension can be devised in discussion with interested parties. Legislation is promised to require occupational schemes to offer to their members the right to have their pension rights preserved on change of employment instead of withdrawing their contributions, if they prefer.

## COMBINED WEEKLY FLAT-RATE CONTRIBUTIONS

Since November 3, 1969, the main combined weekly flat-rate contributions for National Insurance, the National Health Service and, in the case of employed persons, Industrial Injuries Insurance, paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card, have been as follows:—

	Employees contracted out			Employees not contracted out			Self-employed persons	Non-employed persons
	Employee	Employer	Total	Em- ployee	Em- ployer	Total		
Men 18 and over...	<i>s. d.</i> 20 ■	<i>s. d.</i> 19 1	<i>s. d.</i> 39 2	<i>s. d.</i> 17 8	<i>s. d.</i> 16 8	<i>s. d.</i> 34 4	<i>s. d.</i> 24 10	<i>s. d.</i> 19 9
Women 18 and over	16 6	16 0	32 6	15 0	14 6	29 6	■ 8	15 8
Boys under 18.....	} FLAT-RATE CONTRIBUTIONS {			11 5	11 4	22 9	14 0	11 2
Girls under 18.....				9 7	9 6	19 ■	12 0	9 2

All employers now pay with national insurance contributions the Selective Employment Tax (48*s. od.* a week for each man employed, 24*s. od.* for each woman, 24*s. od.* for each boy under 18, and 16*s.* for each girl under 18). Employers of persons aged 18 and over pay a further 1*s. 3d.* for men and 7*d.* for women in the combined contribution as a contribution to the Redundancy Fund under the Redundancy Payments Act. Further details of the various contributions including the special rates for certain employed married women, widows and people over pension age are obtainable at local Social Security Offices.

## Distribution of Combined Weekly Flat-rate Contributions

	Employed Person				Employer			
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
National Insurance: Employees: Contracted out.....	16 0	13 4			17 5	14 7		
Not contracted out....	13 7	11 10	9 5	7 9	15 0	13 1	10 3	8 6
Industrial Injuries Insurance	0 11	0 ■	0 5	■ 3	1 0	0 9	0 5	0 4
National Health Service....	3 2	■ 6	1 7	1 7	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 ■

	Self-employed Person				Non-employed Person			
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
National Insurance.....	21 6	18 0	12 3	10 3	16 5	13 0	9 5	7 5
National Health Service....	3 4	2 8	1 9	1 9	3 4	2 8	1 9	1 9

## GRADUATED NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (see p. 1156)

Employed men and women aged 18 or over who are not in part contracted out of the graduated pension scheme pay in addition to the ordinary flat-rate contribution a weekly graduated contribution (collected in association with P.A.Y.E. income tax). This amounts to approximately 4½ per cent. of that part of their pay between £9 and £18 ■ week plus 3¼ per cent. of pay between £18 and £30 a week, and ranges from 1*d.* a week by employees earning £9 *os. 7d.* a week to 16*s. 4d.* a week by employees earning £30 a week or more. The employer pays the same amount. Contracted-out persons aged 18 or over and their employers each pay about ½ per cent. of earnings between £9 and £18 a week and 3¼ per cent. of earnings between £18 and £30 a week; this ranges from 1*d.* a week each on earnings of £9 *os. 1d.* a week to 8*s. 8d.* ■ week on earnings of £30 a week or over.

Examples of the weekly graduated contributions payable by weekly paid employees are given below:

Total Weekly Pay	If not contracted out	If contracted out	Total Weekly Pay	If not contracted out	If contracted out
£	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	£	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
10	■ ■	■	■	10 ■	2 7
12	3 ■	5	25	13 5	5 9
15	5 11	■	30 or more	16 4	8 8
18	■ ■	1 1			

Fuller details ■ given in leaflets available at local Social Security Offices.

## Legal Notes

### ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

In England and Wales the adoption of children is regulated mainly by the Adoption of Children Acts, 1926 to 1949, and the Adoption Act, 1958. An order of court is necessary to legalize the adoption. Adoption puts the child adopted practically on the same footing as a child born to the adopter in lawful wedlock, in all matters of custody, education and maintenance; further, it is provided by the Act of 1958 that an adopted child shall be treated as the child of the adopter (and not the child of its natural parents) for the purpose of the devolution of property on intestacy occurring, or under any disposition made, after the date of the adoption order. Applications are made to the High Court (Chancery), County Court, or Magistrates Court. Orders will not usually be made for a man to be sole adopter of a girl, and the applicant must be either:—

- (a) Twenty-five years of age or over; or
- (b) Twenty-one years of age or over and a relative (as defined in the Act of 1958) of the infant; or
- (c) the mother or father of the infant.

Two spouses may jointly adopt an infant, but unless one of them is the mother or father of the infant, condition (a) or (b) above must be satisfied in respect of one of the applicants and the other spouse must have attained the age of twenty-one.

Except in relation to an infant who is not a United Kingdom national (where special provisions apply), the consent of the child's parents or guardian is required before an adoption order will be made, but in certain circumstances (e.g., where the parent or guardian has ill-treated or neglected the child) the Court may dispense with this consent. Since the 1949 Act, marriage between the adopter and the adoptee is prohibited, but marriages of that kind, solemnized before the passing of the Act, are not thereby invalidated.

The 1958 Act places restrictions on societies which make arrangements for the adoption of children.

The Adoption Act, 1964, provides for effect to be given to adoption orders made in Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

The Adoption Act 1968 (which applies to Scotland) enables an adoption order to be made on the application of a person who is either habitually resident in Great Britain or possesses British nationality. The Act also provides for the recognition of certain overseas adoptions.

**Scotland.**—The Adoption of Children (Scotland) Acts, 1930 to 1949, and the Adoption Act, 1958, cover the law relating to the adoption of children in Scotland, where an Adopted Children Register is maintained. Applications are made to the Court of Session, or the Sheriff Court within whose jurisdiction either the applicant or the child resides at the date of application. The Adoption Act, 1958, which is a consolidating Act, also applies, with modifications, to Scotland, and reference is also made to the Adoption Act, 1960 which amends the law with respect to revocation of adoption orders and to the Adoption Act, 1968 (See above). The Succession (Scotland) Act, 1964, gives the adopted child the same rights of succession as a child born to the adopter in wedlock, but deprives him of any such rights in the estates of his natural parents.

All adoptions in Great Britain are registered in the Registers of Adopted Children kept by the Registrars General in London and Edinburgh

respectively. Certificates from these registers, including short certificates which contain no reference to adoptions, can be obtained on conditions similar to those relating to birth certificates. (See below.)

### BIRTHS (REGISTRATION)

When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar of Births and Deaths for the sub-district in which the birth occurred, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—

1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail;
2. the occupier of the house in which the birth happened;
3. a person present at the birth; or,
4. the person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. The mother is responsible for the registration of the birth of an illegitimate child. The registration is required to be made within 42 days of the birth. Failure to do this, without reasonable cause, involves liability to a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a birth is free. In England or Wales, the informant, instead of attending before the registrar of the sub-district where the birth occurred, may make a declaration of the particulars required to be registered in the presence of any registrar. Under the Public Health Act, 1936, notice of every birth must be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health by post within 36 hours of the birth. This is in addition to the registration already mentioned.

A "Stillbirth" must be registered and a certificate signed by the doctor or midwife who was present at the birth or has examined the body of the child must be produced to the registrar. The certificate must, where possible, state the cause of death and the estimated duration of the pregnancy.

The re-registration of the birth of a person legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents is provided for in the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953.

**Birth at Sea:** The master of a British ship must record any birth on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

**Birth Abroad:** Consular Officers are authorized to register births of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable in due course at the Registrar General's Office, London.

The registration of births occurring out of the United Kingdom among members of the armed forces, or occurring on board H.M. ships and aircraft, is provided for by the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Special Provisions) Act, 1957, applicable also to Scotland.

### SCOTLAND

New provisions are included in the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act, 1965, which amends and re-enacts provisions in former Acts. Personal notification within 21 days of any birth, must be given to the registrar of (a) the registration district in which the birth took place, or (b) any registration district in which the mother of the child was ordinarily resident at the time of the birth and (c) in the case of a foundling child, dead or alive, when the place of birth is not known, the registration district in which the child, or the body was found. When a child is born (in or out of Scotland) in a ship, aircraft or land vehicle during a journey and the child is conveyed therein to any

place in Scotland, the birth shall, unless the Registrar General otherwise directs, be deemed to have occurred at that place.

The register must be signed in the presence of the registrar by the father or mother of the child, and if they fail, by one of the following: (a) any relative of either parent who has knowledge of the birth; (b) the occupier of the premises in which the child was, to the knowledge of that occupier, born; (c) any person present at the birth; (d) any person having charge of the child. Failure without reasonable cause involves a penalty not exceeding £20.

The name of the father of an illegitimate child may be entered in the register of births at the time of registration if jointly requested by the mother and father, and the latter's name may also be recorded at a later date on declarations by both parents. A free abbreviated certificate of birth will be issued to the informant at the time of registration. Provision is made for the re-registration of the birth of a person made legitimate by the subsequent marriage of the parents or whose birth entry is affected by any matter respecting status, paternity, or has been so made as to imply that he is founding.

A still-birth must be registered and a certificate, signed by the doctor or certified midwife present at the birth or who has examined the body of the child, must be produced.

## CERTIFICATES

### OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, ■ DEATHS

*England and Wales.*—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 8s. (When application is made by post the charges are 13s.) They can also be obtained from the Superintendent Registrar having the legal custody of the register containing the entry of which ■ certificate is required. Certificates of marriages can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place (the customary fee being 3s. 9d.); or from the Nonconformist minister (or other "authorized person") where the marriage takes place in a registered building (See *post* under Marriage).

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament, and under Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953, ■ modified form of birth certificate, showing the names, sex and date of birth and certain other particulars, but not the parentage, may be obtained from the Registrar General, or the appropriate Superintendent Registrar or Registrar, on payment of ■ fee of 3s. and on furnishing certain particulars.

*English Registers.*—Records of births, deaths and marriages registered in England and Wales since 1837 are kept at the General Register Office, Somerset House, W.C.2. *The Society of Genealogists*, 37 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7, possesses many records of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths prior to 1837, including copies, in whole or in part, of about 4,000 Parish Registers.

*Scottish Registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages.*—Certificates of births, deaths or marriages registered from 1855 when compulsory registration commenced in Scotland can be obtained personally at the General Register Office, New Register House, Edinburgh, or from the appropriate local Registrar, on payment of the fee of 8s. for a full extract entry of birth, death or marriage, and 3s. for a short certificate of birth. When the period searched is over 20 years additional fees are payable. A short certificate of registration of deaths is issued

free of charge for National Insurance purposes in certain cases.

There are also available at the General Registry Office old parish registers of date prior to 1855, which were formerly kept under the administration of the Established Church of Scotland. An extract of an entry in these registers may be obtained at the fee of 10s. A fee of 30s. is payable for ■ general search of all the Scottish registers.

## BRITISH NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES

*General.*—The law as to British Nationality is now to be found mainly in the British Nationality Act, 1948, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1949. The Act introduces a new term, "citizenship." Every person who under the Act is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, or any citizen (by virtue of legislation in that country) of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ghana, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, Malta, Gambia, Guyana, Botswana, Lesotho and Barbados (hereafter referred to as "the Dominions") has by virtue of that citizenship the status of a British subject and may be known either as a British Subject or as a Commonwealth citizen. Under s. 2 of the Newfoundland (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1950, potential citizens of Newfoundland under the British Nationality Act, 1948, are deemed to have been potential citizens of Canada.

Nationality before Jan. 1, 1949, was determined mainly by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Acts, 1914-1943, though these Acts did not affect the status of any person born before Jan. 1, 1915.

*Retention of nationality by persons born in or who are citizens of Eire (now by virtue of the Ireland Act, 1949, styled the Republic of Ireland).*

By the Ireland Act, 1949, a person who was born before Dec. 6, 1922, in what is now the Republic of Ireland (Eire) and was a British subject immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, is not deemed to have ceased to be ■ British subject unless either (i) he was domiciled in the Irish Free State on Dec. 6, 1922, or (ii) was on or after April 10, 1935, and before Jan. 1, 1949, permanently resident there, or (iii) had before Jan. 1, 1949, been registered as a citizen of Eire under the laws of that country.

In addition by the British Nationality Act, 1948, any citizen of Eire who immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, was also a British subject can retain that status by submitting at any time a claim to the Home Secretary on any of the following grounds: (a) he has been in the service of the United Kingdom government; (b) he holds ■ British passport issued in the United Kingdom or ■ any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory; (c) he has associations by way of descent, residence or otherwise with any such place; or on complying with similar legislation in any of the "Dominions."

### *Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.*

In the majority of cases, a person who is a British subject becomes also a "citizen," either of one of the "Dominions" by virtue of legislation in that country, or of the United Kingdom and Colonies under the 1948 Act. In the latter case, citizenship is acquired by:—

1. Birth on or after Jan. 1, 1949, in the United Kingdom and Colonies (which term does not include the "Dominions"), except

(a) children born to non-citizen fathers enjoying diplomatic immunity from suit or legal process;

(b) children born to fathers who are enemy aliens in enemy occupied territory.

2. *Descent*, if the father was a citizen by birth. If the father was a citizen by descent only, the child acquires citizenship by descent if either:—

(a) the child is or his father was born in a protectorate, protected state, mandated territory or trust territory, or in a foreign country where Her Majesty then had jurisdiction over British subjects; or

(b) the birth (occurring elsewhere than (a)) is registered at a United Kingdom consulate within one year; or

(c) the father is at the time of birth in the service of the Crown under Her Majesty's United Kingdom government; or

(d) the child is born in one of the "Dominions" in which a citizenship law has then taken effect and does not become a citizen thereof by birth.

3. *Registration by the Home Secretary upon application by:—*

(a) a citizen of one of the "Dominions" or of the Republic of Ireland who can show that he has been (a) ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom; or (b) in Crown service under Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom; or (c) partly the one and partly the other throughout the period of five years ending with the date of his application, or such shorter period so ending as the Home Secretary may in the special circumstances of any particular case accept; or, in certain circumstances, if he is serving under an international organization of which the United Kingdom Government is a member, or is in the employment of a body established in the United Kingdom;

(b) a woman married to a United Kingdom, etc. citizen. If she is a British protected person or an alien she must take an oath of allegiance. (A woman who marries on or after Jan. 1, 1949, does not by virtue of that marriage acquire citizenship.)

A minor child of a citizen can be registered upon application being made by his parent or guardian.

A person in respect of whom a recommendation for deportation or a deportation order is in force under the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962, is not entitled to be registered, although the Home Secretary may register such a person.

4. *Naturalization*.—In order to be eligible for a certificate of naturalization an alien must:—

(a) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years (of which not less than one year immediately preceding the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory, or have been for five years in the service of the Crown; and

(b) be of good character and have a sufficient knowledge of the English language; and

(c) intend to reside in the United Kingdom or any colony, etc., or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown or in the service of certain organizations.

A British protected person who satisfies (b) and (c) above can apply for naturalization if he can show that he has been (a) ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom; or (b) in Crown service under Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom; or (c) partly the one and partly the other throughout the period of five years ending with the date of

his application, or such shorter period as the Home Secretary may in a particular case accept.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization are supplied with the form of application which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

5. *Incorporation of Territory* when citizenship is granted to such persons as are specified by Order in Council.

6. *Transitional Provisions*, which confer citizenship on a person who was a British subject immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, if either:—

(i) (a) he would, if born after that date, have qualified for citizenship by birth; or

(b) he is a person naturalized in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or

(c) he became a British subject by reason of annexation of territory which on Jan. 1, 1949, was included in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or

(ii) at the time of his birth his father was a British subject and possessed any of the above qualifications; or

(iii) he was born within territory comprised on Jan. 1, 1949, in a protectorate, protected state or United Kingdom trust territory; or

(iv) he was not on that date a citizen or potential citizen of one of the "Dominions"; or

(v) being a woman, had before Jan. 1, 1949, been married to a man who becomes, or would but for his death have become, a citizen.

A British subject who is merely a potential citizen of one of the "Dominions" continues a British subject without citizenship until he becomes a citizen of such "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, or an alien. If none of these has happened at the date when a citizenship law is passed in the country of which he is potentially a citizen, he becomes a citizen by descent of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

A woman who lost British nationality by reason of marriage to an alien regained it on Jan. 1, 1949.

By the Adoption Act, 1958, an adopted child becomes a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies as from the date of the adoption order if the adopter or, in the case of a joint adoption, the male adopter, is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

*Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies can be lost:—*

(i) by declaration in the prescribed manner by a person who is also a citizen of a "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland or a national of a foreign country. The Home Secretary can withhold registration of the declaration in time of war. Under the British Nationality Act, 1964, a person who has ceased to be a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies as a result of a declaration of renunciation is entitled to registration as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies if he can satisfy the Home Secretary on a number of matters;

(ii) where the Home Secretary is satisfied that citizenship by registration or naturalization was obtained by fraud, false representation, etc.;

(iii) by the Home Secretary depriving a naturalized person of citizenship if such person has:—

(a) shown himself by act or speech to be disloyal or disaffected towards Her Majesty; or

- (b) in time of war, traded with the enemy; or
- (c) within five years after becoming naturalized, been sentenced in any country to a term of twelve months' imprisonment; or
- (d) continuously resided in foreign countries for seven years, and during that period has neither at any time been in the service of the Crown or of certain international organizations, nor registered annually at a United Kingdom consulate his intention to retain citizenship;

and the Home Secretary is satisfied that it is not conducive to the public good that such person should retain his citizenship;

- (iv) where a naturalized person is deprived of citizenship of a "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, the Home Secretary can also deprive him of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.
- (v) Under a series of Acts, 1958-1968, which contain special provisions relating to Ghana, Cyprus, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, South Africa, Malaysia, Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, Malta, Gambia, Guyana, Botswana, Lesotho, Barbados, Aden, Perim and Kuria Muria Islands, Mauritius and Swaziland.

**STATUS ■ ALIENS.**—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but he may not hold public office, exercise the franchise or be a British ship or aircraft. The Republic of Ireland Act, 1949, declares that the Republic, though not part of H.M. Dominions, is not a foreign country, and any reference in the Act of Parliament to foreigners, aliens, foreign countries, etc., shall be construed accordingly.

### CROWN—PROCEEDINGS AGAINST

Before 1947 proceedings against the Crown were generally possible only by a procedure known as a petition of right, which placed the plaintiff at a considerable disadvantage and which was not normally available at all in cases of tort (i.e., civil wrongs other than breach of contract). Thus, no proceedings would normally lie against the Government if a subject were injured by the negligent driving of a Government vehicle (although the driver could be sued) or if a Government employee were injured by the defective condition of the Crown premises on which he worked. Now, however, by the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947, which came into operation on Jan. 1, 1948, the Crown, in its public capacity, is largely placed in the same position as a subject, although some procedural disadvantages remain. Among exceptions to the Act are the following: (a) No action lies in tort against the Crown in the individual Crown servant for anything done or omitted to be done in relation to any postal packet or telephone communication, except for loss of a registered inland postal packet (in which case the action must be brought within one year of posting), not being a telegram. (b) The Crown and any member of the armed forces are immune from liability in tort in respect of death of, or personal injury to, another member of the armed forces on duty, provided that the death or injury is attributable to service for purposes of pension.

*Scotland.*—The Act extends to Scotland and has the effect of bringing the practice of the two countries closely together as the different legal systems will permit. While formerly actions against the Crown, when permissible, were

fined to the Court of Session, proceedings may be brought in the Sheriff Court.

The Act lays down that arrestment of money in the hands of the Crown or of a Government Department is competent in any case where arrestment in the hands of a subject would have been competent, but an exception is made in respect of Post Office Savings Bank deposits. Section 2(1) of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1966, removes the privilege whereby the wages of Crown servants, other than serving members of the armed forces, are exempt from assessment in execution.

### DEATHS, BURIAL AND CREMATION DEATHS

(For Certificates, see under BIRTHS)

*In England and Wales.*—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or the person causing the disposal of the body. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. The registration must be made within five days of the death, or within the same time written notice of the death sent to the Registrar. If the deceased was attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of cause of death must be sent by the doctor to the registrar. The doctor must give to the informant of the death a written notice of the signing of the certificate, which must be delivered to the registrar. It is essential that a certificate for disposal should be obtained from the registrar before the funeral and delivered to the clergyman or other person in charge of the churchyard or cemetery. No fee is chargeable for this certificate. If the death is not registered within five days (or fourteen days if written notice of the occurrence of the death is sent to him) the Registrar may require any one of the above-mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge. After twelve months no death can be registered without the Registrar General's consent.

A body must not be disposed of until (1) either the Registrar has given a certificate to the effect that he has registered or received notice of the death, or (2) until the Coroner has made a disposal order (*Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, s. 1*).

A person disposing of a body must within ninety-six hours deliver to the Registrar a notification as to the date, place, and means of the disposal of the body (*ib. s. 3*).

"Still-born" child. (See under Births (Registration), p. 1161).

*Death at Sea.*—The master of a British ship must record any death on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

*Death Abroad.*—Consular Officers are authorized to register deaths of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable at the Registrar General's Office, London. If the deceased was of Scottish domicile, particulars are sent to the Registrar General for Scotland.

With regard to the registration of deaths of members of the armed forces, and deaths occurring on H.M. ships and aircraft, see the Registration of Births, etc. Act, 1957.

**Deaths (Registration) in Scotland.**—New provisions are included in the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965 which amends and re-enacts provisions in former acts.

Personal notification within ■ days must be given to the registrar of (a) the registration district in which the death took place or (b) any registration district in which the deceased was ordinarily resident immediately before his death, and (c) when a body is found and the place of death is not known, either the registration district in which the body was found or any other registration district appropriate by virtue of the preceding paragraph. When ■ person dies (in or out of Scotland) in a ship, aircraft or land vehicle during ■ journey and the body is conveyed therein to any place in Scotland the death shall, unless the Registrar General otherwise directs, be deemed to have occurred at that place.

The register must be signed in the presence of the registrar by one of the following: (a) any relative of the deceased; (b) any person present at the death; (c) the deceased's executor or other legal representative; (d) the occupier, at the time of the death, of the premises where the death took place; (e) if these fail, any other person having knowledge of the particulars to be registered. Failure to comply involves ■ penalty not exceeding £20.

The medical practitioner who attended the deceased during his last illness must sign a certificate of the cause of death. If there is no such medical practitioner, any medical practitioner who is able to do so, may sign the certificate. At the time of registering the death the registrar shall, without charge, give the informant ■ certificate of registration, and the person to whom the certificate is given must hand it to the undertaker previous to interment or cremation.

#### BURIAL

The duty of burial is incumbent ■ the deceased person's Executors (if any appointed); it is also a recognized obligation of the husband of a woman, and the parent of ■ child, also of a householder where the body lies. Funeral expenses of a reasonable amount will be repayable out of deceased's estate in priority to any other claims. Directions as to place and mode of burial are frequently contained in the deceased's will or in some memorandum placed with private papers, or may have been communicated verbally to a relative. Consequently steps should immediately be taken to ascertain the deceased's wishes from the above sources. If the wishes are considered objectionable, they are not necessarily enforceable; legal advice should be taken. A person may legally leave directions for the anatomical examination of his body. As to the place of burial—unless closed by Order in Council—the parish churchyard is the normal burying place for parishioners, or any person dying in the Parish, but nowadays this will apply only in villages and the smaller towns. In populous districts cemeteries and crematoria have been established either by the local council, or ■ private company, and burials will take place there in accordance with the regulations. For an exclusive right to ■ burial space in the churchyard ■ faculty is required from the Ecclesiastical Court. Poor persons may be buried at the public expense by the local authority. As to the necessity for obtaining a registrar's certificate or authority from the Coroner for disposal, see above.

#### CREMATION

Under the Cremation Acts, 1902 and 1952, regulations are made by the Home Secretary dealing fully with the cremation of a body, disposal of ashes, etc., and containing numerous essential safeguards.

If Cremation is desired it is advisable for instructions to be left in writing to that effect.

Cremation may not take place if the deceased has prohibited that form of disposal.

To arrange for Cremation the Executor or near relative should instruct the undertaker to that effect and obtain from him the Statutory Forms required as given in the Cremation Regulations issued in 1930 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 1016), as amended by the Cremation Regulations 1965 (No 1146).

#### DIVORCE, ETC.

(The notes which follow must be read subject to the provisions of the Divorce Reform Act, which will probably come into operation on Jan. 1, 1971. This Act makes sweeping changes in the law of divorce, making the irrevocable breakdown of marriage the sole ground for divorce instead of the concept of a matrimonial offence.)

**Preliminary.**—Matrimonial Suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those in which a declaration that there has never been a marriage is sought; (2) those in which the duties arising from marriage ■ sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which, the marriage being admitted, it is sought to end the marriage or the duties arising from it. By virtue of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1967, all matrimonial causes are now commenced in one of the divorce county courts designated by the Lord Chancellor. If they remain undefended, they are tried by a county court judge in one of these courts which has also been designated as a court of trial, or in the Royal Courts of Justice in London. If the suit becomes defended, it must be transferred to the High Court.

(1) **Nullity of Marriage.**—Marriage ■ void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no sufficient consent on the part of one or both of the parties, if one of the parties was insane, or if one of the parties was under the age of consent, i.e., 16—Marriage Act, 1949. Where the formalities of the marriage were defective, the marriage is generally void if both parties knew of the defect (e.g., where marriage took place otherwise than in an authorized building). But absence of the consent of parents or guardians (or of the Court or other authority, in lieu thereof) in the case of minors does not invalidate the marriage. Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for a nullity decree; but in this case, the marriage is only voidable and remains valid until the decree is made.

Under the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1965, which in this context has no application to Scotland, a marriage is also voidable (i.e., ■ decree of nullity may be obtained) on the following grounds—(a) respondent's wilful refusal to consummate the marriage; (b) that either party at the time of marriage was ■ mentally disordered person or subject to recurrent attacks of insanity or epilepsy; (c) that at the time of marriage the respondent was suffering from communicable venereal disease; (d) that at the time of the marriage the respondent was pregnant by another man. In cases, (b), (c) and (d), the petitioner must have been ignorant of the grounds at the date of the marriage and must not have agreed to intercourse taking place since discovering the grounds, and proceedings must be instituted within ■ year of the marriage.

By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1965, and, as to Scotland, by the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949, it is provided that ■ decree of nullity in respect of a voidable marriage shall not operate so as to bastardize any child, who would have been the legitimate child of the parties to the marriage if the marriage had been dissolved instead of annulled. Further, even if ■ marriage is void, a child of such ■ union can sometimes be treated as

legitimate if at the time of conception or of the marriage (if later) either or both of the parties reasonably believed that the marriage was valid (Legitimacy Act, 1959).

A spouse's insistence upon the use of contraceptives will not constitute wilful refusal to consummate within (a) above, even though there has been no normal intercourse, but it may in certain circumstances enable a petition for Divorce to be brought on the grounds of cruelty (as to which see below). Further it has been allowed as a defence to a charge of desertion against the aggrieved party.

In one High Court case the judge held that a husband's insistence on the practice of *coitus interruptus* amounted to wilful refusal to consummate the marriage, where there had been no other intercourse. In other High Court cases the judges have disagreed with this view, but held that, in the circumstances of the particular cases, a divorce could be granted on the ground of legal cruelty.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights*.—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights is a ground for obtaining judicial separation.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce*.—The third class of suit includes a suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage) and a suit for divorce (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the same grounds as those for divorce and also on the ground specified in (2) above.

*Divorce*.—Complete divorce is now obtainable by either husband or wife upon any one of the following grounds: adultery of respondent since marriage; desertion by respondent for 3 years immediately before petition; cruelty to petitioner; incurable insanity (under certain conditions); and by the wife, also on commission by the husband of certain criminal sexual offences. Matrimonial Causes Act, 1965, s. 1.

The foregoing is subject to a clause prohibiting any petition for divorce (but not for judicial separation) before the lapse of three years from the date of marriage, except in the case of exceptional hardship (upon petitioner) or of exceptional depravity of respondent.

Cruelty, in a legal sense, is conduct of such a character as to have caused injury or a reasonable apprehension of injury to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental). A course of conduct which the sufferer should not be expected to endure, continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down constitutes legal cruelty, without proof of any intention to injure, so that the respondent's insanity is not necessarily a defence to a charge of cruelty.

Desertion may be defined as a voluntary withdrawal from cohabitation by one spouse without just cause and against the wishes of the other. Where one spouse is guilty of conduct of a serious nature which forces the other to leave, the party at fault is said to be guilty of constructive desertion.

If, upon disputes arising, the parties agree to live apart, then in general neither can be said to have deserted the other.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. (There is no such thing in divorce proceedings as judgment against the respondent by default.) Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) condonation of the respondent's adultery or cruelty,

i.e., complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo* (although condoned cruelty may be revived by later misconduct). Adultery or cruelty is not to be treated as condoned by reason only of a resumption of co-habitation for one period not exceeding three months if it took place with a view to reconciliation (Matrimonial Causes Act, 1965, s. 42(2)). There is a similar provision in relation to the continuance of desertion. There are also certain discretionary bars, as e.g. where there is collusion i.e. a bargain concerning the commencement or conduct of the suit; or where the petitioner has been guilty of adultery; of unreasonable delay; of cruelty; or of wilful neglect or misconduct conducing to the adultery, insanity, or desertion alleged. (1965 Act s. 5.)

*Intervention by Queen's Proctor*.—At any time during the progress of a suit, and before the decree nisi is made absolute, the Queen's Proctor may intervene.

*Decree Absolute*.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree nisi. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute, usually three months after decree nisi. After that date either spouse may marry again; but as to marriage within "Prohibited Degrees" see Marriage—Miscellaneous Notes, p. 1176. By section 33 a decree nisi cannot be made absolute until the court is satisfied that arrangements have been made for the care and upbringing of every child of the family who has not attained the age of sixteen which are satisfactory or the best which can be devised in the circumstances or that it is impracticable for the parties before the court to make any such arrangements.

*Maintenance, etc.*—The court has wide powers to make orders as to maintenance or alimony (usually payable to an innocent wife), and as to costs. The husband can be ordered to pay his wife's costs, even if she is unsuccessful in her suit or defence. A guilty co-respondent may be ordered to pay costs and damages.

By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1965, the court may, where the husband has wilfully neglected to provide reasonable maintenance for the wife or children, order the husband to make provision for them, even though no matrimonial suit is pending between the parties to the marriage, and while such an order is in force the court may also deal with custody of and access to the children.

#### CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

In suits for nullity, divorce or judicial separation, whether the suit succeeds or is dismissed, the court can make orders as to the custody of and access to the children and as to their upkeep and education, and these orders can be made not only in respect of children of the marriage but also in respect of a child of one party who has been accepted as one of the family by the other party. A guilty spouse will normally be entitled to reasonable access to the children and may even be awarded the custody if the court thinks fit. The paramount consideration is always the welfare of the child.

A spouse who has been deprived of the custody of a child will not thereby be deprived of his other rights as the child's guardian unless the court expressly so orders.

#### SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. It is most desirable to consult a solicitor in every such case.

#### MAGISTRATES' SEPARATION AND MAINTENANCE ORDERS

When a husband has been guilty of adultery or has been convicted of certain assaults or has deserted

his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty to her or to ■ infant child of the family, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or such a child, or where he is an habitual drunkard or drug addict, or insists on having intercourse while suffering from a venereal disease, or compels her to submit herself to prostitution, the wife may obtain relief from the local magistrates' court. A husband may apply on similar grounds, so far as they are applicable to him. In particular ■ wife can sometimes be guilty of the offence of wilful neglect to provide reasonable maintenance for her husband or children and an order can be made against her (there is no such remedy in the High Court or county court). The court may declare that the complainant is no longer bound to cohabit with the defendant. It may order the husband to pay a weekly sum in its discretion to the wife and may order her to make a similar payment to him if his earning capacity is impaired by age or illness. Provision may be made for legal custody of and access to any child of the family who is under the age of 16 years and for payment by either or both of the spouses of ■ weekly sum to the person entrusted with legal custody in respect of each child of the family up to the age of 16. If the court thinks the child would still be ■ dependant although over that age, similar payments may be ordered for support of the child up to the age of 21. The court cannot make an order that the parties need no longer cohabit or that either spouse shall support the other where the complainant has committed adultery during the marriage, unless the defendant has condoned or connived at, or by wilful neglect or misconduct conducted to, that act of adultery. The court has wide powers of revocation, revival and variation of orders already made. The order must be revoked if the parties have resumed cohabitation, and must be revoked, except so far as the order relates to the children, if the complainant is subsequently proved to have committed adultery since the marriage and the defendant has not condoned or connived at or by wilful neglect or misconduct conducted to that act of adultery. Complaints based on desertion or failure to maintain can be made whilst the offence continues. Complaints based on adultery must usually be made within 6 months of the complainant discovering it, all other complaints within 6 months of the offence itself. The Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952, separates the hearing of matrimonial disputes from ordinary court business; specifies the persons allowed to be present; limits newspaper reports, etc., etc.

### SCOTLAND DIVORCE

Proceedings are brought in the Court of Session and it is necessary that the husband be domiciled in Scotland, or, he not being domiciled in the United Kingdom or in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, that the wife is resident in Scotland and has been ordinarily resident there for a period of three years immediately preceding commencement of proceedings.

The following are grounds for divorce:—

1. *Adultery*.—A mere confession by the defender is of itself insufficient; there must be proof of the facts. Direct evidence is not required, if facts ■ be established which give rise to ■ inevitable inference of adultery. There must be no collusion between the parties, and the pursuer is required to swear to this. It is not collusion, however, for a guilty spouse to give information of an act of adultery already committed. It is a defence to an action of divorce for adultery to plead that the innocent spouse has condoned the misconduct on which the action is founded, but the adultery shall

not be held to have been condoned if co-habitation was continued or resumed with a view to effecting a reconciliation, for any one period not exceeding three months; Divorce (Scotland) Act, 1964.

2. *Desertion*.—The defender must have wilfully and without reasonable cause deserted the pursuer and persisted in such desertion for a period of not less than three years, but in calculating the period no account is taken of any one period not exceeding three months during which the parties resumed co-habitation with a view to reconciliation. It must be shown that the desertion was without reasonable cause, and it is ■ defence to an action on this ground that during that period the pursuer has refused a genuine and reasonable offer by the defender to adhere; Divorce (Scotland) Act, 1964. Refusal by one spouse to have marital relations with the other for any period of three years without any overt act of desertion does not constitute desertion. Here also, collusion is fatal to the success of the action.

3. *Incurable Insanity*.—The defender must, for five years preceding the raising of the action, have been under care and treatment as an insane person.

4. *Cruelty*.—The degree of cruelty to be established depends on the circumstances of each individual case, but the test, generally speaking, is that the conduct complained of must be such as to endanger the health of the pursuer. Cruelty may take the form of habitual drunkenness on the part of one of the spouses. The fraudulent activity of one spouse involving the other may amount to cruelty. There must be no condonation but, as in the case of ■ action on the ground of adultery, the Divorce (Scotland) Act, 1964 provides a reconciliation period not exceeding three months.

5. *Unnatural Sexual Offences*.—An extract of the criminal conviction is sufficient proof.

*Maintenance etc.* Under the Succession (Scotland) Act, 1964, legal rights are not exigible on divorce ■ was formerly the case. The Act gives the Court power to order the guilty spouse to pay either ■ capital sum or ■ periodic allowance or both.

A husband, being liable for his wife's debts, may be ordered to pay her costs, even though he has successfully defended the action. A guilty co-respondent, if named ■ ■ defender, may be required to pay costs and damages.

*Nullity of Marriage*.—A declaration of nullity of marriage may be obtained on the ground of any impediment, viz., consanguinity and affinity, subsistence of a previous marriage, non-age of one of the parties, incapacity or insanity of one of the parties, or by the absence of genuine consent.

### SEPARATION

A decree of judicial separation may be obtained by one spouse against the other on the grounds of (a) adultery, (b) cruelty. This entitles the parties to live apart, but does not dissolve the marriage. The husband, if the guilty party, is liable for ailment.

### CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

In actions for divorce and separation, the Court has a discretion in awarding the custody of the children of the parties. The welfare of the children is the paramount consideration, and the mere fact that a spouse is the guilty party in the action does not of itself deprive him or her of the right to claim custody, though where the considerations of welfare are equally balanced the Court will have regard to the element of guilt.

### HIRE-PURCHASE ENGLAND AND WALES

Protection of the hirer against unscrupulous dealings and against delivery of shoddy goods is given by the Hire-Purchase Act, 1965, which applies to hire-purchase agreements under which the

hire-purchase price, *i.e.*, the total sum payable by the hirer to complete the purchase of the goods, does not exceed £2,000. The Act also provides that where the hirer is a body corporate, the Act is not to apply at all.

Before any agreement is made, the owner of the goods must state in writing to the hirer the cash price at which the goods can be purchased, and the agreement must be in writing signed by the hirer himself and by or on behalf of the owner and any guarantor. The agreement must contain (i) the cash price, (ii) the hire-purchase price, (iii) the amount of each instalment, (iv) when each instalment falls due, (v) a list of the goods, and (vi) a notice informing the hirer of his right to terminate the agreement (*below*), and of the restrictions on the owner's right to recover the goods (*below*). If the agreement is complete as soon as the hirer signs it he must be given a copy there and then; in all other cases he must be given one copy when he signs and another within seven days of the completion of the agreement. There are also Board of Trade regulations dealing with such matters as the size of the print. In breach of any of these conditions the owner can neither recover the goods from the hirer nor enforce the agreement or any security given, although the Court can dispense with any of the conditions save that as to the signed agreement. The same result ensues (while default continues) if the owner fails without reasonable cause within four days after written request (with a tender of 2s. 6d. for expenses) to supply to the hirer a copy of the agreement and a statement of amounts paid, in arrear, and not yet payable. Before the last instalment becomes due, the hirer may by writing determine the agreement, and, although he remains liable for any instalments already due, he will be under no further obligation under the agreement. Under the Act, however, he must allow the owner to retake the goods and, if one-half of the hire-purchase price exceeds the total of the sums paid and due he must pay the difference to the owner unless the court considers that a lesser sum is sufficient to compensate the owner. These rights of the hirer cannot be taken away from him, but he can enforce more favourable rights (if any) under the agreement.

An important new provision in the Act gives the hirer the right to cancel the agreement and recover all sums paid if he signed it at a place other than trade premises. This right (which was designed to cover the activities of door-step salesmen) must be exercised within 4 days of receiving the second copy.

Any provision in the agreement giving the owner a right to enter any premises for the purpose of seizing the goods is invalidated by the Act. Further, even though the agreement may have been terminated because the hirer has broken it, or because the owner has exercised a right to terminate it, if one-third of the hire-purchase price has been paid or tendered, the owner cannot recover the goods otherwise than by action in a County Court, in which the Court can ensure that the hirer is fairly treated. If the owner disregards this provision, the hirer cannot recover the goods, but can recover all sums paid under the agreement.

The Trade Descriptions Act, 1968, further protects the consumer by making it a criminal offence for traders falsely to describe or advertise the quantity or price of goods or services; prosecutions are brought by Inspectors of Weights and Measures. The Act provides no civil remedies.

#### SCOTLAND

Formerly the provisions governing hire-purchase in Scotland were very different from England, but

a change was made by the Hire Purchase Act, 1964, which in effect extended to Scotland the English code. Now, the Hire Purchase (Scotland) Act, 1965, provides a Scots code corresponding to, but not identical with, the English enactments found in the Hire Purchase Act, 1965, referred to above.

#### ILLEGITIMACY AND LEGITIMATION ENGLAND AND WALES

A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Supplementary Benefits Commission where the child becomes chargeable to the local authority, and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum in their discretion. The evidence of the woman must be corroborated in a material particular. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. *Prima facie* every child born of a married woman during a marriage is legitimate; and this presumption can only be rebutted by strong, distinct, satisfactory and conclusive evidence. When the Family Law Reform Act comes into force, presumption of law as to the legitimacy (or illegitimacy) of any person will in civil proceedings be rebuttable by evidence showing that it is more probable than not that the person is illegitimate (or legitimate). If however the husband and wife are separated under an Order of the Court, a child conceived by the wife during such separation is presumed not to be the husband's child.

**LEGITIMATION.**—By the *Legitimacy Act, 1926*, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1927, where the parents of an illegitimate person marry, or have married, whether before or after that date, the marriage, if the father is at the date thereof domiciled in England or Wales, renders that person, if living, legitimate as from Jan. 1, 1927, or from the date of the marriage, whichever last happens. Under the Act of 1959, marriage legitimates a person even though the father or mother was married to a third person at the time when the illegitimate person was born. It is the duty of the parents to supply to the Registrar General information for re-registration of the birth of a legitimated child.

**Declarations of Legitimacy.**—A person claiming that he, his parent, or any remoter ancestor has become legitimated, may petition the High Court or the County Court for the necessary declaration.

**Rights and Duties of Legitimated Persons.**—A legitimated person, his spouse or issue may take property under an intestacy occurring after the date of legitimation, or under any disposition (*e.g.*, a will) coming into operation after such date, as if he had been legitimate.

He must maintain all persons whom he would be bound to maintain had he been born legitimate, and he is entitled to the benefit of any Act of Parliament which confers rights on legitimate persons to recover damages or compensation. The Act specially provides that nothing therein contained is to render any person capable of succeeding to or transmitting a right to any dignity or title.

#### SCOTLAND

**Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Act, 1930.**—The mother of an illegitimate child may raise an action of affiliation and aliment against the father, either in the Court of Session or, more usually, in the Sheriff Court. Where in any such action the Court finds that the defender is the father of the child, the Court shall, in awarding inlying expenses, or aliment, have regard to the means of the parties, and the whole circumstance of the case. The Court may, upon application by the mother or by the

father of any illegitimate child, or in any action for aliment for an illegitimate child, make such order as it may think fit regarding the custody of such child and the right of access thereto of either parent, having regard to the welfare of the child and to the conduct of the parents and to the wishes as well of the mother as of the father and may on the application of either parent recall or vary such order. The obligation of the mother and of the father of an illegitimate child to provide aliment for such child shall (without prejudice to any obligation attaching at common law) endure until the child attains the age of sixteen years.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by and on the date of the subsequent marriage of its parents and there is now no objection to there having been an impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the child's conception—see the Legitimation (Scotland) Act, 1968, which came into operation on June 8, 1968, on which date thousands of existing illegitimate children were regarded as legitimated. By the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act, 1965, a child so legitimated, who has already been registered as illegitimate, may be re-registered as legitimate. The consent of the father of an illegitimate child to its adoption is not required.

The Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1968, gives illegitimate child full rights of succession (including legitim, see next section) in the estate of both parents, while the father and mother share equally in the estate of their illegitimate child. Unless expressly excluded, a reference in a deed to ■ relationship, e.g. "issue" or "children", is presumed to include illegitimate children.

## INTESTACY ENGLAND AND WALES

As regards deaths on or after January 1, 1967, the position is governed by the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, as amended by the Intestates' Estates Act, 1952, and the Family Provision Act, 1966. The 1952 and 1966 Acts increased the benefits of a surviving spouse of an intestate, and the 1952 Act extended the provisions of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938 (see under "Wills"), to intestacies. These notes deal with the position under the 1966 Act, so that if the death occurred before 1967 reference must be made elsewhere. If the intestate leaves ■ spouse and issue, the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £8,750 with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment; and (iii) ■ life interest in half of the rest of the estate. This life interest can be capitalized at the option of the spouse. "Personal chattels" are articles of household use or ornament (including motor-cars), not used for business purposes. The rest of the estate goes to the issue. If the intestate leaves a spouse and no issue, but leaves a parent or brother or sister of the whole blood or issue of such brothers and sisters the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £30,000 with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment, and (iii) half of the rest of the estate absolutely. The other half of the rest of the estate goes to the parents, equally if more than one, or, if none, to the brothers and sisters of the whole blood. If the intestate leaves ■ spouse, but no issue, no parents and no brothers or sisters of the whole blood or their issue, the spouse takes the whole estate absolutely. If resident therein at the intestate's death, the surviving spouse may generally require the personal representatives to appropriate the interest of the intestate in the matrimonial home in or towards satisfaction of any absolute interest of the spouse, including the capitalized value of a life interest. In certain cases,

leave of Court is required. On a partial intestacy any benefit (other than personal chattels specifically bequeathed) received by the surviving spouse under the will must be brought into account against the statutory legacy of £8,750 or £30,000 as the case may be. If there is no surviving spouse, the estate is distributed among those who survive the intestate in the following order (those entitled under earlier numbers taking to the exclusion of those entitled under later numbers):—(1) issue; (2) father or mother (equally, if both alive); (3) brothers and sisters of the whole blood; (4) brothers and sisters of the half blood; (5) grandparents (equally, if more than one alive); (6) uncles and aunts of the whole blood; (7) uncles and aunts of the half blood; (8) the Crown.

In cases (1), (3), (4), (6) and (7) the persons entitled lose their interests unless they or their issue not only survive the intestate, but also attain twenty-one (this age will be reduced to eighteen when the Family Law Reform Act has effect) or marry under that age, their shares going to the other persons (if any) within the same group who do attain twenty-one (eighteen) or marry. Moreover, in the same cases, succession is not *per capita*, but *per stirpes*, i.e., by stocks or families. Thus, if the intestate leaves one child and two grandchildren, being the children of a child of the intestate who pre-deceased the intestate, the two grandchildren represent their deceased parent and take between them one-half of the issue's share, the remaining half going to the surviving child. Similarly, nephews and nieces represent a deceased brother, and so on.

When the deceased died partially intestate (i.e., leaving a will which disposed of only part of his property), the above rules apply to the intestate part.

Children must bring into account (hotchpot) any substantial advances received from the intestate during his lifetime before claiming any further share under the intestacy. Special hotchpot provisions apply to partial intestacy.

For further details, see Administration of Estates Act, 1925, as amended by the Intestates' Estates Act, 1952, and the Family Provision Act, 1966.

The Legitimacy Act, 1926, contains special provisions concerning the intestacy of an illegitimate child or the mother of an illegitimate child, but these provisions will be repealed by the Family Law Reform Act, under which an illegitimate child can take in intestacy.

## SCOTLAND

The Succession (Scotland) Act, 1964, provides that the whole estate of any person dying intestate after the commencement of the Act shall devolve without distinction between heritable and moveable property, besides altering the law of succession in other respects. By that Act the surviving spouse of an intestate may, as a prior right (in addition to legal rights, see below), claim the matrimonial home (or in certain circumstances the value thereof), with its furniture and plenishings not exceeding £5,000 in value, plus the sum of £2,500 if the deceased left issue or, if no issue, the sum of £5,000.

The Act has been modified by the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1968, as to the status of illegitimate children (see preceding section). The succession rights of an illegitimate child are however confined to the estate of his parents. He cannot claim from the estate of a grandparent, either legitim or ■ share in intestacy, even though such would have fallen to his pre-deceasing parent.

Legal rights, referred to above, are:—

*Jus relicti*: right of surviving husband to one-half or one-third of deceased's net moveable estate, after satisfaction of prior rights.

*Jus relictae*: the corresponding right of a surviving wife in her deceased husband's estate.

*Legitim*: right of surviving children to one-half or one-third of the net moveable estate of deceased parents after satisfaction of prior rights—see p. 1179. There are no legal rights in heritage.

In general, the lines of succession are: (1) descendants; (2) collaterals; (3) ascendants and their collaterals, and so on in the ascending scale, but the Act of 1964 has made important modifications. The right of representation, i.e., the right of the issue of a person, who would have succeeded if he had survived the intestate, is open to any line of succession where previously it was limited to apply only when there were next of kin or the issue of predeceasing next of kin. The surviving mother of an intestate now has equal rights of succession with the surviving father, where formerly these were restricted. The intestate's maternal relations, who prior to the Act had no rights of succession, are now on an equal footing with his paternal relations. A surviving spouse, if there are no children, succeeds to the whole estate. Where the intestate is survived only by parents, and by brothers and sisters (collaterals) half of the estate is taken by the parents and the other half by the brothers and sisters, those of the whole blood being preferred to those of the half blood; where, however, succession opens to collaterals—which expression can include the brothers and sisters of an ancestor of the intestate—of the half blood, they shall rank equally amongst themselves, whether related to the intestate (or his ancestor) through their father or their mother.

### JURY SERVICE

Liability to Jury Service depends upon inclusion in the local Jury Book. This is compiled from the Electors Lists for each year (see *post* under "Voters' Qualifications"). The names of all persons who are on 10th October qualified and liable to serve as jurors are marked with the letter "J" on the Electors Lists. The marked Electors Lists are published, and anyone whose name is improperly marked may before the following 17th December claim that, although qualified to serve [see below] he is exempt from service [see below]; the marks will be removed from the names of exempted persons. The remaining marked names are thereafter included in the Jury Book. No one whose name actually appears in the Jury Book may claim exemption on any ground whatever except illness or, if a woman, for medical reasons.

### QUALIFICATIONS

*England and Wales*.—Every man and woman of full age [persons over 60 are exempt but not disqualified] residing in England or Wales being the owner, legally or under trust, of freehold land worth £10 a year or more, or of leasehold land worth £20 a year or more (if the lease is for at least 21 years) in the county in which they live; or being householders rated in respect of premises of a net annual value of at least £20 (or in London or Middlesex £30); is qualified and liable to serve on juries in the superior courts (civil and criminal) and at Assizes in their own county, and on petty juries in the local County Court or Quarter Sessions. Also all burgesses of boroughs having separate quarter sessions or a borough civil court are qualified and liable to serve on juries therein. Special regulations govern the qualifications and method of listing common jurors in the City of London; and jurors for a coroner's inquest. By the Juries Act, 1954, a person attending for jury service is entitled to be paid travelling and subsistence allowances

together with compensation for loss of earnings and other loss of expenses. See Jurors' Allowances Regulations, 1967.

*Disqualifications*.—The disqualification of ex-prisoners is dealt with by section 74 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967.

*Exemptions*.—The persons who are exempt from serving on juries (including coroner's juries) include: peers; M.P.'s; judges; ministers of religion (Christian and Jewish); practising lawyers; officers of the Courts; coroners; prison, etc., officers; keepers of public mental hospitals; practising M.R.C.S.'s, M.R.C.P.'s and L.R.C.P.'s; practising apothecaries, doctors and chemists, registered practising dentists, registered practising veterinary surgeons; midwives; members of the armed forces; members of the Territorial Army (in certain cases) or the Royal Auxiliary Air Force; members of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and of the Port of London Authority; certain members of Trinity House, Deptford Strond; masters of buoy and light vessels under the Trinity Houses, and all licensed water pilots; household servants of the Crown; officers of the Post Office, customs and excise; sheriff's officers; police officers; special constables; metropolitan magistrates and their court clerks and servants; officers of the Houses of Parliament.

As to their own counties: members of the G.L.C., and commissioners of income tax.

As to their local counties: borough councillors and J.P.'s, town clerks and borough treasurers; burgesses of boroughs having separate Quarter Sessions are exempt from serving on the County Sessions.

As to their own area of jurisdiction: J.P.'s.

Moreover a juror can never be called upon to serve oftener than once in each year; this period of exemption is longer in certain counties.

Section 13 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967, provides that the verdict of a jury in criminal proceedings need not be unanimous.

### JURY SERVICE IN SCOTLAND

It is the duty of the Sheriff in each county to make up a list of persons qualified and liable to serve as jurors. The list is compiled from information which every householder is required to provide. From this list the General Jury Book is made up. Part II of the Juries Act, 1949 (amended by the Juries Act, 1954 with Regulations following thereon), applies only to Scotland and provides, *inter alia*, for the payment of travelling expenses and subsistence allowances to jurors, and for compensation for loss of earnings, recently increased.

The number of a jury in a civil cause in the Court of Session is twelve. In a criminal trial the number is fifteen, and in inquiries by Sheriff and jury under the Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland) Act, 1895, or the Fatal Accidents and Sudden Deaths Inquiry (Scotland) Act, 1906 the number is five. In Scotland there is no Coroner's Inquest.

### QUALIFICATIONS

Every man or woman between the ages of 21 and 60 is qualified, who is possessed of heritable property of the yearly value of at least £5, or of moveable property of the value of at least £200 sterling.

*Exemptions*.—The persons who are exempt from serving on juries include: peers, judges of the supreme courts, sheriffs, magistrates of Royal Burghs, ministers of religion, parochial schoolmasters, practising lawyers, clerks and officers of court, prison officers, university professors, physicians, surgeons and dentists, officers in the Navy or Army on full pay, customs officers,

messengers-at-arms and other officers of the law, lighthouse keepers and their assistants, soldiers, members of the Territorial Army and the Auxiliary Air Force (in certain circumstances), Inland Revenue officials and officers of the Post Office.

Jurors failing to attend without good cause are liable to a penalty.

## LANDLORD AND TENANT

### ENGLAND AND WALES

Although basically the relationship between the parties to the lease is governed by the lease itself, the law on this subject is complicated by the mass of legislation thereon. The few points dealt with may show the desirability of seeking professional assistance in these matters. Important provisions include:—

(1) As to agricultural holdings—the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1948. Among other things, this Act regulates the length of notice necessary to determine an agricultural tenancy, the tenant's right to remove fixtures on the land, his right to compensation for damage done by game, for improvements and for disturbance, and his right to require the consent of the Agricultural Land Tribunal to the operation of a notice to quit.

(2) As to business premises—the Landlord and Tenant Acts, 1927 and 1954, which do not extend to Scotland. Part II of the 1954 Act gives security of tenure to the tenant of most business premises, and in effect he can only be ousted on one or more of the seven grounds set out in the Act. In some cases, where the landlord can resume possession, the tenant is entitled to compensation.

(3) As to unfurnished dwelling houses—the complicated mass of legislation now embodied in the Rent Act, 1968, which does not extend to Scotland or Northern Ireland. If a house is within this Act, the tenant may have a personal right to reside in the house and can only be ousted on certain grounds. Further, each house within the Act has a rent limit, and the rent recoverable by the landlord is limited to this rent.

Houses let at a rent which includes board or substantial attendance or furniture are also governed by the Rent Act, 1968.

The Rent Act, 1957, made considerable inroads into the importance of rent control by removing many houses from control altogether and fixing new maximum rent limits for all houses which remain subject to control. The principal changes effected by this Act were:

1. Any house whose rateable value on November 7, 1956, exceeded £40 in London and elsewhere £30, was automatically decontrolled.

2. No tenancies beginning on or after July 6, 1957, were subject to control unless the person to whom the tenancy was granted was already a protected tenant of that house.

3. For all houses remaining subject to control the maximum rent was determined by reference to the gross value shown in the rating valuation list on November 7, 1956.

Important changes were made by the Rent Act, 1965, without immediately affecting the system of control and determination of rents of property let before July 6, 1957, within the £40/30 limits of rateable value on the 1956 rating lists. If a tenancy of a dwelling-house was not already subject to Rent Act control immediately before 8 December 1965, the 1965 Act brought that tenancy within the Rent Acts provided the rateable value in March, 1965, did not exceed £400 in London and £200 elsewhere in Great Britain. Such a tenancy is known as a regulated tenancy. Broadly, the maximum rent recoverable from the tenant under such a tenancy is the rent payable under the

terms of the agreement between landlord and tenant, save that if within the previous three years the house has been the subject of another regulated tenancy, then the limit is the rent payable under that earlier tenancy. However, provision is made by the Act for the registration of rents, and if a rent is registered under the Act that is the maximum rent which can be recovered. The Act provides for the appointment of rent officers and rent assessment committees to determine a fair rent to be registered.

The Act also provides that if any person with intent to cause the residential occupier of any premises to give up the occupation thereof does any act calculated to interfere with the peace or comfort of the residential occupier or members of his household, he shall be guilty of an offence. A further provision prevents a landlord enforcing a right to possession against a tenant (who is not already protected by any security of tenure legislation) without a court order, and there are special rules in such cases relating to agricultural employees.

(4) Part I of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, applies to most tenancies of houses for over twenty-one years at a ground rent. Where it applies, the contractual tenancy is continued until brought to an end in the manner prescribed by the Act, and in effect the landlord can only get possession on limited grounds.

Further, under the Leasehold Reform Act, 1967, tenants of houses under leases for over twenty-one years at a rent less than two-thirds of the rateable value of the house are in most cases given a right to purchase the freehold or to take an extended lease for a term of fifty years, provided the tenant at the time when he seeks to exercise the right has been occupying the house as his residence for the last five years or for periods amounting to five years in the last ten years.

(5) A notice to quit any dwellinghouse must be given at least four weeks before it is to take effect.

(6) Under the Housing Act, 1961 (which does not extend to Scotland), in a lease of a dwelling-house granted after October 24, 1961, for a term of less than 7 years, there is implied a covenant by the landlord (a) to keep in repair the structure and exterior of the house and (b) to keep in repair and proper working order the installations in the house (i) for the supply of water, gas and electricity, and for sanitation, and (ii) for space heating or heating water.

### SCOTLAND

A Lease is a Contract, the relationship of the parties being governed by the terms thereof. As is also the case in England (see the foregoing Section) legislation has played an important part in regulating that relationship. Thus, what at Common Law was an Agreement binding only the parties to the deed, becomes in virtue of Statute 1449 c. 17, a contract binding the landlord's successors, as purchasers or creditors, provided the following four conditions are observed: (1) the lease, if for more than one year, must be in writing, (2) there must be a rent, (3) there must be a term of expiry, and (4) the tenant must have entered into possession.

It would be impracticable in a brief section of these Notes to enter upon a general discussion of this branch of the law and, accordingly, the plan adopted in the preceding Section of quoting a few important Statutes is followed here.

The Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1949 (amended by the Agriculture Act, 1958), which is a consolidating Act applicable to Scotland, contains provisions similar to those in the English Act, alluded to in the preceding Section. It cannot here be analysed in detail.

It is of interest to note that the Small Landholders Act, 1911, provided for the setting up of the Land Court which has jurisdiction over a large proportion of agricultural and pastoral land in Scotland.

In Scotland business premises are not controlled by Statute to so great an extent as in England, but the Tenancy of Shops (Scotland) Acts, 1949 and 1964 give a measure of security to tenants of shops. These Acts enable the tenant of a shop who is threatened with eviction to apply to the Sheriff for ■ renewal of the tenancy. If the landlord has offered to sell the subjects to the tenant at an agreed price the application for ■ renewal of the tenancy may be dismissed. Reference should be made to Section 1 (3) of the 1949 Act for particulars of other circumstances under which the Sheriff has a discretion to dismiss an application. The Acts apply to premises held by the Crown or Government Departments, either ■ landlord or tenant.

The series of complicated statutes known as The Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920 to 1939, largely govern the relations between landlord and tenant in regard to certain unfurnished houses—including parts thereof if let as separate dwellings—and it is important to note that notwithstanding conditions in the lease of a controlled house providing for the removal of the tenant, it is not possible to contract out of the Acts. Employees occupying premises by virtue of their employment are not tenants and so cannot claim protection. The Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, provides for increase in rent of a controlled dwelling house on which repairs of a certain value have been carried out. The Rent of Furnished Houses Control (Scotland) Act, 1943 contains provisions applicable to houses or parts of houses let with furniture and with or without services, as also to unfurnished premises let with services. These Acts were subsequently altered or modified by the Rent Act, 1957. Under it (1) Dwelling houses, the rateable value of which was on November 7, 1956, over £40, were released from control. (2) All tenancies coming into operation on or after July 6, 1957, were free from control, except where a new tenancy was granted to a statutory tenant already in occupation. (3) Provision was made for the increase of rent by a maximum of one quarter of all controlled houses. (4) The repairs increase of two-fifths provided for in the 1954 Act was increased to one-half.

However, the main provisions of the Rent Act, 1965 (see above) apply to Scotland and substantially extend the application of the Rent Acts.

The Rent Act, 1957, further provides that a notice to quit a dwelling house (furnished or unfurnished) must be sent at least four weeks before the date on which it is to take effect.

The Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, referred to in the preceding section, does not apply to Scotland.

## LEGAL AID

### LEGAL AID IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

The Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, is designed to make legal aid and advice more readily available for persons of small and moderate means. The main structure of the new service is contained in the Act itself and the Regulations made thereunder but the administrative details are embodied in ■ scheme made by the Law Society.

Legal aid is available for proceedings (including matrimonial causes) in the House of Lords, Court of Appeal, High Court, County Courts, certain local courts, and civil proceedings in Magistrates Courts. In any event, an application for legal aid will not be approved if it appears that the applicant would gain only a trivial advantage from the proceedings. Further, proceedings wholly or partly in respect of

defamation, breach of promise of marriage, seduction, inducement of one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other are excepted from the scheme, as are also relator actions, election petitions and proceedings by way of judgment summons.

Eligibility for legal aid in civil proceedings depends upon an applicant's "disposable income" and "disposable capital." Legal aid cannot be granted if the former exceeds £700 per annum, and a person may be refused assistance if he has 1 disposable capital of more than £500 and it appears that he can afford to proceed without legal aid. Even so, the applicant may be required to contribute up to one third the excess of his disposable income above £250, together with the whole excess of his disposable capital above £125. Disposable income is calculated by making deductions from gross income in respect of certain matters such as dependants, interest on loans, income tax, rates, rent and other matters for which the applicant must or reasonably may provide. Disposable capital is calculated by excluding from gross capital the value of the house in which the applicant resides, of furniture and household possessions; a deduction of up to £75 may be made in respect of dependants. Except in cases where the spouses are living apart, or have ■ contrary interest, any resources of ■ person's wife or husband are to be treated as that person's resources. These figures will be assessed by the Ministry of Social Security, and will be certified to a Local Committee, who will determine whether reasonable grounds exist for the grant of a civil aid certificate. Appeal from refusal of ■ certificate lies to an Area Committee. A person resident in England or Wales desiring legal aid may apply for a certificate to any Local Committee; if resident elsewhere, application should be made to the Local Committee for London. However, if the application is made in respect of proceedings in an *appellate* court and the applicant is resident in England or Wales, application should generally be made to any Area Committee—if resident elsewhere, to the Area Committee for London. If a certificate is granted, the applicant may select his solicitor, and, if necessary, counsel, from a panel. The costs of the assisted person's solicitor and counsel will be paid out of the legal aid fund. Under the Legal Aid Act, 1964, the court may order that the costs of ■ successful unassisted party shall be paid out of the legal aid fund.

### LEGAL ADVICE

Legal advice from a solicitor on the Legal Aid Panel is now available to anyone over the age of sixteen. Persons on Supplementary Benefits can get it free of charge, whilst those whose means are within the limits set out below can get it for 2s. 6d. An application form should be obtained from a Citizens' Advice Bureau, Court Office or from one of the Law Society's Legal Aid Offices, or from a solicitor whose name is on the panel, and, after completing the form, it should be taken to ■ solicitor on the panel and an interview requested. A person is entitled to advice on any one legal question only from one solicitor; and for not more than one hour and thirty minutes, but application for further advice may be made to the Area Committee. Lists of solicitors concerned may be consulted at the places mentioned above.

Legal advice is available for 2s. 6d. to a person whose capital is £125 or less and whose income has not been more than £7 10s. during the seven days up to and including the day of application for legal advice. Capital and income of husband and wife must be added together for this purpose, unless they are living apart or the applicant seeks advice on a matter in which the spouse has a contrary interest.

In working out capital, the value of the applicant's house, its contents and the value of clothing and tools can be ignored. In working out income, a deduction of £2 5s. may be made for a spouse living with or maintained by the applicant, of £1 7s. for each child maintained by the applicant, and of £2 5s. for any other adult person maintained by the applicant. There may also be deducted any income tax and any National Insurance, Industrial Injuries or National Health contributions paid by the applicant during the week immediately before the date of obtaining legal advice.

Quite apart from the above statutory scheme for legal advice, there exists a voluntary scheme under which any person may apply to a solicitor who is on the panel for advice for a fee of £1 for up to thirty minutes. If the matter cannot be disposed of in thirty minutes, the solicitor should give an estimate of the approximate cost of any further advice or steps which may be necessary.

It should be mentioned that under both schemes a solicitor, even though he is on the panel, is entitled to decline to give advice to the applicant without giving any reason to the applicant.

#### OTHER LEGAL AID

Neither of the advice schemes covers further action such as writing letters. If however a person wants something more than advice but something less than proceedings, he may obtain a certificate to take steps to assert or dispute a claim where the question of proceedings has not yet arisen, but if it did arise legal aid could be granted for those proceedings. This type of legal aid could cover writing letters, obtaining evidence, and negotiating settlements. The certificate limits the amount to be spent under it, and does not cover any step in proceedings, nor can counsel be instructed. It is available to a person whose disposable capital does not exceed £125 and who was either receiving supplementary benefits under the Ministry of Social Security Act, 1966 or has a disposable income not exceeding £325 per annum. In assessing disposable capital deductions are made in respect of dependants, and further deductions for them are made in assessing disposable income. Where the applicant's disposable income exceeds £253 he must pay a contribution of up to £1 for each £3 above £250.

#### LEGAL AID IN CRIMINAL CASES

The Criminal Justice Act, 1967, Part IV provides for legal aid in criminal proceedings. A criminal court (e.g., magistrates' court, Assizes, Quarter Sessions) has power to order legal aid to be granted where it appears desirable to do so in the interests of justice. The court shall make an order in certain cases, e.g., where a person is committed for trial on a charge of murder. However, the court may not make an order unless it appears to the court that the person's means are such that he requires assistance in meeting the costs of the particular proceedings in question. Application should be made to the appropriate court where proceedings are to take place.

An applicant may be required to make a contribution towards the costs of the action. In order to ascertain the amount of this contribution he will have to produce written evidence of his means. Any assessment of means will be carried out by the Supplementary Benefits Commission, which will report to the court. No contribution will be required from a person who has insufficient means.

Any practising barrister or solicitor may act for a legally aided person in criminal proceedings unless excluded by reason of misconduct. In general where legal aid is given it will normally include representation by both counsel and solicitor. However, in connection with magistrates' courts,

representation will be by solicitor alone unless it is a serious offence.

Where any doubt arises about the grant of a legal aid order that doubt is to be resolved in favour of the applicant. The court also has power to amend or revoke a legal aid order. Legal aid may also be granted in connection with appellate proceedings, e.g., on appeal to the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal under the Criminal Appeal Act, 1968.

#### SCOTLAND

##### Civil Proceedings

The Legal Aid and Solicitors (Scotland) Acts, 1949 and 1960 provide a scheme which is limited to civil actions in the Court of Session and in the Sheriff Courts except actions in respect of defamation or verbal injury, breach of promise of marriage, the inducement of one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other, election petitions (under the Representation of the People Act, 1949), and small debt proceedings (i.e., under £20) and proceedings for summary removing, in both of which liability for the debt and the amount thereof are admitted.

As to those to whom legal aid is available, the same considerations as to income and capital apply in Scotland as in England. (See the preceding paragraph.) A person believing himself to be eligible may instruct any solicitor of his own choice who is on the official lists, or he may apply for a solicitor to one of the various Legal Aid Committees which are set up to administer the scheme. Application for a certificate granting legal aid is thereafter made to the appropriate Committee by the applicant's solicitor, who is required to prepare, for the signature of the applicant, a memorandum setting forth the grounds of the proposed action. Investigation into the applicant's financial means is carried out by the Supplementary Benefits Commission after the Committee has considered the memorandum and, on a suitable contribution, if any, by the applicant being approved, a Certificate is granted enabling the applicant to proceed with his action. The Legal Aid Act, 1964, which applies to Scotland with certain modifications, provides for the payment (to a limited extent) out of the legal aid fund of costs incurred by successful opponents of legally aided litigants.

##### LEGAL ADVICE

Since March, 1959, legal advice, as distinct from legal aid in proceedings, is available to anyone in Scotland on terms similar to those stated in a preceding paragraph dealing with legal advice in England. Application forms are available in the offices of all Legal Aid Committees and Citizens' Advice Bureaux.

##### Criminal Proceedings

Legal Aid (Scotland) (Criminal Proceedings) Regulations, 1964, which came into operation in October 1964, provide for the administration of criminal legal aid.

#### MARRIAGE

##### A.—MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO RITES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

1. MARRIAGE BY BANNS.—The Marriage Act, 1949, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony during morning service or, if there is no morning service on a Sunday on which the banns are to be published, during evening service. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both. Under the Act, banns may be published and the marriage solemnized in the

parish church, which is the usual place of worship of the persons to be married or either of them, although neither of such persons dwells in such parish; but this publication of banns is in addition to any other publication required by law and does not apply if the church or the residence of either party is in Wales. The Act provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland and the other in England, the publication being then in the parish in England in which one party resides, and, according to the law and custom in Scotland, in the place where the other party resides. After the lapse of three months from the last time of publication, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence (see below), or submit to the republication of banns.

2. MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.—Marriage licences are of two kinds:—

(i) A Common Licence, dispensing with the necessity for banns, granted by the Archbishops and Bishops through their Surrogates, for marriages in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages. A Common Licence can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office (x The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.x) and (for marriages in London) at the Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry (x The Sanctuary, S.W.x), by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office are available for all England and Wales. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings. [The cost of licences through a clerical Surrogate in the country (see below) is £2 15s.] No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued. Before a licence can be granted one of the parties must make an affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of such parties has had his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the parish or ecclesiastical district of the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized, or the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them. In the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman (Surrogate) before whom the affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some dioceses it is necessary for the Surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's Registry.) The licence continues in force for three months from its date.

(ii) A Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, etc.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to the Faculty Office. Fees for licence, etc., £25.

3. MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE.—A marriage may be per-

formed in church on the Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (as to which see below) without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the ecclesiastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place unless the church is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them.

MARRIAGE FEES.—The Church Commissioners settle tables of fees for all parishes. The usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

#### B.—MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE

The following marriages may be solemnized on the authority of a Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (either with or without a licence):—

- (a) A marriage in a registered building (e.g., a nonconformist church registered for the solemnization of marriages therein).
- (b) A marriage in a register office.
- (c) A marriage according to the usages of the Society of Friends (commonly called Quakers).
- (d) A marriage between two persons professing the Jewish religion according to the usages of the Jews.
- (e) A marriage according to the rites of the Church of England (see above—in this case the marriage can only be without licence).

NOTICE.—Notice of the intended marriage must be given as follows:—

- (i) Marriage by certificate (without licence)—If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party. If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before either notice can be given.
- (ii) Marriage by certificate (with licence)—One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts. Either party may give the notice, which must be given to the Superintendent Registrar of any registration district in which one of the parties has resided for the period of fifteen days immediately preceding the giving of notice, but both parties must be resident in England or Wales on the day notice is given.

The notice (in either case) must be in the prescribed form and must contain particulars as to names, marital status, occupation, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. The notice must also contain or have added at the foot thereof a solemn declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law (see below) has been duly given, and that the residential qualifications (mentioned above) have been complied with. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury. The notice is entered in the marriage notice book.

#### ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE:

- (i) Without licence.—The notice (or an exact copy thereof) is affixed in some conspicuous place in the Superintendent Registrar's

office for 21 days next after the notice was entered in the marriage notice book. After the lapse of this period the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place ■ any time within three months from the date of the entry of the notice.

- (ii) *With licence.*—The notice in this case is not affixed in the office of the Superintendent Registrar. After the lapse of one whole day (other than ■ Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three months from the date of entry of the notice.

#### SOLEMNIZATION OF THE MARRIAGE:

- (i) *In ■ Registered Building.*—The marriage must generally take place at ■ building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but if the usual place of worship of either is outside the district of his or her residence, it may take place in such usual place of worship. Further, if there is not within the district of residence of one of the parties ■ registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies which the parties desire to adopt in solemnizing their marriage, it may take place in an appropriate registered building in the nearest district.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of section 43 of the Marriage Act, 1949. This section provides for the appointment of an "authorized person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building, certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorized for the purpose) who must be present and must register the marriage.

The marriage may be solemnized between the hours of ■ a.m. and 6 p.m. with open doors in the presence of two or more witnesses. The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declaration—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D." Also each of the parties must say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]," or, if the marriage is solemnized in the presence of an authorized person without the presence of a Registrar, each party may say in lieu thereof: "I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife [or husband]."

- (ii) *In a Register Office.*—The marriage may be solemnized in the office of the Superintendent Registrar to whom notice of the marriage has been given. The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., with open doors in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar and ■ Registrar of the registration district of that Superintendent Registrar, and in the presence of two witnesses. The parties must make the following declaration: "I do solemnly declare that ■ know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to

C. D.," and each party must say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]." No religious ceremony may take place in the Register Office, though the parties may, on production of their marriage certificate, go through a subsequent religious ceremony in any church or persuasion of which they are members.

- (iii) *Other Cases.*—If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), ■ if, not being in membership, they have been authorized by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they may be married in ■ Friends' meeting-house. The marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting house is situated. The presence of ■ Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.

■ both parties are Jews they may marry according to their usages in a synagogue, which has a certified marriage secretary, or private dwelling-house at any hour; the building may be situated within or without the district of residence. The marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the ■ is a member. The presence of ■ Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.

#### FEES OF SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS.

	s.	d.
For entering notice of ■ marriage by certificate (with or without licence) in the marriage notice book.....	15	0
For a licence for marriage.....	40	5
For ■ marriage by certificate (without licence) in the presence of a Registrar....	20	0
For a marriage by certificate (with licence) in the presence of ■ Registrar.....	20	0

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

*Consanguinity and Affinity.*—A marriage between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity is void. Relaxations have, however, been made by various statutes which have now been replaced by the Marriage Act, 1949 (see the 1st Schedule to the Act) and the Marriage (Enabling) Act, 1960. It is now permitted to contract a marriage with:—

Sister, aunt or niece of a former wife (whether living or not). Former wife of brother, uncle or nephew (whether living or not).

No clergyman can be compelled to solemnize any of the foregoing marriages, but he may allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

*Minors.*—Persons under 21 years of age are generally required to obtain the consent of certain persons (see Marriage Act, 1949, section 3 and 2nd Schedule). This age will be reduced to 20 when the Family Law Reform Act comes into force. Where both parents are living, both must consent, where one is dead, the survivor, or, if there is ■ guardian appointed by the deceased parent, the guardian and the survivor. No consent is required in the case of an infant's second marriage. In certain exceptional cases consent may be dispensed with, e.g., the insanity of ■ parent. If consent is refused the Court may, on application being made, consent to the marriage; application can be made for this purpose to the High Court, the County Court, or ■ Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The Act prohibits any marriage where either party is under 16 years of age.

### C.—MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR NORTHERN IRELAND

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should either apply to the session clerk to publish banns or give notice of marriage to the registrar; as regards Northern Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by Certificate with licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

### MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND

According to the law of Scotland, marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties.

*Impediments to marriage:* These render the marriage null and void. (a) Age: If either party is under the age of 16. (b) Forbidden Degrees: If the parties are within certain degrees of relationship. (c) Subsisting previous marriage. (d) Impotency of either party. (e) Non-residence, *i.e.*, if the legal requirement of prior residence of either of the parties in Scotland have not been complied with. (f) Insanity of either party.

No consent of parents or guardians is necessary. Marriages may be regular or "irregular."

#### *Regular Marriages.*

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion or authorized Registrar after due notice by the proclamation of banns or publication by the Registrar, or by a Sheriff's licence. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must either have his or her usual residence in the Registration District, or have resided there for at least 15 days before the ceremony or have a parent so residing there. No form, place or hours are prescribed by law. There are no canonical hours as in England. Public proclamation is made by (a) banns, or (b) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in a parish church situated within the registration district of the qualifying address of each party. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made twice, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 7s. A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act, 1898, amended by the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1956, a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns, but a minister of the Church of Scotland is not bound, although he is entitled, to celebrate a marriage not preceded by banns. The statute is limited to persons with qualifying residence in Scotland or having parents so residing. Exhibition is made for 7 consecutive days, during which time any person may appear personally and lodge an objection in writing subscribed by him. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate. Such certificate of publication is only valid

for three months. Regulations made under the Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act, 1965 provide that the cost of publication is 5s. and the certificate 2s. The Naval Marriages Act, 1908, regulates the publication of banns or of notice on board H.M. ships and the granting of certificates by the Officer-Commanding.

Marriage before Registrar: After obtaining a certificate of due publication as above, it is competent for the parties to contract the marriage in the office of the authorized Registrar in his presence and in the presence of two witnesses. The fee for the ceremony is £1. Such a marriage is regular and valid in all respects.

Marriage by Licence: In unforeseen and exceptional circumstances—see Section 2 of the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1939—where normal method of publication cannot be carried through, the Sheriff, on application by the parties may grant a licence (valid for ten days) which is otherwise deemed in all respects to be equivalent to a certificate of publication.

#### *Irregular Marriages*

Since the passing of the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1939, only one form of irregular marriage is recognized, *viz.* marriage by co-habitation and habit and repute. If parties live together constantly as husband and wife, and if they are held to be such by the general repute of the neighbourhood, then there may arise a presumption from which marriage can be inferred. Before such marriage can be registered, however, a decree of declarator of marriage must be obtained from the Court of Session.

### MASTER AND SERVANT WAGES AND HOLIDAYS

Under the Truck Acts, it is in general forbidden for an employer to pay wages other than in current coin of the realm, and it is illegal for an employer to deduct from the employee's wages sums alleged to be due to the employer. However, the application of these Acts is confined to manual workers, and domestic servants are specifically excluded from their operation. Even in the case of payments to workmen, certain deductions, including rent and the price of food to be consumed on the employers' premises, are not forbidden where the employee's written consent is obtained. Further, under the Payment of Wages Act, 1960, it is permissible for wages to be paid otherwise than in cash at the request of the employee, *e.g.*, by cheque, money order, postal order or into a banking account. The Truck Acts did not relate to the amount of wage to be paid to the employee, but to-day minimum wage rates for particular trades are prescribed by numerous statutes. The Wages Councils Act, 1945, established Wages Councils, which are given power to fix minimum wages in respect of a number of trades and industries. The Councils may also direct as to the length of holidays for workers in such trades and industries, and for payment of wages during holidays, under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938. Subject to this Act, a servant's right to a holiday is a matter of contract. The terms of the contract may be express or implied; but if there is a right to a holiday once in a year and if the servant is rightfully dismissed before the end of that year, he cannot successfully claim pay in respect of the loss of the holiday.

#### RECEIPTS

Receipts should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, etc., received.

In Scotland, in England, inability to produce receipts does not necessarily bar defence to an action for payment.

### TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1962, contains very far-reaching provisions affecting the liberty of an owner of land to develop and use it as he will. A person has generally to get planning permission before carrying out any development on his land from the Local Planning Authority. Development charge is not payable in respect of operations begun or uses of land instituted on or after the 18th November, 1952. But under the provisions of the Land Commission Act, 1967 (which applies to Scotland), a betterment levy is payable where the development value of land is realized after April 5, 1967.

#### What is Development?—

(a) Carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations.

(b) Making a material change in use.

It is expressly provided that if one dwelling-house is converted into two or more dwelling-houses, this involves a material change in use.

#### Examples of what is not deemed Development?—

(a) Maintaining, improving or altering the interior of a building (except works for making good war damage), provided there is no material change to the exterior.

(b) Change of use of property within the curtilage of a dwelling-house for a purpose incidental to the use of the dwelling-house as such. (It will, however, be development if building operations are carried out.)

Application can be made to the Local Planning Authority to determine whether or not an operation or change of use constitutes development.

**Planning Permission.**—Application for such permission is not always necessary, the Minister may make Development Orders giving general permission for a specified type of development. Thus a General Development Order of 1963 specified a number of types of development for which no permission is required e.g., enlargement of a dwelling-house (including erection of a garage), so long as the cubic content of the original dwelling (external measurement) is not exceeded by more than 1,750 cubic feet or one-tenth whichever is greater, subject to a maximum of 4,000 cubic feet.

Appeal against refusal of permission lies to the Minister, and from the Minister, in limited circumstances, to the High Court. If the result of the appeal is unsatisfactory, an applicant may in certain circumstances require the Council to purchase the land.

**Enforcement Notice.**—If development is carried out without permission, or in defiance of conditions attached to such permission, the Local Planning Authority may serve an enforcement notice on the owner of the land calling upon him to demolish or alter any building, or to discontinue the use of land, or to comply with the said conditions. If the notice is not complied with, the Local Planning Authority may take appropriate steps to enforce it, recovering their expenses from the owner for the time being of the land. Appeal against an enforcement notice lies to the Minister. See also the Act of 1968.

#### Scotland.

In Scotland special provisions, in similar lines, have been made by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947, which incorporates certain provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1945, all other earlier planning Acts being repealed. The financial provisions of the 1947 Act, have, however, been amended by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1953, which abolished development charges, and by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1954, which set up a new Scheme of com-

penation. See also the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1959. The Highlands and Islands Development (Scotland) Act, 1965 is concerned with the promotion of the economic and social development of parts of Scotland.

### VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS

The franchise is governed by the Representation of the People Acts, the latest of which is the Act of 1969. Those entitled to vote as electors at a parliamentary election in any constituency were formerly those resident there on the qualifying date who, at that date and on the date of the poll, were British subjects of at least twenty-one years of age and not subject to any legal incapacity to vote; but registration as an elector in the register to be used at the election in question in that constituency was a prerequisite. However, by virtue of the 1969 Act, with respect to the register of electors to be published in 1970 and the elections for which those registers are used, a person will be of voting age if he is at least eighteen. Further, in relation to such registers and elections, a person who is of voting age on the date of the poll at a parliamentary or local government election will be entitled to vote, whether or not he is of voting age on the qualifying date. Accordingly, a qualified person will be entitled to be registered in a register of parliamentary electors or a register of local government electors if he will attain voting age within twelve months from the date on which the register is required to be published. Since the Electoral Registers Act of 1949, the registers are prepared once in each year only. Under the Electoral Registers Act, 1953, the Register (of parliamentary and local government electors or, in Northern Ireland, of parliamentary electors) is published not later than February 15 in each year and is for use in the period of 12 months commencing on February 16. The qualifying date referred to is, in England, Wales and Scotland the preceding October 10, and in Northern Ireland the preceding September 15.

The Register is prepared by the Registration Officer in each constituency in Great Britain. It is the registration officer's duty to have a house to house or other official inquiry made to the persons entitled to be registered and to publish preliminary electors lists showing the persons appearing to him to be entitled to be registered. Any person whose name is omitted may claim registration, and any person on the list may object to the inclusion therein of other persons' names: the registration officer determines the claims and objections. The procedure is slightly different for Northern Ireland.

Special provision is made for "Service voters," (and persons employed by the British Council in posts outside the United Kingdom), who include wives of Service voters resident with their husbands outside the United Kingdom. Such persons may make a Service declaration in a prescribed form and are then treated as resident at the address specified in the declaration. Service voters may vote by post or by proxy, on making the necessary application to the registration officer.

Certain other persons (e.g., those unable to go in person to the polling station owing to the general nature of their occupation, blindness or other physical incapacity, etc.) may vote by post or, in some cases, by proxy as "absent voters", and Section 3 of the 1969 Act deals specifically with merchant seamen. Section 5 extends to certain married persons the right to vote by proxy or by post.

The local government franchise now depends upon either residence in the area or the possession of a non-resident qualification, i.e., occupation as

tenant of rateable lands or premises of the yearly value of not less than £10, excluding occupation of furnished dwelling-houses let for less than nine weeks and excluding occupation as a lodger. There are provisions, similar to those relating to the parliamentary franchise, for the preparation of registers, etc., and in fact the register is used, as far as possible, with a mark indicating those persons entitled to vote for local government purposes only.

The Acts apply generally to Scotland where certain matters relating to local government and parliamentary elections are further regulated by Representation of the People (Scotland) Regulations, 1949.

## WILLS

**IMPORTANT NOTE.**—The following notes must be read subject to the provisions of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938, which is liable to affect or modify the will of any person (domiciled in England) dying after July 13, 1939. This Act empowers the Court to order maintenance out of the testator's estate for the benefit of certain "dependants," i.e., a surviving wife or husband; an unmarried (or invalid) daughter; an infant (or invalid) son. Such order can be made if the will does not itself make "reasonable provision" for the maintenance of the dependant who seeks the order. An application must normally be made within six months of probate. A legally adopted child comes within the definition of "son" or "daughter" under the Act. For further details as to the limits of an order, the Act, as amended by the Family Provision Act, 1966, should be consulted. (see also the Family Law Reform Act.)

Since the object of the Act is to provide maintenance for dependants, application is not likely to be successful where the estate is very small, e.g. two or three hundred pounds.

There are similar provisions under the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1965, whereby the court may order provision out of a deceased's estate for the support of a former husband or wife where the marriage has been dissolved or annulled.

**REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.**—Every person should make a will. However small the estate, it is safer in every case to protect the interests of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one more trustworthy persons as executors to carry the testator's wishes into effect. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—e.g., the income being paid to his widow and the capital being ultimately divided among his children, for this requires the skill of a practised lawyer. When property is thus "settled," there may be saving in death duties. Assuming a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must remember that it is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will may be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that admits of another meaning than the one intended. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed (see below) an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument,

and no alteration of any kind whatever must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is best to make a new will, revoking the old one. The use of codicils should be left to the lawyer. A will should be written in ink and very legibly, on a single sheet of paper. Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following forms may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others.

Nothing more complicated should be attempted. The forms should be studied in conjunction with the notes following.

This is the last will and testament of me [Thomas Smith] of [Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks] which I make this [thirteenth] day of [February, 1970] and whereby I revoke all previous wills and testamentary dispositions.

1. I hereby appoint [John Green of — and Richard Brown of —] to be the executor(s) of this my will.

2. I give all my property real and personal to [my wife Mary or my sons Raymond and David equally or as the case may be].

Signed by the testator in the presence of us both present at the same time who, at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

William Jones (signed) of Green Gables, South Street, Reading, tailor.

Henry Morgan (signed) of 16, North Street, Reading, butcher.

Should it be desired to give legacies and or gifts of specific property, instead of giving the whole estate to one or more persons, the form above should be used with the substitution for clause a of the following clauses:—

2. I give to — of — the sum of £— and to — of — the sum of £— and to — of — all my books (or as the case may require).

3. All the residue of my property real and personal I give to — of —.

**TERMS.**—Real property includes freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stocks and shares in companies, and the like. The words "my money," apart from the context, will normally only include actual ready money. The expression "goods and chattels" should not be used. In giving particular property, ordinary language is sufficient, e.g., "my house, Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks." Such specific gifts fail if not owned by the testator at his death.

**RESIDUARY LEGATEES.**—It is well in all cases where legacies or specific gifts are made, to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my property," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies, etc., already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

**EXECUTION OF A WILL, AND WITNESSES.**—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately afterwards sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left any gift or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left such a gift, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the

gift. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same."

A blind person may make a will in Braille. If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. A blind person cannot witness a will.

If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," etc. Any omission in the observance of these details may invalidate the will. *The stringency of the law as to signature and witnessing of a will is only relaxed in favour of soldiers, sailors and airmen in certain circumstances.*

**EXECUTORS.**—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient; any number up to and including four may be appointed. The name and address of each executor should be given in full. An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child of full age or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not essential; but it is desirable here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

**LAPSED LEGACIES.**—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy generally lapses and falls into the residuum. Where a residuary legatee pre-deceases the testator, his share of the residuary estate will not generally pass to the other residuary legatees, but will pass to the persons entitled on the deceased's intestacy. In all such cases it is desirable to make a new will.

**TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.**—A minor cannot make a will except, in certain circumstances, if he be a soldier, sailor or airman. A married woman (married on or since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property if she were a man.

**REVOCATION.**—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but, if it does not expressly revoke former wills, only so far as such subsequent will operates as an implied revocation) or by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will, for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing or otherwise destroying the will with the intention of revoking it. Such destruction must either be by the testator or by some other person in his presence and at his direction. *It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen.* Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1, 1926, it is expressed to have been made in

contemplation of a particular marriage (Law of Property Act, 1925, s. 177); so that after marriage a new will should be made, except in this last case.

#### PERSONAL APPLICATION FOR PROBATE OR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Application for probate or for letters of administration may be made in person at the Principal Probate Registry, or at a district registry, by the executors or persons entitled to a grant of administration. Applicants should bring (1) the will, if any; (2) a certificate of death; (3) particulars of property liable to estate duty; and (4) generally, a list of debts and funeral expenses. In an application for administration, the applicant will be required to enter into a bond for due administration, generally with two sureties who must attend at the Registry, although they need not do so at the same time as the applicant.

It is also possible to make application for a grant of probate or letters of administration through an officer of Customs and Excise authorised for the purpose, provided the net value of the estate is less than £1,000 and that the gross value for estate duty purposes is less than £3,000.

Further, certain property can be disposed of on death without a grant of probate or administration, or in pursuance of a nomination made by the deceased, provided the amount involved does not exceed £500. See the Administration of Estates (Small Payments) Act, 1965.

#### WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL

A will proved since 1858 must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or a District Registry. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and a copy of any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a copy obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probates and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about October of the following year.

#### SCOTS LAW AND WILLS

A domiciled Scotsman, unlike a domiciled Englishman, cannot in certain circumstances dispose of the entirety of his estate. If he leave a widow and children, the widow is entitled to a one-third share in the whole of the moveable estate (her *jus relictae*), and the children are entitled to another one-third share equally between them (their *legitim*). If he leave a widow but no children—or children but no widow—the *jus relictae* or *legitim* is increased to a one-half share in the estate. The remaining portion is known as the *dead's part*. A surviving husband and children have comparable rights (*jus relicti* and *legitim*) in the wife's estate. It should be noted that the amount of any claim of *jus relicti*, *jus relictae* or *legitim* out of an estate shall be calculated by reference to so much of the net moveable estate as remains after the satisfaction of any prior claims under the Succession (Scotland) Act, 1964,—see *Illegitimacy*, Scotland and In-

testacy, Scotland, *supra*. The *dead's part* is the only portion of which the testator can freely dispose. All burdens falling upon the representatives in moveables are payable out of the whole of the moveables before any division. Burdens in the nature of legacies are payable out of the *dead's part*. Pupils cannot make wills. Formerly a minor could dispose only of moveables but since the passing of the Succession (Scotland) Act, 1964 he has a like capacity to test on heritable property. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 pounds Scots (£8 6s. 8d. sterling)) and may be typewritten or even in pencil. A will may be either (1) *holograph*, i.e. written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; a printed form filled up by the testator is not necessarily *holograph* but may be made effectual when it has clearly been adopted as *holograph*. Words written on erasure or marginal additions or interlineations in *holograph* writings, if proved to be in the handwriting of the maker of the deed, are valid; (2) *tested*, i.e., signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, or is blind, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. It is better that the will be not witnessed by a beneficiary thereunder, although this circumstance will not invalidate the attestation of the will or (as it would in England) the gift. A parish minister may act as a notary (or the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. The original deed may be inspected on payment of a small fee and a certified official copy may be obtained. A Scottish will is not revoked by the subsequent marriage of the testator. The subsequent birth of a child, no testamentary provision having been made for him, may revoke a will in whole or in part. A will is revoked by a subsequent will, either expressly or by implication; but in so far as the two can be read together both wills have effect.

"Confirmation," the Scottish equivalent of Probate, is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or, where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must first be given up. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained under a simplified procedure at reduced fees.

*Presumption of Survivorship.*—The Succession (Scotland) Act, 1964, referred to above provides that where two persons die in circumstances indicating that they died simultaneously or if it is uncertain which was the survivor, the younger will be deemed to have survived the older; but if the persons so dying were husband and wife, neither shall be presumed to have survived the other.

## THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

This Act, which extends to Scotland with minor modifications, applies to office premises, shop premises and railway premises being, in each case, premises where persons are employed to work. Shop premises include a building which is not a shop but of which the main use is the carrying on there of a retail trade or business; a building occupied by a wholesaler where goods are kept for sale wholesale (except a warehouse belonging to the owner of a dock, wharf or quay); and a building to which the public can resort for the purpose of having goods repaired. However, the Act does not apply to premises if the only employees are the spouse, parent, grandparent, child, grandchild or brother or sister of the employer, and it does not apply to premises if the period of time worked there during each week does not normally exceed 22 hours.

The following is a very brief summary of the main provisions affecting premises to which the Act applies—

1. The premises and all furniture etc., must be kept clean, and no dirt or refuse must be allowed to accumulate.
2. No overcrowding so as to cause risk of injury to health is permitted.
3. Provisions must be made for maintaining a reasonable temperature in rooms, and a thermometer must be provided on each floor of a building.
4. Provision must be made for securing adequate ventilation.
5. Provision must be made for securing sufficient and suitable lighting.
6. Suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences and washing facilities (including a supply of clean, running hot and cold or warm water and, in addition, soap and clean towels or other suitable means of cleaning or drying) must be provided at accessible places; and also an adequate supply of wholesome drinking water.
7. Accommodation must be provided for clothing which is not in use.
8. For each sedentary worker there must be provided a seat of a design, construction and dimensions suitable for that worker.
9. Where persons employed to work in shop premises eat meals there, suitable and sufficient facilities for eating them must be provided.
10. All floors, stairs and passages must be of sound construction and properly maintained.
11. Every dangerous part of any machinery must be securely fenced, unless it is in such a position or of such construction as to be as safe as if it were fenced. No person under 18 can clean machinery if he is thereby exposed to risk of injury from a moving part.
12. No person can be required to lift or carry a load so heavy as to be likely to injure him.
13. A first-aid box or cupboard must be provided.
14. Means of escape in case of fire must be provided, as must appropriate fire-fighting equipment.
15. Where an accident occurs which causes death to an employee or disables him from working for more than 3 days, the occupier of the premises must at once send notice of the accident to the appropriate authority.

## TAXES, STAMP DUTIES AND LICENCES

### SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX

This new tax was imposed by the Finance Act 1966, section 44, but the details regarding repayment to certain employers and a number of other matters are contained in the Selective Employment Payments Act 1966, the Finance Acts 1967, 1968 and 1969 and the Revenue Act 1968. The Finance Act 1966 imposes on the employer the liability to pay selective employment tax "in respect of each person in respect of whom the employer is liable to pay ■ employer's insurance contribution for that week"—the reference to the week is because the tax is imposed in respect of each contribution week beginning on or after September 5, 1966. The result of the above is that all employers must pay the tax in respect of all employees who work for the employers for more than eight hours in a week; the only exceptions relate to the Forces and certain seamen. The weekly amount of the tax is now as follows:—

Male over 18.....	48s. od.
Female over 18.....	24s. od.
Male under 18.....	24s. od.
Female under 18.....	16s. od.

The tax is collected together with the employer's insurance contributions (*i.e.*, contributions payable by him under the National Insurance Acts), but, in so far as collected in Great Britain, is paid by the Minister of Social Security into the Exchequer.

The tax is collected from all employers, but to manufacturing employers it was to be repaid together with ■ premium; to certain other employers the tax is repaid without ■ premium; the third group of employers pay the tax but obtain no repayment. However, since the Revenue Act 1968, the premium is only payable in respect of establishments within a development area.

#### SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT PREMIUM

Section 1 provides for repayment by the Minister of Labour of selective employment tax and payment of ■ premium to certain employers; the weekly amount of the premium varies with the tax paid as follows:

Tax	Premium
48s. od.	37s. 6d.
24s. od.	18s. 9d.
16s. od.	12s. od.

The tax and premium are payable in respect of employment in an establishment in ■ development area engaged by way of business in certain activities, research or training, set out in more detail below, but in order to qualify for repayment of tax and payment of premium more than half of the employees must be employed wholly or mainly in connection with such activities, research or training, and must not be employed wholly or mainly in non-qualifying activities, *i.e.*, broadly, activities carried on for office purposes, or activities by way of carriage of goods by road in connection with a business by the owner of the business, or activities by way of the sale of goods.

The activities which qualify for repayment of tax and payment of premium are set out in detail in Orders III to XVI of the Standard Industrial Classification—the main headings are as follows:—

Food, Drink and Tobacco—including grain milling, making bread, etc., curing bacon, making butter, manufacturing sugar, jam, etc., preserving fruit, manufacturing animal food, brewing ale and distilling gin and whisky, and manufacturing tobacco.

Chemicals and Allied Industries, including manufacturing coke, refining petroleum, tar distilla-

tion, compounding patent medicines, and production of crude oil from seeds and fish.

Metal Manufacture, including smelting, refining and alloying. Engineering and Electrical goods. Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering, including repair of ships.

Vehicles—including repair of locomotives.

Metal goods not elsewhere specified, including assaying, smelting and refining of gold, silver and platinum.

Textiles, including preparation of fabrics.

Leather, leather goods and fur, including curing skins and dressing furs.

Clothing and footwear.

Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.

Timber, furniture, etc., including saw milling.

Paper, printing and publishing, including printing of wallpaper, printing and publishing newspapers and magazines.

Other manufacturing industries—not otherwise specified.

Also included are activities by way of the manufacture from exposed film of cinematograph films for public exhibition and any scientific research or training relating to any of the activities specified above.

#### SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT REFUND

Section 2 deals with repayment by the appropriate Minister—the Secretary for Employment and Productivity—of selective employment tax, but without payment of any premium. The repayment is payable in respect of employment in an establishment engaged by way of business in certain activities set out below, but in order to qualify more than half of the employees must be employed wholly or mainly in connection with those activities and must not be employed wholly or mainly in non-qualifying activities. Non-qualifying activities are defined above, but in this context do not include the carriage of goods by road in connection with a business by the owner of the business (except in relation to road haulage contractors).

The main activities which qualify for repayment of the tax are as follows: Sea fishing and whaling; Fishing in inland waters and the operation of fish farms; Mining and quarrying; Production and distribution of electricity and water; Railways; Road passenger transport, including taxis and car hire; Road haulage contracting; Sea transport; Port and inland water transport; Air transport; Postal services and tele-communications; Extraction of coal from open-cast workings; Agriculture, horticulture and forestry; milk processing and delivering; and relevant scientific research or training.

#### PAYMENTS TO CERTAIN PUBLIC BODIES

Section 3 enables "the designated Minister" (*i.e.*, designated by the Treasury) to repay the tax to certain public bodies with, in certain cases, a premium as well, except in respect of employees employed in National Coal Board depots which are outside the curtilage of a colliery and wholly or mainly engaged in wholesale or retail dealing in coal, or employed in premises occupied by British Transport Hotels Ltd., or employed by Thos. Cook and Son Ltd. and any wholly-owned subsidiary, or employed by the Post Office Savings Bank.

The public bodies within section 3 are as follows:

1. The National Coal Board.
2. The Electricity Council.
3. The Central Electricity Generating Board.
4. An Area Electricity Board.
5. The North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.

6. The South of Scotland Electricity Board.
7. The Gas Council.
8. An Area Gas Board.
9. The British Railways Board.
10. The London Transport Board.
11. The British Transport Docks Board.
12. The British Waterways Board.
13. The Transport Holding Company.
14. Any company which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of any of the bodies specified in paragraphs 9 to 13 or which would be such a subsidiary if any two or more of those bodies constituted a single body corporate.
15. Cable and Wireless Ltd.
16. The Commonwealth Development Corporation.
17. The British Overseas Airways Corporation.
18. B.O.A.C. Associated Companies Ltd.
19. B.E.A. 20. BEA Helicopters Ltd.
21. The British Airports Authority.
22. The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority so far as its activities are financed out of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Trading Fund.

The parts of the undertakings set out above which qualify for the payment of the premium are as follows, but only if situate in a development area—

The Brickworks Executive of the National Coal Board; The Coal Products Division of the National Coal Board; The Tredomen and Cowdenbeath workshops of the National Coal Board; The London Transport Railway Overhaul Workshops at Acton; Workshops of the British Waterways Board which are wholly or mainly engaged in manufacturing or repairing waterway equipment; Workshops and railway signal works of the British Railways Board which are wholly or mainly engaged in manufacturing or repairing railway equipment; Star Bodies (B.R.S.) Ltd.; The Engineering and Maintenance Division of the British Overseas Airways Corporation; The Engineering Department of; British European Airways Corporation; BEA Helicopters Limited. Activities financed out of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Trading Fund.

#### PAYMENTS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES, ETC.

Section 4 enables "the appropriate Minister" (*i.e.*, in relation to ■ employer in Scotland or in Wales or Monmouthshire, the Secretary of State; in any other case, the Minister of Housing and Local Government) to make payments to certain employers by reference to the amounts paid by way of selective employment tax. The employers within the section include local authorities, development corporations, statutory water undertakers and internal drainage boards.

#### REFUNDS TO CHARITIES

Section 5 provides for the refund by the Minister of Labour of selective employment tax paid by charities, subject to certain conditions, including production to the Minister of records of the payment of the tax. For this purpose, in England and Wales, "charity" means a body registered under the Charities Act, 1960 or certified as ■ charity not requiring registration or as an ecclesiastical corporation, and includes Greenwich Hospital. In the application of this section to Scotland, "charity" has the same meaning as in the Income Tax Acts, and the Minister is not bound to make any payment unless the Secretary of State certifies that the employer is ■ charity within that meaning.

#### REFUNDS FOR CERTAIN HOUSEHOLDS

Section 6 deals with repayment by the Minister of Social Security to certain employers (not being

charities ■ above defined) of selective employment tax paid in respect of an employee in a qualified household for more than eight hours a week in giving domestic or nursing assistance, subject to the Supplementary Benefits Commission being satisfied that the requirements of section 6 are fulfilled. A qualified household is a private household which includes ■ person (not being the employee) over the age of seventy, or which includes ■ person in need of such assistance by reason of infirmity, sickness or other incapacity (including pregnancy) or which includes a child under sixteen (not being a child of the family of the employee). However, no repayment ■ be made in respect of the child under sixteen if the household includes both parents of the child, although the household must contain one (but not more) member who is either a parent or ■ spouse of a parent of the child and who is normally engaged for more than eight hours in the week in work other than domestic work of the household. If the household includes no such parent or spouse but includes a person (fulfilling the eight-hour qualification) who appears to the Supplementary Benefits Commission to be discharging the function of a parent with respect to the child, and does not include ■ spouse of such person, then repayment will be made.

#### Other Refunds—Finance Acts 1967 and 1968

1. Where an employer has paid the tax in respect of an employee for any contribution week beginning on or after 4th September 1967 in which the employee worked in that employment for less than 21 hours, the Minister shall refund to that employer a sum equal to half the tax paid, except where (a) the employee was for the purposes of the tax ■ boy or girl under the age of 18, or (b) the contract normally involved that employee's working for 21 or more hours weekly. If the contribution week begins on or after 2nd September 1968, the refund is two-thirds of the tax paid.

2. Where an employer has paid the tax in respect of an employee who, during ■ continuous period of more than 13 contribution weeks, has been employed by him wholly outside the U.K., the Minister shall refund to that employer the tax paid in respect of that employee for those weeks, provided that the 14th of such weeks began on or after 4th September 1967.

3. There are further detailed restrictions on the payment of the above refunds, and the Finance Act 1968 deals with payments in respect of a person over 65.

#### REGISTERS AND ENFORCEMENT

In the case of employments within section 1 or 2, the Minister required to make repayments must compile registers of establishments falling within the repayment and premium provisions; registration is made on application by the employer in a prescribed form. The Minister is not bound to make any payment before registration of the establishment, nor in respect of any contributions week as respects which the employer does not produce records of payment of selective employment tax. An establishment is deemed to have been registered as from the date on which the application for registration was received by the Minister or such earlier date as it appears to the Minister to be equitable to allow.

Any person authorized by the Minister may enter on registered business premises, or any premises occupied by a charity who have claimed repayment of the tax, in order to examine and make copies of records of payment of the tax, and such person may require anyone on the premises to give him such information as he may reasonably request ■ to the activities carried on in the establishment.

## INCOME TAX 1969-70

By the Finance Act, 1965, a new tax, the Corporation Tax, was introduced and applies to the income and profits of bodies corporate. The Corporation Tax is outside the scope of this article which must therefore be read throughout as not applying to bodies corporate. Income Tax remains chargeable on the income of all individuals and persons other than bodies corporate, in previous years.

Income Tax is a tax on annual income, represented by money, or money's worth. In general, the charge to tax is on the full amount of income arising for the year of assessment, the fiscal year which runs from April 6 in one year to April 5 in the next, subject to the deductions authorized by the Income Tax Acts. Under Schedule D, however, the assessment is made on the profits or gains of a continuing trade or profession for the year preceding the year of assessment, which is called the "basis year." The profits are arrived at on ordinary accountancy principles and then adjusted for tax purposes. The profits for the accounting year of the trade or profession which ends in the year preceding the year of assessment, the profits of the "basis year."

Broadly, the charge to tax is on income arising in the United Kingdom, or on income received from home or abroad, by residents in the United Kingdom. An individual is resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom if he is living here in the ordinary course of his life, or for an extended period; also, though normally he lives here, if he is abroad for occasional residence only; or if he visits the United Kingdom year by year, even though his main home is abroad.

The income of a married woman living with her husband is aggregated with his income. Separate assessment may be claimed, but the tax due remains the same.

Income Tax is imposed at the rates specified by the annual Finance Acts. There are graduated rates of tax, the principal rate being called the "Standard Rate," which for 1969-70 is 41.25 per cent. (8s. 3d. in the £). There is an additional income tax on higher incomes called "Sur-tax." The enactments relating to income tax were consolidated in the Income Tax Act, 1952, as amended by subsequent Finance Acts and the Income Tax Management Act, 1964.

The Tables which follow show the income tax payable for 1969-70 and surtax (if any) for 1968-69, payable on Jan. 1, 1970 by an individual on the amount of income specified, after deduction of the personal allowance, children's allowance (where appropriate) and, in the case of earned income, the earned income relief. The taxpayer, however, may be entitled to further reliefs which would reduce the tax payable below the amounts shown in the Tables.

**Assessment.**—The Income Tax Acts provide for tax to be assessed and collected under a number of Schedules which deal with separate sources of income:—

**Schedule A**—abolished finally from 1964-65, as also the maintenance relief previously available. Rents now assessed under Schedule "D", Case VIII (see below).

**Under Schedule B.**—Assessment under this Schedule is now restricted to woodlands in the U.K. managed on a commercial basis and with a view to the realization of profits. The assessment on woodlands will be based on one-third of the annual value of the land arrived at on the normal rating basis on the assumption that the lands are let and occupied

## (1) Single Persons

Income	Income all Earned		All Investment Income	
	Income Tax and Surtax (if any)	Average Rate per cent.	Income Tax and Surtax (if any)	Average Rate per cent.
Ann. (Wkly.)				
312 (£6)...	£ —	—	£ —	—
364 (£7)...	8	2.3	8	2.3
416 (£8)...	20	4.9	20	4.9
468 (£9)...	32	7.0	37	7.9
520 (£10)...	44	8.6	63	12.1
572 (£11)...	56	10.0	89	15.5
624 (£12)...	69	11.1	115	18.4
676 (£13)...	82	12.2	141	20.8
728 (£14)...	99	13.6	165	22.6
780 (£15)...	115	14.8	187	23.9
832 (£16)...	132	15.9	208	25.0
900.....	154	17.1	236	26.2
1,000.....	186	18.6	278	27.8
1,100.....	218	19.8	319	29.0
1,200.....	250	20.8	360	30.0
1,300.....	282	21.7	401	30.8
1,400.....	314	22.5	443	31.7
1,500.....	346	23.0	484	32.2
1,600.....	378	23.7	525	32.9
1,700.....	410	24.2	566	33.3
1,800.....	443	24.6	608	33.7
1,900.....	475	25.0	649	34.2
2,000.....	507	25.4	690	34.5
2,250.....	587	26.0	818	36.3
2,500.....	667	26.7	946	37.9
2,750.....	747	27.1	1,081	39.2
3,000.....	828	27.5	1,215	40.4
3,500.....	988	28.3	1,509	43.1
4,000.....	1,148	28.7	1,803	45.0
4,500.....	1,332	29.6	2,121	47.1
5,000.....	1,515	30.3	2,400	48.0
6,000.....	1,980	32.9	3,128	52.0
7,000.....	2,497	35.6	3,865	55.2
8,000.....	3,052	38.1	4,603	57.5
9,000.....	3,647	40.5	5,390	59.8
10,000.....	4,284	42.9	6,178	61.7
12,000.....	5,782	48.1	7,853	65.4
15,000.....	8,217	54.7	10,515	70.1
20,000.....	12,663	63.3	15,078	75.3
25,000.....	17,226	68.9	19,640	78.5
30,000.....	21,788	72.6	24,203	80.2
40,000.....	30,913	77.2	33,328	83.3
50,000.....	40,038	80.0	42,453	84.9
100,000.....	85,663	85.6	88,078	88.0

in their natural and unimproved state. The taxpayer has the option to be assessed under Schedule D Case I on the results shown by accounts instead.

**Under Schedule C.**—Assessed on the paying agent. Not of concern to the individual tax payer.

**Under Schedule D.**—This schedule is divided into eight cases as follows:—Cases I and II—Profits of trades, businesses, commercial activities on land including farming, professions or vocations.

Case III—Interest on Government stocks not taxed at source (e.g. War Loan, Defence Bonds, National Development Bonds), bank deposit interest, discounts, etc. Interest on Post Office Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Bank accounts up to £15 is exempt from income tax but assessable to Surtax grossed at standard rate. This exemption applies to both husband and wife separately. Interest on the new Post Office Investment Deposits and also Trustee Savings Bank Special Investment Accounts is, however, not exempt.

Cases IV and V.—Interest from foreign or Com-

monwealth securities, rents, dividends and all other unearned income: assessed on full amount arising, whether remitted or not, where persons domiciled and ordinarily resident in the U.K. But on amount remitted, where person not domiciled in the U.K. or ■ British subject not ordinarily resident. In cases of Income earned abroad (e.g. from businesses, trades, and professions) and pensions, assessed only on amount remitted and only where person entitled is resident in U.K.

Case VI.—Sundry profits and casual receipts not assessed under any other case, e.g. insurance commission, post cessation receipts, certain premiums paid to persons other than landlords and numerous other receipts treated as income and specifically charged hereunder. As to furnished lettings, see under Case VIII below.

(2) Married Couples Without Children

Income Ann. (Wkly.)	Income all earned		All investment income	
	Income Tax and Surtax (if any)	Average Rate per cent.	Income Tax and Surtax (if any)	Average Rate per cent.
£	£		£	
312 (£6)...	—	—	—	—
364 (£7)...	—	—	—	—
416 (£8)...	—	—	—	—
468 (£9)...	—	—	9	1·9
520 (£10)...	8	1·7	35	6·7
572 (£11)...	20	3·7	59	10·3
624 (£12)...	33	5·3	74	11·8
676 (£13)...	45	6·7	86	12·7
728 (£14)...	57	7·9	108	14·8
780 (£15)...	69	8·9	129	16·5
832 (£16)...	82	10·0	151	18·1
900.....	104	11·5	187	20·7
1,000.....	136	13·6	228	22·8
1,100.....	168	15·2	269	24·4
1,200.....	201	16·8	311	25·9
1,300.....	233	17·9	352	27·0
1,400.....	265	18·9	393	28·0
1,500.....	297	19·8	434	28·9
1,600.....	329	20·5	476	29·7
1,700.....	361	21·2	517	30·4
1,800.....	393	21·8	558	31·0
1,900.....	425	22·3	599	31·5
2,000.....	457	22·8	641	32·0
2,250.....	537	23·8	757	33·5
2,500.....	618	24·7	885	35·4
2,750.....	698	25·3	1,016	37·0
3,000.....	778	25·9	1,151	38·3
3,500.....	938	26·8	1,438	41·0
4,000.....	1,099	27·5	1,732	43·3
4,500.....	1,282	28·5	2,045	45·4
5,000.....	1,465	29·3	2,364	47·2
6,000.....	1,916	31·9	3,045	50·7
7,000.....	2,426	34·6	3,777	53·9
8,000.....	2,976	37·2	4,514	56·4
9,000.....	3,564	39·6	5,296	58·8
10,000.....	4,196	41·9	6,083	60·8
12,000.....	5,687	47·5	7,752	64·6
15,000.....	8,116	54·1	10,409	69·4
20,000.....	12,554	62·7	14,968	74·8
25,000.....	17,116	68·4	19,531	78·1
30,000.....	21,679	72·2	24,093	80·3
40,000.....	30,804	77·0	33,218	83·0
50,000.....	39,929	79·8	42,343	84·6
100,000.....	85,554	85·5	87,968	87·9

Case VII.—Short-term gains.—Introduced by Finance Act, 1962, on gains made from disposals within six months of acquisitions in the case of stocks

and shares and three years for land: extended by Finance Act, 1965, to gains made within twelve months on both these classes and in addition tangible assets realizing more than £1,000. The principal exceptions being private cars, private residences, wasting assets which are tangible movable property and small gifts. Such gains are treated as unearned income, assessable to income tax and surtax. Within the tax year profits and losses are aggregated: any balance of loss can only be carried forward against future years' profits. Liability is confined to persons resident and ordinarily resident in the U.K.

Case VIII.—Under this case are assessed ground rents, certain other receipts from land (other than mineral rents and royalties) and rents (less expenditure on maintenance, insurance and repairs and, where appropriate, depreciation allowances on plant and machinery included in the letting and industrial buildings or agricultural installation allowances) and, since April, 1963, premiums on leases for less than fifty years. Such premiums are assessed on amount received, less 2 per cent for every year after the first year. "Lease" includes any tenancy. Furnished lettings are normally assessed in Case VI without distinguishing the receipts as between the space let and the furniture hire: but rent for the space can be distinguished and assessed in Case VIII, the profit on hire being assessed in Case VI.

Losses.—Under Cases I, II, VI, VII and VIII losses can in general be carried forward and allowed against corresponding income or profits of subsequent fiscal years without time limit. Losses under Cases I and II can alternatively be set off against other income of the same fiscal year and the year next following.

Capital Gains.—A separate long-term gains tax has been introduced by the Finance Act, 1965, and this applies to gains realized on chargeable assets disposed of after April 6, 1965 provided the gain is not chargeable under Case VII. In the case of assets owned on April 6, 1965 and disposed subsequently, only the proportion of the gains attributable to the period after that date is chargeable. These gains are not charged to income tax and surtax as income, but in accordance with separate rules. The detailed rules of this new tax are outside the scope of this article.

For 1967/68 onwards exemption is given where the total gains in the year do not exceed £50.

The calculation of gains and losses on quoted securities held at April 6, 1965 which are disposed of after March 19, 1968 may be made solely by reference to the market value at April 6, 1965, if the taxpayer elects to deal with all his holdings in this way. Separate elections may, however, be made in relation to fixed interest stocks and preference shares and/or other quoted shares.

The rate of Capital Gains Tax payable by ■ individual is 30 per cent. but one half the net gains may be charged at the taxpayer's marginal rate of tax (including Surtax) where this produces ■ lower charge. From April 15, 1969, gains on disposal of securities issued or guaranteed by the British Government not subject to Capital Gains Tax. This exemption does not, however, extend to short term gains tax (i.e. where gains realized within 12 months of acquisition).

Under Schedule E.—Income from all offices, employments and pensions, including salaries, wages, emoluments, directors' fees, etc. Assessed on the actual earnings for the year of assessment. If, however, the individual is (a) not resident (or resident but not ordinarily resident) then the assessment is confined to the emoluments for services performed in the U.K. Or (b) although resident, the duties were performed wholly abroad when the assessment

## (3) Married Couples with one Child

## All Earned Income

Income	One Child not over 11		One Child over 11, but not over 16		One Child over 16	
	Income Tax (and Surtax, if any)	Average Rate %	Income Tax (and Surtax, if any)	Average Rate %	Income Tax (and Surtax, if any)	Average Rate %
£	£		£		£	Nil
600	Nil		Nil		Nil	Nil
700	16	2.3	■	1.1	■	0.1
800	39	4.8	32	4.0	24	3.0
900	63	7.0	55	6.1	48	5.3
1,000	89	8.9	78	7.8	71	7.1
1,100	121	11.0	111	10.0	101	9.1
1,200	153	12.7	143	11.9	133	11.0
1,300	185	14.2	175	13.4	165	12.7
1,400	217	15.5	207	14.7	197	14.0
1,500	249	16.6	239	15.9	229	15.2
1,600	281	17.5	271	16.9	261	16.3
1,700	314	18.4	303	17.8	293	17.2
1,800	346	19.2	335	18.6	325	18.0
1,900	378	19.9	367	19.3	357	18.7
2,000	410	20.5	399	19.9	389	19.4
2,250	490	21.7	480	21.3	469	20.8
2,500	570	22.8	560	22.4	550	22.0
2,750	650	23.6	640	23.2	630	22.8
3,000	731	24.3	720	24.0	710	23.6
3,500	891	25.4	881	25.1	870	24.8
4,000	1,051	26.2	1,041	26.0	1,031	25.8
4,500	1,235	27.4	1,224	27.2	1,214	27.0
5,000	1,418	28.3	1,408	28.1	1,397	27.9
6,000	1,854	30.9	1,840	30.6	1,827	30.4
7,000	2,359	33.7	2,344	33.5	2,329	33.2
8,000	2,902	36.2	2,886	36.0	2,871	35.9
9,000	3,485	38.7	3,468	38.5	3,451	38.3
10,000	4,111	41.1	4,093	40.9	4,074	40.7
12,000	5,597	46.6	5,577	46.4	5,558	46.3
15,000	8,020	53.4	7,999	53.3	7,978	53.2
20,000	12,449	62.2	12,426	62.1	12,403	62.0
25,000	17,011	68.0	16,988	67.9	16,966	67.9
30,000	21,574	71.9	21,551	71.8	21,528	71.1
40,000	30,699	76.7	30,676	76.6	30,653	76.6
50,000	39,824	79.6	39,801	79.6	39,778	79.5
100,000	85,449	85.4	85,426	85.4	85,403	85.4

is confined to the amount remitted to the U.K. Necessary expenses are allowable, including fees and subscriptions to certain professional bodies and learned societies and within strict limits, depreciation allowances.

Expense allowances and payments in kind (less expenses incurred in performance of duties) to directors and employees enjoying emoluments of £2,000 p.a. or more are assessable. From 1965-66 onwards expenses incurred in providing business entertainment (including hospitality of any kind and gifts) are not allowable except when provided for an overseas customer. Where any person has premises available for his use by reason of his employment and either pays no rent or pays less than the annual value he will be charged to tax on the annual value less any rent paid. Certain payments made on retirement or removal from a person's office or employment (in excess of £5,000) are assessable to tax on him.

**Exemptions.**—Unemployment, sickness and maternity benefit and grant, and death grant payable under the National Insurance Acts are not assessable to income tax, but (retirement, widows, etc.) pensions and family allowances are included in the charge under this schedule. Under Finance Act, 1966, statutory redundancy payments are exempt from tax.

Where the emoluments are paid by an employer in the U.K., deduction of income tax is made by the

employer, at the time of payment, in accordance with employee's code number. As to P.A.Y.E. (pay as you earn) see further below.

**Under Schedule F.**—From April 6, 1966, onwards income tax will be charged on all dividends and distributions of ■ U.K. resident company. Tax will be deducted at standard rate and has to be accounted for monthly by the Company to the Inland Revenue.

**ALLOWANCES.**—The following allowances and deductions are given, in calculating the income tax payable:—

**Personal Allowance.**—To single person.... £255

To married man living with or normally maintaining his wife (but in year of marriage allowance is reduced by £10 for each fiscal month (i.e., ending May 5, June 5, etc.) which ended before the date of marriage).. £375

When either husband or wife is absent from United Kingdom throughout ■ complete fiscal year they are treated as separate entities for tax purposes, each entitled to Single Personal Allowance. A married woman permanently separated from her husband is treated ■ a single woman.

**Children.**—For each child under 16 (or over that age at the beginning of the fiscal year and receiving full time instruction at ■ recognized educational establishment, or who is articulated or apprenticed) and who does not have income in that year

## (4) Married Couples with Two Children

Income	Income All Earned Income					
	Two Children not over 11		Two Children over 11, but not over 16		Two Children over 16	
	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Average Rate per cent	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Average Rate per cent	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Average Rate per cent
£	£		£		£	
750	Nil		Nil		Nil	
800	5	0·6	Nil		Nil	
900	28	3·1	13	1·4	Nil	
1,000	51	5·1	36	3·6	21	2·1
1,100	75	6·8	60	5·4	45	4·0
1,200	106	8·8	85	7·0	68	5·6
1,300	138	10·6	117	8·1	97	7·4
1,400	170	12·1	149	10·6	128	9·4
1,500	202	13·4	181	12·0	161	10·7
1,600	234	14·6	213	13·3	193	12·0
1,700	266	15·6	245	14·4	225	13·2
1,800	298	16·5	278	15·4	257	14·2
1,900	330	17·3	310	16·3	289	15·2
2,000	362	18·1	342	17·1	321	16·0
2,250	443	19·6	422	18·7	401	17·8
2,500	523	20·9	502	20·0	481	19·2
2,750	603	21·9	582	21·1	562	20·4
3,000	683	22·7	663	22·1	642	21·4
3,500	844	24·1	823	23·5	802	22·9
4,000	1,004	25·1	983	24·5	963	24·0
4,500	1,187	26·3	1,166	25·9	1,146	25·4
5,000	1,370	27·4	1,350	27·0	1,329	26·5
6,000	1,792	29·8	1,765	29·6	1,740	29·0
7,000	2,291	32·7	2,262	32·3	2,232	31·8
8,000	2,829	35·3	2,797	34·9	2,765	34·5
9,000	3,406	37·8	3,372	37·4	3,337	37·0
10,000	4,026	40·2	3,989	39·8	3,953	39·5
12,000	5,506	45·8	5,467	45·5	5,428	45·2
15,000	7,924	52·8	7,882	52·5	7,840	52·2
20,000	12,344	61·6	12,298	61·4	12,253	61·2
25,000	16,906	67·6	16,861	67·4	16,815	67·2
30,000	21,469	71·5	21,423	71·4	21,378	71·2
40,000	30,594	76·4	35,548	76·3	30,503	76·2
50,000	39,719	79·4	39,673	79·3	39,628	79·2
100,000	85,344	85·3	85,298	85·2	85,253	85·2

exceeding £115 in his or her own right, the allowances are:—

(a) Child over 16 at commencement of fiscal year..... £165

(b) Child over 11 at commencement of fiscal year..... £140

(c) Other children (each)..... £115

Scholarship or bursary does not count for this purpose. Marginal relief is given where a child's income exceeds £115. The child relief will then be reduced by £1 for each £1 by which the child's income exceeds £115. "Child" includes step-child and adopted child. Child allowance is due to the person who has the custody of and maintains the child. If more than one person could claim the allowance; e.g. if a husband and wife are divorced or separated, the allowance will be apportioned between them, as necessary. These allowances are reduced by £42 for each child for whom Family Allowance is due for the whole year 1969-70 and by an appropriately smaller amount where the allowance is received for only part of the year.

For and from the year 1969-70 the income of children under the age of 18 not regularly working (other than earned income and income arising from compensation for personal injury to the child) is to be aggregated with the parents' income and treated for tax purposes as the parents' income.

The "Family Allowance" for children is payable to the mother but ranks only for the Earned Income Allowance.

*Dependent Relatives.*—The maximum deduction for each dependent relative is normally £75. By the Finance Act, 1967, where the claimant is a woman (other than a married woman living with her husband) the maximum deduction is £110. These allowances are reduced by £1 for every £1 by which the relative's own income (excluding voluntary allowances) exceeds £245. Claimant must maintain relative who must be incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, except in the case of his or his wife's widowed mother (which includes any woman living apart from her husband, or whose marriage has been dissolved or annulled). If more than one person gives support to the dependent relative then allowance is divided *pro rata*.

*Daughter.*—A person who by reason of his or her old age or infirmity, has to retain the services of a daughter resident with him or her is entitled to an allowance of £40.

*Housekeeper or person looking after children.*—An allowance to:—

(a) Widows and Widowers: Housekeeper allowance of £75 in respect of a housekeeper as such or a female relative or female

employee engaged to look after children. These females must be resident.

- (b) Unmarried man: Housekeeper allowance of £75 in respect of a female relative living with and maintained by him, to look after brothers or sisters for whom he is entitled to child allowance.
- (c) All other claimants: An allowance of £100 where entitled to child allowance whether or not employing or maintaining a resident housekeeper. If the claimant is a female she must additionally, throughout the year of assessment, be either incapacitated or in full-time employment or occupation. Up to 1966-67 this allowance was only given where a resident housekeeper was maintained or employed, otherwise this allowance was £40.

**Blind persons.**—An allowance of £100 less 7/9ths of any tax free disability receipts may be claimed by a registered blind person, provided that the Daughter's allowance of £40 is not also claimed. Where both spouses are blind the maximum allowance is £200 less 7/9ths of any free disability receipts. Proportionate relief for persons registered as blind during part only of the year of assessment was contained in the Finance Act, 1965.

**Earned Income.**—Allowance of the following fractions of earned income (after deducting allowances for necessary expenses, superannuation, etc.):—

Up to £4,005—Two-ninths.

The next £5,940—One-ninth.

Maximum amount which relief can be obtained is thus £9,945.

**Married woman earning income** in her own right has deduction of earned income relief and, in addition, an allowance equal to seven-ninths of her earnings subject to a maximum of £255 plus Reduced Rate Reliefs as shown below.

**Small Income Relief.**—All incomes up to £450 are treated as earned income; i.e. relief of two-ninths of income is allowed. Marginal relief is given where income slightly exceeds £450 up to a maximum of £705.

**Age Relief.**—Allowance of two-ninths of unearned income where taxpayer (or his wife) attains 65 years subject to total income not exceeding £1,000. Where the total income exceeds £1,000, marginal relief is given so that the full tax on the investment income scale is not payable until the marginal relief runs out.

**Age exemption.**—Persons over 65 years of age are exempt from tax if their total incomes do not exceed:—

Single person.....£425

Married couple (either being over 65).....£680

Marginal relief is given where income slightly exceeds these amounts.

**Pension Contributions.**—Contributions by both employed and self-employed persons to officially approved superannuation funds, or premiums paid (within certain limits) to provide for retirement annuities are allowed as deductions.

**Life Assurance Premiums.**—Relief is given for premiums paid under assurance policies on life of taxpayer or his wife. A capital sum must be payable at death. Where the total premiums available for relief to taxpayer and his wife do not exceed £25 amount of £10 or total premiums, whichever is less, may be deducted from assessable income. Where total premiums exceed £25 the deduction is two-fifths of the premiums. Where annual premium exceeds 7 per cent. of capital sum assured, the allowable premium is restricted to 7 per cent. of capital sum. The amount on which

relief is given must not exceed one-sixth of net total income. Relief is also given on amounts paid under Act of Parliament or under terms of employment for securing deferred annuity to widow or provision for children after death of the taxpayer.

Policies effected after March 19, 1968, do not qualify for the relief outlined above and the proceeds less premiums paid will be subject to Surtax assessment unless in general terms the following conditions are also satisfied: (a) The policy is for a term of at least 10 years; (b) The premiums are spread reasonably evenly; and (c) where the policy is an endowment policy the capital payable on death is not less than 75 per cent. of the total premiums payable.

**Purchased Life Annuities.**—The capital element of annuities for a term referable to a life, which are purchased for money or money's worth from a person whose business is to grant annuities (with certain exceptions) is not taxable as income.

**Reduced Rate Relief.**—Rates of tax on taxable income are:—

On the first £260.....	30%	(6s. 0d.)
On balance.....	41.25%	(8s. 3d.)

**Repayment Claims.**—Where relief or allowance due has not been given in the assessment of the taxpayer, or where tax has been deducted from income received in excess of the amount of tax due in respect of total income, repayment may be claimed in general, within six years after the end of the year of assessment.

**Error or Mistake.**—Relief may be claimed if an assessment is excessive because of some error or mistake in the return or statement made by the taxpayer. Application for relief must be made to the Inspector within six years after the end of the fiscal year in which the assessment was made.

**Building Society Interest.**—Majority of societies operate under special arrangement with Inland Revenue and interest is paid to depositors and shareholders "free of income tax." But such interest must be included in taxpayer's total income for assessment to surtax, grossed at the standard rate.

**Victoria Cross and George Cross.**—Annuities paid to holders of the Victoria Cross and George Cross, and (from 1968) the Albert Medal and the Edward Medal, as such are disregarded for income tax purposes.

**Surtax** is an additional duty of income tax, chargeable on total income (the amount of income chargeable to income tax by deduction or assessment) of individuals. Less the following deductions: (a) approved pension and superannuation contributions including retirement annuity premiums paid by self-employed persons; (b) losses on trading activities for which relief against income tax allowed for the same year; (c) earned income relief allowed for income tax. Where the earned income less earned income relief exceeds £2,000, a further deduction is allowed of the excess over £2,000, with a limit for this purpose of £2,000; (d) interest paid on loans, mortgages, overdrafts, etc., but from March 19, 1968, in general, interest on sums borrowed to pay life assurance premiums is not deductible; (e) payments under certain Deeds of Covenant as to which see below; (f) all personal allowances as granted for income tax excluding relief on life assurance premiums, to the extent that the total exceeds £220.

Also provided by the 1969 Finance Act from 1969-70 interest paid will no longer qualify either for income tax or surtax relief unless it is proper business expense or is paid on money borrowed for the purchase or improvement of land or buildings in the United Kingdom or the Irish Republic.

The net sum is chargeable on a sliding scale as follows:—

On first £2,000			Nil
On each £ of first	£500	2s.	in the £
“ next	£500	2s. 6d.	“
“	£1,000	3s. 6d.	“
“	£1,000	4s. 6d.	“
“	£1,000	5s. 6d.	“
“	£2,000	6s. 6d.	“
“	£2,000	7s. 6d.	“
“	£2,000	8s. 6d.	“
“	£3,000	9s. 6d.	“
On each £ above	£15,000	10s. od.	“

Surtax is payable on January 1 following year of assessment, so that surtax for 1968-69 is payable on January 1, 1970. A surcharge of 10 per cent. of the surtax liability for 1965-66 was levied, payable on September 1, 1967.

**Special Charge.**—This levy applies to persons who were domiciled in the U.K. in 1968-69 or were resident for that year and ordinarily resident for the ten years to April 5, 1968. The levy is based on the aggregate investment income for 1967-68 as assessed to Surtax less personal allowances as allowed for Surtax. It does not apply to persons who died during the year 1967-68. The net investment income will be charged at the following rates:

Slice of investment income	Rate of charge
£3,000-4,000	2s. od. in the £
£4,000-5,000	3s. od. “
£5,000-8,000	6s. od. “
Over £8,000	9s. od. “

Investment income means in general all income other than earned income.

Where the Special Charge payable relates wholly or partly to Trust income, the individual may give notice to the Surtax Controller requiring that the appropriate proportion of the charge be assessed on the Trustees. Alternatively, where he pays the charge in full he may recover the part appropriate to the Trust income from the Trustees. Where income derives from a Foreign Trust the Surtax Controller should be asked to discharge the proportion of the charge appropriate to that income. The Special Charge is payable on Jan. 1, 1969, and interest at 4 per cent. (without deduction for tax) will be added (if it exceeds £5) on any amount unpaid at that date.

**Seven-year Covenants.**—Where covenant to pay annual sums of money is made for other than valuable and sufficient consideration, the period of the covenant must be for a term which can exceed six years if the Covenantor wishes to divest himself of such income for income tax purposes. Any such covenant entered into after April 6, 1965, whether in favour of a charitable body or in favour of an individual, may no longer be deducted from the covenantor's total income for surtax purposes. There are three exceptions to this: payments under a partnership agreement to a former partner, his widow or dependants, similar payments in connection with the acquisition of a business made under liability incurred for full consideration; and settlements made by one party to a marriage for the other or for the children of the marriage, in consequence of divorce, nullity or separation. A separation may be under a court order or by agreement or in such circumstances that the separation is likely to be permanent.

**Settlements in favour of taxpayer's own infant children.**—The Income of any such Settlement made since April 22, 1936, is treated as that of the Settlor for all income tax purposes it:—

(a) the settlement can be revoked within a period of six years (unless the child becomes Bankrupt).

(b) the income is paid to or for the benefit of the child during the lifetime of the settlor. This ceases to apply after the child attains 21 or marries (or from 1969-70 has reached the age of 18 and is in full employment).

**Double Taxation Relief.**—Agreements for the avoidance of Double Taxation have been made between the United Kingdom and Antigua, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands, Brunei, Burma, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Farøe Islands, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany (Federal Rep.), Ghana, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Greece, Grenada, Guernsey, Guyana, Ireland (Rep.), Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jersey, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Rhodesia (suspended), St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, South West Africa, Southern Yemen, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United States of America, Virgin Islands and Zambia.

**Persons Resident Abroad.**—Persons normally resident outside the United Kingdom are liable, in general, in respect of income from United Kingdom sources.

Certain Double Taxation agreements, however, exempt or partially exempt U.K. interest. Some agreements (e.g. that with Malta) exempt dividends from U.K. tax altogether while others (e.g. that with United States) provide for a modified rate of U.K. tax deduction (usually 15 per cent.) from U.K. dividend income.

All persons not ordinarily resident are exempt from U.K. tax on interest from beneficial holdings of:

3½% War Stock 1952 or after, 4% Victory Bonds, 4% Funding Loan 1960-90, 3% Savings Bonds (all issues), 5½% Funding Loan 1982-84, 5% Exchequer Stock 1976-78, 5½% Funding Stock 1978-80, 5½% Treasury Stock 2008-12, 5½% Funding Loan 1987-91, 6% Exchequer 1970, 6½% Exchequer 1969, 6% Funding Loan 1993, 6½% Treasury 1976, 6½% Exchequer 1971, 6½% Treasury 1995-98, 6½% Exchequer 1972, 6½% Funding Loan 1985-87, 6½% Treasury Stock 1971, 6½% Exchequer 1973, and 9% Treasury Stock 1994.

Such persons become resident in the United Kingdom if they visit for a period or periods exceeding six months in any fiscal year. Also if they visit for any period in a year in which they have retained a place of abode in the United Kingdom, except such persons as are engaged in full-time employment abroad. They would then be liable to United Kingdom Tax on all remittances of income arising abroad. If they visit the United Kingdom in four consecutive years for periods averaging three months or more per year they would be regarded as ordinarily resident here.

A person who is not resident in the United Kingdom who has income which is liable to United Kingdom tax cannot claim any of the normal income tax allowances unless he is:

- a British subject;
- present or former servant of the Crown; or widow of a former Crown servant;
- employed by any missionary society controlled from the United Kingdom or a servant of a native State under British protection;
- resident of the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands; or

(e) was previously resident in the United Kingdom but resides abroad for the sake of his health or the health of a member of his family;

(f) entitled to such allowances under the Double Tax Agreement with the country of his residence.

**Post War Credits.**—Those Credits arising out of the temporary reduction of certain income tax allowances during the years 1941-42 to 1945-46 inclusive are repayable to women over 55 and men over 60 years of age, and to widows entitled to Credits in their own right. Where a man or woman has died, repayment is made to personal representatives or beneficiaries, irrespective of age.

Holders of Credits are also entitled to repayment if certified as blind persons or in-patients of hospitals or nursing homes, or if in receipt of any of the following: National Assistance, Constant Attendance Allowance or Unemployability Supplement, Sickness or Injury Benefit, Disablement Pensions, Workmen's Compensation 1956 Supplement; or if registered as unemployed. There is a qualifying period of 26 weeks in certain categories (12 weeks for National Assistance). Interest from October 1, 1959 will be added to the sum repayable. Forms for claiming repayment may be obtained at any Post Office.

**INCOME TAX ADMINISTRATION**

*Income Tax* under Schedules B, D and E, is assessed by H.M. Inspectors of Taxes. Schedule B assessments are made by the Inspector for the district in which the woodlands are situated. Assessments under Schedules D and E are made by the Inspector of Taxes for the district in which the Trade, Profession or Employment is carried on, or from which the Pension is paid, otherwise assessments are made in the district in which the taxpayer resides. Notices of Assessment are sent to taxpayer who should make a formal appeal against any assessment which he disputes direct to H.M. Inspector by whom the notice was issued within the time limit for such appeals, as stated on the notice. The grounds of appeal should be given. If the assessment cannot be agreed with H.M. Inspector, the appeal will be heard by the General Commissioners. Alternatively, certain appeals are made to the Special Commissioners. An appeal may be made by way of Case Stated from the Appeal Commissioners' decision to the High Court on points of law.

*Income Tax* is payable to the Collector of Taxes.

*Surtax* is assessable by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. Returns of total income are made to the Controller of Surtax except where a full return of income is made to H.M. Inspector of Taxes. Appeals are made to the Special Commissioners and thence to the Courts by way of Case Stated.

*Surtax* is payable to the Accountant and Comptroller General.

**OTHER TAXES AND STAMP DUTIES**

**NOTE.**—(1) The instruments for which the use of adhesive postage stamps is "permitted" include:—  
 Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques), for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Policies of Insurance (not life)—s. 99. Receipts—s. 101 (2).

(2) The Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds etc., to be stamped after execution:—

**WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY.**

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of first execution.

**NOTE.**—Where wholly executed *abroad*, the period begins to run from the date of arrival here.

*Penalties* may be incurred for failure to make proper returns of income or false claims for allowances.

Every person chargeable to *Income tax* must give notice of chargeability within one year (unless an income tax return has already been made).

Interest at 6 per cent. simple (previously 4 per cent.) is charged where tax assessed under Schedule "D", Surtax or Capital Gains Tax is unpaid two months after it has become due, where the amount of tax charged exceeds £1,000 and where the interest payable exceeds £5.

**Tax Reserve Certificates.**—Provision for future tax liabilities may be made by the purchase of Tax Reserve Certificates. When surrendered in payment of income tax (other than Schedule "E"), Surtax or Capital Gains Tax, interest is allowed for a maximum period of two years, provided the certificates tendered were purchased more than one month before the date the tax became payable. Such interest is not subject to tax.

**P.A.Y.E.**

*Income Tax* payable under Schedule E is deducted by employer, who accounts for it to the Collector of Taxes. The amount of tax deduction from each payment of salary, wage, pension, etc., is determined by reference to Tax Tables issued by H.M. Inspector of Taxes to employer, in conjunction with the taxpayer's Code Number. This Code Number is an interpretation of the taxpayer's Allowances and Reliefs. Notices of Coding are issued by H.M. Inspector of Taxes and they may take into account income assessable under other Schedules. Notice of Coding should be checked on receipt and H.M. Inspector of Taxes informed of any necessary amendment in order that no considerable over or under-deduction of income tax may take place. The tax deductions are on a cumulative basis and can be carried on by successive employers should changes in employment take place during fiscal year. When leaving one employment a statement (Form P45) showing code number, remuneration, and tax deductions to date should be obtained from old employer and handed, in due course, to new employer. At the end of fiscal year employer should give employee a statement (Form P60) showing total remuneration and tax deductions for the year. Form P.60 should be preserved in case it is needed in connection with any application for earnings-related supplements to sickness or unemployment benefits. Provided the correct allowances are given in determining the code number and the income from which the deduction is made is the correct amount assessable, the Inspector is not required to make a formal assessment under Schedule E, unless the taxpayer is also liable to Surtax. Where assessments are required (and the taxpayer may call for his assessment) any over-deduction of tax is repaid or under-deduction recovered in a later year: under-deductions of less than £1 are ignored.

**PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING, IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—**

Agreements under hand only. At- tested copies or contracts: after 30 days from their first execution. . . .	£ s. d.
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given. . . . .	10 0 0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month. . . . .	5 0 0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases). . . . .	11 0 11

AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES. £ s. d.

AGREEMENT FOR SALE OF PROPERTY—charged with *ad val.* duty as if an actual conveyance on sale (*see post*, p. 1191) with certain exceptions, e.g. agreements for the sale of land, stocks and shares, goods, wares or merchandise, or a ship (*see* s. 59 (1), Stamp Act, 1891). If *ad val.* duty is paid on an agreement in accordance with this provision, the subsequent conveyance or transfer is not chargeable with any *ad val.* duty and the Commissioners will upon application either place a denoting stamp on such conveyance or transfer or will transfer the *ad val.* duty thereto. Further, if such an agreement is rescinded, not performed, etc., the Commissioners will return the *ad val.* duty paid.

AGREEMENT, not otherwise charged with duty, under hand only. . . . . 0 0 1  
N.B.—The following agreements are exempt:—

- (a) Where the value of the subject-matter is less than £5.
- (b) For the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant.
- (c) For the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise (but hire purchase agreements, *post*, p. 1193, are not exempt).
- (d) service agreements.

Not otherwise charged with duty, under seal or with clause of registration. . . . . 0 10 0

APPOINTMENT of a new trustee or in exercise of a power over property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed. . . . . 0 10 0

ASSIGNMENT:

- By way of security—*see* Mortgage.
- By way of sale—*see* Conveyance.
- By way of gift—*see* Voluntary Disposition.

ASSURANCE—*see* Insurance Policies.

BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:

Not exceeding £1 . . . . .	0	0	5
“ “ 2 . . . . .	0	0	10
“ “ 5 . . . . .	0	1	3
“ “ 10 . . . . .	1	1	9
“ “ 20 . . . . .	0	2	0
“ “ 30 . . . . .	0	3	0
“ “ 50 . . . . .	0	5	0
“ “ 100 . . . . .	0	11	6
BANKER'S CHEQUES . . . . .	0	0	2

BEARER INSTRUMENT:

Inland bearer instrument i.e., share warrant, stock certificate to bearer or any other instrument to bearer by which stock can be transferred, issued by a company or body formed or established in U.K. Duty of an amount equal to three times the transfer duty (usually 3% of the market value).

Overseas bearer instrument i.e., such an instrument issued in G.B. by a company formed out of the U.K. Duty equal to twice the transfer duty (usually 2% of the market value). Even if issued out of G.B. the instrument must be stamped before transfer in G.B. The issue

or transfer of a bearer instrument relating to stock expressed in the currency of a territory outside the Scheduled territories is exempt from duty. £ s. d.

BILL OF SALE, Absolute, *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE, &c.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE and promissory notes . . . . . 0 0 3

BOND for payment of money, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, etc.

For securing an annuity (not being a Superannuation Annuity, to which, *see post*, under Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity):—

1. Where the total amount ultimately payable is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, etc.
2. Collateral. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, Collateral, etc.
3. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—

For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—

If as primary security . . . . .	1	2	6
If as collateral security . . . . .	0	1	6

Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, etc., but not to exceed. . . . . 0 11 0

CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 or fraction of £100 of the nominal capital. . . . . 1 11 0

Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the resolution of the company authorizing the increase (Companies Act, 1948).

CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—Per £100 or part of £100 . . . . . 0 10 0  
(Subject to deduction of 9s. 6d. for each £100 which is applied in conversion or consolidation of existing Loan Capital.) The issue or transfer of an instrument securing the loan capital of a local authority is exempt from duty.

CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or at sight or on presentation or within three days after date or sight. . . . . 0 1 11

COLLATERAL SECURITY, *see* MORTGAGE, BOND, etc., *post*.

CONTRACT, *see* AGREEMENT.

CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—

Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0	1	0
Exceeds £100 and does not exceed £500	0	1	6
“ “ 500 “ “ 1,000	0	4	11
“ “ 1,000 “ “ 1,500	0	6	11
“ “ 1,500 “ “ 2,500	0	11	0
“ “ 2,500 “ “ 5,000	0	12	0
“ “ 5,000 “ “ 7,500	0	16	0
“ “ 7,500 “ “ 10,000	1	0	0
“ “ 10,000 “ “ 12,500	1	4	0
“ “ 12,500 “ “ 15,000	1	8	0
“ “ 15,000 “ “ 17,500	1	12	0
“ “ 17,500 “ “ 20,000	1	16	0
“ “ 20,000 “ “	2	0	0

(Special adhesive stamps.)



■ other of the parties or (3) an accredited representative of a bank; in the last case when the bank or its official nominee is ■ party to the transfer, the certificate, instead of setting out the facts, may be to the effect that "the transfer is excepted from Section 74 of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910." A certificate in other cases should be signed by a solicitor or other person (e.g., a bank acting as trustee or executor) having ■ full knowledge of the facts.

Registering Officers will in any case in which a Marking Officer's certificate has not been given require such evidence in order to satisfy themselves that ■ transfer stamped with the 10s. fixed duty is duly stamped.

**COVENANT**—For repayment of money. *see* MORTGAGE.

For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE.

For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND.

Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty ■ a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty ■ ■ Conveyance on sale, or ■ Mortgage, but not to exceed.....

o 10 o

**DEATH DUTIES**, *see* ESTATE DUTY.

**DECLARATION OF TRUST**, not being ■ Will or Settlement.....

o 10 o

**DEED** of any kind not charged under some special head.....

o 10 o

**DEMISE**, *see* LEASE.

**DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART**

Same duty as original, but not to exceed.....

o 5 o

**EQUITABLE MORTGAGES** under hand only For every £100 or part thereof.....

o 1 o

**ESTATE DUTY:**

In the case of every person dying on or after April 15, 1969 the total duty payable on an estate is found by adding up the amounts of duty payable on various slices of the estate, according to ■ scale laid down in F.A. 1969 Schedule 17.

The rates of duty are as follows.

- On the first £10,000—Nil
- On the next £7,500—25 per cent
- On the next £12,500—30 per cent
- On the next £10,000—45 per cent
- On the next £40,000—60 per cent
- On the next £70,000—65 per cent
- On the next £150,000—70 per cent
- On the next £200,000—75 per cent
- On the next £250,000—80 per cent
- On the excess over £750,000—85 per cent

The rate of duty for any particular asset is found by dividing the total duty by the aggregate value of the estate.

The amount of duty is in no case to exceed 80 per cent of the principal value.

The rates of duty set out above apply to Great Britain. There are different estate duty rates obtaining in Northern Ireland.

The amount of duty payable in certain circumstances on property passing ■ two deaths occurring

within 5 years of one another is reduced. (Finance Act, 1958.)

A reduction of 45 per cent. is applied to the "agricultural value" of agricultural property; and (as respects deaths on and after 30th July, 1954) to certain business assets, viz.: "industrial hereditaments" and "machinery or plant" (Finance Act, 1954, s. 28).

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes are liable for duty, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are liable for duty, unless made more than seven years before death (although if the donor dies at any time within the fifth year after making the gift, the value of the property the subject of the gift is for estate duty purposes reduced by 15 per cent.; if he dies within the sixth year it is reduced by 30 per cent.; and if he dies within the seventh year it is reduced by 60 per cent.) gifts made in consideration of marriage by a parent or grandparent to either spouse or by one spouse to the other excepted as to the first £5,000 (or £1,000 if made by any other person). Gifts forming part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure and gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount (or in certain circumstances £500) also excepted.

Payment of Estate Duty may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personality from the day after the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and 2 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid instalments from twelve months after death.

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

FIRE INSURANCE POLICY..... o o 6

GIFT *see* VOLUNTARY DISPOSITION, p. 1193.

**GUARANTEE:**

■ under hand only..... o o 6

■ under seal..... o 10 o

N.B.—(i) If the instrument contains ■ charge on property duty will be payable as an Equitable Mortgage. col. 1, if under hand only, or on ■ Mortgage, Bond, etc., col. 2, if under seal. (ii) A guarantee by a third party for the payment of the purchase price of goods, wares and merchandise is exempt from duty if under hand only as an agreement within exemption (c), p. 1190.

**HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS:**

Under hand.....	£. s. d.
Under seal.....	0 0 6
	0 10 0

(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)  
 N.B.—If the agreement amounts to a "credit-sale" the position is the same.

**INSURANCE POLICIES:**

Other than life insurance.....	■ 0 6
<i>Life:</i>	
For any sum not exceeding £10....	0 0 1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25.....	0 0 3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £50, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0 0 6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100.....	0 1 0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000.....	■ 10 0

Made after 1 August 1966 for period not exceeding 2 years ..... 6d.

**LEASES:**—Lease or tack for any definite term less than 1 year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £100, 10s.; of any lands, tenements, etc., in consideration of any rent, according to the following table:—

Annual rent not exceeding	* Term not exceeding			Term exceeding 100 years
	7 years	35 years	100 years	
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
■	Nil	■ 0	6 0	12 0
■	Nil	2 0	12 0	■ 4 0
15	Nil	3 0	18 0	1 16 0
20	Nil	4 0	1 4 0	■ ■ 0
25	Nil	5 6	1 10 0	3 0 0
50	Nil	10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
75	Nil	15 0	4 10 0	9 0 0
100	Nil	1 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Exceeding £100, for every £50 or fraction of £50	5 0	10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0

\* If the term is indefinite the same duty is payable ■ if the term did not exceed 7 years. Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

Where a consideration other than rent is payable and duty is charged on that consideration at conveyance rates, the same graduation applies where the consideration does not exceed £7,000 as under Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (except stock or marketable securities), provided that any rent payable does not exceed £50 a year.

**MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY.**—This is payable in respect of minerals which are the subject of a mining lease, or which are being worked by the proprietor of the minerals. Duty is payable annually on the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves. Rate, per 20s. of the rental value.....

**MORTGAGE under hand only, see EQUITABLE MORTGAGE.**

**MORTGAGE, BOND, ETC., not exceeding £10.....**

Not exceeding £25.....	0 0 3
Not exceeding £25.....	0 0 8
"   "   50.....	0 1 3
"   "   100.....	0 2 6
"   "   250.....	0 3 9

Not exceeding £200.....	£ s. d.
"   "   250.....	0 5 0
"   "   300.....	0 6 3
"   "   300.....	0 7 6

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100.....

Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100...

Reconveyance, Release, etc., per £100.....

No stamp duty is payable on discharge of ■ Building Society mortgage, or on the discharge of a local authority mortgage.

Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than ■ equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped; for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6d., up to a maximum of ..

**POWER OF ATTORNEY, etc., for receiving certain prize-money or wages...**

For the receipt of any money, ■ bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually.....

For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only.....

Ditto in any other case.....

Power of attorney of any other kind.....

**PROCURATION, Deed, etc., of.....**

**RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards.....**

**RECEIPTS FOR SALARIES, Wages, and Superannuation, and other like allowances are exempted by Sect. 36, Finance Act, 1924.**

**REVOCATION of any Trust of Property not being a Will.....**

**TRANSFER OF STOCK, see CONVEYANCE.**

**UNIT TRUST INSTRUMENT**—Any trust instrument of ■ unit trust scheme—For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount or value of the property subject to the trusts created or recorded by the instrument.....

**VOLUNTARY DISPOSITION *inter vivos*:**

On any instrument being a voluntary disposition (*inter vivos*) of any property (except stock or marketable securities, see *ante*, under Conveyance or Transfer) where the value of the property conveyed or transferred does not exceed £5,500.....

Exceeds £5,500, but does not exceed £7,000, for every £50 and fraction of £50.....

Exceeds £7,000, for every £50 and fraction of £50.....

The instrument must contain similar certificates of value as a Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (see p. 1191), with the substitution of the words "property conveyed or transferred" for the word "consideration."

If the value of the property does not exceed £300, the same graduated rates apply as under Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (except Stock or marketable securities).

N.B.—The instrument is not deemed to be duly stamped unless it has been adjudicated, *i.e.* the instrument has been lodged with the Commissioner who will adjudicate the value of the property and the duty payable.

POSTAL REGULATIONS

For full conditions, exceptions, &c., see Post Office Guide, price 2s. 6d., Associated volumes are London Post Offices and Streets 2s., Post Offices in the United Kingdom 4s. and Postal Addresses 1s. 6d.

CHIEF POSTAL SERVICES  
LETTERS AND CARDS

Inland (U.K. and Irish Republic):—

Weight not exceeding		1st class	2nd class		
lb.	oz.	s.	d.	s.	d.
4	..	5	4		
6	..	9	6		
■	..	1 0	■		
10	..	1 3	■		
12	..	■ 6	1 0		
14	..	1 9	1 2		
1 0	..	2 0	1 4		
1 2	..	2 3	1 6		
1 4	..	2 6	1 7		
1 6	..	2 9	1 8		
■ 8	..	3 ■	1 9		
2 0	..	4 0	Not admissible		
Each extra 1 lb.		2 0	over 1½ lb.		

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

- (a) *British Commonwealth:*  
 Not exceeding 1 oz. .... 5d.  
 For each further oz., or less ..... 2d.
- (b) *Elsewhere:*—  
 Not exceeding 1 oz. .... 9d.  
 For each further oz., or less ..... 5d.
- WEIGHT LIMITS:—Inland, First Class, none.  
 Second Class 1½ lb. Elsewhere, 4 lb.

SIZE LIMITS: (A) If in roll form:—Inland and elsewhere (32 in. for the greatest dimension); length + twice diameter, 39 in. (B) not in roll form:—(i) United Kingdom, Irish Republic, British Commonwealth; 24 × 18 × 18 in.; (ii) Elsewhere, length 24 in. length + width + depth, 36 in. Envelopes must be at least 4 × 2½ in. for inland destinations but items weighing up to 4 oz., sent in envelopes which do not conform to the preferred range of sizes will eventually be charged extra. To all overseas destinations the minimum limits for letters in the form of ■ roll are 6½ inches for the length and twice the diameter combined (at least 4 inches for the greatest dimension), unless provided with ■ strong address label at least 4 inches in length and 2½ inches in width. For letters other than in the form of a roll the minimum limits ■ one surface 4 inches in length, 2½ inches in width, unless provided with a strong address label of at least the dimensions mentioned above.

POST CARDS (p. 1199).

- To all destinations overseas:—  
 Single ..... 5d.  
 Reply paid ..... 10d.  
 Limit of size for destinations abroad: maximum, 5½ inches in length, 4½ inches in width; minimum, 4 inches in length, 2½ inches ■ width.

PRINTED PAPERS, BOOKS

- British Commonwealth and Foreign:*—  
 Single packets  
 For first 2 oz. .... 4d.  
 For each further ■ oz., or less ..... 2d.  
 Posted in bulk. First lb. (each bag), 1s. 6d. Each additional lb., 1s. 4d. less 5 per cent. of total postage due for each consignment.

Exceptionally, newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets, maps and sheets of music which comply with the conditions shown in the Post Office Guide under *Printed Papers at Reduced Rates* may be sent abroad at the postage rate of: Single packets, 2d. for the first 2 ounces; next 2 oz. 3d.; each additional 4 oz., 3d. Postage in bulk,

1s. od. per lb. less 5 per cent. of total postage due for each consignment.

LIMITS: Size, 18 for Letters; Weight: 6½ lb.; but a packet of books or booklets up to 11 lb. may be sent abroad.

PHONOPOST PACKETS

- To certain countries only (see Post Office Guide):—  
 Not exceeding 2 oz. .... 7d.  
 Every further ■ oz. or less ..... 7d.  
 Limits: Size, as for Printed Papers, weight, ■ lb.

NEWSPAPERS

(See also p. 1199).

- Inland (Newspapers "Registered at P.O.):*—  
 Not exceeding 4 oz. .... 4d.  
 For every additional ■ oz. up to 1 lb. 2 oz. .... 2d.  
 For every additional 2 oz. up to 1 lb. 8 oz. .... 1d.  
 Over 1 lb. ■ oz. and up to 2 lb. .... 2s. od.
- Publications registered at the P.O. ■ newspapers will be given First Class service at the Second Class postage rate, but only if posted by publishers or their agents, and prominently marked *Newspaper Post*. All other newspapers are transmitted ■ first or second class letters. Limit of weight 2 lb. Limit of size ■ Letters.  
*British Commonwealth and Foreign:* See printed papers.

SAMPLES (See also p. 1199).

- British Commonwealth and Foreign:*—  
 Not exceeding 2 oz. .... 4d.  
 For each further 2 oz. or less ..... 2d.
- LIMITS: Size and weight: Abroad: British Commonwealth 24 × 12 × 12 in., 5 lb. Elsewhere: as for Letters B II, 1 lb. If in form of roll, everywhere ■ for Letters, A. To all overseas destinations the minimum limits of size are as for letters.

SMALL PACKETS (See also p. 1199).

- British Commonwealth and Foreign*—(certain countries only)  
 Not exceeding ■ oz. 1s. 6d. (minimum charge)  
 Not exceeding 10 oz. .... 1s. 8d.  
 For each further 2 oz. or less ..... 4d.
- LIMITS: Maximum size, as for letters A and B II. Minimum limits of size as for letters; Weight, 2 lb.

INSURED BOXES (See also p. 1198).

- British Commonwealth and Foreign*—(certain countries only)  
 Not over 10 oz. .... 2s. 11d. (minimum charge)  
 For each further ■ oz. or less ..... 7d.
- Plus appropriate fee for insurance.  
 LIMITS: Maximum size, 12 × 8 × 4 in. Minimum size limits ■ for letters other than in the form of a roll; weight, 2 lb.

PARCELS

Should be marked "Parcel Post," and must be handed across the counter; postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. On Sundays parcels are not accepted or delivered. The name and address of sender should be inside and (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel, and preferably be to the left of and at right angles to the name and address of the addressee.

A rural postman will accept any packets he can conveniently carry, except overseas letters intended for insurance or any parcels for abroad; but if on foot or cycle not more, without notice, than 22 lb. from one person. He may weigh parcels on request. Mail-drivers need not accept between regular stopping points.

Parcels to or from Irish Republic, Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty: except in last case, the sender must declare contents when posting. Addressee must pay a clearance fee of 2s. 9d. if any duty be payable. Senders can undertake to pay customs charges of Irish Republic and some        countries (a deposit is required). The sender of a parcel from the Channel Islands may also pay the customs charges etc., at the time of posting.

Inland:—(Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.):—

U.K. and Irish Republic:—

(1) Ordinary Parcels	(2) Local Parcels
Not over 1½ lb....2s. 6d.	As in (1) less 1s. 0d. ■
" " 2 lb....3s. 0d.	each step.
" " 6 lb....4s. 6d.	Note: The Local Parcel
" " 10 lb....6s. 0d.	Delivery Area comprises
" " 14 lb....7s. 6d.	all places which have in
" " 18 lb....9s. 0d.	their postal address the
" " 22 lb. (limit)	same post town as the
	office of posting.
	10s. 6d.

AIR MAIL SERVICES

For mode of packing, prohibitions, limits of size, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Normal regulations as to make-up and acceptance of various categories of postal packets and parcels apply equally to air mail items. A blue air-mail label, obtainable free from post offices, must be affixed to each air mail item except letters, letter packets and postcards for Europe, for which no special air mail marking is required. Special air-mail rates apply to correspondence for members of H.M. Forces overseas (see leaflet PL285).

Air letter forms, postage 0d., may be sent to all countries. Enclosures are not permitted. You may get the special forms at post offices or use privately-manufactured forms which bear a statement that they have been approved by the Post Office, with the approval number. Unapproved forms will be treated as ordinary air mail letters.

Printed papers, Phonopost Packets, Samples, Small Packets (to countries which admit them) and Newspapers may be sent by air to countries outside Europe at the rates shown in col. 4 below. Minimum charge for Small Packets 1s. 6d. For Phonopost, see note below. NEWSPAPERS: Publications registered at the P.O. as newspapers may be sent

at the reduced rates indicated in the footnote below. There is no air mail service to Europe for these items. If the quickest transmission is desired, the letter post rate should be paid.

European Countries (and The Azores)

Letters, letter packets and postcards for all European countries, prepaid at the ordinary international postage rates, are in general despatched daily by air or surface transport, whichever offers earlier delivery. The rates are:—

Letters, 0d. for the first ounce,  
5d. for each additional ounce,

Postcards, 5d.

For Gibraltar and Malta the rates are:

Letters, 5d. for the first ounce,  
2d. for each additional ounce.

Postcards, 5d.

Air mail labels should not be used.

Air Parcel Post to Europe. Rates are included in the Overseas Parcel Post tables, see pp. 1205-7.

Countries Outside Europe

Rates for letters, postcards and printed papers, etc. appear below; for air parcel rates see pp. 1205-7.

COUNTRIES OUTSIDE EUROPE

For air mail services to Europe, see above; Air Parcel Rates, pp. 1205-7. For details of insurance and times of posting at London Chief Office and of transmission to principal cities, consult P.O. Air Mail Leaflet at any Post Office.

Destination	Rates of Postage			Destination	Rates of Postage		
	Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	Printed Papers, etc.* per ½ oz.		Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	Printed Papers, etc.* per ½ oz.
Abu Dhabi .....	s. 0	d. 6	d. 6	China .....	s. 1	d. 9	d. 8
Afghanistan.....	1 6	9	7	Christmas Is. (Ind. Oc.)	1 6	9	7
Algeria.....	1 0	6	6	Cocos (Keeling) Islds ..	1 6	9	7
Antigua.....	1 6	9	7	Colombia.....	1 6	9	7
Argentina.....	1 6	9	7	Congo (Brazzaville)....	1 6	9	7
Australia.....	1 6	10	8	Congolese Republic....	1 6	9	7
Bahamas.....	1 6	9	7	Costa Rica.....	1 6	9	7
Bahrain.....	1 0	6	6	Cuba.....	1 6	9	7
Barbados.....	1 6	9	7	Cyprus.....	1 0	6	6
Bermuda.....	1 6	9	7	Dahomey.....	1 6	9	7
Bolivia.....	1 6	9	7	Dominica.....	1 6	9	7
Botswana.....	1 6	9	7	Dominican Republic...	1 6	9	7
Brazil.....	1 6	9	7	Ecuador.....	1 6	9	7
British Honduras.....	1 6	9	7	Equatorial Guinea.....	1 6	9	7
Brunei.....	1 6	9	7	Ethiopia.....	1 0	6	6
Burma.....	1 6	9	7	Falkland Islands.....	1 6	9	7
Cambodia.....	1 6	9	7	Fiji.....	1 9	10	8
Cameroon (E. and W.)	1 6	9	7	Formosa (Taiwan)....	1 9	10	8
Canada.....	1 6	9	7	French Guiana.....	1 6	9	7
Canary Islands†.....	—	—	—	French Polynesia.....	1 9	10	8
Cape Verde Islands†	—	—	—	French Territory of the			
Caroline Islands.....	1 9	10	8	Affairs and Issas.....	1 0	6	6
C. African Republic...	1 6	9	7	Gaboon.....	1 6	9	7
Ceylon.....	1 6	9	7	Gambia.....	1 6	9	7
Chile.....	1 6	9	7	Ghana.....	1 6	9	7

\*Newspapers 3d. per ½ oz. less in each case; Phonopost (to those countries which accept them) 1d. per oz. more in each        † Rates ■ for Europe, see above.

For mode of packing, prohibitions, limits of size, &amp;c., see Post Office Guide.

Destination	Rates of Postage			Destination	Rates of Postage		
	Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	Printed Papers, etc.* per ½ oz.		Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	Printed Papers, etc.* per ½ oz.
Gilbert and Ellice Islds.	s. d.	d.	d.	Paraguay.....	s. d.	d.	d.
Greenland†.....	1 9	10	8	Peru.....	1 6	9	7
Grenada.....	1 6	9	7	Philippines.....	1 9	10	8
Guatemala.....	1 6	9	7	Pitcairn Island.....	1 9	10	8
Guinea.....	1 6	9	7	Portuguese E. Africa.....	1 6	9	7
Guyana.....	1 6	9	7	Portuguese Timor.....	1 9	10	8
Haiti.....	1 6	9	7	Portuguese W. Africa.....	1 6	9	7
Honduras (Republic).....	1 6	9	7	Puerto Rico.....	1 6	9	7
Hong Kong.....	1 6	9	7	Qatar.....	1 0	6	6
India.....	1 6	9	7	Réunion.....	1 6	9	7
Indonesia.....	1 6	9	7	Rhodesia.....	1 6	9	7
Iran (Persia).....	1 11	6	6	Rwanda.....	1 6	9	7
Iraq.....	1 0	6	6	St. Helena.....	1 6	9	7
Israel.....	1 0	6	6	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.....	1 6	9	7
Ivory Coast.....	1 6	9	7	St. Lucia.....	1 6	9	7
Jamaica.....	1 6	9	7	St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1 6	9	7
Japan.....	1 9	10	8	St. Vincent.....	1 6	9	7
Jordan.....	1 0	6	6	El Salvador.....	1 6	9	7
Kenya.....	1 6	9	7	Samoa (U.S.A. Terr.).....	1 9	10	8
Korea, all parts.....	1 9	10	8	Saudi Arabia.....	1 0	6	6
Kuwait.....	1 0	6	6	Senegal.....	1 6	9	7
Laos.....	1 6	9	7	Seychelles.....	1 6	9	7
Lebanon.....	1 0	6	6	Sharjah.....	1 0	6	6
Lesotho.....	1 6	9	7	Sierra Leone.....	1 6	9	7
Liberia.....	1 6	9	7	Singapore.....	1 6	9	7
Libya.....	1 0	6	6	Solomon Islands.....	1 9	10	8
Macau.....	1 6	9	7	Somalia.....	1 6	9	7
Madeira†.....	1 6	9	7	South Africa.....	1 6	9	7
Madagascar.....	1 6	9	7	Southern Yemen			
Malawi.....	1 6	9	7	(People's Republic of)	1 11	6	6
Malaysia†.....	1 6	9	7	Spanish N. and W.			
Maldives Islands.....	1 6	9	7	Africa.....	1 0	6	6
Mali.....	1 6	9	7	Sudan.....	1 0	6	6
Mariana Islands.....	1 9	10	8	Surinam (Neth. Guiana).....	1 6	9	7
Marshall Islands.....	1 9	10	8	Swaziland.....	1 6	9	7
Mauritania.....	1 6	9	7	Syria.....	1 0	6	6
Mauritius.....	1 6	9	7	Tanzania.....	1 6	9	7
Mexico.....	1 6	9	7	Thailand (Siam).....	1 6	9	7
Mongolia.....	1 9	10	8	Tibet.....	1 6	9	7
Montserrat.....	1 6	9	7	Togo.....	1 6	9	7
Morocco.....	1 0	6	6	Tonga.....	1 9	10	8
Muscat and Oman.....	1 0	6	6	Trinidad and Tobago.....	1 6	9	7
Nauru Island.....	1 9	10	8	Tunisia.....	1 0	6	6
Nepal.....	1 6	9	7	Turks and Caicos Is.....	1 6	9	7
Netherlands Antilles.....	1 6	9	7	Uganda.....	1 6	9	7
New Caledonia.....	1 9	10	8	United Arab Republic.....	1 0	6	6
New Guinea Territory.....	1 9	10	8	United States.....	1 6	9	7
New Hebrides.....	1 9	10	8	Upper Volta.....	1 6	9	7
New Zealand				Uruguay.....	1 6	9	7
(and Isld. Territories)	1 9	10	8	U.S.S.R. (Asia)†.....	1 6	9	7
Nicaragua.....	1 6	9	7	Venezuela.....	1 6	9	7
Niger (Republic).....	1 6	9	7	Vietnam (N. and S.).....	1 6	9	7
Nigeria.....	1 6	9	7	Virgin Islands of U.S.A.....	1 6	9	7
Norfolk Island.....	1 9	10	8	Wake Island.....	1 9	10	8
Pakistan.....	1 6	9	7	Western Samoa.....	1 9	10	8
Panama (Republic of).....	1 6	9	7	Yemen.....	1 0	6	6
Panama Canal Zone.....	1 6	9	7	Zambia.....	1 6	9	7
Papua.....	1 9	10	8				

\* Newspapers 3d. per ½ oz. less in each case.

† Rates as for Europe, see above.

† Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.—Under Board of Trade regulations many kinds of goods, including certain foodstuffs, may be sent abroad (including Irish Republic) only under the authority of an export licence. Enquiries in the matter should be addressed

to the Controller, Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4.

Under the Exchange Control Act, 1947, senders of trade letter packets or parcels exceeding £2,000 in value to most foreign countries, includ-

ing the U.S.A., and also to Canada, must furnish with each consignment a currency declaration (form C.D.6) which, with explanatory notices, may be obtained from banks.

Senders of private gift packets or parcels exceeding £100 in value must furnish with the packet or parcel a currency declaration C.D.6.

**PROHIBITED AND DUTIABLE ARTICLES.**—Among prohibitions are offensive or dangerous things, packets likely to impede the P.O. sorters, and certain kinds of advertisement. To Channel Islands, dutiable articles must be sent in Parcels. Abroad generally they may be sent in Parcels, in Insured Boxes, Phonopost Packets and Small Packets (to those countries which accept them) or in Letters.

**CERTIFICATE OF POSTING.**—Given as a matter of course for registered and insured items. May also be obtained for ordinary parcels (no charge) and other unregistered packets (fee, 1d.).

**RECORDED DELIVERY** (inland, not to Irish Republic). Charge: 9d.—This service provides for a record of posting and delivery. Advice of delivery, further 9d. at time of posting, 1s. 0d. after time of posting. Money and jewellery are not allowed, and contents must not exceed £2 in value. The service does not apply to parcels.

**UNPAID PACKETS**, except Business Reply packets and redirected parcels are charged double postage on delivery; **UNDERPAID PACKETS**, double the deficiency.

**UNDELIVERABLE POSTAL PACKETS.**—*Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 4d. or more, undelivered, are returned to sender without charge, if his address is found either outside or inside. If the sender's address is not available, letters containing nothing of importance are destroyed; packets containing anything of importance, and parcels, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months, or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 4d. (1) Those bearing on the outside the name and address of the sender are returned direct and unopened. (2) Those not bearing on the outside the name and address of the sender and not marked "Newspaper Post" or posted subject to the special conditions under which rebate of postage has been allowed, are opened by an officer deputed for the purpose. If they contain the sender's address, they are returned to him unless the contents consist only of newspapers, magazines or commercial advertising material. (3) Those not bearing on the outside the name and address of the sender and marked "Newspaper Post" or posted subject to the special conditions under which rebate of postage has been allowed, are destroyed unopened. (4) Those not bearing on the outside the name and address of the sender which when opened are found to contain only newspapers, magazines or commercial advertising material are destroyed. British packets undelivered abroad are returned to sender here on payment of charges due; printed papers of no value only if request for return appears outside in a language known in the country of destination. Parcels further incur other charges unless abandonment is requested at the time of posting.*

**REPLY COUPONS**, for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, are exchangeable abroad for stamps representing the minimum letter postage rate by surface route from the country concerned to the U.K. Price (valid in all countries of the Universal Postal Union), 1s. 3d.; (valid within the Commonwealth and Irish Republic only), 7d. Sold at chief offices.

**POSTE RESTANTE** (solely for the accommodation of travellers, and for three months only in any one town).—A packet may be addressed as a rule to any Post Office except Town Sub-Offices, and should

have the words "Poste Restante" to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is treated as undeliverable. Applicants must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Redirection from a Poste Restante is not undertaken for more than 14 days unless longer (up to 3 months) is applied for. Letters at a seaport for an expected ship are kept 1 month; otherwise letters are kept for 2 weeks—or for 1 month if originating from abroad—at the end of which time they are treated as undeliverable, unless bearing a request for return at or before the end of the period.

**REDIRECTION.**—(1) By agent of addressee: Packets other than parcels and business reply may be reposted free not later than the day after delivery (not counting Sundays and public holidays) if unopened and not tampered with, and if original addressee's name is unobscured. Parcels may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, only if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same local parcel delivery area (or within the London Postal Area). Registered packets, which must be taken to a Post Office, are re-registered free only up to day after delivery.

(2) By the Post Office (not undertaken when other persons remain at the address). Requests for redirection of letters, &c., should be on printed forms, obtainable from the postmaster, and must be signed by the persons to whom the letters are to be addressed. Redirection is free for 3 months (except for parcels re-directed outside the local parcel delivery area; see above); thereafter for each different surname and each new address costs 5s. for 12 months, and 10s. for each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for the forwarding of telegrams.

**REGISTRATION, INLAND.**—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration should be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. The packets must be made up in a reasonably strong cover appropriate to their contents. Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters must be fastened with adhesive (if tape is used it must be transparent and each piece must be signed or distinctively marked), or sealed with wax, lead, &c. Minimum fee 3s., exclusive of postage. Advice of delivery, further 9d. at time of posting, 1s. after time of posting. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets. Compulsory registration is applied to (a) any packet apparently meant for registration and wrongly posted (3s. less any prepaid excess postage); (b) packets found open (or undeliverable) and containing any bank or currency note, coin, jewellery, stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, uncrossed postal orders without payee's name, &c., in each case 10s. or more in value (3s.).

**COMPENSATION, INLAND.**—Subject to certain prescribed regulations which are fully set forth in the Post Office Guide, the Post Office pays compensation for (i) loss of or damage to registered letters and parcels, (ii) though not as a legal right, for loss of or damage to recorded delivery packets, unregistered parcels and for unregistered packets conveyed by Express Messenger all the way. The onus of making up properly any packet sent by post and of packing adequately any article or articles enclosed therein lies on the sender, and the Post Office does not accept any responsibility for loss arising from faulty or inadequate packing. No compensation is paid for consequential injury or damage arising in respect of anything sent by post. Registered letters and parcels (including items sent to the

**Irish Republic:** The fees for registration are 3s. covering compensation up to £100; 3s. 3d., £200; 3s. 6d., £300; 3s. 9d., £400 (maximum). (No legal right to compensation exists in respect of registered letters and parcels sent to and from Irish Republic.) **Recorded delivery packets:** Maximum compensation £2 provided no contents inadmissible. **Unregistered parcels and unregistered packets** conveyed by Express Messenger all the way: Maximum compensation £5 (£4 for unregistered parcels sent to or received from Irish Republic).

Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, etc.) is only given if the money is sent by registered letter post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (see p. 1199) and, in the case of paper money, if particulars (for identification) are kept; the maximum compensation for coin, which must be packed so as not to move about, is £5. Compensation cannot be paid for loss or damage in the case of any packet containing anything not legally transmissible by post; and for fragile articles only if they have been adequately packed and the cover is conspicuously marked "Fragile, with care." No compensation is paid for deterioration due to delay of perishable articles or for damage to exceptionally fragile articles, liquids or semi-liquids sent by letter or parcel post to or from Irish Republic whether registered or not.

**REGISTRATION, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN** (except for parcels and printed paper items posted in bulk), is in force to all countries with the exception of Chagos Islands, Maldives Islands, or North Vietnam. No compensation is payable for the loss of or damage to valuable articles or other items sent in unregistered letter. Fee 3s. If claimed within a year, compensation (in the U.K., £3 8s.) is paid to the sender for entire loss of registered packets while in the custody of a country in the Universal Postal Union, subject to certain conditions.

**INSURANCE, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN**, may be effected on packets to many countries at the following rates:—3s. 2d. for £28; 2d. each further £14 up to 7s. 6d. for £392 and 7s. 8d. for £400 (lower maxima in many countries). For H.M. Ships abroad and also members of H.M. Army and Air Force overseas using closed Forces addresses (e.g. British Forces Post Office followed by a number) only parcels are insurable, up to £50. Packets containing no articles (besides correspondence) but valuable papers (banknotes, &c.) or valuable documents (plans, &c.) can be insured as letters; other valuable articles should be sent insured parcels, or as "insured boxes."

**COMPENSATION** up to a maximum of 100s. may be given for loss or damage in the U.K. to uninsured parcels to or from most Commonwealth and Foreign Countries, if certificate of posting is produced.

No compensation will be paid for any loss or damage due to the act of the Queen's Enemies.

**INSURED BOX POST.**—Jewellery and precious articles (not letters or paper valuables) may be sent in insured boxes to certain countries. Customs declarations must be filled in.

**CASH ON DELIVERY SERVICE, INLAND** (not to or from Irish Republic, nor to H.M. Ships).—A sum (Trade Charge) up to £50 can, under certain conditions, be collected from addressee and remitted to sender of parcel or registered letter posted at Money Order Office. Fees (extra to first class postal charge): For Trade Charge up to £10, 3s. 6d., £25, 4s. 0d., £50, 4s. 6d.

**CASH ON DELIVERY, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN.**—Applicable to parcels only, but not to all countries, to H.M. Naval and Military

Forces and R.A.F. serving overseas. Fees for collection: 4d. for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, rising to maximum, which is usually £40 (fee 8s. 6d.), but in some countries less. Addressee has also to pay on delivery, besides Customs, if any, further fee (4d. in U.K.) not prepayable. If Trade Charge cannot be collected, special rules for undeliverable C.O.D. parcels apply.

**EXPRESS and SPECIAL SERVICES (INLAND).**—In general the express services are limited to the hours of telegraph business, but the times vary according to the service used and local conditions. (1) *All the way*, by P.O. messenger, of packets, conspicuously marked "Express" above the address, handed over the counter. Inclusive charge, 3s. per mile, or part of a mile, with 4d. on each separate packet after the first. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service. Waiting fees: 10 minutes free, each further 10 minutes or less, 1s. 1d.—(2) *After transmission by post*, on addressee's application (3s. per mile, or part of a mile, and 6d. for every ten or less additional packets). (3) *After transmission by post*, at sender's request "Special Delivery" from the ordinary delivery office, if messengers are available (3s. + postage). This service is restricted to First Class letters and to parcels. Packets must be marked "Special Delivery," and letters bear a broad blue or black vertical line back and front. A similar line must be drawn completely round a packet or parcel. (4) *Special delivery on Sunday of postal packets (except parcels) handed in on Saturdays.* Limited inter-city services, for London, Belfast, and certain provincial cities (except that the service is not in operation from Southampton to Belfast) available only: (1) Sundays: reciprocally between certain towns as shown in the Post Office Guide; (2) Good Friday: to London only from towns in (1). Delivery is made from offices only during periods when they are open for telegraphic business. The handing-in offices in London are:—The London Chief Office, King Edward St., E.C.1., W. and S.W. District Offices, and (Branch Offices) Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammersmith Broadway, Holloway, Trafalgar Square, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Packets, marked "Express: Sunday Delivery," must be handed in in time to catch preceding night mails (in London 4 p.m.—6.30 p.m. for provincial towns). The latest time of posting to Belfast should be ascertained at selected office of posting. Fee is 9s. 0d. in addition to postage. Not available for parcels. (5) (Railx.) Postal packets not liable to registration are despatched by rail, met, and specially delivered in Great Britain, Douglas (I.O.M.), Northern Ireland (Belfast, Larne and Londonderry only), Jersey and Guernsey. Inclusive charges irrespective of weight but not exceeding 1 lb., 20s. 0d. but packets handed in in Northern Ireland or forwarded from Jersey and Guernsey to Great Britain, Douglas or N. Ireland may not exceed 2 oz. (6) *A Railway Parcel* is similarly accelerated at the cost of telegram, of railway charges, and of Service (1) at both ends of its journey. It should be marked "Railway Parcel, to be handed to Post Office messenger at ..... Station."

**RAILWAY LETTERS, &c.**—A First Class letter, not liable to registration, may be handed in at the parcel or passenger booking office of a railway station, at any time when the station is open to the public, for conveyance by the next available train. A railway letter may either be addressed to be called for at a station, or to the residence of the addressee in which case it is posted at the station named in the address. The service is available between any two stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, between

Great Britain and Jersey, Guernsey and Douglas (I.O.M.), and from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Irish Republic. It is not available at or to stations of the London Transport Executive. Fees (besides postage): Between stations in Great Britain, Jersey and Guernsey: not over 2 oz., 1s. 3d.; not over 4 oz., 2s. 2d.; not over 1 lb. (maximum) 3s. 4d. From stations and ports in Great Britain, Jersey and Guernsey to stations in Northern Ireland or Douglas (Isle of Man): not over 2 oz., 1s. 7d.; not over 4 oz., 2s. 4d.; not over 1 lb. (maximum) 3s. 7d. From Douglas (Isle of Man) to a station in Northern Ireland: not over 2 oz., 1s. 7d.; not over 4 oz., 2s. 4d.; not over 1 lb. (maximum) 3s. 7d. From stations and ports in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, Douglas (Isle of Man) to stations in the Republic of Ireland: not over 2 oz. (maximum) 1s. 7d. For railway letters handed in at stations in Northern Ireland the railway fee is: not over 2 oz. (maximum) 8d. Except on Sundays, or in Irish Republic, the letter can be delivered Express under Service (3), or directly from the station (Service (1)) by wiring for messenger to meet it. For other combinations of rail and express, see preceding paragraph, Services (5) and (6).

**AIRWAY LETTERS.**—On certain internal air routes operated by the British European Airways Corporation and Cambrian Airways Ltd., First Class letters may be handed in at the airport of town terminal for conveyance by the next available direct air service to be transferred to the post at the distant airport or town terminal or to be called for at the airport or town terminal. Fees (besides postage): 2 oz. 3s. 7d.; 4 oz., 4s. 3d.; 1 lb. (maximum), 5s. 2d. The conditions on which this service operates are, in general, similar to those applying to the Railway Letter Service. The service is not available to the Irish Republic or to any country overseas. Full information can be obtained from any office of B.E.A.C. or Cambrian Airways Ltd.

**INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.**—From the office of delivery by special messenger is available to or from certain countries. In some countries the service is restricted to certain towns. 2s. is paid by the sender, the rest, if any, by addressee, according to the local regulations. (See P.O. Guide.)

**POST CARDS (Inland).**—Minimum size  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  in., maximum  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$  in. Cards outside these sizes will eventually be charged extra. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, inland or abroad. Plain cards, if as stiff as official cards and not under  $\frac{1}{16}$ th inch thick, may also be used both inland and abroad.

Reply Post Cards for abroad must have the heading *Carte Postale avec réponse payée* on first part and on the second part (valid only to country of origin) *Carte Postale—Réponse*.

**BUSINESS REPLY SERVICE (Inland, excluding Irish Republic).** This service enables a person or firm to receive cards, letters, etc. from clients without prepayment of postage, the postage together with a fee of 1d. being paid by the addressee on each card or letter delivered.

A licence to use the service must be obtained from the Post Office.

**POSTAGE FORWARD PARCEL SERVICE.**—This service enables a person or firm to receive parcels from clients without prepayment of postage. A special label is used for this service and a licence to do this must be obtained from the local Head Postmaster.

**ARTICLES FOR THE BLIND (Inland, including Irish Republic).** Books, papers, literature and specified articles specially adapted for the use of the blind are admissible subject to certain conditions. A packet should bear on the outside the indication "Articles for the Blind" and the name and address of the sender. Packets must be capable

of easy examination in the post. Postage free.

**BLIND LITERATURE, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN** (in other respects treated as Printed Papers):—Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type (also plates for embossing blind literature, and voice recordings and special paper intended solely for the use of the blind) subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Literature for the Blind", with name and address of sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. They may be sent post free by surface route to all parts.

**SAMPLE POST (not to Irish Republic).**—For abroad the sample post is restricted to (a) samples of merchandise of no commercial value which are sent free of charge to advertise it and which are not intended for sale; (b) tubes of serum or vaccine, or medicines which are urgently required and difficult to obtain and are sent in the public interest by officially recognized laboratories or institutions. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. (See p. 1194.)

**SMALL PACKETS POST (Commonwealth & Foreign).**—For small articles of merchandise by Printed Paper mails. Registration is allowed; not insurance. Available only to certain countries. A green Customs label must be affixed and, in certain cases, Customs declarations prepared. (See p. 1194.)

**NEWSPAPER POST (INLAND).**—For newspapers "registered at the P.O." (p. 1194).

Copies of registered newspapers may be posted by the publishers or their agents in wrappers open at both ends, in unsealed envelopes approved by the Post Office for the purpose or without covers and tied with string which can be removed without cutting. Wrappers and envelopes must be prominently marked **NEWSPAPER POST** in the top left-hand corner and be easily removable for the purpose of examination. No writing or additional printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments", name and address of sender, request for return if undeliverable and reference to a page.

Newspapers posted by the public or supplements to registered newspapers despatched apart from their ordinary publications are transmitted under the conditions governing the First or Second Class Letter Services.

**STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &C.** Stamps of reigns before that of King George V are no longer valid.

**POSTAGE STAMPS** (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties) are sold for the respective values of 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s., 5s., 10s., and £1. Books containing 6 each at 4d., 2s.; 6 each at 1d., 12 each at 4d., 4s. 6d.; 12 each at 5d., 5s.; 18 each at 4d., 6s.; 4 each at 1d., 14 each at 4d.; 12 each at 5d., 10s.; Rolls of 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., or 6d. stamps are also sold.

**REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES** with a 3s. 5d. embossed stamp (3s. for registration and 5d. for postage) are of three sizes: G,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " 3s. 8d. each; H, 8" by  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " 3s. 9d. each; K,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ " by 6" 4s. 0d. each.

**FORCES AIR LETTER FORMS** issued against purchase of 4d. stamp.

**LETTER CARDS** with 4d. stamp: 5d. each; with 5d. stamp: 6d. each.

**POST CARDS** with impressed 4d. stamp: 5d. each. **EMBOSSSED ENVELOPES** with 4d. stamp: A ( $5\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " 5d. each; B ( $9\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " 6d. each. With 5d. stamp: A ( $5\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " 6d. each; B ( $9\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " 7d. each.

**Air Letter Forms** impressed with 9d. stamp, 9d. each. Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, post cards, letter cards, air letter forms or newspaper-wrappers may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage or telegrams provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

## MONEY ORDERS

Advice of Payment: 9d. inland (and to Irish Republic), 9d. overseas orders (to certain countries).

Payment may be stopped (see *od.*); or deferred up to 10 days in case of Ordinary Inland Money Orders. Inland orders (including those for Irish Republic) may be crossed for payment through a bank.

*Inland Ordinary Money Orders (and to Irish Republic).*

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £10, 2s. *od.*; and for each additional £10, 2d., to £50 (maximum), 2s. 8d. No order may contain a fractional part of 1d. The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of certain Revenues (*e.g.*, Income Tax) if demand note is produced (see Post Office Guide).

*Inland Telegraph Money Orders (and to Irish Republic).*

Money may be transmitted by this means from most Money Order offices which despatch telegrams, and paid at most of those which also deliver telegrams, and at some other offices. On Sundays, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday special arrangements apply (see Post Office Guide).

Poundage at the following rate, plus cost of official Telegram of Advice, 5s. for Inland Orders and 6s. for Irish Republic Orders.

	Poundage
Up to £10 .....	2s. 6d.
Over £10 and up to £20 .....	2s. 8d.
Over £20 and up to £30 .....	2s. 10d.
Over £30 and up to £40 .....	3s. 0d.
Over £40 and up to £50 .....	3s. 2d.

*Ordinary Money Orders for Abroad.*

Poundage, up to £2, 2s; £5, 3s.; £10, 4s., and thereafter 2s. per £10 or part thereof. Limits of amount vary according to destination but in any case may not exceed £40; validity varies between one and twelve months (see Post Office Guide).

*Telegraph Money Orders for Abroad.*

Poundage as below, plus cost of official Telegram of Advice (at Letter Telegram rate, if desired, to certain countries).

	Poundage
Up to £2 .....	3s. 6d.
Over £2 and up to £5 .....	4s. 6d.
Over £5 and up to £10 .....	5s. 6d.
Over £10 and up to £20 .....	7s. 6d.
Over £20 and up to £30 .....	9s. 6d.
Over £30 and up to £40 .....	11s. 6d.

Application to remit money orders to countries outside the Scheduled Territories (formerly known as the Sterling Area) must be made on a special declaration form upon which the purpose of the remittance must be stated. This form is obtainable at any money order office, where it may be ascertained whether any particular country with which a money order service is in operation is outside the Scheduled Territories.

### POSTAL ORDERS

Postal Orders (British pattern) are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on weekdays. They are also issued and/or paid in many countries within the Commonwealth and in a few other countries. Transmission of postal orders to any country outside the Scheduled Territories (formerly known as the Sterling Area) is prohibited except to members of H.M. Forces under special arrangements, particulars of which may be obtained at any Post Office transacting Postal Order business. They are paid (but not issued) in Irish Republic. They are printed with a counterfoil, for 1s. and every multiple of 6d., up to 5s., for 6s., and by 1s. steps up to £1 1s. then for £2 and every multiple of £1 up to £5. Adhesive, unmarked current British Postage Stamps not exceeding two

in number, if affixed in the 2 spaces provided, increase the value of an Order by not more than 5d. (orders up to 4s. 6d.) or 11d. (orders of 5s. and upwards). Poundage: 1s., 3d.; 1s. 6d. to £1 1s., 4d.; £2 to £5, 6d. The name of payee must be inserted. If not presented within six months of the last day of the month of issue, Orders must be sent to the local Head Postmaster, or in London to the District Postmaster, for verification, and commission equal to the original poundage will be charged.

### INLAND TELEGRAMS

Telegrams are accepted during counter business hours at any post office at which telegraph business is transacted. They may also be handed with the necessary payment to messengers delivering telegrams or express letters. Telegrams may be tendered by telephone at all times. Rate, 12 words or less 5s. *od.* (to Irish Republic 12 words or less 6s. *od.*), each further word 5d. Standard Greetings telegrams on appropriately designed forms in golden decorative envelopes cost 5s. 6d. for 12 words or less, each extra word 5d. Greetings telegrams for special occasions on a large *de luxe* folded card with matching envelope cost 7s. *od.* for 12 words or less, each extra word 5d. Greetings telegrams may be tendered by telephone or handed in any day prior to day of delivery. Priority rate (not available to or from Irish Republic) 2s. extra.

### Overnight Telegram

An Overnight telegram may be sent between 11 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. for delivery, normally by first post, the following morning. On days when there is no postal delivery, Overnight telegrams are held until the next postal delivery. The charge is 2s. 6d. for 12 words or less and 2½d. for each extra word. Charges are rounded down to the nearest 1d. The Overnight service is not available to the Irish Republic. A redirection charge of 5s. *od.* per telegram is made if the original and new addresses are in the same delivery area or London Postal District. In all other cases the redirection charge is at the ordinary inland rate. Telegrams, except Press telegrams, handed in on *Sundays* and (exc. Scotland) *Good Friday* or *Christmas Day* are charged 2s. 6d. extra. Replies may be prepaid within the limits of 2s. 6d. (minimum) and £1 (maximum) (Irish Republic 7s. *od.* (minimum) and £1 (maximum)); the reply vouchers may be used in payment or part payment of any Post Office telegram or any telegraph, telex or telephone account rendered by the Post Office, or its value refunded to sender, the addressee or person applying on behalf of the sender of the original telegram, on completion of the declaration on the back of the voucher. Receipt for charges free on request. Certified copy 2s. 6d.; application to the local Head Postmaster must be within 3 months of the date of sending. There is no charge for delivery in the United Kingdom. In the Irish Republic delivery is free to addresses within 1 mile of the delivery office; beyond that any necessary charge will be collected on delivery.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE ALWAYS OPEN IN LONDON: — Trafalgar Sq., 24-28 William IV Street, W.C.2.

### OVERSEAS TELEGRAMS

The charges for ordinary or FULL RATE telegrams from the United Kingdom to places abroad are shown below and on pp. 1205-7. The minimum charge for an ordinary telegram is as for 7 words. To any place in the British Commonwealth the full rate does not exceed 1s. *10d.* per word. Urgent telegrams may be sent at double the ordinary rate.

For telegrams of a social character the GLT (Commonwealth Social Telegram) service is available to Commonwealth countries. The charge is 9s. 6d. for 11 words or less (including the indica-

tion=GLT=) and *rd.* for each additional word except to Bermuda, Canada, Cyprus, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and certain Commonwealth points in the Caribbean to which lower charges apply, and they are normally delivered the day following the day of handing in.

Most countries admit Letter Telegrams at half the full rate for messages in plain language of a lengthy though less urgent character for which the minimum charge is as for 22 words including the appropriate indication=ELT= for European countries and =LT= for countries outside Europe. ELT messages are not delivered until at least 5 hours from the time of handing in and LT messages normally during the day following.

Phototelegrams, i.e. pictures, photographs, drawings, plans, printed, typed or written documents may be telegraphed in facsimile to many places in the world. Full particulars of all telegraph charges and services available to any country will be given on enquiry at any Post Office or Overseas Telegraph Office.

### RADIOTELEGRAMS

Radiotelegrams for transmission to ships at sea in any part of the world may be handed in at any Postal Telegraph Office or dictated over the telephone. The charge for radiotelegrams is *rs. 8d.* per word (standard rate) for all vessels other than (1) British trawlers and (2) British vessels REGULARLY engaged in voyages not exceeding 1,000 miles to or from a port in the British Isles. Radiotelegrams at the Standard rate should be addressed Portlhead Radio unless the sender nominates another coast station. Radiotelegrams for British trawlers should be charged at the reduced rate of *rs. 5d.* per word and addressed Wick Radio unless the sender nominates another coast station. Radiotelegrams for British vessels REGULARLY engaged in voyages not exceeding 1,000 miles to or from a port in the British Isles should also be charged at the reduced rate of *rs. 5d.* per word and addressed to the nearest coast station unless the sender nominates another coast station. The address should contain (1) the name or rank of the addressee, (2) the name of the ship and (3) the name of the coast station in the British Isles if the sender knows that the ship is within range of that station; or the name of a foreign coast station if the message is to be routed through such a station.

Radiotelegrams may be sent to H.M. Ships in the Home Fleet or based on the Home Station at a reduced rate of *8½d.* a word. Total charge is rounded down to nearest *rd.* The charge for messages to H.M. Ships in foreign waters or proceeding to and from a foreign naval station is *rs. 1d.* a word. The address should contain (1) the name of the addressee and his rank or rating, (2) the word "Warship" (or "Submarine"), (3) the name of the ship (or identifying letters and number) and (4) the word "Admiraltyradio" (or in the case of the Home Fleet, the words "Homewaters Admiraltyradio").

Radiotelegrams may also be sent to R.A.F. vessels in Home Waters at a reduced rate of *8½d.* per word. Total charge is rounded down to nearest *rd.* Such radiotelegrams should be addressed in the same way as for commercial vessels and in addition should include the words "R.A.F. Vessel" before the name of the ship.

The minimum charge is as for seven words.

### RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICE

Radiotelephone services are available between telephone subscribers (but not from coin-box telephones or call offices unless the caller is a holder of a telephone credit card) in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man and suitably equipped ships. The service is generally

available at all hours of the day and night, but the periods of communication with a particular ship vary with the ship's position and are dependent on radio conditions.

Calls are normally made through the coast stations, listed below, and callers should ask the local exchange telephone operator for SHIPS' TELEPHONE SERVICE adding, if known, the telephone number and name of the coast station through which the call should be made. If the name of the coast station is not known the caller will be connected to the nearest coast station. When connected to the coast station operator, the caller should ask for SHIPS' RADIOTELEPHONE CALL giving the name of the ship and the name (or designation) of the person required.

Anglesey Radio.....	0407 83 541
Cullercoats Radio.....	0894 4 23479
Humber Radio.....	Mablethorpe 3447
Ilfracombe Radio.....	Ilfracombe 3453
Land's End Radio.....	0736 77 493
Niton Radio.....	0983 73 495
North Foreland Radio....	0843 20592
Oban Radio.....	0024 2059
Portpatrick Radio.....	0776 81 311
Stonehaven Radio.....	0569 2917
Thames Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0843 20592
Wick Radio.....	0955 2271

There is also a restricted short range radiotelephone service available through Clyde Radio. To obtain calls through this service subscribers should ask the local exchange telephone operator for CLYDE RADIO VHF RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICE 0475 22255.

Charges vary according to the position of the ship. Ships in Zone A (All waters within the limits 13°W, 9°E, 45°N and 63°N) the charge is *rs. 6d.* for a 3 minute call (minimum charge) and *4s. 2d.* per additional minute. Ships in Zone B (All Northern waters beyond Zone A) and within the limits 35°W, 35°E and 35°N and the whole of the Mediterranean Sea) the charge is *£1 16s.* for a 3 minute call (minimum charge) and *rs. 5d.* per additional minute. Ships in Zone C (All waters beyond those defined in Zones A and B) the charge is *£3* for a 3 minute call (minimum charge) and *£1* per additional minute.

The service is available, for calls to and from H.M. Ships, subject to the approval of the Duty Commander M.O.D. Navy, through whom all calls to H.M. Ships should be booked. The charges are the same as those for merchant ships but as H.M. Ships do not normally keep watch for private radiotelephone calls from the shore, no attempt should be made to book a call to one of H.M. Ships unless prior arrangements have been made with the person concerned on the ship. The caller must be able to give the name of the coast station through which the call is to be made, or the approximate position of the ship at the time the call is required.

The holder of a telephone credit card issued in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man may use it to make radiotelephone calls to ships at sea from any telephone in this country (including coin-box telephones and call offices) and have the charges debited to his own account.

### INLAND TELEPHONES

The quarterly rental for single exclusive lines is *£4.* For shared service, in which two subscribers share one line but have practically the same facilities as those provided by individual lines, each subscriber pays *£2* per annum less than for exclusive line service. A condition of telephone service is that all new lines removing residential

subscribers since January, 1948, are liable to share their lines if called upon to do so. Subscriber trunk dialling (STD) facilities are provided at an increasing number of exchanges. Local and dialled trunk calls from these exchanges are charged in *2d.* units (*6d.* from pay-on-answer coin-box lines): the length of time per unit depends on the distance of the call, from four minutes for a local call to eight seconds for distances over 50 miles. Additional time is allowed during the cheap after 6 p.m. and weekend rates.

From other exchanges local calls are charged  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  from residence telephones, *3d.* from business telephones and *4d.* from a call office or coin-box line where STD is not available. All trunk calls are obtained via the operator. Operator-controlled trunk calls from any exchange have a three minute minimum charge which varies with the distance but does not exceed *4s.* (*7s.* to Irish Republic from non-coin-box telephones). Operator-controlled calls made from coin-box lines are charged *1s.* extra (*6d.* during the cheaper rates). Trunk calls via the operator are cheaper if made after 6 p.m. or at weekends. Personal calls (to specified person) *2s.* *od.* extra, if the person cannot be found nothing further is charged. For fuller information see Preface to Telephone Directory, Dialling Instruction Booklet (where appropriate) and Post Office Guide.

#### TELEX SERVICE

Annual rental of teleprinter, associated equipment and line to Telex exchange is from £160 per annum (depending upon the equipment required). Charges for inland calls between exchanges 35 miles or more apart are about half equivalent charges for daytime telephone calls. International calls to European countries are less than charges for telephone calls; to extra-European countries the charges are generally the same as for telephone calls, *i.e.* £1 per minute and in some cases £1 5s. per minute. The minimum call charge is three minutes except for subscriber-dialled calls to the U.S.A., New Zealand, Canada and Europe where the minimum call charge is one minute. Automatic equipment allowing messages to be sent at the maximum speed of 400 characters (about 70 words) per minute can be rented in addition. Descriptive booklet available from all Telephone Managers; for local address see Telephone Directory.

#### DATTEL SERVICES

Data transmission facilities are provided to cater for transmission speeds ranging from 50 to 2400 bits per second. They are:

**Datel 100:** This service uses private telegraph circuits and the public telex network with maximum transmission speeds of 100 and 50 bits per second respectively. The service has been extended internationally using the public telex network for transmission to several countries in Western Europe.

**Datel 200:** This service provides for the transmission of data in both directions simultaneously at speeds up to 200 bits per second on telephone circuits using Post Office modems. Service is available to certain Western European countries.

**Datel 300:** This is a low cost data collection system operating at about 100 characters per second over the public telephone network. Complete outstation equipment is provided by the Post Office together with the instation modem. Two systems will be provided. The card system transmits information from 80 column punched cards and a numeric keyboard. The tape system will transmit information from paper tape or edge punched cards. Both systems should be available by late 1969.

**Datel 600:** This provides for transmission of data on telephone circuits at speeds up to 600 bits per

second, and on certain connections, 1200 bits per second, using Post Office modems. The service has been extended internationally for transmissions between the United Kingdom and the majority of W. Europe and N. America.

**Datel 2400:** This service, using Post Office modems, enables transmission at a rate of 2,400 bits per second over private speech type circuits with improved characteristics. The modem has optional facilities to send at speeds of 600 or 1,200 bits per second over the public telephone network.

**Wideband circuits:** Specially designed circuits for the transmission of high speed data can be made available if required. (Introduction was planned for late 1969 of the Datel 48K service using Post Office modems capable of transmitting and receiving data at speeds of 48,000 bits per second over wideband circuits.)

#### OVERSEAS TELEPHONES

Callers on STD exchanges in Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool London and Manchester can dial calls themselves to Belgium, France, Germany, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland. For calls via the operator London subscribers on automatic exchanges should dial:—

to Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands and Scandinavia 104  
to the rest of Europe..... 104  
to places outside Europe..... 108  
to Ships (ask for Ships Telephone service)... 100  
All other callers should ask for the Continental or International service.

#### Continental Service.

The rates quoted are for calls from all places in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to any place in the country concerned, except the U.S.S.R., where there are two charging zones. For *Personal Calls* an additional charge equivalent to one minute's conversation is made. The minimum charge for a call made via the operator is that for a 3-minute call. Directly dialled calls are charged in *2d.* units.

#### International Service.

Minimum rates, the same from all parts of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are shown below. Hours of Service to some countries are limited. A surcharge is made for personal calls to Canada, Brazil, Chile, Israel, Lesotho, Mexico, South Africa, Swaziland and the mainland of the U.S.A. For all other countries a *person to person call* may be booked without extra charge; if it fails (or the call is cancelled) a *Report Charge* is made (*4s.* to *9s.*) but not if the call matures. On Radio Services a time allowance is made for interruption by adverse conditions. At night (10 p.m. to 10 a.m.) and on Sundays a reduced rate is available on the services with Canada, U.S.A. and Cuba. Reduced Sunday rates apply also in the services with most countries in Central America and in certain other services.

#### Calls to Ships

For calls to ships at sea, see p. 1201, col. a.

#### GENERAL SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS

(For Express Services see p. 1198).

On SUNDAY THROUGHOUT THE U.K. there is no delivery of letters, &c. There is a collection for night despatch in most places. IN LONDON, the Trafalgar Square Branch Office is open always. OUTSIDE LONDON, some Head Offices and a few country telegraph Sub-offices open 9-10.30 a.m. (Scotland 9-10 a.m.) for stamps,

telegrams, registration and with some exceptions telegraph money orders up to £5, Savings Bank withdrawals up to £10, and National Savings Stamps encashment up to £3; all other offices are closed.

**Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday**

*London:* There are ■ deliveries of letters and parcels on Christmas Day, Boxing Day or Good Friday. All offices except Trafalgar Square Branch office are closed.

*Outside London:* In Scotland, normal weekday deliveries except on Christmas Day when there are no deliveries of letters and parcels; offices open as usual on Boxing Day and Good Friday; on Christmas Day some town sub-offices are shut, and after noon many chief offices are open only for telegraph

business. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland there are no deliveries of letters and parcels on Christmas Day or Boxing Day; on Good Friday there is one delivery; offices ■ closed on Christmas Day; head offices and some country telegraph sub-offices are open from 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. for all classes of business on Boxing Day and for "Sunday" business on Good Friday.

#### Other Public Holidays

In Scotland on New Year's Day office hours and classes of business are as on Sundays; no delivery of letters and parcels and no collection. Post Office counter and postal services ■ other public holidays in the U.K., vary in accordance with local conditions—details may be obtained from the local Head Postmaster.

### BROADCAST RECEIVING LICENCES

(Licence costs shown are those effective from Jan. 1, 1969)

#### Sound

Broadcast receiving licences (excluding television) may be obtained at most post offices, price £1 5s. 0d.

#### Television

Broadcast receiving licences (for radio and television) are obtainable at most post offices for £6 (excluding colour) and £11 (including colour). The colour television licence includes reception of television programmes in black and white.

If the applicant holds an unexpired (£1 5s. 0d.) sound licence, it should be surrendered when the sound and television licence is applied for and ■ refund of 2s. 1d. will be given for each unexpired month or part of a month. Similarly if an applicant holds an unexpired (£6) combined sound and television (excluding colour) licence, it should be surrendered when the sound and television (including colour) licence is applied for and a refund of 10s. will be given for each unexpired month or part of ■ month.

#### Blind Persons

Blind persons who produce the required certificates of registration may obtain free sound licences or concessionary sound and television (excluding colour) licences for £4 15s. 0d. and a sound and television (including colour) licence for £9 15s. 0d.

#### Demonstration Licences

Demonstration licences for radio and television dealers cover the use of radio and television sets (in monochrome and colour) at their business

premises only, including separate premises used solely for repairing and testing radio and television sets. They are issued for 5s.

#### Licensing Requirements

One licence (which needs to be a colour television licence if a colour television set is used anywhere in the household) covers any number of sets in a single household; but lodgers, paying guests and occupiers of flats (even if not self-contained) count as separate householders and require separate licences. Licences are required both for self-contained sets and for loudspeakers worked by wire extensions from main receiving sets outside the household concerned. Licences are also required by those using apparatus which is rented or hired. A separate licence is necessary for a radio or television set fitted in a motor car.

#### Period of Validity

An initial licence (except a demonstration licence) is dated to expire twelve months from the last day of the month preceding that of issue. A renewal licence covers a period of twelve months from the date on which the previous licence expires. The demonstration licence is valid for a period of seven years dating from the first day of the month in which it is sold.

#### Savings Facilities

Special savings cards, for use with 2s. 0d. National Savings stamps, are available at all post offices. These cards are intended to help licensees save towards the cost of their renewal licence.

### LETTER POST SINCE 1897

The following list shows the cost of sending within the United Kingdom ■ ordinary letter not exceeding the weight shown:

After June 22, 1897.....	4 oz. for 1d.
Nov. 1, 1915.....	1 oz. for 1d.
	■ oz. for 2d.
	4 oz. for 2½d.
June 3, 1918.....	4 oz. for 1½d.
	6 oz. for 2d.
June 1, 1920.....	3 oz. for 2d.
May 29, 1922.....	1 oz. for 1½d.
	3 oz. for 2d.
May 14, 1923.....	2 oz. for 1½d.
May 1, 1940.....	2 oz. for 2½d.
May 1, 1952.....	2 oz. for 2½d.
	4 oz. for 3d.
Jan. 1, 1956.....	2 oz. for 2½d.
Oct. 1, 1957.....	1 oz. for 3d.
	■ oz. for 4½d.

May 17, 1965.....	2 oz. for 4d.
	4 oz. for 6d.

#### Sept. 16, 1968. TWO-TIER LETTER SERVICE INTRODUCED

	First-Class	Second-Class
4 oz. for ..	5d. ..	.. 4d.
6 oz. for ..	9d. ..	.. 6d.
■ oz. for ..	1s. 0d. ..	.. 8d.
10 oz. for ..	1s. 3d. ..	.. 10d.
12 oz. for ..	1s. 6d. ..	.. 1s. 0d.
14 oz. for ..	1s. 9d. ..	.. 1s. 2d.
1 lb for ..	2s. 0d. ..	.. 1s. 4d.
(Without limit of weight)		(Limit of weight 1 lb. 8 oz.)

## OVERSEAS TELEPHONE CHARGES

Continental Services are marked (A); remaining countries are on the International Service (See p. 1202)

Country	Minimum	Country	Minimum	Country	Minimum
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Afars and Issas Terr. ....	67 6	Gibraltar (A) .....	18 6	Portuguese Guinea .....	60 0
Afghanistan .....	75 0	Greece (A) .....	30 0	Principe (Island) .....	60 0
Alaska* .....	75 0	Grenada .....	6m 0	Puerto Rico .....	75 0
Albania (A) .....	37 6	Guadeloupe .....	67 6	Qatar .....	60 0
Algeria (A) .....	25s. 10	Guatemala* .....	75 0	Réunion .....	67 6
Andorra (A) .....	7 0	Guinea .....	67 6	Rhodesia .....	60 0
Angola .....	60 0	Guyana .....	60 m	Rumania (A) .....	24 0
Antigua .....	60 0	Haiti* .....	75 0	Rwanda .....	60 0
Antilles (Netherlands) ..	60 0	Hawaii Islands* .....	75 0	Ryukyu Islands .....	75 0
Argentina .....	60 m	Honduras* .....	75 0	Sabah (including Labuan) ..	75 0
Ascension .....	60 0	Hong Kong .....	75 0	St. Helena .....	60 0
Australia .....	60 0	Hungary (A) .....	20 0	St. Kitts .....	60 0
Austria (A) .....	18 0	Iceland (A) .....	27 0	St. Lucia .....	60 0
Azores (A) .....	31 6	India .....	60 0	St. Pierre and Miquelon ..	67 6
Bahamas* .....	75 0	Indonesia .....	75 0	St. Tomé (Island) .....	60 0
Bahrain .....	60 0	Iran (Persia) .....	60 0	St. Vincent (West Indies) ..	60 0
Balearic Islands (A) .....	27 0	Iraq .....	60 0	Samoa (U.S.A. Territory) ..	85 0
Barbados .....	60 0	Israel $\phi$ .....	50 0	Samoa (Western) .....	75 0
Belgium (A) .....	7 0	Italy (A) .....	12 0	San Marino (A) .....	12 0
Bermuda .....	60 0	Ivory Coast .....	67 6	Sarawak .....	75 0
Bolivia .....	75 0	Jamaica .....	60 0	Saudi Arabia (Jedda	
Botswana .....	60 0	Japan* .....	75 0	67s. 6d.) .....	75 0
Brazil (Rio de Janeiro 6os.) $\phi$	50 0	Jordan .....	60 0	Senegal .....	67 6
British Honduras .....	75 0	Kenya .....	60 0	Seychelles .....	75 0
British Virgin Is. .....	75 0	Kuwait .....	60 0	Sierra Leone .....	60 0
Brunei .....	75 0	Lebanon .....	67 6	Singapore .....	75 0
Bulgaria (A) .....	24 0	Leeward Islands (Nevis) ..	60 0	Solomon Islands .....	75 0
Burma .....	75 0	Lesotho .....	50 0	Somali Republic .....	98 m
Burundi .....	60 0	Liberia .....	67 6	South and S.W. Africa $\phi$ ..	50 0
Cameroun .....	67 6	Libya (A) .....	27 0	Southern Yemen (People's	
Canada $\phi$ .....	50 0	Liechtenstein (A) .....	10 0	Republic of) .....	60 0
Canary Islands (A) .....	32 0	Luxemburg (A) .....	8 0	South Korea* .....	75 0
Cape Verde Islands .....	60 0	Macau .....	75 0	South Vietnam .....	88 0
Cayman Islands .....	60 0	Madeira (A) .....	31 6	Spain (A) .....	18 6
Central African Republic ..	60 0	Malagasy Republic .....	67 6	Spanish territories of	
Ceylon .....	60 0	Malawi .....	60 0	North Africa (A) (Ceuta	
Chad .....	60 0	Malaya .....	75 0	and Melilla only) .....	27 0
Chatham Islands .....	50 0	Mali .....	67 6	Sudan .....	60 0
Chile $\phi$ .....	50 m	Malta (A) .....	22 6	Surinam .....	60 0
Christmas Island		Mariana Islands* .....	75 0	Swaziland $\phi$ .....	50 0
(Indian Ocean) .....	60 m	Martinique .....	67 6	Sweden (A) .....	16 m
Colombia* .....	75 0	Mauritania .....	67 6	Switzerland (A) .....	10 m
Congo (Brazzaville) .....	60 0	Mauritius .....	75 0	Syria .....	75 0
Congolese Republic .....	60 0	Mexico $\phi$ .....	50 0	Tanzania .....	60 0
Cook (or Hervey) Islands ..	75 m	Midway Island .....	75 0	Thailand .....	75 0
Costa Rica* .....	75 0	Monaco (A) .....	7 0	Tobago .....	60 m
Cuba $\dagger$ .....	75 0	Montserrat .....	60 0	Togo .....	67 6
Cyprus .....	45 0	Morocco (A) .....	27 0	Tonga .....	75 0
Czechoslovakia (A) .....	13 0	Mozambique .....	60 0	Trinidad .....	60 0
Dahomey .....	67 6	Muscat and Oman .....	60 0	Trucial States .....	60 0
Denmark (A) .....	12 6	Nauru Island .....	60 0	Tunisia (A) .....	27 0
Dominica .....	60 0	Nepal .....	60 0	Turkey (A) .....	35 m
Dominican Republic* .....	75 0	Netherlands (A) .....	7 0	Turks Island .....	60 0
Ecuador* .....	75 0	New Caledonia .....	67 6	Uganda .....	60 m
El Salvador* .....	75 0	New Guinea Territory .....	60 0	United Arab Republic .....	60 0
Ethiopia .....	60 m	New Hebrides .....	75 0	Upper Volta .....	67 6
Falkland Islands .....	60 0	New Zealand .....	60 0	Uruguay* .....	75 0
Faroe (A) .....	15 0	Nicaragua* .....	75 0	U.S.A. $\phi$ (except Alaska and	
Fernando Po .....	82 6	Niger .....	67 6	Hawaii) .....	50 m
Fiji Islands .....	75 m	Nigeria .....	60 0	U.S.S.R. (A) .....	11s. to 45 0
Finland (A) .....	21 0	Norway (A) .....	16 0	Vatican City (A) .....	12 m
Formosa* .....	75 0	Pakistan .....	60 m	Venezuela* .....	75 0
France (A) .....	7 0	Panama .....	75 0	Virgin Islands (of the	
French Guiana .....	67 6	Papua .....	60 0	U.S.A.) .....	75 0
French Polynesia .....	67 6	Peru* .....	75 0	Wake Island .....	75 0
Gaboon (Republic of) .....	60 0	Philippines* .....	75 0	Windward Islands .....	60 0
Gambia .....	60 m	Poland (A) .....	15 0	Yugoslavia (A) .....	20 0
Germany (A) .....	10 0	Portugal (A) .....	22 0	Zambia .....	60 0
Ghana .....	60 0				

$\phi$  Night and Sundays 12s. 6d. less. Personal calls 30s. od. additional, 22s. 6d. additional nights and Sundays.  
 \* Sundays only, 15s. less.  $\dagger$  Night and Sundays, 15s. less.  $\phi$  Personal calls 30s. od. additional.

Limit of size—as for Inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, etc., see Post Office Guide.

Telegrams (see pp. 1200-1)	DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL					AIR MAIL	
		2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.	Each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or First lb.*	Each lb. after 1st (Europe)
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 4	Abu Dhabi . . . . .	11 6	—	16 0	23 0	39 6	5 0	—
2 2	Afghanistan . . . . . (Direct via U.S.S.R.)	19 6 21 6	—	24 6 28 0	32 0 36 0	55 6 67 0	7 6 7 6	—
1 0	Albania . . . . .	15 0	—	18 0	23 0	37 6	10 0*	4 0
0 8	Algeria . . . . .	12 6	—	15 6	20 0	33 0	3 6	—
1 5	Antigua . . . . .	—	10 0	14 6	20 0	32 0	6 6	—
2 10	Antilles (Netherlands) . . . . .	11 0	—	15 6	22 0	37 0	6 6	—
2 11	Argentina . . . . .	14 6	—	19 6	27 0	44 0	10 0	—
1 10	Ascension . . . . .	—	9 6	12 6	18 6	28 6	—	—
1 10	Australia . . . . . (a)	—	—	—	—	—	12 0	—
0 10	Austria . . . . .	13 0	—	16 0	20 6	35 0	9 0*	3 0
0 9	Azores . . . . .	12 6	—	15 6	19 6	33 0	3 6	—
1 5	Bahamas . . . . .	11 0	—	14 6	20 6	34 0	6 0	—
2 3	Bahrain . . . . .	14 0	—	19 0	26 6	40 6	5 0	—
0 9	Balearic Islands . . . . .	13 6	—	16 6	21 0	34 0	10 0*	4 0
1 5	Barbados . . . . .	—	12 6	16 6	23 0	36 6	7 0	—
0 7	Belgium . . . . .	10 6	—	13 0	17 0	26 0	8 0*	2 0
1 5	Bermuda . . . . .	—	11 0	14 6	20 6	31 0	5 0	—
3 5	Bolivia . . . . .	13 6	—	19 0	26 6	45 6	8 6	—
1 10	Botswana . . . . . (b)	—	—	—	—	—	7 6	—
2 8	Brazil . . . . .	18 6	—	24 0	32 0	51 0	—	—
1 5	Br. Guiana, see Guyana. Br. Honduras (via Jamaica and Direct)	—	11 6	15 0	21 0	35 0	6 6	—
1 10	Brunel . . . . .	11 6	—	15 6	23 0	38 0	9 6	—
1 0	Bulgaria . . . . .	14 6	—	18 0	23 0	39 0	9 0*	5 0
2 2	Burma . . . . .	13 6	—	17 6	24 0	39 0	7 6	—
2 0	Burundi . . . . .	15 0	—	21 0	29 0	47 0	8 0	—
3 3	Cambodia . . . . .	16 0	—	20 6	27 6	48 6	8 0	—
2 8	Cameroon . . . . .	12 0	—	15 0	20 0	33 0	5 6	—
1 5	Canada . . . . .	—	13 0	19 6	27 0	46 0	6 0*	—
1 1	Canary Islands . . . . .	12 6	—	15 6	20 0	31 6	10 0*	4 0
1 10	Cape Verde Islands . . . . .	14 0	—	17 0	21 0	35 6	4 6	—
3 7	Caroline Islands . . . . .	—	17 0	29 0	45 6	80 6	11 0	—
1 5	Cayman Islands . . . . .	—	14 0	19 0	26 6	40 6	7 0	—
4 1	Central African Republic . . . . .	13 0	—	16 6	22 0	38 0	5 6	—
1 10	Ceylon . . . . .	12 6	—	18 0	27 0	43 6	7 0	—
4 1	Chad . . . . .	13 0	—	16 6	22 0	38 0	5 6	—
2 11	Chile . . . . . (Direct)	14 6	—	20 0	28 0	46 6	10 0	—
3 5	China . . . . . (via U.S.S.R.)	11 6 17 6	—	16 6 25 6	24 0 34 6	39 6 61 6	8 0	—
1 10	Christmas Island . . . . .	12 0	—	17 6	27 6	45 6	—	—
1 10	Cocos (Keeling Islands) . . . . . (a)	—	—	—	—	—	12 0	—
3 3	Colombia . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	9 0	—
2 8	Comoro Islands . . . . .	16 6	—	21 6	30 0	51 6	8 0	—
4 1	Congo (Brazzaville) . . . . .	13 0	—	16 6	22 0	38 0	5 6	—
2 0	Congolese Rep. . . . .	14 0	—	19 0	26 0	44 6	7 0	—
0 7	Corsica . . . . .	11 0	—	13 6	17 6	28 6	9 0*	3 0
3 3‡	Costa Rica . . . . .	14 6	—	20 6	29 0	49 6	7 0	—
2 0‡	Cuba . . . . .	12 0	—	16 0	22 0	36 0	7 0	—
1 6	Guantanamo Bay, U.S.N. Sta. Cyprus . . . . .	14 6 13 6	—	23 0 16 6	34 0 21 6	59 0 33 0	7 0 4 6	—
0 9	Czechoslovakia . . . . .	13 0	—	16 0	20 6	34 6	8 0	3 6
2 1	Dahomey . . . . .	17 0	—	21 6	27 0	45 6	6 0	—
0 7	Denmark . . . . . (Direct via Netherlands)	9 0 11 6	—	11 6 14 6	15 0 18 6	23 0 31 0	8 0* 8 0*	2 6 2 6
1 5	Dominica . . . . .	—	10 0	13 6	19 0	31 0	7 0	—
1 5‡	Dominican Rep. . . . .	11 6	—	15 6	21 0	34 0	7 0	—
2 11	Dubai . . . . .	11 6	—	16 0	23 0	39 6	5 0	—
3 11‡	Ecuador . . . . .	19 0	—	23 6	29 0	46 0	8 6	—
3 11	El Salvador . . . . .	15 0	—	19 6	26 6	42 0	7 0	—
3 7	Equatorial Guinea (formerly Spanish)	13 6	—	17 6	22 6	38 0	6 0	—
1 10	Ethiopia . . . . .	15 0	—	21 0	30 0	51 0	6 0	—
1 10	Falkland Islands and Deps. . . . .	—	12 6	17 6	25 0	42 6	8 6	—
0 7	Farøes . . . . .	9 0	—	11 6	15 0	23 0	—	—
1 10	Fiji Islands . . . . .	—	15 0	21 0	30 6	50 0	12 0	—
0 11	Finland . . . . .	11 6	—	15 0	19 6	31 0	9 0*	5 0
3 5	Formosa . . . . .	14 0	—	19 0	26 6	43 6	10 0	—
0 7	France . . . . .	11 0	—	13 6	17 6	27 6	9 0	3 0
2 10	French Guiana . . . . .	12 0	—	15 0	20 6	34 6	6 6	—
3 2	French Polynesia . . . . .	18 0	—	28 0	41 0	71 6	13 0	—
2 2	Territory of the Afars and Issas (formerly Fr. Somaliland)	12 6	—	17 6	25 6	43 0	6 0	—
2 10	French West Indies . . . . .	12 0	—	15 0	20 0	33 0	6 0	—
4 1	Gabon . . . . .	13 0	—	16 6	22 0	38 0	5 6	—
1 10	Gambia . . . . .	—	14 0	18 6	25 0	36 6	5 0	—

Rates per lb. or fraction thereof: (a) 3s. 1d.; (b) 3s. 3d.

\* Rates for first lb. † Newfoundland only, 5s. 6d. ‡ Variable rates for some parts.

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Telegrams (see pp. 1200-1)	DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL					AIR MAIL	
		2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.	Each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or First lb.*	Each lb. after 1st (Europe)
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
0 8	Germany (all parts).....	11 6	—	14 0	18 0	30 0	8 0*	3 0
1 10	Ghana.....	—	11 6	15 0	21 0	35 0	5 0	—
0 7	Gibraltar.....	—	12 0	15 0	19 0	29 0	8 0*	3 6
1 10	Gilbert and Ellice, Line and Phoenix Islands.....	—	13 0	19 0	29 6	48 0	13 0	—
1 0	Greece..... (Direct)	10 6	—	16 0	21 6	34 6	—	—
1 6	Greenland (By sea to Denmark (via Netherlands)	13 0	—	18 0	23 0	38 6	10 0*	5 0
1 5	Grenada.....	13 0	—	16 6	23 0	34 6	7 0	—
3 3‡	Guatemala.....	13 6	—	18 0	25 0	40 6	7 6	—
2 4	Guinea..... (Direct)	13 0	—	16 6	22 0	36 6	5 0	—
1 5	Guyana.....	—	10 0	13 6	19 0	31 0	7 0	—
3 5‡	Haiti..... (via Jamaica)	15 0	—	19 0	26 0	43 0	7 0	—
3 7	Honduras Rep. (via U.S.A.) (via Panama)	18 0	—	28 0	41 0	71 6	7 0	—
1 10	Hong Kong.....	15 0	—	23 0	34 0	59 0	7 0	—
1 0	Hungary.....	—	11 0	15 0	21 6	36 0	8 6	—
0 10	Iceland.....	14 0	—	17 6	22 6	38 6	9 0*	4 0
1 10	India.....	13 0	—	15 6	20 0	32 0	10 0*	4 0
2 7	Indonesia.....	13 0	—	18 0	27 0	43 6	7 0	—
1 11	Iran (Persia).....	12 6	—	17 0	23 6	39 0	9 6	—
2 4	Iraq..... (all sea route (via Lebanon)	13 0	—	17 0	22 6	39 0	4 6	—
1 10	Israel.....	—	13 6	19 6	26 6	44 0	—	—
0 10	Italy.....	12 6	—	24 6	33 0	58 0	5 0	—
2 1	Ivory Coast.....	12 0	—	17 0	24 6	38 6	4 6	—
1 5	Jamaica.....	13 0	—	14 6	19 0	31 0	9 0*	3 6
3 5	Japan..... (Direct)	13 0	—	16 0	21 6	37 0	5 6	—
1 10	Jordan..... (Direct) (via Lebanon and Syria)	13 0	—	15 6	21 6	33 0	6 6	—
1 10	Kenya.....	20 0	—	18 0	25 0	41 0	9 6	—
3 5	Korea..... (f)	12 0	—	27 0	35 0	62 6	4 0	—
2 4	Kuwait..... (Direct) (via Lebanon)	13 6	—	16 6	23 0	38 6	6 0	—
3 3	Laos.....	13 6	—	18 0	23 6	40 6	4 0	—
1 5	Lebanon.....	12 6	—	18 0	25 0	39 0	6 0	—
1 10	Lesotho..... (d)	13 0	—	18 0	25 0	43 0	10 0	—
2 3	Liberia.....	14 0	—	19 0	26 6	40 6	5 0	—
1 3	Libya.....	19 6	—	27 0	36 0	62 0	—	—
0 7	Luxemburg.....	15 0	—	20 0	28 6	49 0	8 0	—
3 10	Macao.....	11 6	—	15 0	20 6	33 6	4 0	—
0 9	Madeira..... (Direct) (via Portugal) (May to Aug. only)	11 6	—	15 0	20 6	33 6	7 6	—
2 6	Madagascar.....	11 6	—	15 0	20 6	33 6	4 0	—
1 10	Malawi..... (via Beira) (via Capetown) (e)	11 6	—	15 0	20 6	33 6	4 0	—
1 10	Malaysia..... (g)	12 6	—	17 0	25 0	44 0	—	—
2 1	Maldives Islands.....	14 0	—	21 6	31 6	51 0	8 6	—
0 8	Malta.....	13 6	—	17 0	22 6	39 6	9 0	—
2 2‡	Marian Islands.....	—	11 0	14 6	19 0	30 6	5 0	—
3 7	Marshall Islands.....	—	17 0	29 0	45 0	79 0	9 0*	4 6
2 1	Mauritania.....	—	17 0	29 0	45 6	80 6	11 0	—
1 10	Mauritius..... (Direct) (via France)	10 6	—	14 6	20 0	33 6	5 0	—
2 6	Mexico..... (All places except Chetumal, Chetumal (via Brit. Honduras)	—	12 6	17 0	26 0	44 6	8 0	—
3 9	Mongolia.....	11 6	—	15 0	20 6	33 0	—	—
1 5	Montserrat.....	13 0	—	17 0	23 0	38 0	8 0	—
1 3	Morocco.....	—	11 6	15 6	23 0	35 0	7 0	—
2 3	Muscat and Oman.....	12 6	—	16 0	20 6	34 0	3 6	—
1 10	Nauru Island.....	11 6	—	16 0	23 0	39 6	5 0	—
1 10	Nepal.....	12 0	—	17 6	27 6	45 6	12 0	—
0 7	Netherlands.....	13 0	—	18 0	26 6	44 6	7 0	—
3 2	New Caledonia.....	10 0	—	13 0	17 0	27 6	8 0*	2 0
1 10	New Guinea Territory.....	14 0	—	20 0	30 0	50 6	13 0	—
1 10	New Hebrides.....	12 0	—	17 6	27 6	45 6	12 0	—
1 10	New Zealand.....	14 0	—	20 0	30 0	50 6	13 0	—
3 3‡	Nicaragua..... (Direct)	13 6	—	19 0	27 0	43 6	13 0‡	—
1 10	Nigeria.....	12 6	—	17 0	23 6	38 0	7 0	—
2 1	Niger Republic.....	—	14 6	19 0	25 0	37 6	5 6	—
1 10	Norfolk Island.....	14 0	—	17 6	23 0	40 6	5 6	—
0 8	Norway.....	12 0	—	17 6	27 6	45 6	12 0	—
		12 6	—	15 0	19 0	29 6	9 0*	4 0

\* Rate for first lb.    † 12s. 6d. to Island Territories.    ‡ Variable rates for some parts.  
 (f) Parcels, S. Korea only. Rate per lb. or fraction thereof; (d) 3s. 0d.; (e) 4s. 5d.;  
 (g) Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak.    □ Malaya 8s. 6d.; Sabah 9s. 6d.; Sarawak 9s. 6d.

Limit of size—as for Inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, etc., see Post Office Guide.

Telegrams (see pp. 1200-1)	DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL					AIR MAIL	
		2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.	Each ½ lb. or First lb.*	Each 1st after 1st (Europe) s. d.
s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 10	Pakistan	12 6	—	20 0	27 0	45 0	7 0	—
3 1‡	Panama (Repub. of)	13 6	—	18 0	25 0	40 6	7 0	—
3 1‡	Panama Canal Zone (Direct via U.S.A.)	—	10 6	17 0	27 0	45 0	6 6	—
1 10	Papua	12 0	—	17 6	27 6	45 6	12 0	—
3 6	Paraguay	13 0	—	18 6	26 0	45 0	9 0	—
3 6	Peru	16 0	—	20 0	28 0	45 6	8 6	—
3 1‡	Philippines	12 0	—	16 6	24 6	37 6	9 0	—
1 10	Pitcairn Island	—	9 6	14 0	21 6	35 6	13 0	—
0 10	Poland	11 0	—	13 6	18 0	29 0	10 0*	3 0
0 9	Portugal	12 0	—	14 0	18 0	29 6	9 0*	4 0
1 11	Portuguese E. Africa	12 0	—	16 0	23 0	38 6	8 0	—
2 11	Portuguese Timor	14 0	—	19 0	27 6	47 0	16 6	—
1 10	Portuguese W. Africa	14 6	—	17 6	22 0	37 0	7 0 (1)	—
2 2	Puerto Rico	—	14 ■	22 0	33 0	57 0	6 6	—
2 7	Qatar	11 6	—	16 0	23 0	39 6	5 0	—
2 4	Réunion	13 6	—	17 0	23 6	40 6	7 0	—
1 10	Rhodesia (via Beira)	11 6	—	17 0	25 6	42 6	6 6	—
1 1	Rumania (via Capetown) (j)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 10	Rumania	14 0	—	17 6	22 6	38 6	10 0*	4 6
1 5	St. Helena	—	9 0	12 0	17 6	26 6	—	—
1 5	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	—	9 6	13 0	18 6	30 0	6 6	—
1 5	St. Lucia	—	12 6	16 6	23 0	34 0	6 6	—
1 5	St. Pierre and Miquelon	—	15 6	21 6	28 0	49 0	6 0	—
1 5	St. Vincent	—	12 6	16 6	23 0	34 6	6 ■	—
2 2	Samoa (U.S.). (See also Western Samoa)	—	17 0	28 0	44 0	77 6	12 6	—
2 0‡	Saudi Arabia	13 6	—	18 0	24 6	41 0	6 0	—
2 1	Senegal	10 ■	—	14 6	20 0	33 6	5 6	—
1 10	Seychelles	—	14 0	19 6	28 6	45 6	7 0	—
3 1	Sharjah	12 6	—	17 6	25 0	43 0	5 0	—
1 10	Sierra Leone	—	14 0	18 6	25 0	36 6	5 6	—
1 10	Singapore	12 6	—	17 0	25 0	40 0	8 6	—
1 10	Solomon Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 10	Somalia	13 0	—	18 0	25 6	43 6	6 6	—
1 10	South Africa (h)	—	—	—	—	—	7 0	—
1 10	South-west Africa (i)	—	—	—	—	—	7 6	—
1 10‡	Southern Yemen	12 6	—	17 6	25 0	42 6	5 0	—
0 9	Spain	13 0	—	16 0	20 6	32 6	10 0*	4 0
0 9	Spanish N. Africa (Ceuta)	13 6	—	16 6	21 0	34 0	3 6	—
1 5	Spanish West Africa	12 6	—	16 0	21 0	35 0	4 0	—
1 7	Sudan	13 0	—	19 0	27 6	48 0	5 6	—
2 10	Surinam	12 6	—	16 6	25 6	37 6	6 6	—
1 10	Swaziland (n)	—	—	—	—	—	7 0	—
0 8	Sweden	11 6	—	14 6	19 0	29 6	10 0*	3 0
0 ■	Switzerland (and Liechtenstein)	11 0	—	13 6	17 6	28 6	8 0*	2 6
1 5	Syria	12 6	—	16 6	22 0	37 0	4 0	—
1 10	Tanzania:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tanganyika	12 6	—	18 0	25 0	39 0	6 0	—
	Zanzibar	13 6	—	19 6	27 6	42 0	6 0	—
2 8	Thailand	15 0	—	20 0	28 0	47 0	8 0	—
2 1	Togo	17 0	—	20 0	26 6	45 0	6 6	—
1 10	Tonga	—	13 6	19 0	27 6	47 6	12 6	—
1 5	Tortola (Br. Virgin Islands)	—	14 0	20 0	28 6	48 0	6 6	—
1 5	Trinidad and Tobago	—	11 0	14 6	20 6	30 6	7 0	—
1 10	Tristan da Cunha	—	10 0	16 6	25 6	41 6	—	—
	Trucial States, See Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 8	Tunisia	11 6	—	15 0	19 0	31 6	3 0	—
1 3	Turkey (Sea, Direct via France)	12 0	—	16 0	21 6	35 6	12 0*	6 0
	Turkey	16 0	—	20 0	25 6	45 6	—	—
1 5	Turks and Caicos Islands	12 6	18 6	27 0	39 6	68 6	6 6	—
1 10	Uganda	12 6	—	18 0	25 0	39 0	6 0	—
1 4	United Arab Republic (Egypt)	13 0	—	16 0	21 6	35 0	4 6	—
1 3	U.S.S.R.—in Europe	12 0	—	15 6	20 6	35 0	18 0*	7 0
1 3	U.S.S.R.—in Asia	14 6	—	19 6	26 0	46 0	6 6	—
1 5(m)	United States	—	14 6	22 0	33 0	57 0	6 0	—
2 1	Upper Volta	13 0	—	16 0	21 6	37 0	5 6	—
3 7‡	Uruguay	13 6	—	19 0	26 0	43 6	8 6	—
0 10	Vatican City State	12 0	—	15 0	19 0	32 0	9 0*	3 6
3 8	Venezuela	14 ■	—	18 0	24 0	37 6	7 6	—
3 3	Vietnam	16 0	—	20 6	27 6	48 6	9 0	—
2 2	Virgin Islands (U.S.)	—	14 6	22 0	33 0	56 6	6 6	—
2 2	Wake Island	—	17 0	28 0	44 0	77 6	10 0	—
1 10	Western Samoa (via N.Z., via U.S.A.)	—	13 6	19 0	27 0	43 6	12 6	—
	Western Samoa	—	19 0	28 6	41 6	71 0	—	—
2 ■	Yemen	15 0	—	20 0	28 6	50 0	—	—
0 11	Yugoslavia	13 0	—	16 0	20 ■	35 0	9 0*	4 6
1 10	Zambia (via Beira)	14 6	—	22 0	33 6	57 0	7 0	—
	Zambia (via Capetown)	15 6	—	26 0	39 ■	66 0	—	—

Rates per lb. or fraction thereof: (h) 2s. 7d.; (i) 3s. 3d. (limit 11 lb.); (j) 3s. 6d.; (k) 3s. 9d.; (l) Portuguese Guinea 5s. 6d.; (m) Alaska 2s. 2d.; (n) 3s. 0d. \*Rate for first lb. ‡ Variable rates for some parts. § Via Belgium 3s. 2d.

## BRITISH MONETARY UNITS

## COIN

## GOLD COINS

†Five Pound £5  
 †Two Pound £2  
 †Sovereign £1  
 †Half-Sovereign 10s.  
 †Discontinued.

## BRONZE COINS

Penny 1d.

## CUPRO-NICKEL

Crown 5s.  
 Florin 2s.  
 Shilling 1s.  
 Sixpence 6d.

\*Threepence 3d.

50 New Pence  
 10 New Pence  
 5 New Pence

## NICKEL-BRASS

Threepence 3d.

## SILVER

Maundy Money †

Fourpence 4d.

Threepence 3d.

Twopence 2d.

Penny 1d.

\* Not struck in cupro-nickel. † Gifts of special money distributed by the Sovereign annually on Maundy Thursday to the number of aged poor persons corresponding to the Sovereign's own age.

Gold Coin.—Gold ceased to circulate during the First World War. Under Exchange Control laws it is now illegal for a resident in the U.K. to hold gold coin other than collectors' pieces. Even collectors, under the Exchange Control (Gold Coins Exemption) Order of April 27, 1966, must apply for official permission if their collection includes more than four gold coins minted after 1837. A new collector, however, must obtain permission to hold even one such coin.

The English sovereign, however, is still used as currency in certain Middle East countries and to meet foreign demand during the years 1958–1968 the Royal Mint struck some 44.5 million sovereigns.

Silver.—Prior to 1920 our silver coins were struck from standard silver—an alloy of which 925 parts in 1,000 were silver. In 1920 the proportion of silver was reduced to 500 parts. From January 1, 1947 all 'silver' coins, except Maundy money, have been struck from cupro-nickel—an alloy of copper 75 parts and nickel 25 parts. Maundy coins since 1947 have been struck from standard silver.

Nickel-brass is an alloy of copper 79 parts, zinc ■ parts and nickel ■ part.

Bronze, introduced in 1860 to replace copper, is ■ alloy of copper 97 parts, zinc 2½ parts and tin ½ part. These proportions are subject to slight variation.

The 'Remedy' is the amount of variation from standard permitted in weight and fineness of coins when first issued from the Mint.

The legal weight of a penny is one-third of ■ ounce avoirdupois.

Legal tender of coin.—Gold, dated 1838 onwards, if not below least current weight, is legal tender to any amount. Silver, dated 1816 onwards, and cupro-nickel are legal tender for sums up to £2, nickel-brass 3d. up to two shillings and bronze up to one shilling. Farthings ceased to be legal tender on December 31, 1960, the halfpenny on August 1, 1969 and the half-crown on January 1, 1970.

Royal Mint Output in 1968.—Production of coins at the Royal Mint during 1968 was 1,357 million pieces, some 10 million pieces fewer than in the previous year and some ■ per cent. below the record number of 1,400 million pieces produced in 1966. Of this total production, 1,058 million coins were struck at Tower Hill and 299 million in South Wales. For the United Kingdom, almost 901,000,000 coins were struck including some 523,600,000 decimal coins. The figures for £s.d. coins were:—half-crowns, 14,163,200; florins, 17,566,000; sixpences, 76,004,000; threepences, 48,100,800; pennies (a new record figure), 170,400,000; halfpennies, 46,226,400; gold sovereigns, 4,703,000; silver Maundy coins, 3,940. The

decimal coins struck in anticipation of the change-over to decimal currency on February 15, 1971 were:—ten new pence, 167,142,000; five new pence, 76,590,000; two new pence, 220,600,000; one new pence, 25,800,000; half new pence, 6,400,000; coins used in five-coin decimal souvenir sets, 27,054,000.

Apart from the comparatively small number of coins issued in the sets, the decimal bronze coins—the two, one and half new pence coins—will remain in bank storage until February 15, 1971, when they will become legal tender. New cupro-nickel coins issued totalled £19,840,000 of which £18,290,000 represented ■ expansion of the amount of this coin in circulation.

The recovery of silver coins continued and, out of the £8,959,827 mixed white coin sorted, £691,827 of silver coin was withdrawn for refining. Overseas coinages were struck for a total of 28 Commonwealth and foreign countries comprising 79 denominations in ten different alloys.

Over the five years 1964–68, average annual production at the mint totalled 1,285,366,881 pieces, a rise of almost 70 per cent. over the annual average figure for the previous five year period.

The foundation stone of the new Royal Mint at Llantrisant near Cardiff was laid on February 19, 1968 and work on the completion of Phase 1 of the building programme (the decimal Mint) made it possible to start production by the end of the year. The new Mint which will eventually cover 30 acres compared with the cramped 4½ acre site at Tower Hill has as its initial task the production of the bronze decimal coins needed to replace the present penny, threepenny piece and sixpence. While work on the first phase of the new Mint was being carried out, a temporary factory at Bridgend commenced production of the new decimal coins—the first time since the seventeenth century that coins of the realm had been struck in Wales.

## BANK NOTES

Bank of England notes are issued in denominations of 10s., £1, £5 and £10 for the amount of Fiduciary Note Issue and the value of the gold held in the Issue Department of the Bank. All notes are legal tender in England and Wales, and notes of denominations less than £5 are legal tender in Scotland and Northern Ireland. The Bank of England is the only bank legally obliged to change a note on demand for the equivalent in other notes and coin.

Notes for £20, £50, £100, £500 and £1,000 which were issued until April 22, 1943, ceased to be legal tender on May 1, 1945. However, on February 28, 1969, notes of these values were still outstanding to ■ total of some £985,000.

The £10 note—after an interval of 21 years—was restored on February 21, 1964. This completed the series bearing portraits of the Queen, plans for which were announced in November, 1959.

The last of the old white £5 notes, dated up to September 20, 1956, and the £5 notes issued between 1957 and 1963, bearing a portrait of Britannia, ceased to be legal tender on March 13, 1961 and June 27, 1967, respectively. The old series of £1 notes issued during the years 1928 to 1960 and the 10s. notes of the same type issued from 1928 to 1961—those without the portrait of the Queen—ceased to be legal tender on May 28 and October 29, 1962, respectively. Bank notes which are no longer legal tender are payable when presented at the head office of the Bank of England in London.

A new series of bank notes, generally smaller in size than the notes at present in issue, is to be introduced over the next few years. The first of the series will be a £20 note, which the Bank of England plan to introduce sometime during the current year. There will be no 10s. note in the new series as the present 10s. note was replaced by the 50 new penny coin in October 1969. Because the £1 note in the new series will be similar in size to the present 10s. note, it will not be introduced before 1972 so as to allow adequate time for the latter's withdrawal. The £5 and £10 denominations will follow at an even later date.

Note circulation is highest at the two peak spending periods of the year—around Christmas and the beginning of August. On December 21, 1968, it reached a peak of £3,385 million, which was £172 million more than the peak Christmas figure for 1967.

£5 notes continue to enjoy popularity and now represent over 53 per cent. of the total value of notes in circulation as against 14 per cent. in 1956. On the other hand, the proportion of £1 notes has dropped from 76 per cent. to just over 30 per cent. and that of 10s. notes from 5 per cent. to slightly less than 3½ per cent. The percentage of £10 notes in circulation has increased steadily since 1965 and now represents almost 9 per cent. of the total. On February 28, 1969, the values of notes in circulation were:—£10: £278,000,000; £5: £1,677,000,000; £1: £957,000,000; 10s: £109,000,000.

Partly because of a rapidly-growing preference by the public for new notes rather than used ones, the demand for new bank notes has increased greatly in recent years. Between 1957 and 1969 the average life of a £1 note fell from nineteen months to ten and that of a 10s. note from six months to five and a half, and consequently it has been necessary for the Bank of England to print more notes per head of the population than in comparable countries abroad.

In an attempt to alleviate the high cost of note replacement the 50 new penny coin was introduced in October, 1969, in place of the 10s. note. The

Bank of England has been conducting a campaign in conjunction with the commercial banks to encourage the public to accept more used but clean notes and this has been successful in reducing the public's requirements of new notes of the lower denominations. The success of a further campaign to stimulate the use of higher sum notes is evidenced by the continued increase in the number of £5 and £10 notes issued and the £20 note is being introduced to encourage this trend further.

*Other bank notes.*—Bank Notes are issued by four Scottish banks—Bank of Scotland, British Linen Bank, Clydesdale Bank Ltd., Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd. (notes of the two constituent banks—Royal Bank of Scotland and National Commercial Bank of Scotland Ltd.—are being withdrawn from circulation). All issue notes for £1, £5, £10, £20 and £100. There are no Scottish 10s. notes. Scottish notes are not legal tender but in Scotland they enjoy a status equal to that of the Bank of England note.

*Channel Isles and the Isle of Man.*—The States of Jersey and Guernsey issue notes for £5 and £1, and are now issuing 50 new penny coins of their own design, to replace their 10s. notes which are gradually being withdrawn from circulation. The Government of the Isle of Man issues notes for £5, £1 and 50 new pence—the latter notes being issued from August, 1969, to replace the 10s. notes formerly issued. These are legal tender only in their respective islands.

Although none of the series of notes specified above are legal tender in the United Kingdom they are generally accepted by the banks irrespective of their place of issue. At one time English banks made a small commission charge for handling Scottish and Irish notes but this was abolished some years ago.

*Currency Notes.*—Under the provision of the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1928, Currency Notes (popularly known as Treasury Notes) of the value of 10s and £1 were replaced by the issue of Bank of England notes of the same denominations as from November 22, 1928.

## DECIMAL CURRENCY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

(For Decimal Currency Board, see p. 376)

The Decimal Currency Act 1967, gave effect to proposals described in the White Paper, "Decimal Currency in the United Kingdom" (Cmnd. 3164) presented to Parliament in December, 1966. From February 15, 1971, the £ will be the major unit of currency as at present but it will be divided into 100 minor units. The minor unit is to be called "the new penny" and there will be six denominations in the new coinage, one of which has already replaced the 10s. note. The £1, £5 and £10 notes will remain in use, although a new series of notes will be introduced over the next few years beginning with the £20 note in 1970.

### Halsbury Committee Recommendations

A Committee of Inquiry headed by the Earl of Halsbury recommended in July, 1963, by a majority of four to two the adoption of the £-cent system (now to be known as the "£-new penny" system). The United Kingdom is at present the only major country in the world without a decimal currency. Decimalization will harmonize money and other calculations. This will not only speed money calculations and the mechanics of payment and change-giving in shops, but it will also make it possible for ordinary calculators to be used for monetary calculations, thereby enabling calculating machines to be standardized and manufacturers to

keep down costs and compete more easily abroad. In schools, teaching time will be saved.

In the view of the Halsbury Committee there were eight features which were desirable in a decimal currency system.

The system (1) should be a consistent decimal system and should seek to maximize the benefits hoped for from decimalization; (2) should be simple; (3) should be flexible, and convenient for money transactions of all values; (4) should be lasting. The introduction of the system; (5) should not affect the international standing of sterling; (6) should not present people with undue difficulties of adaptation in the changeover period; (7) should not result in avoidable price changes; (8) should not result in unduly high machine and non-machine costs. The Committee pointed out that there was no single decimal system which would incorporate all these desirable features fully. In their Report they analysed the merits of 25 systems—four of them in detail—and concluded that the final choice must lie between the £-cent and 10s.-cent systems. In both systems the smallest coin would be worth the equivalent of 1.2d.

### The Government's View

The Government considered that the practical advantages of retaining the £ were decisive and it therefore followed the majority report of the

Committee which favoured the £-cent system. This decision was not based primarily on the "international case" for the £, ■ there are other arguments for retaining the £ which are more obvious and concerned with sterling ■ a domestic currency. A high value major unit has advantages in ■ highly developed industrial and trading economy and, as the Halsbury Committee's majority report stressed, to halve the value of the major unit by adopting a 10s. system "seems to go against the economic logic of history". There are also both short and long term accounting and machine advantages in retaining the £. During the changeover, the costs of converting accounts in industry and commerce will be substantially lower ■ well as the costs of converting business machines. In the long term these advantages are also important in that the high value unit means ■ more efficient system and a more effective use of machinery. Furthermore, given that the importance of currency units changes ■ standards of living rise, there would need to be powerful reasons to justify ■ switch to a major unit with only half the value of the present £.

Retaining the £ avoids the need to find an acceptable name for ■ new major unit. A new name is required for the minor unit, which is to be called ■ "new penny" during the changeover period and the adjective "new" is to be gradually dropped after the transition.

#### ■ Associability ■

The 10s. system has some short term advantages of what the Halsbury Committee called "associability", which ■■ the ease with which it is possible to translate sums of money from £ s. d. to decimals and back and to other factors which affect the willingness of the general public to adapt themselves to the new system. However, the £ has a very important "associability" advantage because it retains the most important unit of our money values as a familiar point of reference. The problem of conversion from £ s. d. to decimals will be largely overcome by conversion tables and dual-price labels in shops. Although the £ system has coinage disadvantages—mainly the introduction of ■ new halfpenny—compared with the 10s. system, these disadvantages are essentially transitional or short term. There should be no significant difference between the two systems in the cost of the changeover or in price increases stemming from the change.

As well as being the domestic currency of the United Kingdom the £ sterling is also widely used throughout the world as a trading and ■ reserve currency. The Government considered that there was a danger that if ■ new unit were introduced some of those who at present hold or use sterling might cease to do so.

#### The New Coinage

With one exception, the Government has followed the Halsbury Committee recommendations on the choice of coins, weight-value relationship and the denomination of the halfpenny. The

exception is the 20 new penny piece which the Government considers would be unpopular.

In addition to the five recommended coins, which are described in the Act, ■ new seven-sided coin—a 50 new penny piece—was introduced in October, 1969, to replace the 10s. note. This move is not really part of the decimalization process and was made primarily for economic reasons: although costing more to produce, a coin will last probably 40–50 years, compared with ■ average life in circulation of no more than 5½ months for ■ 10s. note.

The complete new coinage will, therefore, comprise the six coins shown below. The 5 and 10 new penny coins were put into circulation on April 23, 1968: this was made possible because, except for their design, they are identical in value, size, weight and metal content with the shilling and florin respectively, and are completely interchangeable with them. Although contained in souvenir coin sets—which have been on sale since June, 1968—the other three recommended coins will not become legal tender until Decimal Day. These coins differ in size, weight and value from the coins they replace.

Following the changeover in February, 1971, there will be a transitional period during which £sd and decimal coins will circulate together. This period is necessary because it is impossible to convert the country's five million accounting, vending and other similar machines overnight. The Decimal Currency Board considers that it is unlikely that the period will exceed 18 months and that it may well be shorter.

To avoid confusion with the 20 coin during the changeover period, the former halfpenny was demonetized ■ August 1, 1969. The date announced for demonetization of the halfcrown was Jan. 1, 1970. The major tasks in the preparatory period were nearing completion in 1969 and these include the minting of 4,150 million decimal coins and their distribution throughout the United Kingdom; the conversion of the five million machines already referred to; and the making-known by intensive publicity campaigns of the issues involved—and the need on the part of management, industry, commerce and the man-in-the-street to plan accordingly.

The Decimal Currency Act 1969 supplements the 1967 Act and provides for the arrangements to effect the changeover to decimal currency. Briefly, the Act covers the following points: (a) The new coins become legal tender from Decimal Day and the £sd coins may be used in either currency until the end of the transitional period when the penny, threepence and sixpence will be demonetized; (b) authorization is given to the whole new penny conversion table (see p. 1211) which appears as ■ schedule to the Act and Bank balances will be converted in accordance with this table. Periodical payments (excluding those under Friendly Society and Industrial Assurance Company contracts and those relating to wages and salaries) will also be converted from this table; (c) any Bills of Exchange,

Denomination	Present Value	Metal	Standard Weight (grams)	Standard Diameter (centimetres)
New halfpenny.....	1.2d.	bronze	1.78200	1.7145
New penny.....	2.4d.	bronze	3.56400	2.0320
2 New pence.....	4.8d.	bronze	7.12800	2.5910
5 New pence.....	2s.	cupro-nickel	5.65518	2.3595
10 New pence.....	2s.	cupro-nickel	11.31036	2.8500
50 New pence.....	10s.	cupro-nickel	13.5	3.0

cheques, warrants, etc. drawn before Decimal Day in £sd will be treated as though they were drawn with a corresponding amount in the new currency, converted in accordance with the whole new penny table and holdings of registered stocks will also be converted from this table (see below); (d) February 11-13, 1971 will be non-business days for the purposes of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, thus enabling the Banks to remain closed for normal business on those days; bills of Exchange falling due on February 11 and 12 will be payable on February

10 and those which fall due for payment on February 13-14 will be payable on February 15, 1971; (e) the part of the 1967 Act which required the Decimal Currency Board to consider claims for compensation in respect of loss or expenditure caused by the change to the new currency, was repealed; (f) the Act also sets new legal tender limits, deals with Maundy Money, makes illegal the melting down of current or demonetized coins and authorizes the minting of new coins in the future in metals other than cupro-nickel, silver or bronze.

Official Conversion Tables (see (b) and (c) above)

Use of the new halfpenny table below is not mandatory, but all concerned with the retail prices of goods and services are expected to use it wherever practicable. The whole new penny table is for use in banking and accounting transactions where the new halfpenny will not be used.

New Halfpenny Table For converting £sd amounts to nearest new halfpenny amounts				Whole New Penny Table For converting £sd amounts to the nearest whole new penny amounts							
Pence		New Pence		Shillings and pence		New Pence		Shillings and pence		New Pence	
1d.	..	..	½P	1d.	..	..	0P	1/1d.	..	..	5P
2d.	..	..	1P	2d.	..	..	1P	1/2d.	..	..	6P
3d.	..	..	1P	3d.	..	..	1P	1/3d.	..	..	6P
4d.	..	..	1½P	4d.	..	..	1½P	1/4d.	..	..	7P
5d.	..	..	2P	5d.	..	..	2P	1/5d.	..	..	7P
6d.	..	..	2½P	6d.	..	..	3P	1/6d.	..	..	7P
7d.	..	..	3P	7d.	..	..	3P	1/7d.	..	..	8P
8d.	..	..	3½P	8d.	..	..	3P	1/8d.	..	..	8P
9d.	..	..	4P	9d.	..	..	4P	1/9d.	..	..	9P
10d.	..	..	4P	10d.	..	..	4P	1/10d.	..	..	9P
11d.	..	..	4½P	11d.	..	..	5P	1/11d.	..	..	10P
1/-	..	..	5P	1/-	..	..	5P	2/-	..	..	10P

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES

Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day
£ s. a. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. a. d.	£ s. a. d.	£ s. a. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. a. d.			
0 10	0 10	0	—	8 0	0 13 4	3	0 6	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 1 0
1 0	1 8	0 5	0	8 8	0 14 0	3 3	0 6	18 11	1 11 6	0 7 3	0 1 0
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3	0 6	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 4	0 1 1
2 0	3 4	0 9	0 1	9 0	0 15 0	3 6	0 6	19 11	1 13 4	0 7 8	0 1 1
2 2	3 6	0 10	0 2	9 11	0 15 9	3 7	0 6	20 0	1 10 0	0 11 7	0 1 1
2 10	4 2	0 11	0 2	10 0	0 16 8	3 10	0 7	20 11	1 6 8	0 15 4	0 2 2
3 0	5 0	1 2	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 1	0 7	21 0	4 3 4	0 19 3	0 3 9
3 3	5 3	1 3	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 3	0 7	21 11	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 4
3 10	5 10	1 4	0 2	11 11	0 19 3	4 6	0 8	22 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6	0 2	12 0	1 0 0	4 11	0 8	22 11	6 13 4	1 10 9	0 4 5
4 4	7 0	1 8	0 3	12 12	1 1 0	4 10	0 8	23 0	7 10 0	1 14 8	0 4 11
4 10	7 6	1 9	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5	0 9	23 11	8 6 8	1 18 5	0 5 6
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 3	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9	24 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11
5 5	8 9	2 0	0 3	14 0	1 3 4	5 5	0 9	24 11	25 0 0	5 15 5	0 16 5
5 10	9 2	2 2	0 4	14 14	1 4 6	5 8	0 10	25 0	33 0 0	7 13 10	0 1 11
6 0	10 0	2 4	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 9	0 10	25 11	41 13 4	9 12 4	1 7 5
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 4	15 15	1 6 3	6 1	0 10	26 0	50 0 0	11 10 9	1 12 10
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 4	16 0	1 6 8	6 2	0 11	26 11	58 6 8	13 9 3	1 18 4
7 0	11 8	2 8	0 5	16 16	1 8 0	6 11	0 11	27 0	66 13 4	15 7 8	2 3 10
7 7	12 3	3 10	0 5	17 0	1 8 4	6 6	0 11	27 11	75 0 0	17 6 2	2 9 4
7 10	12 6	2 11	0 5	17 17	1 9 9	6 10	0 11	28 0	83 6 8	19 4 7	2 14 10

FUEL AND POWER MEASURES

British Thermal Unit (B. Th. U.)=The amount of heat required to raise 1 lb of water through 1 degree Fahrenheit at or near 39.1 degrees F. = B.Th.U.=1.055 06kJ.

Unit of electricity (kilowatt-hour)=Output of 1,000 watts for one hour. 1 k.w.h.=3.413 B.Th.U.

Therm=100,000 B.Th.U.=29.3 k.w.h.=105.506 MJ.

Atmosphere=pressure = 14.223 lb. per sq. in.= 1 kilogram per sq. cm.

Petroleum

Barrel=35 Imperial gallons=4.2 U.S. gallons.

Petroleum products are commonly quoted in metric tonnes, the conversion to barrels varying slightly according to the specific gravity of the product, e.g. the metric tonne in the major oil producing states (U.S.A., Venezuela, Persian Gulf, Saudi-Arabia, Iraq, etc.) varies from 7.0 barrels per metric tonne to 7.7 barrels, and in the smaller oil producing states (e.g., Albania) is as low as 6.7 barrels per tonne. Crude petroleum in the United Kingdom, 7.355 barrels per metric tonne (2,205 lbs.); 7.472 barrels per long ton (2,240 lbs.).

HALL-MARKS ON GOLD AND SILVER WARES

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks  
From 1478 to 1976.

	Lombardic, double cusps .....	1478-9 to 1497-8		Roman letter, small	1736-7 ■ 1755-6
	Black letter, small.....	1498-9 „ 1517-8		Old English, capitals	1756-7 ■ 1775-6
	Lombardic .....	1518-9 „ 1537-8		Roman letter, small...	1776-7 „ 1795-6
	Roman and other capitals.....	1538-9 „ 1557-8		Roman letter, capitals	1796-7 „ 1815
	Black letter, small ...	1558-9 „ 1577-8		Roman letter, small...	1816-7 „ 1835-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1578-9 ■ 1597-8		Old English, capitals	1836-7 „ 1855-6
	Lombardic, external cusps .....	1598-9 ■ 1617-8		Old English, small ...	1856-7 „ 1875-6
	Italic letter, small ...	1618-9 „ 1637-8		Roman letter, capitals [A to M square shield N to Z as shown.]	1876-7 „ 1895-6
	Court hand .....	1638-9 ■ 1657-8		Roman letter, small...	1896-7 „ 1915-6
	Black letter, capitals	1658-9 „ 1677-8		Black letter, small ...	1916-7 ■ 1935-6
	Black letter, small ...	1678-9 „ 1696-7		Roman letter, capital	1936-7 „ 1955-6
	Court hand .....	1697 „ 1715-6 (From March 1697 only.)		Italic letter, small	1956-7 „ 1975-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1716-7 ■ 1735-6			

Hall-marks are the symbols stamped on gold or silver articles to indicate that they have been chemically tested and that they conform to one of the legal standards. With certain exceptions, all gold or silver articles are required by law to be hall-marked before they are offered for sale. Hall-marking was instituted in 1300 under a statute of Edward I.

Normally a complete modern hall-mark consists of four symbols—the maker's mark, assay office mark, standard mark and date letter. Additional marks have been authorized from time to time.

**Maker's Mark.**—Instituted in 1363, the maker's mark was originally a device such as a bird or *fleur-de-lys* and now consists invariably of the initials of the Christian and surnames of the maker or of the firm.

**Assay Office Mark.**—The existing assay offices and their distinguishing marks are:—

LONDON (Goldsmiths' Hall).

A leopard's head (uncrowned from 1300 to 1478-9, when it became crowned until 1821, since when it has been uncrowned). From

1697-1720 this mark was used in London for gold only and not for silver.

BIRMINGHAM.....An anchor.  
SHEFFIELD.....A York rose.  
EDINBURGH.....A castle.

Offices formerly existed in other towns, e.g. Chester, Glasgow, Newcastle, Exeter, York and Norwich, each having its own distinguishing mark.

Standard Mark.—Instituted in 1544. The current legal standards and their marks ■ ■ follows:—

SILVER.—Sterling silver (92.5 per cent. silver) is marked by English assay offices with a *lion passant* and by the Edinburgh Assay Office with ■ *thistle*. A full-length figure of *Britannia* was impressed on



fine silver plate (95.84 per cent. silver) between 1697 and 1720 and this mark is still used occasionally by all British assay offices.

GOLD.—22 carat articles (91.6 per cent. gold) are marked by English offices with a crown followed by the figure 22; by the Edinburgh office with the figure 22 following the standard mark as for sterling silver (see above).

18 carat articles (75 per cent. gold) are marked by English assay offices with ■ crown followed by the figure 18.

All British assay offices mark 14 carat gold (58.5 per cent. gold) with the figures 14.585 and 9 carat gold (37.5 per cent. gold) with the figures 9.375.

Date Letter.—Instituted in 15th Century. The date letter denotes the year in which an article was assayed or hall-marked. Each alphabetical cycle

has ■ distinctive style of lettering or shape of shield. The date letters are different at the various assay offices and the particular office must be established from the assay office mark before reference is made to tables of date letters. The date letter is changed at the London Office in May each year and at Birmingham and Sheffield in July. Specimen shields and letters used by the London Office in each period from 1438 to date are shown below.

### OTHER MARKS

Duty Mark.—In 1784 an additional mark of the reigning sovereign's head was introduced to signify that the excise duty had been paid. The mark became obsolete on the abolition of the duty in 1890.

Silver Jubilee and Coronation Marks.—Voluntary marks were authorized to be used at manufacturers' request to commemorate the silver jubilee of King George V and Queen Mary and the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. The Jubilee Mark was used on silver made in 1933, 1934 and 1935 and the Coronation Mark on gold and



silver with date letter 1952/3 or 1953/4.

Foreign Wares.—Since 1842 foreign wares imported into Great Britain have been required to be hall-marked before sale. The marks consist of the importer's mark, ■ special assay office mark (see below), the decimal figures denoting fineness (together with the carat figure in the case of gold) and the annual date letter. The current assay office marks for foreign wares are as follows:—

LONDON.—The sign of the Constellation Leo.

BIRMINGHAM.—Equilateral triangle.

SHEFFIELD.—The sign of the Constellation Libra.

EDINBURGH.—St. Andrew's Cross.

### CLOSE TIMES

Wild Birds.—The *Protection of Wild Birds Act, 1954*, lays down a close season for wild birds (other than Game Birds) from February ■ to August 31 inclusive, each year. Exceptions to these dates are made for—

*Capercaillie* and (except Scotland) *Woodcock*, Feb. 1—Sept. 30.

*Snipe*, Feb. 1—Aug. 11.

*Wild Duck and Wild Goose* (in or over water areas), Feb. 21—Aug. 31.

Birds which may be killed or taken outside the close season (except in Scotland on Sundays, on Christmas Day or in a prescribed area) are the above and coot, curlew (other than stone curlew), bar-tailed godwit, moorhen, plover (golden or grey), common red-shank, certain wild duck (common pochard, gadwall, mallard, pintail, shoveller, teal, tufted duck, wigeon) and certain wild geese (bean, Canada, pink-footed and white-fronted).

Certain wild birds may be killed or taken at any time by authorized persons—cormorant, crow, gull (black-backed or herring), jackdaw, jay, magpie, rook, shag, sparrow, starling, stock-dove and wood pigeon; and, in Scotland only, goosander, red-breasted merganser and rock-dove. The sale of Wild Bird's Eggs is prohibited, except that gulls' eggs may be sold at any time and those of the lapwing (green or black plover) from Jan. 1—

April 14 inclusive.

Game Birds—In each case the dates are inclusive:—

*Black Game*—Dec. 11 to Aug. 19 (Aug. 31 in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).

\**Grouse*—Dec. 11 to Aug. 11.

\**Partridge*—Feb. ■ to Aug. 31.

\**Pheasant*—Feb. 2 to Sept. 30.

\**Ptarmigan*—(Scotland only) Dec. ■ to Aug. 11.

It is also unlawful (in England and Wales) to kill the game marked \* on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

Hunting and Ground Game.—There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor for hares; but by an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March ■ to July 31 inclusive under ■ penalty of a pound. The First of November is the recognized date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. *Otter-hunting* lasts from mid-April to mid-September.

*Deer*.—The Deer Act, 1963, effective from Nov. 1, 1963, imposed the following close times. *Red Deer and Sika Deer*: Stags, May 1-July 31; Hinds, March 1-Oct. 31. *Fallow Deer and Roe Deer*: Buck, May 1-July 31; Doe, March 1-Oct. 31. Under the Act it is an offence to take or wilfully kill deer of any species from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Weights and Measures Act of 1963, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon "United Kingdom primary standards" in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade. The primary standards are the yard, pound, metre and kilogramme. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1963 defines the GALLON as the space occupied by 10 pounds weight of distilled water of density 0.998 859 gramme per millilitre weighed in air of density 0.001 217 gramme per millilitre against weights of density 8.136 grammes per millilitre. The METRE and the LITRE have the meanings assigned by order of the Board of Trade to reproduce in English the international definition of these measures in force at the time of making of the orders.

New definitions for an international yard and pound were adopted on Jan. 1, 1959, by the standards laboratories of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States:

international yard = 0.914 4 metre.

international pound = 0.453 592 37 kilogramme.

The following list shows the definitions of measures set out in the Weights and Measures Act, 1963 and some useful conversions. See also Conversion Tables, p. 1218.

## Measurement of Length

## Imperial Units

Mile = 1,760 yards.  
Furlong = 220 yards  
Chain = 22 yards.  
YARD = 0.914 4 metre.  
Foot =  $\frac{1}{3}$  yard.  
Inch =  $\frac{1}{36}$  yard.

1 mil =  $\frac{1}{1000}$  inch.  
12 inches (in.) = 1 foot (ft.).  
3 feet = 1 yard (yd.).  
6 feet = 1 fathom.  
22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links.  
10 chains = 1 furlong.  
8 furlongs = 1 mile = 1,760 yards.

## Metric Units

Kilometre = 1,000 metres.  
METRE (see above) = 1.094 yards.  
Decimetre =  $\frac{1}{10}$  metre.  
Centimetre =  $\frac{1}{100}$  metre.  
Millimetre =  $\frac{1}{1000}$  metre.

1 millimetre (mm.) = 1 centimetre (cm.) = 0.393 701 inch.  
10 centimetres = 1 decimetre (dm.) = 3.937 011 inches.  
10 decimetres = 1 METRE (m.) = 1.093 614 yards.  
10 metres = 1 dekametre (dam.) = 10.936 143 yards.  
10 dekametres = 1 hectometre (hm.) = 109.361 43 yards.  
10 hectometres = 1 kilometre (km.) = 0.621 371 mile.

A kilometre is approximately five-eighths of a mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded as 5 miles.

## Measurement of Area

## Imperial Units

Square mile = 640 acres  
Acre = 4,840 square yards.  
Rood = 1,210 square yards.  
SQUARE YARD = a superficial area equal to that of a square each side of which measures one yard  
Square foot =  $\frac{1}{9}$  square yard  
Square inch =  $\frac{1}{144}$  square foot.

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot.  
9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard.  
4 roods = 1 acre.  
10 square chains = 1 acre = 4,840 sq. yards.  
640 acres = 1 square mile.

## Metric Units

Hectare = 100 ares.  
Dekare = 10 ares.  
Are = 100 square metres  
SQUARE METRE = a superficial area equal to that of a square each side of which measures one metre.  
Square decimetre =  $\frac{1}{100}$  square metre.  
Square centimetre =  $\frac{1}{100}$  square decimetre.  
Square millimetre =  $\frac{1}{100}$  square centimetre.

1 sq. centimetre = 0.155 sq. inch.  
1 sq. METRE = 10.763 9 sq. feet = 1.195 99 sq. yds.  
1 are (a.) = 0.098 8 rood.  
1 hectare (10,000 sq. metres) (ha.) = 2.471 05 acres.  
1 sq. kilometre = 0.386 102 sq. mile.

## Measurement of Volume

## Imperial Units

CUBIC YARD = a volume equal to that of a cube each edge of which measures one yard.  
Cubic foot =  $\frac{1}{27}$  cubic yard.  
Cubic inch =  $\frac{1}{1728}$  cubic foot.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.  
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

## Metric Units

CUBIC METRE = a volume equal to that of a cube each edge of which measures one metre.  
Cubic decimetre =  $\frac{1}{1000}$  cubic metre.  
Cubic centimetre =  $\frac{1}{1000}$  cubic decimetre.

1 cubic metre (cbm. or m<sup>3</sup>.) = 35.314 7 cu. ft. = 1.307 95 cu. yds.  
(1 stere (= 1 cu. metre) is used as a unit of measurement of timber.)  
1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

## Measurement of Capacity

## Imperial Units

GALLON (see above)  
Quart =  $\frac{1}{4}$  gallon.  
Pint =  $\frac{1}{2}$  quart.  
Gill =  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint.  
Fluid ounce =  $\frac{1}{20}$  pint.

4 gills = a pint.  
2 pints = 1 quart.  
4 quarts = 1 GALLON  
1 gallon = 160 fluid ounces.

Bushel = 8 gallons.  
Peck = 2 gallons

2 gallons = 1 peck.  
4 pecks = 1 bushel.  
8 bushels = 1 quarter.  
A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  quarters.

= 277.274 cubic inches.  
1 hectolitre = 2.749 69 bushels.  
1 hectolitre per hectare = 1.11 bushels per acre.  
1 quintal = 3.674 3 bushels.  
1 quintal per hectare = 1.49 bushels per acre.

## Measurement of Capacity—continued

Fluid drachm =  $\frac{1}{8}$  fluid ounce. | See Apothecaries Weight (below)  
Minim =  $\frac{1}{60}$  fluid drachm.

## Metric Units

Hectolitre = 100 litres.

LITRE = The volume occupied by the mass of 1 kilogramme of pure water at its temperature of maximum density and under a pressure of one standard atmosphere (14.696 lb. per sq. inch).

Decilitre =  $\frac{1}{10}$  litre.

Centilitre =  $\frac{1}{100}$  litre.

Millilitre =  $\frac{1}{1000}$  litre.

■ centilitre (cl.) = 0.070 4 gill.

■ decilitre (dl.) = 0.175 98 pint.

■ LITRE\* (1/1,000 cubic metre) (lit.) = 1.759 8 pints = 0.88 Imp. quart = 0.22 Imp. gallon = 61.025 5 cu. inch = 0.035 315 7 cu. ft.

■ hectolitre (hl.) = 21.997 5 Imp. gallons = 26.417 1 U.S. gallons = 2.749 Imp. bushels = 2.837 7 U.S. bushels.

## Measurement of Mass or Weight

## Imperial Units

Ton = 2,240 pounds.

Hundredweight = 112 pounds.

Cental = 100 pounds.

Quarter = 28 pounds.

Stone = 14 pounds.

POUND = 0.453 592 37 kilogram.

Ounce =  $\frac{1}{16}$  pound.

Dram =  $\frac{1}{16}$  ounce.

Grain =  $\frac{1}{7000}$  pound.

7000 grains (gr.) = 1 pound (lb.).

16 drams (dr.) = 1 ounce (oz.).

16 ounces = 1 POUND (lb.).

14 pounds = 1 stone.

28 pounds = 1 quarter (of ■ cwt.).

■ quarters (112 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (cwt.).

20 hundredweight (2,240 lb.) = 1 ton.

20 pennyweights (dwt.) = 1 Troy ounce.

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and *not* into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same ■ the Apothecaries' ounce = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31.1035 Grammes) in weight. A Troy

POUND (= 5,760 grains) is legalized in the United States.

Ounce apothecaries' = 480 grains.

Drachm =  $\frac{1}{3}$  ounce apothecaries'.

Scruple =  $\frac{1}{3}$  drachm.

See Apothecaries Weight (below)

Ounce Troy = 480 grains

Pennyweight = 24 grains

## Metric Units

Metric ton = 1,000 kilograms.

Quintal = 100 kilograms.

1 centigram (cg.) = 0.154 32 grains.

1 decigram (dg.) = 1.543 2 grains.

■ gramme (gm.) = 15.432 4 grains.

1 dekagram (dag.) = 5.643 8 drams.

1 hectogram (hg.) = 3.527 4 oz.

■ KILOGRAM (kg.) = 32.150 7 oz. Troy = 35.273 4 oz. Avoirdupois = 2.204 62 lb. Avoirdupois.

1 myriagram = 22.046 2 lb. Avoirdupois.

1 quintal (q.) = 100 kg. = 220.5 lb. Avoirdupois = 1.968 4 cwt.

1 tonne (t.) = 0.984 207 U.K. or long ton = 1.102 31 U.S. or short ton.

## Measurement of Electricity

Units of measurement of electricity, the AMPERE (unit of electrical current), the OHM (unit of electrical resistance), the VOLT (unit of difference of electrical potential) and the WATT (unit of electrical power) have the meanings assigned to them respectively by order of the Board of Trade, to reproduce in English the international definition in force at the date of the making of the order.

Kilowatt = 1000 watts.

Megawatt = 1,000,000 watts.

## Apothecaries' Weight

## Measures of Weight.

20 grains = 1 scruple (℞).

3 scruples = 1 drachm (℥).

8 drachms = 1 ounce.

## Measures of Capacity.

60 minims (min.) = 1 fluid drachm.

8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce.

5 fluid ounces = 1 gill.

4 gills = 1 pint.

■ pints = 1 GALLON.

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' drachm is not the ■ as the Avoirdupois drachm, and is spelled differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water ■ a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437.5 grains). A fluid drachm (54.6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois drams.

## Angular or Circular Measure

60 seconds (") = 1 minute (').

60 minutes = 1 degree (°).

90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.

Diameter of circle  $\times 3.141 6$  = circumference.

Diameter squared  $\times .7854$  = area of circle.

Diameter squared  $\times 3.141 6$  = surface of sphere.

Diameter cubed  $\times .523 6$  = solidity of sphere.

One degree of circumference  $\times 57.3$  = radius.\*

Diameter of cylinder  $\times 3.141 6$ ; product by length or height, gives the surface.

Diameter squared  $\times .7854$ ; product by length or height, gives solid content.

■ Or, one radian (the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc of the circumference equal in length to the radius) = 57.3 degrees, nearly.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of ■ yards = 1 chain.

## Water Measures.

Cubic inch..... = 252.458 grains.

Gallon (277.274 cu. in.)... = 10 lb. (distilled).

Cubic foot..... = 62.321 lb.

35.943 cubic ft. (24 gals.)... = 1 ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, ■■■■■ 18 gals.

**THERMOMETER COMPARISONS**

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Réaumur and Centigrade.

	CENT.	FARHT.	RMR.	CENT.	FARHT.	RMR.
100B.	100	212	80	25	77	20.0
99	210.2	79.2	24	75.2	19.2	
98	208.4	78.4	23	73.4	18.4	
97	206.6	77.6	22	71.6	17.6	
96	204.8	76.8	21	69.8	16.8	
95	203	76	20	68	16	
94	201.2	75.2	19	66.2	15.2	
93	199.4	74.4	18	64.4	14.4	
92	197.6	73.6	17	62.6	13.6	
91	195.8	72.8	16	60.8	12.8	
90	194	72	15	59	12	
89	192.2	71.2	14	57.2	11.2	
88	190.4	70.4	13	55.4	10.4	
87	188.6	69.6	12	53.6	9.6	
86	186.8	68.8	11	51.8	8.8	
85	185	68	10	50	8.0	
84	183.2	67.2	9	48.2	7.2	
83	181.4	66.4	8	46.4	6.4	
82	179.6	65.6	7	44.6	5.6	
81	177.8	64.8	6	42.8	4.8	
80	176	64	5	41	4	
79	174.2	63	4	39.2	3.2	
78	172.4	62.4	3	37.4	2.4	
77	170.6	61.6	2	35.6	1.6	
76	168.8	60.8	1	33.8	0.8	
75	167	60	2870	32	2870	
74	165.2	59.2	1	30.2	0.8	
73	163.4	58.4	2	28.4	1.6	
72	161.6	57.6	3	26.6	2.4	
71	159.8	56.8	4	24.8	3.2	
70	158	56	5	23	4	
69	156.2	55.2	6	21.2	4.8	
68	154.4	54.4	7	19.4	5.6	
67	152.6	53.6	8	17.6	6.4	
66	150.8	52.8	9	15.8	7.2	
65	149	52	10	14	8	
64	147.2	51.2	11	12.2	8.8	
63	145.4	50.4	12	10.4	9.6	
62	143.6	49.6	13	8.6	10.4	
61	141.8	48.8	14	6.8	11.2	
60	140	48	15	5	12	
59	138.2	47.2	16	3.2	12.8	
58	136.4	46.4	17	1.4	13.6	
57	134.6	45.6	18	0.4	14.4	
56	132.8	44.8	19	0.2	15.2	
55	131	44	20	4	16	
54	129.2	43.2	21	5.8	16.8	
53	127.4	42.4	22	7.6	17.6	
52	125.6	41.6	23	9.3	18.4	
51	123.8	40.8	24	11.2	19.2	
50	122	40	25	13	20	
49	120.2	39.2	26	14.8	20.8	
48	118.4	38.4	27	16.6	21.6	
47	116.6	37.6	28	18.4	22.4	
46	114.8	36.8	29	20.2	23.2	
45	113	36	30	22	24	
44	111.2	35.2	31	23.8	24.8	
43	109.4	34.4	32	25.6	25.6	
42	107.6	33.6	33	27.4	26.4	
41	105.8	32.8	34	29.2	27.2	
40	104	32	35	31	28	
39	102.2	31.2	36	32.8	28.8	
38	100.4	30.4	37	34.6	29.6	
37	98.6	29.6	38	36.4	30.4	
36	96.8	28.8	39	38.2	31.2	
35	95	28	40	40	32	
34	93.2	27.2	41	41.8	32.8	
33	91.4	26.4	42	43.6	33.6	
32	89.6	25.6	43	45.4	34.4	
31	87.8	24.8	44	47.2	35.2	
30	86	24	45	49	36	
29	84.2	23.2	46	50.8	36.8	
28	82.4	22.4	47	52.6	37.6	
27	80.6	21.6	48	54.4	38.4	
26	78.8	20.8	49	56.2	39.2	

CONVERSION.  
 Let F = Fahr.  
 " C = Cent.  
 " R = Réaumur.

NOTE.—The normal temperature of the human body is 98.4° F., or 37° C., or 99.5° R. Freezing point = 32° F., 0° C., 0° R.; Boiling point = 212° F., 100° C., 80° R. "Absolute" temperature is temperature reckoned from "Absolute Zero," which is at 273° C. below 0° F., and 218.4° below 0° R., and is denoted by the letter "K."

Below 32° F., subtract 32.

$$F = \frac{9C}{5} + 32$$

$$C = \frac{5(F - 32)}{9}$$

$$R = \frac{4(F - 32)}{9}$$

An Inch of Rain on the surface of an acre (43,560 sq. feet) = 3,630 cubic feet = 100.992 tons.  
 Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186.963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21.6 lbs. in addition to its own weight.

Million, Billion, etc.  
 Value in the United Kingdom

Million.....	thousand × thousand (10 <sup>6</sup> )
Billion.....	million × million (10 <sup>12</sup> )
Trillion.....	million × billion (10 <sup>18</sup> )
Quadrillion.....	million × trillion (10 <sup>24</sup> )

Value in U.S.A.

Million.....	thousand × thousand (10 <sup>6</sup> )
Billion.....	thousand × million (10 <sup>9</sup> )
Trillion.....	million × million (10 <sup>12</sup> )
Quadrillion.....	million × billion U.S. (10 <sup>15</sup> )

United Kingdom (and other European) usage above follows the decision of the 9th Gen. Conference on Weights and Measures, 1948.

**PAPER AND BOOK MEASURES**

<i>Writing Paper</i>	<i>Printing Paper</i>
480 sheets = 1 ream	576 sheets = 1 ream
24 sheets = 1 quire	2 reams = 1 bundle
20 quires = 1 ream	5 bundles = 1 bale

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers

Emperor.....	= 72 × 48 inches
Antiquarian.....	= 53 × 31 "
Double Elephant.....	= 40 × 26½ "
Grand Eagle.....	= 42 × 28½ "
Atlas.....	= 34 × 26 "
Colombier.....	= 34½ × 23½ "
Imperial.....	= 30 × 22 "
Elephant.....	= 28 × 23 "
Cartridge.....	= 26 × 21 "
Super Royal.....	= 27 × 19 "
Royal.....	= 24 × 19 "
Medium.....	= 22 × 17½ "
Large Post.....	= 21 × 16½ "
Copy or Draft.....	= 20 × 16 "
Demy.....	= 18½ × 15½ "
Post.....	= 19 × 15½ "
Pinched Post.....	= 18½ × 14½ "
Foolscap.....	= 17 × 13½ "
Sheet and ½ Foolscap.....	= 22 × 13½ "
Sheet and ¼ Foolscap.....	= 24½ × 13½ "
Double Foolscap.....	= 26½ × 16½ "
Double Post.....	= 30½ × 19 "
Double Large Post.....	= 33 × 21 "
Double Demy.....	= 31 × 20 "
Brief.....	= 16½ × 13½ "
Pott.....	= 15 × 12½ "

Sizes of Printing Papers

Foolscap.....	= 17 × 13½ inches
Double Foolscap.....	= 27 × 17 "
Crown.....	= 30 × 15 "
Double Crown.....	= 30 × 20 "
Quad Crown.....	= 40 × 30 "
Double Quad Crown.....	= 60 × 40 "
Post.....	= 19½ × 15½ "
Double Post.....	= 31½ × 19½ "
Double Large Post.....	= 33 × 21 "
Sheet and ½ Post.....	= 23½ × 19½ "
Demy.....	= 22½ × 17½ "
Double Demy.....	= 35 × 22½ "
Quad Demy.....	= 45 × 35 "
Music Demy.....	= 15½ × 15½ "
Medium.....	= 23 × 18 "
Royal.....	= 25 × 20 "
Super Royal.....	= 27½ × 20½ "
Elephant.....	= 28 × 23 "
Imperial.....	= 30 × 22 "

## Sizes of Brown Papers

Casing.....	=	46	×	36	inches
Double Imperial.....	=	45	×	29	"
Elephant.....	=	34	×	24	"
Double Four Pound.....	=	31	×	21	"
Imperial Cap.....	=	29	×	22	"
Haven Cap.....	=	26	×	21	"
Bag Cap.....	=	24	×	19½	"
Kent Cap.....	=	21	×	18	"

## Sizes of Bound Books

Demy 16mo.....	=	5½	×	4½	inches
Demy 18mo.....	=	5½	×	3½	"
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)...	=	6½	×	4½	"
Crown 8vo.....	=	7½	×	5	"
Large Crown 8vo.....	=	8	×	5½	"
Demy 8vo.....	=	8½	×	5½	"
Medium 8vo.....	=	9½	×	6	"
Royal 8vo.....	=	10	×	6½	"
Super Royal 8vo.....	=	10½	×	6½	"
Imperial 8vo.....	=	11	×	7½	"
Foolscap Quarto (4to)...	=	8½	×	6½	"
Crown 4to.....	=	10	×	7½	"
Demy 4to.....	=	11½	×	8½	"
Royal 4to.....	=	12½	×	10	"
Imperial 4to.....	=	15	×	11	"
Crown Folio.....	=	15	×	10	"
Demy Folio.....	=	17½	×	11½	"
Royal Folio.....	=	20	×	12½	"
Music.....	=	14	×	10½	"

NOTE.—*Folio* means ■ sheet folded in half, *quarto* folded into four, and so on; thus, ■ crown 8vo page is one-eighth the size of ■ crown sheet. Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. *Octavo* books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, or 10 reams per 1,000 copies, the odd 16 sheets in each ream being allowed as waste. Newspapers (and some books in editions of 50,000 or over) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied in continuous reels.

## INTERNATIONAL PAPER SIZES

Simplification of the large number of stock paper sizes in use in the United Kingdom has been proceeding since publication of British Standard 730 in 1937. Recommendations made by the International Organization for Standardization were accepted by the United Kingdom in 1959 and it is considered that general adoption of the international or A size will bring great economies to users of ■ paper.

The basis of the international series of paper sizes is ■ rectangle having an area of one square metre, the sides of which are in the proportion of  $1:\sqrt{2}$ . In other words, taking one side as X and the other as Y, this basic size provides the equation— $X:Y = 1:\sqrt{2}$ ; and  $X \times Y = 1$ . It may be noted that the proportions  $1:\sqrt{2}$  have a geometrical relationship, the side and diagonal of any square being in this proportion. As the basic size is one square metre in area, this means that  $X = 841$  millimetres and  $Y = 1,189$  millimetres. The effect of this arrangement is that if the short side is doubled or the longer side halved, i.e., if the area of the sheet is doubled or halved, the shorter side and the longer side of the new sheet are still in the same proportion  $1:\sqrt{2}$ . This feature is particularly useful where photographic enlargement or reduction is used, as the proportions remain the same.

Description of the A series is by the capital A followed by a figure. The basic size has the description A0 and the higher the figure following the letter, the greater is the number of sub-divisions and therefore the smaller the sheet. Half A0 is A1 and half A1 is A2. Where larger dimensions are required the A is preceded by a figure. Thus 2A means twice the size of A0; 4A is four times the size of A0.

It is an essential feature of these series that the dimensions are of the trimmed or finished sizes.

## 'A' SERIES OF TRIMMED SIZES

Designation	SIZE	
	mm	inches
A 0	841 × 1189	33·11 × 46·81
A 1	594 × 841	23·39 × 33·11
A 2	420 × 594	16·54 × 23·39
A 3	297 × 420	11·69 × 16·54
A 4	210 × 297	8·27 × 11·69
A 5	148 × 210	5·83 × 8·27
A 6	105 × 148	4·13 × 5·83
A 7	74 × 105	2·91 × 4·13
A 8	52 × 74	2·05 × 2·91
A 9	37 × 52	1·46 × 2·05
A 10	26 × 37	1·02 × 1·46

*Subsidiary Series.*—A series of B sizes has been devised for use in exceptional circumstances when sizes intermediate between any two adjacent sizes of the A series are needed.

## 'B' SERIES OF TRIMMED SIZES

Designation	SIZE	
	mm	inches
B 0	1000 × 1414	39·37 × 55·67
B 1	707 × 1000	27·83 × 39·37
B 2	500 × 707	19·68 × 27·83
B 3	353 × 500	13·90 × 19·68
B 4	250 × 353	9·84 × 13·90
B 5	176 × 250	6·93 × 9·84
B 6	125 × 176	4·92 × 6·93
B 7	88 × 125	3·46 × 4·92
B 8	62 × 88	2·44 × 3·46
B 9	44 × 62	1·73 × 2·44
B 10	31 × 44	1·22 × 1·73

In addition there is a series of C sizes which is used much less. A is for magazines and books, B for posters, wall charts and all other large items, C for envelopes particularly where it is necessary for ■ envelope (in C series) to fit into another envelope. The size recommended for business correspondence is A4.

*Long Sizes.*—Long sizes are obtainable by dividing any appropriate sizes from the two series above into three, four or eight equal parts parallel with the shorter side in such a manner that the proportions mentioned in paragraph ■ (above) are not maintained, the ratio between the longer and the shorter sides being greater than  $\sqrt{2}:1$ . In practice long sizes should be produced from the A series only.

CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the **■** may be. *Examples*—1 centimetre=0.394 inch and 1 inch=2.540 centimetres. 1 metre=1.094 yards and 1 yard=0.914 metre. 1 kilometre=0.621 mile and 1 mile=1.609 kilometres.

Length		Area		Volume		Weight (Mass.)								
Centi- metres.	Inches.	Square Centi- metres.	Square Inches.	Cubic Centi- metres.	Cubic Inches.	Long Tons.	Short Tons.	Metric Tonnes.	Short Tons.					
2.540	1	0.394	6.452	1	0.155	16.387	1	0.061	0.893	1	1.102			
5.080	2	0.787	12.903	2	0.310	32.774	2	0.122	1.786	2	2.205			
7.620	3	1.181	19.355	3	0.465	49.161	3	0.183	2.679	3	3.307			
10.160	4	1.575	25.806	4	0.620	65.548	4	0.244	3.571	4	4.409			
12.700	5	1.969	32.258	5	0.775	81.936	5	0.305	4.464	5	5.512			
15.240	6	2.362	38.710	6	0.930	98.323	6	0.366	5.357	6	6.614			
17.780	7	2.756	45.161	7	1.085	114.710	7	0.427	6.250	7	7.716			
20.320	8	3.150	51.613	8	1.240	131.097	8	0.488	7.143	8	8.818			
22.860	9	3.543	58.064	9	1.395	147.484	9	0.549	8.036	9	9.921			
25.400	10	3.937	64.516	10	1.550	163.871	10	0.610	8.929	10	11.023			
50.800	20	7.874	129.032	20	3.100	327.742	20	1.220	17.857	20	22.046			
76.200	30	11.811	193.548	30	4.650	491.613	30	1.831	26.786	30	33.069			
101.600	40	15.748	258.064	40	6.200	655.484	40	2.441	35.714	40	44.092			
127.000	50	19.685	322.580	50	7.750	819.355	50	3.051	44.643	50	55.116			
152.400	60	23.622	387.096	60	9.300	983.226	60	3.661	53.571	60	66.139			
177.800	70	27.559	451.612	70	10.850	1147.097	70	4.272	62.500	70	77.162			
203.200	80	31.496	516.128	80	12.400	1310.968	80	4.882	71.429	80	88.185			
228.600	90	35.433	580.644	90	13.950	1474.839	90	5.492	80.357	90	99.208			
254.000	100	39.370	645.160	100	15.500	1638.710	100	6.102	89.286	100	110.231			
Metres	Yards.	Square Metres.	Square Yards.	Cubic Metres	Cubic Yards.	Metric Tonnes.	Long Tons.	Kilo- grams.	Av. Pounds.					
0.914	1	1.094	0.836	1	1.196	0.765	1	1.308	1.016	1	0.984	0.454	1	2.205
1.829	2	2.187	1.672	2	2.392	1.529	2	2.616	2.032	2	1.968	0.907	2	4.409
2.743	3	3.281	2.508	3	3.588	2.294	3	3.924	3.048	3	2.953	1.361	3	6.614
3.658	4	4.374	3.345	4	4.784	3.058	4	5.232	4.064	4	3.937	1.814	4	8.819
4.572	5	5.468	4.181	5	5.980	3.823	5	6.540	5.080	5	4.921	2.268	5	11.023
5.486	6	6.562	5.017	6	7.176	4.587	6	7.848	6.096	6	5.905	2.722	6	13.228
6.401	7	7.655	5.853	7	8.372	5.352	7	9.156	7.112	7	6.889	3.175	7	15.432
7.315	8	8.749	6.689	8	9.568	6.116	8	10.464	8.128	8	7.874	3.629	8	17.637
8.230	9	9.843	7.525	9	10.764	6.881	9	11.772	9.144	9	8.858	4.082	9	19.842
9.144	10	10.936	8.361	10	11.960	7.646	10	13.080	10.161	10	9.842	4.536	10	22.046
18.288	20	21.872	16.722	20	23.920	15.292	20	26.159	20.321	20	19.684	9.072	20	44.092
27.432	30	32.808	25.084	30	35.880	22.937	30	39.239	30.481	30	29.526	13.608	30	66.139
36.576	40	43.745	33.445	40	47.840	30.582	40	52.318	40.642	40	39.368	18.144	40	88.185
45.720	50	54.681	41.806	50	59.799	38.228	50	65.398	50.802	50	49.210	22.680	50	110.231
54.864	60	65.617	50.168	60	71.759	45.873	60	78.477	60.963	60	59.052	27.216	60	132.277
64.008	70	76.553	58.529	70	83.719	53.519	70	91.557	71.123	70	68.894	31.752	70	154.324
73.152	80	87.489	66.890	80	95.679	61.164	80	104.636	81.284	80	78.737	36.288	80	176.370
82.296	90	98.425	75.251	90	107.639	68.810	90	117.716	91.444	90	88.579	40.823	90	198.416
91.440	100	109.361	83.613	100	119.599	76.455	100	130.795	101.605	100	98.421	45.359	100	220.462
Kilo- metres.	Miles.	Square Kilo- metres.	Square Miles.	Litres.	Gallons	Bushels U.S.	Bushels U.K.	Hectares.	Acres.					
1.609	1	0.621	2.590	1	0.386	4.546	1	0.220	1.032	1	0.969	0.405	1	2.471
3.219	2	1.243	5.180	2	0.772	9.092	2	0.440	2.064	2	1.938	0.809	2	4.942
4.828	3	1.864	7.770	3	1.158	13.638	3	0.660	3.096	3	2.907	1.214	3	7.413
6.437	4	2.485	10.360	4	1.544	18.184	4	0.880	4.128	4	3.876	1.619	4	9.884
8.047	5	3.107	12.950	5	1.931	22.730	5	1.100	5.160	5	4.845	2.023	5	12.355
9.656	6	3.728	15.540	6	2.317	27.276	6	1.320	6.192	6	5.814	2.428	6	14.826
11.265	7	4.350	18.130	7	2.703	31.822	7	1.540	7.224	7	6.783	2.833	7	17.297
12.875	8	4.971	20.720	8	3.089	36.368	8	1.760	8.256	8	7.752	3.237	8	19.769
14.484	9	5.592	23.310	9	3.475	40.914	9	1.980	9.288	9	8.721	3.642	9	22.240
16.093	10	6.214	25.900	10	3.861	45.460	10	2.200	10.321	10	9.689	4.047	10	24.711
32.187	20	12.427	51.800	20	7.722	90.919	20	4.400	20.641	20	19.379	8.094	20	49.421
48.280	30	18.641	77.700	30	11.583	136.379	30	6.599	30.962	30	29.068	12.140	30	74.132
64.374	40	24.855	103.600	40	15.444	181.839	40	8.799	41.282	40	38.758	16.187	40	98.842
80.467	50	31.069	129.499	50	19.305	227.298	50	10.999	51.603	50	48.447	20.234	50	123.553
96.561	60	37.282	155.399	60	23.166	272.758	60	13.199	61.923	60	58.137	24.281	60	148.263
112.654	70	43.496	181.299	70	27.027	318.217	70	15.398	72.244	70	67.826	28.328	70	172.974
128.748	80	49.710	207.199	80	30.888	363.677	80	17.598	82.564	80	77.516	32.375	80	197.684
144.841	90	55.923	233.099	90	34.749	409.137	90	19.798	92.885	90	87.205	36.422	90	222.395
160.934	100	62.137	258.999	100	38.610	454.596	100	21.998	103.205	100	96.895	40.469	100	247.105

**SYMBOLS FOR CORRECTING PROOFS**

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Letter(s) or word(s) requiring alteration should be struck through **IN INK** in the text and the substitution should be written in the nearest margin followed by / (the symbol used to denote that the marginal mark is concluded). Insertions should be indicated by  $\wedge$  or  $\wedge$  at the conclusion of the marginal mark *and* at the desired place in the text.

Alteration required	Mark in margin	Mark in text	Alteration required	Mark in margin	Mark in text
Delete (take out)	$\mathcal{D}$ or $\mathcal{D}$	/ or — Vertical stroke to delete one or two letters; horizontal line to delete more	Take letter(s) or word(s) from beginning of one line to end of preceding line	<u>back</u> or <u>take back</u>	$\square$
Delete and close up	$\mathcal{D}$ or $\mathcal{D}$	$\mathcal{I}$ Strike out letter(s) not required and add "close up" mark above and below	Begin a new paragraph	<u>n.p.</u>	$\square$ before first word of new paragraph
Close up: delete space between letters	$\mathcal{C}$	$\mathcal{C}$ linking letters or words	No new para. here or run on previous matter with later matter	<u>run on</u>	$\curvearrowright$ between paras. or other matter
Use ligature (fi, fl, fil, etc.) or diphthong (æ, œ)	$\mathcal{C}$ enclosing ligature or diphthong required	$\mathcal{C}$ enclosing letters to be altered	Spell out in full the abbreviation, contraction, or figure	<u>spell out</u>	Encircle words, etc., or figures concerned
Insert space between letters or words	# $\wedge$	$\wedge$	Insert omitted portion of copy	<u>out - see copy</u>	$\wedge$ Attach the relevant copy to the proof, indicating omitted portion
Leave as printed (i.e. ■ cancellation of previous marking)	<i>stet</i>	.... under letter(s) or word(s) crossed out but to be retained	Inserted or substituted letter(s), figure(s), or sign(s) under which this is placed to be superscript (i.e. high alignment) <sup>1</sup>	7 (see footnote)	$\wedge$ for insertions For substitutions encircle letter(s), figure(s), or sign(s) to be altered
Invert type (of letter(s) upside down)	$\mathcal{D}$	Encircle letter(s) to be altered	Inserted or substituted letter(s), figure(s), or sign(s) over which this is placed to be subscript (low alignment) <sup>2</sup>	7 (see footnote)	$\wedge$ for insertions For substitutions encircle letter(s), figure(s), etc., to be altered
"Battered" letter(s) to be replaced by similar but undamaged characters	X	Encircle letter(s) to be replaced and write the correct letter(s) in the margin	Change to lower case	<i>l.c.</i>	Encircle letter(s) to be altered
Push down space or "high" letter(s) or word(s)	$\mathcal{I}$	Encircle space, letter(s), or word(s) affected	Replace "wrong fount" by letter(s) of correct fount	<i>w.f.</i>	Encircle letter(s) or word(s) to be altered
Transpose	<i>tr.</i> or <i>trs.</i>	$\mathcal{I}$ between letters or words, numbered when necessary	Change to capital letters	<i>caps.</i>	$\equiv$ under letter(s) or word(s) to be altered
Take letter(s) or word(s) from end of one line to beginning of next line	<u>take over</u> or <u>over</u>	$\square$	Change to small capitals	<i>s.c.</i>	$\equiv$ under letter(s) or word(s) to be altered

$\mathcal{D}$  indicates a superior (superscript) figure one

$\mathcal{I}$  indicates ■ inferior (subscript) figure two

Alteration required	Mark in margin	Mark in text	Alteration required	Mark in margin	Mark in text
Use capital letters for initial letter(s) (as desired) and small capitals for rest of word(s)	caps & s.c.	≡ under initial letter(s) and ≡ under the remainder of the word(s)	Move lines to the left		at right side of group of lines to be moved (indicating approx. position)
Change to bold type		Draw wavy line under letter(s) or word(s) to be altered	Move portion of matter so that it is positioned  indicated		at limits of required position
Change to roman type		Encircle letter(s) or word(s) to be altered	Raise lines		over lines to be raised
Change to italic type		Draw this straight line under letter(s) or word(s) to be altered	Lower lines		under lines to be lowered
Letter(s) or word(s) to be underlined		under letter(s), word(s), etc., to be underlined	Correct the vertical alignment		
Equalize space between words	eq. #	between words	Straighten lines	==	== through lines to be straightened
Reduce space	less #	between words	Insert parentheses (round-shaped brackets)	(/ ) or (/ )/	^ ^
Space to be inserted between lines or paragraphs	# >	Amount of space should be indicated	Insert [square] brackets	[ / ] or [ / ]/	^ ^
To be placed in centre of line, etc.		Position to be indicated by	Insert hyphen	- /	^
Indent one en (approx. space occupied by n of type in use)	en 	indicating approximate position	Insert en (= half-em) rule (see above)	en /	^
Indent one  (approx. space occupied by M of type in use)	em 	Ditto	Insert one-em rule (see above)	em /	^
Indent two ems (approx. space occupied by MM of type in use)		Ditto	Insert two-em rule (see above)	2-em /	^
Move to the left		Ditto	Insert apostrophe	' /	^
Move to the right		Ditto	Insert single quotation marks	' ' / ' ' /	^ ^
Move lines to the right		at left side of group of lines to be moved (indicating approx. position)	Insert double quotation marks	" " / " " /	^ ^
			Insert ellipsis	... /	^
			Insert leader (visual guide to alignment in contents pages, etc.)		^ (three, two, or one dot)
			Insert shilling stroke (oblique)		^

Punctuation    > ^    > /    > ^    > /    @    @    ? ^    ? /    ! ^    ! /

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**THE WORLD**

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40

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80

100

120

140

160

Wrangel I. Pt. Barrow

Ft. Yukon Dawson

ALASKA

Yukon

Nome

Beering Str.

BERING SEA

Aleutian Is.

Anchorage

G. of Alaska

Juneau

Pr. Rupert

Qn. Charlotte Is.

Vancouver

Victoria

Yankee

Winnipeg

St. Louis

Washington

Philadelphia

New York

Boston

Halifax

St. John's

NEWFOUNDLAND

GREENLAND

QUEEN ELIZABETH IS.

PARRY IS.

VICTORIA ISLAND

BAFFIN ISLAND

ELLSMERE I.

King Christian Land

Denmark Str.

Reykjavik

ICELAND

GT. BRITAIN & IRELAND

CHINA

INDIA

AFRICA

EUROPE

AMERICA

ANTARCTICA

160 140 120 100 80 60 40 20



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